

Regional Air Plan Review



Bay of Plenty Regional Council
Strategic Policy Publication 2015/01

5 Quay Street
PO Box 364
Whakatāne 3158
NEW ZEALAND

ISSN: 1176-4112 (Print)
ISSN: 1178-3907 (Online)





Regional Air Plan Review

Strategic Policy Publication 2015/01

ISSN: 1176-4112 (print)

ISSN: 1178-3907 (online)

February 2015

Bay of Plenty Regional Council
5 Quay Street
PO Box 364
Whakatane 3158
NEW ZEALAND

Prepared by Karen Parcell, Senior Policy Analyst
(Natural Resources Policy)

Cover Photo: A thick plume of smoke and ash rises from a vegetation burn off, west of Whakatāne

Photographer: Shane Iremonger

Contents

Part 1: Introduction	5
1.1 Report purpose	5
1.2 Evaluation process	6
1.3 Public consultation and feedback	6
Part 2: Evaluation	7
2.1 Overall structure	7
2.2 Overall effectiveness	8
2.3 Plan efficiency	12
2.4 Plan appropriateness	14
2.5 Implementation issues	15
Part 3: Conclusions and recommendations	17

Part 1: Introduction

The Regional Air Plan (the Air Plan) was prepared under the Resource Management Act, 1991 (RMA) to assist the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (the Regional Council) with managing air quality in the region. It was notified in September 1997 and became operative six years later on 15 December 2003.

The Regional Air Plan outlines 11 issues and contains provisions that address these issues by managing discharges of contaminants to air. The provisions include:

- 4 objectives
- 12 policies
- 47 methods
- 20 rules including:
 - 17 permitted activities
 - 1 controlled activity
 - 1 discretionary activity rule (containing a list of 26 activities)
 - 1 prohibited activity

The Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations (NESAQ) were released in 2004, and amended in 2011. These standards included a range of additional controls on discharges of contaminants to air which the Regional Council must implement and comply with.

Regional plans cannot duplicate, or be in conflict with a national environmental standard. The Regional Air Plan was amended without public notification in 2006 and 2012 to align its provisions with the NESAQ.

Under Section 35 of the RMA, the Regional Council must assess the effectiveness and efficiency of regional plan provisions at least once every five years and report the findings to the public. This five-year review (due in 2008) was not carried out for the entire Air Plan. The Regional Council opted to review selected areas for effectiveness and efficiency. Provisions that manage open burning and agrichemical spray were assessed and the findings from these reviews are included in this report.

The Regional Council must also formally review any regional plan at least every ten years under Section 79 of the RMA. Once reviewed, the Regional Council must decide whether the plan is retained or altered. Whichever option is selected, the plan change, new plan, or existing plan must be publicly notified and progressed according to Schedule 1 of the RMA.

1.1 Report purpose

This report aims to:

- 1 Review the Air Plan according to Section 79 of the RMA, including recommending whether the existing plan should be retained or changed.

- 2 Assess and report on efficiency and effectiveness of policies and methods of the Air Plan, as required by Section 35 of the RMA.
- 3 Assess and advise on issues that are relevant to future plan development and implementation (such as giving effect to the second generation Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and meeting the requirements of the NESAQ).
- 4 Report all review findings and recommendations to the public.

Sections 35 and 79 are included in full in Appendix 1.

1.2 **Evaluation process**

The evaluation methods used to monitor and review the Air Plan include:

- Discussions with Council staff responsible for implementing the Air Plan. These include scientists, resource consent officers, and compliance staff. In most cases, staff have been involved with interpretation and implementation of the Air Plan for its entire operative period.
- An investigation of the Complaints Database, focussing particularly on data from the last five years.
- Assessment of submissions received on the second generation Regional Policy Statement (RPS), operative from September 2014.
- Detailed analyses of the provisions to manage agrichemical spraying and open burning carried out prior to this review.
- Assessment of the National Environment Regional Monitoring (NERM).

1.3 **Public consultation and feedback**

The review process did not include public consultation. Instead, the air quality issues raised and discussed, during the recent consultation phase of the second generation Regional Policy Statement, have been considered as part of this review. Replication of this process for the Air Plan would use resources best spent researching and developing the next plan.

This review report is for the public's information only. No feedback to the Regional Council is required. A draft air plan will be prepared and circulated to the public for comment (expected late 2015).

Part 2: Evaluation

The review process carried out the following:

1 A high level assessment of:

- (a) overall structure,
- (b) overall effectiveness,
- (c) plan efficiency,
- (d) plan appropriateness,

discussed below.

2 A detailed assessment of:

- (a) whether the objectives were achieved,
- (b) the efficiency and effectiveness of plan provisions,
- (c) the anticipated environmental outcomes,

included as appendices to this report.

2.1 Overall structure

The plan is structured by type of provision, rather than by issue. Each section contains a single type of provision (objective, policy, method, or rule) which span the breadth of issues in the plan. Rules in particular, are singled out and printed on blue paper for quick reference. Frequent users of the plan (such as consents and pollution prevention officers) report that the structure of the Air Plan makes relevant sections easy to find and generally aids in its use.

An alternative structure of the plan could see separate sections dedicated to each issue, much like the Regional Water and Land Plan which contains separate sections to deal with each individual matter, e.g. geothermal water, water allocation, structures etc. All provisions relevant to that matter are then contained in a single chapter.

There is an option to introduce this system to the Regional Air Plan, to deal with more complex issues that may warrant a separate section (e.g. Rotorua air). However, this arrangement would most likely make the plan more difficult to use and add unnecessary extra bulk. It would be helpful to group similar rules, but keep the overall structure of the plan intact.

The proposed changes to the RMA recommend that regional councils and territorial authorities have one plan between them. The only Council currently using this model is the Auckland Council. The Bay of Plenty Regional Council has not considered whether the one plan model is appropriate for its purposes, and territorial authorities within the region have not yet been approached at this stage.

However, the “One Plan” model may be adopted in the future so the next Air Plan will retain a format that can be adapted to this model if necessary, provided it does not compromise its ability to achieve the purpose of the RMA.

2.2 Overall effectiveness

Effectiveness is an assessment of whether the outcome sought was achieved and includes an assessment of:

- Whether the plan’s purpose of the plan was achieved.
- Whether the policies and methods achieve the objectives.
- Whether the anticipated environmental results have been achieved.

Has the overall purpose been achieved?

The purpose of the Air Plan is to provide for the sustainable management of discharges of contaminants into air in the Bay of Plenty Region. The purpose is not stated as such, but can be found in the Introduction.

This essentially repeats the purpose of the RMA, therefore, to determine if the purpose has been achieved, we need to assess whether the Air Plan has:

- sustained the potential of air to meet the needs of future generations,
- safeguarded the life-supporting capacity of air,
- avoided, remedied and mitigated adverse effects of activities on the air,

while enabling communities to provide for their wellbeing and health.

Regional plans do not require a stated purpose; their objectives are assessed according to whether they are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA. Therefore, if the objectives have been met, the purpose can be considered to be achieved. This is assessed in the next section.

The plan sets out four objectives that generally aim to maintain and protect air quality, improve community awareness of air quality issues, and provide for activities with minor effects.

Permitted activities allow for the community to carry out personal and commercial activities that discharge contaminants to air, without having to apply for a resource consent. These activities may include driving a car, using a motorboat, commercial boilers, and weed spraying. The activities are permitted at a level considered to have minor effects on the environment. Most permitted activities also have conditions designed to avoid, remedy and mitigate adverse effects. These permitted activities balance the protection of air as a resource, with the ability of the community to carry out everyday activities, without the expense and inconvenience of a resource consent process.

As well as permitted activities, the Air Plan provides a framework for assessing discharges to air from sources that may have adverse effects on the environment if not properly controlled. These activities are listed as controlled or discretionary, and require a resource consent.

One prohibited activity bans the open burning of materials known to have harmful effects when burned. No resource consent can be granted for prohibited activities.

In general, the plan provides for sustainable management of air discharges, but there is room for improvement. The objectives are achieved through policies, methods and rules. Improvements to these provisions where appropriate, will improve implementation of the Air Plan and achievement of the objectives.

Full assessment of the objectives is in Appendix 2.

Do the policies and methods achieve the objectives of the plan?

The policies and methods were assessed for effectiveness and rated according to whether they had been implemented and achieved or not.

Overall, we have:

- provided for activities that have minimal effects (permitted activities),
- improved our knowledge of contaminants and their sources,
- managed the adverse effects of discharges to air through resource consents (controlled and discretionary activities),
- collected data on air complaints.

However we have not:

- increased awareness of air quality issues outside the Rotorua Airshed,
- avoided issues with adverse effects from incompatible land-uses and reverse sensitivity,
- addressed the ongoing issue of large numbers of air complaints.

Details of this assessment are included in Appendix 3. These tables indicate that for the most part, the provisions have been progressed and therefore led to the objectives of the plan being achieved. However, a closer look at *how* the provisions have been met would indicate that in many cases, they have only been effective due to regulations and requirements outside the Air Plan (e.g. NESAQ, environmental monitoring requirements).

Therefore, the overall conclusion of this assessment is that the policies and methods have not achieved the objectives of the Air Plan on their own, and are generally not effective. Reasons for this ineffectiveness include:

- Out of date issues – once further information about air quality issues was collected, some issues were no longer of concern. For example, there are policies and methods related to traffic emissions which were not actioned, once monitoring and emissions inventories indicated that traffic emissions are not a priority air quality concern for the region.
- Inflexibility – regulatory plans are one of the most static planning tools. Once a provision is included in a plan, it is expensive and time consuming to change. If policies and methods are no longer necessary, they are simply not actioned,

rather than going to the expense of changing the plan. For the same reason, introducing new provisions to address emerging issues is not encouraged.

- Inappropriate provisions – some policies and methods are aimed at territorial authorities, where their implementation is out of the Regional Council's control. For example, reverse sensitivity is caused by a conflict of land-use activities that are approved by city and district councils. While these councils are required to have regard to regional plans, this is a low level requirement. Provisions aimed at territorial authorities are better placed in the RPS where territorial authorities are required to give effect to them.
- Drawn-out process – the Air Plan was notified on 30 September 1997 and became operative six years later on 15 December 2003. Once a plan has begun the RMA Schedule 1 process, it is difficult to make changes. Therefore, it cannot accommodate new issues or discard issues that are no longer of concern. Long processes lead to staff and submitter fatigue, which is unlikely to lead to the most effective plan provisions.
- No link to resources – although the Air Plan contains methods of implementation, there are no resources assigned to implement them. Some have been completed due to a requirement of the RMA (e.g. air quality monitoring) but others will not have been actioned because no staff were made responsible for carrying out the work and no budget assigned to fund the actions. Unless the issue becomes a priority project of the Regional Council, (often due to national regulations) it is unlikely to progress.
- No monitoring programme – while air quality overall was monitored, the Air Plan itself contains no Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and no clear monitoring programme to check whether actions are being achieved.

Overall, the plan attempts to carry out several functions using an ill-fitting framework. It includes aspects of a background document, implementation plan, monitoring programme, communications plan, and an education and awareness strategy. Regulatory plans are not flexible enough to effectively carry out these functions and provide the quick changes necessary to deal with emerging issues, national directives, and the changing priorities of public policy.

It is important to make it clear that this is not a fault of the Air Plan's authors or the decision makers. The style of the Air Plan is consistent with other regulatory plans of its era and the provisions were appropriate for the legislative landscape that existed at the time.

Since the development of the Air Plan, the Local Government Act, 2002 (LGA) has come into effect. The LGA requires councils to prepare community plans every three years that set out projects, priorities and resources for the next ten year period (the Long Term Plan) and these are reviewed and updated each year in the Annual Plan. These community plans combine all Council's projects within one single document, which allows an overview of all resource management issues where they can be assessed and prioritised. With their shorter cycles (annually and three yearly) the community plans are more adaptable to changes in legislation, such as the introduction of national directives. They also provide mechanisms to assign resources and measure progress against targets.

The effectiveness of the rules were assessed separately from the other provisions, and were found to be mostly effective (Appendix 4). The permitted rules have

achieved Objective 4 – to provide for activities with minor effects. Most rules are effective, however, some are not working as well as they could (e.g. open burning, use of agricultural sprays). These rules will need to be addressed to make the Air Plan more effective. Also, some of the permitted activity baselines may be too permissive (e.g. permitted boilers discharging particulates into polluted airsheds) and will need to be revised if we are to continue to sustainably manage the region's air resource.

The list of discretionary activities in Rule 19 have worked effectively to manage adverse effects of discharges to air. Some activities may no longer be relevant for inclusion in the list, and others need to be added (e.g. methyl bromide). The contents of this list will be assessed in further detail for development of the new Air Plan.

To make the plan more effective, it needs to be reduced to the basics. These are:

- allow for minor activities (permitted activities),
- control activities that may have adverse effects (controlled, discretionary, non-complying activities),
- prohibit activities with known serious adverse effects (prohibited activities),
- provide policy support for plan users, particularly resource consent applicants and Council officers.

Operational methods may still be included in the plan, but these should be kept to a minimum, and at a low level of detail. The contents of the plan should be able to stand the test of time and not become outdated if national directives change or Council's strategic direction shifts significantly.

The Air Plan should also be linked to the Long Term Plan to ensure that adequate resources are assigned to allow effective implementation, including compliance monitoring.

Have the anticipated environmental results been achieved?

The plan includes a list of six anticipated environmental results Anticipated Environmental Results (AERs) labelled from (a) to (f). These AERs focus on improving our knowledge, and generally protecting and enhancing the region's air.

Three of the AERs (b, c, and f) have generally been achieved through the provisions of the plan. The plan has been successful in managing the adverse effects of air discharges, improving environmental practices due to increased knowledge, and maintaining and enhancing air quality.

Anticipated Environmental Results (a) and (e) have also been achieved, but not directly through the provisions of the Plan. In particular, the responsibility for increasing awareness of the effect of activities on the global environment has shifted to Central Government. Although regional councils may pass on information, they no longer carry out specific actions dealing with climate change or global warming.

One notable exception is AER (d), which has not been achieved. Separating incompatible land-uses and reverse sensitivity is most likely becoming more of an issue for the region. As this action requires cooperation with the city and district councils, regional plans are not the most effective level of regulation to regulate this. Therefore, policies have been included in the RPS specifically to address this matter.

All of the AERs suffer from a lack of detail and an inability to objectively assess performance. To remedy this, it is recommended that the next plan amends the AERs to make them more specific, and links them to key performance indicators (KPIs).

Details of this assessment are in Appendix 5.

2.3 Plan efficiency

Plan efficiency is a measure of the benefits (social, economic, and environmental) relative to its costs. The higher the ratio between these benefits and costs, the more efficient the plan.

The most ideal assessment of efficiency is a detailed economic analysis. This has not been carried out for the purposes of this review. The high cost of such an exercise is best spent on an economic analysis of the draft plan prior to its notification.

However, the review has carried out a high level assessment of whether the intended outcome of the plan has been achieved at reasonable cost. Table 1 shows the results of this assessment.

Table 1 Assessment of costs and benefits of the Regional Air Plan

Wellbeing	Costs	Benefits
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows for some discharges of contaminants that are not monitored (permitted activities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintains air quality Controls activities that may have adverse effects Prohibits open burning of materials known to have harmful effects when burned
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who don't comply with the Plan may adversely affect neighbours Ineffectiveness of some policies lead to adverse effects for some communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows for discharges to enable normal activities Protects air quality and maintains the regional and national reputation for clean air
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource consent costs Compliance costs Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows minor discharges without need to apply for consents Good air quality contributes to the nation's good reputation and leads to tourism

Further detail on the analysis of each individual provision is included in Appendices 3 and 4.

A particularly efficient area of the plan is the permitted activity rules and corresponding policies and provisions.

An analysis of the complaints database over the last five years show that air complaints make up just over half (54%) of all complaints over this period. Of those:

- 50% smoke,
- 26% odour,
- 15% dust, and
- 9% agrichemical spray.

There is some error in these data, as an event such as a smelly open fire will cause a complaint of both odour and smoke. As the complaint can only be logged as one or the other, this affects the final count of each. There is also no way to easily separate out big events. For example, a large fire may trigger several complaints which are all counted as separate events. Complaints are further complicated by complainant motivation. People complain for different reasons and not all of these may be because the Air Plan is flawed.

Despite these confounding factors, the assessment gives a good indication of which rules are not as efficient as they could be.

Rule 3, the open burning rule, is implicated in 50% of air complaints and most likely an unknown proportion of odour complaints. A review of this rule was carried out in May 2012 and found that the causes of open burning complaints differed between urban and rural areas. The main recommendations from the open burning rule review, were to ban open burning in urban areas and increase awareness and understanding of the rules in rural areas. The recommendations from these two detailed reviews will be taken forward into the next plan.

A review of the spray rules (rules 10, 11, 12, and 13) was carried out in July 2011. Although spray complaints make up only 9% of air complaints, there is an aspect of harmfulness associated with agrichemicals (as opposed to the nuisance factor of dust and odour). In the spray rules review, notification (or lack of) was found to be the single most common cause of complaint (not necessarily that the public had actually been sprayed or harmed as a result of spraying). This indicates that the notification requirements, buffer distances and signage requirements of these rules need to be tidied up to increase their efficiency.

The plan contains some provisions that have not been acted on, either because the Regional Council is not the relevant authority to carry them out, or due to a change in regulations. These provisions are inefficient as they do not assist with achieving the objectives of the Plan, and they can be removed.

Delays and issues with the resource consent process have recently been investigated by the Regional Council and ways to improve this process are being discussed. Some of these issues are due to the RMA itself not the plan. Legislation changes at the national level are constantly attempting to solve this problem and there is little that changes to the Air Plan will accomplish. The most efficient course

of action is to continue to require activities with potential adverse effects to apply for resource consents, and provide sound policy guidance to assist with the process.

2.4 Plan appropriateness

The plan appropriateness evaluation assesses the plan as to whether:

- Issues addressed in the plan are still relevant.
- Additional issues have arisen which require attention within the Plan.
- Whether issues need to be included as part of the Plan in the future.

Are the issues addressed in the plan still relevant?

Some issues are specifically discussed as one of the eleven issue statements in Chapter 2. Other issues have not been identified as such, but are discussed or alluded to in the plan.

The issues still relevant from the current plan are:

- adverse effects from the discharges of gases, particulates, products of combustion, odours,
- discharge of agrichemicals off target,
- spray irrigation of liquid waste,
- cumulative or synergistic effects of contaminants,
- unknown adverse effects,
- insufficient public awareness, and
- geothermal emissions.

Not all issues identified at the time the current plan was developed, remain in Regional Council control. Electromagnetic radiation, land transport emissions, and greenhouse gases are now addressed by Central Government through a range of mechanisms, such as the Emissions Trading Scheme, national environmental standards, and national policy statements. These issues are no longer managed by regional plans.

Pollen will also be removed as an issue. The plan is intended to manage discharges to air from human activities and pollen is a natural contaminant.

The provisions of the plan have also been stretched in the past to include sodium fluoroacetate (1080) as an agrichemical and therefore controlled by the Air Plan. At the time it was believed that 1080 was an issue that had been overlooked for inclusion and control by the Air Plan, and specific provisions were needed in the next plan to address this. This is no longer believed to be the case. Distribution of 1080 is by large, solid pellets that fall to the ground and do not remain suspended in the air. It is not a gas, spray, odour, or particulate, therefore, not an issue for the Air Plan to address. The most appropriate plan to address the issue of 1080 is the Regional Water and Land Plan.

The issue of reverse sensitivity has been included in the RPS and is no longer dealt with in the Air Plan.

Are there additional issues which require attention within the Plan?

There are additional issues that have either become more contentious since the Plan became operative, or have arisen in the ten years since:

- methyl bromide,
- domestic burners in Rotorua, and
- offsets (with implications for permitted boilers).

Provisions will be included in the plan to ensure these matters are addressed appropriately.

Is it appropriate to include issue statements in the next Regional Air Plan?

Section 67 of the RMA does not require that issue statements are included in regional plans (although councils may choose to do so).

The recommendation from staff involved in developing the Regional Policy Statement, is to keep regulatory plans as concise as possible. Once text is included in a proposed regional plan, it is available for public submission and appeals. Excessive explanatory text and duplication of provisions that are already included in other regulatory documents is therefore discouraged.

Extensive discussion of air quality issues has just been completed through the recent development of the second generation RPS (operative as of September 2014). This was a fully transparent public process through Schedule 1 of the RMA.

Two air quality issues have been identified in the RPS:

- Impacts of odours, particulates and chemicals on amenity and well-being.
- Effects of fine particulate matter on human health.

These issues are broad enough to cover all issues identified in this review as needing attention in the new plan. There is no need to expand or re-state these issues in the new Air Plan, as it would open them up for submissions and ongoing contention. This does not mean that the specific issues will not be dealt with in provisions of the Air Plan, simply that the issue statements will not be replicated.

Likewise, the RPS also contains policies, methods, environmental outcomes, and KPIs for air quality that do not need re-stating in the new Air Plan. However, it is likely that additional provisions will be needed to ensure all issues are addressed at the regional plan level.

2.5 **Implementation issues**

How the Air Plan provisions are implemented, affect its efficiency and effectiveness.

The rules are implemented within the Regional Council mostly by the Consents and Pollution Prevention teams. These teams are responsible for implementing regional plans by:

- Giving advice to the public on whether activities are permitted or require consent.
- Processing applications for controlled or discretionary activities.
- Providing 24 hour, 7 day response to complaints via the Pollution Hotline.
- Monitoring compliance with consent conditions.

If any of these steps are not implemented properly, it can reduce the effectiveness of the Air Plan. Implementation is affected by the training, experience and workload of the Consents and Pollution Prevent teams.

Consent processes and staffing levels are outside the scope of a regional plan review process. However, ensuring sufficient well trained and experienced staff are available to implement the provisions of the plan, will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of any regional plan. Adequate resources are required to effectively implement new Air Plan provisions, particularly considering the time and resources spent progressing a draft plan to an operative state.

Part 3: Conclusions and recommendations

The Plan has performed well in achieving its overall purpose, however, it has not been directly effective in achieving most of the outcomes, or the anticipated environmental effects.

The review has highlighted the following key issues:

- The purpose of the Air Plan is not explicitly stated and is essentially the same as the purpose of the RMA. This purpose is extremely broad, and has most likely led to the inclusion of provisions that are not suitable for a regulatory document.
- Issues are out of date – some issues are no longer of concern, while new issues need to be addressed.
- No clear monitoring programme to assess whether anticipated environment results or objectives are being achieved.
- No link to resource allocation (Long Term Plan) for implementation of the Air Plan.
- An excess of methods including highly detailed operational methods (few of which were implemented).
- Inappropriate provisions – some policies and methods are aimed at territorial authorities, where their effectiveness is out of the Regional Council's influence. The current reverse sensitivity provisions have been ineffective for this reason. This could be a significant issue for the future if this is not addressed, however, the Air Plan is not the most appropriate place to address this.
- Consents lifecycle review identified several process issues that reduce the effectiveness and efficiency of the Air Plan. These are outside the scope of the review or future plan changes to address, however, this review highlights the importance of ensuring that sufficient resources are available for plan implementation.

The key recommendations to resolve the above issues are to retain the basic structure of the plan with the following improvements:

- Clearly state a specific purpose for the plan. The purpose should limit the scope of the plan to its regulatory function while allowing the plan to achieve the purpose of the RMA.
- Remove superfluous text and duplication of the RMA and RPS.
- Have clear links between AERs (in the RPS) and provisions of the Plan with clear KPIs to measure progress against targets.
- Develop an implementation programme with clear links to the Long Term Plan (timing and resources).
- Remove highly detailed operations methods from the plan and include them in non-statutory documents alongside the plan to assist with interpretation and implementation (these may include a users' guide, communications plan, monitoring and research strategy, iwi engagement strategy).

- Use the detailed analysis in the appendices to draft the new provisions for the plan (what is retained, amended or removed).
- Ensure that new issues are addressed in the plan (e.g. domestic burners in Rotorua).

To achieve the recommendations, a new, second generation Regional Air Plan will be drafted. This is a more efficient option than changing the current Air Plan.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Relevant sections of the Resource Management Act

Section 35 – Duty to gather information, monitor and keep records

- (1) Every local authority shall gather such information, and undertake or commission such research, as is necessary to carry out effectively its functions under this Act or regulations under this Act.
- (2) Every local authority shall monitor—
 - (a) the state of the whole or any part of the environment of its region or district—
 - (i) to the extent that is appropriate to enable the local authority to effectively carry out its functions under this Act, and
 - (ii) in addition, by reference to any indicators or other matters prescribed by regulations made under this Act, and in accordance with the regulations, and
 - (b) the efficiency and effectiveness of policies, rules, or other methods in its policy statement or its plan, and
 - (c) the exercise of any functions, powers, or duties delegated or transferred by it, and
 - (d) the exercise of the resource consents that have effect in its region or district, as the case may be, and
 - (e) in the case of a regional council, the exercise of a protected customary right in its region, including any controls imposed on the exercise of that right under Part 3 of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011—
and take appropriate action (having regard to the methods available to it under this Act) where this is shown to be necessary.
- (2A) Every local authority must, at intervals of not more than five years, compile and make available to the public a review of the results of its monitoring under sub-section (2)(b).
- (3) Every local authority shall keep reasonably available at its principal office, information which is relevant to the administration of policy statements and plans, the monitoring of resource consents, and current issues relating to the environment of the area, to enable the public—
 - (a) to be better informed of their duties and of the functions, powers, and duties of the local authority, and
 - (b) to participate effectively under this Act.
- (4) Every local authority shall keep reasonably available at each of the offices in its region or district, such of the information referred to in sub-section (3) as relates to that part of the region or district.
- (5) The information to be kept by a local authority under sub-section (3) shall include—
 - (a) copies of its operative and any proposed policy statements and plans, including all requirements for designations and heritage orders, and all operative and proposed changes to those policy statements and plans, and
 - (aa) copies of all material incorporated by reference in any plan or proposed plan under Part 3 of Schedule 1, and

- (b) all its decisions relating to submissions on any proposed policy statements and plans which have not yet become operative, and
 - (c) in the case of a territorial authority, copies of every operative and proposed regional policy statement and regional plan for the region of which its district forms part, and
 - (d) in the case of a regional council, copies of every operative and proposed district plan for every territorial authority in its region, and
 - (e) in the case of a regional council, a copy of every Order in Council served on it under section 154(a), and
 - (f) copies of any national environmental standard or national policy statement or New Zealand coastal policy statement, and
 - (g) records of all applications for resource consents received by it, and
 - (ga) records of all decisions under any of sections 37, 87E, 95 to 95G, 198C, and 198H, and
 - (gb) records of all resource consents granted within the local authority's region or district, and
 - (gc) records of the transfer of any resource consent, and
 - (h) [Repealed]
 - (i) a summary of all written complaints received by it during the preceding five years concerning alleged breaches of the Act or a plan, and information on how it dealt with each such complaint, and
 - (j) records of natural hazards to the extent that the local authority considers appropriate for the effective discharge of its functions, and
 - (ja) in the case of a territorial authority, the location and area of all esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and access strips in the district, and
 - (jb) in the case of a regional council, records of every protected customary rights order or agreement relating to a part of the common marine and coastal area within its region, and
 - (k) any other information gathered under sub-sections (1) and (2).
- (6) In sub-sections (2)(e) and (5)(jb), regional council includes the Chatham Islands Council.

Section 79 – Review of policy statements and plans

- (1) A local authority must commence a review of a provision of any of the following documents it has, if the provision has not been a subject of a proposed policy statement or plan, a review, or a change by the local authority during the previous ten years:
 - (a) a regional policy statement,
 - (b) a regional plan,
 - (c) a district plan.
- (2) If, after reviewing the provision, the local authority considers that it requires alteration, the local authority must, in the manner set out in Part 1 of Schedule 1 and this Part, propose to alter the provision.
- (3) If, after reviewing the provision, the local authority considers that it does not require alteration, the local authority must still publicly notify the provision—
 - (a) as if it were a change, and
 - (b) in the manner set out in Part 1 of Schedule 1 and this Part.
- (4) Without limiting sub-section (1), a local authority may, at any time, commence a full review of any of the following documents it has:
 - (a) a regional policy statement,
 - (b) a regional plan,
 - (c) a district plan.
- (5) In carrying out a review under sub-section (4), the local authority must review all the sections of, and all the changes to, the policy statement or plan, regardless of when the sections or changes became operative.
- (6) If, after reviewing the statement or plan under sub-section (4), the local authority considers that it requires alteration, the local authority must alter the statement or plan in the manner set out in Part 1 of Schedule 1 and this Part.
- (7) If, after reviewing the statement or plan under sub-section (4), the local authority considers that it does not require alteration, the local authority must still publicly notify the statement or plan—
 - (a) as if it were a proposed policy statement or plan, and
 - (a) in the manner set out in Part 1 of Schedule 1 and this Part.
- (8) A provision of a policy statement or plan, or the policy statement or plan, as the case may be, does not cease to be operative because the provision, statement, or plan is due for review or is being reviewed under this section.
- (9) The obligations on a local authority under this section are in addition to its duty to monitor under section 35.

Appendix 2 – Assessment of objectives

This table shows whether and how each objective has been achieved and whether they have been efficient and effective

Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
Objective 1: Maintain and protect high air quality in the Bay of Plenty region and in instances or areas where air quality is degraded, to enhance it by specifically addressing discharges into air of gases, particulates, chemicals, agrichemicals, combustion and odour.	Achieved Rotorua (through NESAQ – enhancement of degraded air) Mostly achieved rest of region (in response to complaints – enhancement of degraded air)	<i>Effectiveness assessment</i> Ineffective – describes a process rather than an end result. Without specific identification of areas to maintain and protect it is difficult to achieve. Council's resources tend to be channelled into reactive responses, sorting out issues as they emerge e.g. complaints. Lengthy and complicated – Tries to maintain and protect, as well as enhance degraded air quality. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> This objective has been replaced by Objective 1 of the RPS. There is no benefit in retaining an objective that is ineffective, and has been replaced by the RPS.	Remove Reference to the RPS
Objective 2: Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of all discharges of contaminants into air on the environment, which includes the effects on: ecosystems, human health and safety, crops and livestock, amenity values, cultural values, the mauri of natural and physical resources and the global environment.	Achieved	<i>Effectiveness assessment</i> Ineffective – Repeats the requirement of the RMA. Describes a process, not an end result. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> This objective has been replaced by Objective 1 of the RPS. There is no benefit in retaining an objective that is	Remove Reference Objective 1 of the RPS

Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
		ineffective, and has been replaced by the RPS.	
Objective 3: The community achieves a high level of awareness of the adverse effects on the environment of discharges of contaminants into air.	<p>Achieved Rotorua (as part of programme to comply with NESAQ)</p> <p>Possibly achieved for the wider region</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This objective has been achieved in Rotorua through implementation of the programme to comply with the NESAQ. Therefore, the objective has not been achieved through the provisions of the plan and may not have been effective on its own. The reason it was more effective is because the project was given a high priority and linked to resources in the Ten Year Plan.</p> <p>When the rest of the region is considered, this objective has mixed effectiveness. Air complaints make up half of all complaints to the Pollution Hotline. This suggests that awareness is high and therefore people are more likely to complain when affected.</p> <p>Therefore, this objective has both been effective and ineffective in different ways. Awareness could still be improved.</p> <p>Awareness of adverse effects (as well as issues, and general Plan provisions) is not necessarily an appropriate objective of the plan, but is an important method of ensuring the objectives are met. This objective would be more effective as policies and methods.</p> <p>A review of the open burning rule indicated low awareness of the plan and the adverse effects of activities. This is likely to be the case for many other contaminants and provisions of the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Increased awareness of adverse effects of discharges to air in Rotorua has been achieved at considerable cost over a number of years. The benefits are harder to quantify and take some time to manifest, but the initial indications are that concentrations of PM₁₀ in Rotorua are reducing</p>	<p>Amend</p> <p>The RPS contains a method to “Provide information about reducing air pollution”. This is appropriate at the RPS level, but is not specific enough to address all the issues</p> <p>The recommendation is to re-draft this objective as policies and methods that supplement (but not duplicate) the provisions already included in the RPS</p>

Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
		<p>(through a combination of actions, not just increased awareness). The adverse effect of high concentrations of PM₁₀ on human health is well established. Therefore, any reduction in concentration from increased awareness (however small) is a great benefit. Increased awareness of the adverse effects also assists with implementing other actions.</p> <p>For the rest of the region it has mixed efficiency. On one hand, increased awareness leads to more complaints, and therefore increased cost to the Council to follow up. However, this has the benefit of collecting information about emerging issues and hotspots, and dealing with offenders personally and further increasing awareness.</p>	
<p>Objective 4: Provide for activities that have predictable and minor effects on the environment as permitted activities subject to compliance with conditions designed to ensure that the effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Permitted rules 1-17 allow for these activities under certain conditions so this objective has been effective.</p> <p>There are some issues with these rules, but these can be addressed at the rule level.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>The benefit of this objective (and the permitted rules) is that it allows for activities without the cost of applying for a resource consent, while still providing a level of protection for the environment.</p> <p>The costs to Council include ongoing queries regarding permitted activities (where costs are non-recoverable) and following up on complaints when conditions aren't followed. This is more of an issue with the rules themselves, rather than the objective.</p> <p>These costs are less than the cost of processing the volume of consents that would be necessary otherwise (one for every single motor vehicle).</p>	<p>Retain</p> <p>May be more appropriate as part of the purpose of the plan, rather than as an objective. This is better considered as part of the next stage of new plan development</p>

Appendix 3 – Assessment of provisions (not including rules)

This table shows whether and how each policy and method has been achieved and whether they have been efficient and effective.

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
Overall plan structure	All	Not applicable	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Not applicable. The structure of the plan does not contribute to whether it achieves its objectives.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>The plan is structured so that all issues, objectives, policies, methods and rules are grouped together. This makes it easy to find the sections required. Regular users of the plan (such as consent officers) can quickly find relevant sections.</p> <p>The rules are all in one section. There are 17 permitted activity rules, one controlled activity, one discretionary activity (which covers a wide range of discharges) and one prohibited activity. This layout, all in one area, makes it easy to assess whether an activity is permitted or not, without constant cross-referencing to other sections of the plan, or other plans.</p> <p>Sections are referenced using Arabic numbers, preferable to more complicated Roman numbers. Likewise, provisions are numbered using single digits, instead of the more complicated decimal system favoured in older plans.</p> <p>Overall the plan is concise. There is some explanatory text and advice notes but they are kept</p>	<p>Retain the overall structure of the plan. If possible, keep the rules all in one concise section</p> <p>It may be possible to condense some of the rules that are repetitive (such as the spray rules) and remove some of the universal conditions, (such as notification requirements) into a schedule where more detail can be included without affecting readability of the rule</p> <p>Currently there is a national trend towards having a One Plan. At this stage it is unknown if this will be the case for the Bay of Plenty or if the Air Plan will be part of it. The goal is to keep the plan as a concise, stand-alone document that can be incorporated into a One Plan format easily</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			<p>brief and to the point.</p> <p>Detailed information is removed from the main text and found in schedules.</p>	
1	Introduction	Not applicable	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Ineffective – does not directly contribute to achieving any objectives.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>The benefit of this section is that it provides a good overview, including a map, of the Air Plan’s purpose and coverage.</p> <p>This section has recently been extended to take into account the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (NESAQ). These amendments were kept minimal as they were not subject to a full public consultation process, however, they assist with understanding the implications that the NESAQ had on the plan.</p> <p>The costs of including an introduction are that all the material in this section is open to submissions. Significant time and resources can be wasted litigating over semantics in a section of the plan that does not actually contribute to achieving any objectives.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Some brief introduction will still be required (e.g. purpose and coverage of the plan) however, the proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) adequately outlines the main air quality concerns for the region. This document has recently been through the public process and there is no need to re-litigate this section</p> <p>Reference out to RPS</p>
2	Issues	Not applicable	<p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>As with the Introduction, (discussed above) the benefit of this section is that it provides a summary of the air quality issues that the plan is intended to address.</p> <p>However, as different issues emerge and further information is obtained, this section falls out of date</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>The RPS has just completed consultation on air quality issues for the region. There is no need to replicate these high level issues in the Air Plan</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			<p>quickly.</p> <p>The main cost of including an issues section is opening up the text to submissions and potential ongoing litigation. The cost has the potential to be significant, and not appropriate for a section that has recently been through the public consultation process for the RPS.</p> <p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Ineffective – does not directly contribute to achieving any objectives.</p>	
4 Policies	Policy 1(a): Significant adverse effects of discharges of contaminants into air should be avoided.	<p>Variable</p> <p>Met through imposing consent conditions for discretionary discharges</p> <p>Not met when open burning of prohibited materials is carried out (deliberately or through ignorance)</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This policy repeats the requirements of the RMA and has been no more effective than the RMA on its own.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>This policy has been replaced by Objective 1, Policy AQ 2A and Policy AQ 3A of the RPS.</p> <p>There is no benefit in retaining a policy that is ineffective, and has been replaced by the RPS.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Reference out to the relevant provisions of the RPS</p>
	Policy 1(b): Adverse effects of discharges into air of contaminants that cannot be practicably avoided should be remedied or mitigated	Met through implementation of rules and monitoring of resource consent	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This policy repeats the requirements of the RMA and has been no more effective than the RMA on its own.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Reference out to the relevant provisions of the RPS</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
		conditions	<p>This policy has been replaced by Objective 1, Policy AQ 2A and Policy AQ 3A of the RPS.</p> <p>There is no benefit in retaining a policy that is ineffective, and has been replaced by the RPS.</p>	
	<p>Policy 2: When the effects of discharges of contaminants into air are not adequately understood or are unknown, the discharges should be avoided, and if the discharges cannot reasonably be avoided, they should be monitored so that the effects become known, understood and effectively managed.</p>	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This policy repeats the requirements of the RMA and has been no more effective than the RMA on its own.</p> <p>It is more effective to manage all adverse effects of discharges (whether known or unknown) under the same policy, rather than separating them out.</p> <p>This policy is part method, which reduces its effectiveness further.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>This policy has been replaced by Objective 1, Policy AQ 2A and Policy AQ 3A of the RPS.</p> <p>The monitoring requirement of this policy has also been replaced by Method 48 and 48A of the RPS.</p> <p>There is no benefit in retaining a policy that is ineffective, and has been replaced by the RPS.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Reference out to the relevant provisions of the RPS</p>
	<p>Policy 3: Discharges into air of contaminants identified as hazardous air pollutants or carcinogens are to be avoided, or where avoidance is not possible, the quantity of discharge is to be reduced using best management practice to acceptable levels, which are relevant national or international standards or guidelines</p>	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This policy repeats the requirements of the RMA and has been no more effective than the RMA on its own.</p> <p>It is more effective to manage all discharges under the same policy, rather than separating them out.</p> <p>This policy is part method, which reduces its effectiveness further.</p>	<p>Remove</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			<p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>This policy has been replaced by Objective 1 and Policy AQ 2A of the RPS.</p> <p>There is no benefit in retaining a policy that is ineffective, and has been replaced by the RPS.</p>	
	<p>Policy 4: Promotion of the use of the best practicable option approach including the efficient use of resources e.g. raw materials and energy, whenever it is the most efficient and effective means of preventing or minimising adverse effects on air quality.</p>	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This policy moves well beyond the scope of the Plan. It does not assist with making decisions on permitted activities or resource consents and is therefore ineffective.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit in retaining a policy that is ineffective.</p>	Remove
	<p>Policy 5: Separation of new activities from existing activities when the activities are incompatible due to sensitivity or reverse sensitivity, to the discharge of contaminants into air.</p>	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The decision on where to locate new activities generally sits with the territorial authorities (TAs). They are only required to have regard to the provisions of a Regional Plan, which is a low level requirement.</p> <p>As activities are still being located in inappropriate locations, this policy has proven to be ineffective.</p> <p>To increase its effectiveness, this issue has been included in the proposed RPS as Policy AQ 1A <i>Discouraging reverse sensitivity associated with odours, chemicals and particulates</i> and TAs must give effect to it.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit in retaining provisions that are duplicated in the RPS.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>The current provisions to address reverse sensitivity/incompatible land-use activities are not effective or efficient</p> <p>Although the RPS has included Policy AQ 1A (and a chapter on urban form and growth) this policy will need to be supported by appropriate methods to ensure it works</p> <p>Any policies and methods included in the new Air Plan to address this issue will likely end up as inefficient and ineffective as the existing ones. A new</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
				implementation approach outside of the Air Plan is recommended
	Policy 6: Disposal and storage of waste should be undertaken in a manner that avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on air quality.	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This policy has been replaced by Policy AQ 2A of the RPS and is no longer effective in the Plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit in retaining a policy that is ineffective, and has been replaced by the RPS.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in supplementary documents to the Air Plan</p>
	Policy 7: Encouragement of other organisations to meet their management responsibilities to reduce the adverse effects on air quality.	Met.	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This policy has been effective in certain areas for specific contaminants, for example HiCane in Te Puke and dust in Ngāpuna.</p> <p>However, this policy has been replaced by Policy 2A, Policy AQ 3A, and Method 23 of the RPS and is no longer effective in the Air Plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit in retaining a policy that has been replaced by the RPS.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in supplementary documents to the Air Plan</p>
	Policy 8: Cumulative and/or synergistic effects of discharges into air are to be considered when assessing the environmental effects of activities.	Variable	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This policy has not been effective as many activities that can have cumulative effects are permitted under the plan (and will likely continue to be permitted) e.g. domestic fires, emissions from motor vehicles, discharge from small boilers in industrial areas, fugitive emissions from sites in industrial areas.</p> <p>The NESAQ has superseded this consideration by setting ambient standards for specific</p>	<p>Remove</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			<p>contaminants. When assessing the cumulative effects of discharges for discretionary activities, decision makers have to consider the ambient standards. This is a statutory requirement and replaces the need to have a separate policy</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to including a policy that has been replaced by the NESAQ and is no longer effective.</p>	
	Policy 9: Encourage the development of land use and transport network design to assist in the promotion of energy efficiency and the reduction of discharges of contaminants into air.	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This policy has been superseded by other programmes of Council (such as the spatial planning project) and is no longer effective in the Air Plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit in retaining a policy that is ineffective at the Air Plan level.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>The Regional Council is leading an integrated planning framework which includes spatial planning and transport networks. This is a more appropriate (and effective) area for this type of policy</p>
	Policy 10: Research and development by Environment Bay of Plenty of a comprehensive information database on actual or potential effects of discharges into air.	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This policy has been met with ongoing monitoring and emissions inventories for all major airsheds, but as a result of the requirement in the RMA and not from inclusion in the Air Plan.</p> <p>It has now been replaced by Method 48 in the RPS.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit in retaining a policy that is ineffective and replaced by the RPS.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in implementation documents</p>
	Policy 11: Adverse effects on air quality that occur as a result of insufficient	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p>	<p>Remove</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
	public awareness are to be reduced.		<p>This policy has not been effective as the Council receives hundreds of complaints every year, over half of which concern air quality matters. An investigation into the open burning rule in particular, found that ignorance of the plan and its provision was at least part of the problem.</p> <p>The policy has been replaced by Method 23 of the RPS and would be more effective if included in the implementation plan rather than in the plan itself.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>This requirement is inefficient as it has shown little to no benefit during its inclusion in the plan.</p> <p>Although Method 23 of the RPS has partially replaced the need for this policy, there would be benefit to retaining methods regarding public awareness, either in the plan or in the implementation documents that will accompany the new plan.</p>	Include in implementation documents
	Policy 12: Provide for the involvement of tangata whenua as kaitiaki in the management of the mauri of air.	Variable	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This policy has had variable effectiveness, however, this is due to initiatives outside the plan, and not the provisions of the plan itself.</p> <p>A chapter of the RPS specifically addresses iwi resource management with several objectives, policies and methods.</p> <p>It would be ineffective to retain a policy that duplicates the RPS. However, iwi engagement is an important matter, particularly regarding air (often overlooked in favour of water). Therefore, some provisions should be retained in the plan to ensure this carries forward into the next phase.</p>	<p>Amend</p> <p>Build on the policies and methods included in the RPS</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			<p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>The benefits of providing for tangata whenua in the provisions of the plan far outweigh the costs, provided they are consistent with the RPS, and made more efficient.</p> <p>Achieved through the resource consent process, where the controversial air quality issues usually surface. Tangata whenua are consulted throughout this process.</p>	
5 Methods of Implementation	Method 1: Set up a programme of voluntary vehicle emission testing, to encourage vehicle owners to be aware of their vehicle emissions and keep their vehicles well tuned.	Not implemented	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This method was never implemented so was not effective. General experience indicates that even if implemented, voluntary schemes have a very low uptake and limited effectiveness.</p> <p>Vehicle emissions are not a concern in the Bay of Plenty and therefore retaining and implementing this method would not be effective.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Traffic emissions are not a major issue for the Bay of Plenty region, therefore, significant resources spent on this are not an efficient use of funds.</p> <p>The cost of introducing a rule or requirement to test vehicles would outweigh the benefits, as the region does not face significant issues with vehicle emissions. Any areas that are identified as having issues with vehicles can be dealt with at a local level, rather than as a region wide requirement</p>	Remove
	Method 2: Provide information on avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects of the discharge of dusts	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Information is provided on the website, through</p>	Remove The inclusion of highly detailed

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
	and other particulates.		<p>media releases, and in hard copies at Regional Council offices, therefore this method has been met.</p> <p>However, this does not mean that it has been effective in achieving any of the objectives of the plan. The Rotorua Airshed is the only area where information has led to a demonstrable change in behaviour (which may have led to better air quality, but the result is unknown at this stage).</p> <p>In other areas of the region, it has had little effect as dust complaints make up 15% of air related complaints each year.</p> <p>This method has also been replaced by Method 23 of the RPS which limits its future effectiveness if it were to remain in the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Information has been provided on effects in the Rotorua Airshed at considerable cost, with no guarantee that it has elicited any benefits in air quality improvement.</p> <p>There is no benefit to including a method that is not efficient, has limited effectiveness and has been replaced by a method in the RPS.</p>	<p>operational methods (such as this one) in a regional plan is no guarantee that they will be implemented, effective or efficient. Once the plan becomes operative, they are locked in and are no longer flexible</p> <p>A more appropriate place for these types of methods (provided they expand on the methods already included in the RPS and do not duplicate them) can be better served by including them in the implementation documents that will accompany the new plan</p>
	Method 3: Produce guidelines on measures to prevent or achieve efficient open burning	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Guidelines, fact sheets, pamphlets, and one on one discussions have all been provided by the Regional Council during the period of the plan, therefore this method has been met.</p> <p>However, 50% of all air related complaints received by Council, concern open burning, which indicates that the guidelines have not been effective in</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in implementation documents</p> <p>See discussion of Method 2 above</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			<p>achieving the objectives of the plan.</p> <p>This method has also been replaced by Method 23 of the RPS which limits its future effectiveness if it were to remain in the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>The Council produced guidelines on open burning and carried out complaint investigation at considerable and ongoing cost, with little effect on behaviour, and therefore no benefit.</p> <p>There is no benefit to including a method that has limited effectiveness and has been replaced by a method in the RPS.</p>	
	<p>Method 4: Provide information on avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects of the discharge of odorous contaminants.</p>	<p>Met</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The Regional Council has provided information on odorous contaminants, meeting the requirements of the method.</p> <p>However, the method has not been effective at meeting the objectives of the plan as 26% of all air complaints received by the Council concern odours.</p> <p>This method has also been replaced by Method 23 of the RPS which limits its future effectiveness if it were to remain in the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>The Council has provided information and complaint investigation at considerable and ongoing cost with little effect on behaviour, and therefore no benefit.</p> <p>There is no benefit to including a method that has limited effectiveness and has been replaced with a</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in implementation documents</p> <p>See discussion of Method 2 above</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			method in the RPS.	
	Method 5: Provide information on the appropriate use of agrichemicals to ground based application contractors and operators, and domestic users, and as appropriate, promote the GROWSAFE training system or equivalent	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The Regional Council has provided information on the appropriate use of agrichemicals. This proved to be ineffective as 9% of air complaints were spray drift. This is not a significant proportion of complaints overall, but the vast majority of them occur during two months of the year, making it an intensive period for Council officers to investigate.</p> <p>The Council then moved to a different method (outside the plan) to improve the effectiveness and attempt to achieve the objectives of the plan.</p> <p>This method has been replaced by Method 23 of the RPS, which limits its future effectiveness if it were to remain in the lan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to including a method that has limited effectiveness.</p> <p>The Council has provided information and complaint investigation at considerable and ongoing cost with little effect on behaviour, and therefore no benefit.</p> <p>There is no benefit to including a method that has limited effectiveness and has been replaced with a method in the RPS.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in implementation documents</p> <p>See discussion of Method 2 above</p>
	Method 6: Provide information on avoiding or mitigating adverse effects of the discharge of greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Adverse effects of greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances are no longer a part of Regional Council's functions due to an RMA change.</p>	<p>Remove</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			<p>Therefore, this method does not contribute to achieving any objective of the plan and is ineffective.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining a method that is ineffective.</p>	
	Method 7: Assist iwi to promote public awareness and understanding of air quality issues within iwi management plans.	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This method has been met, due to initiatives outside the plan, and not the provisions of the plan itself.</p> <p>The method has limited effectiveness as it applies only to iwi management plans where other methods may be better.</p> <p>A chapter of the RPS specifically addresses iwi resource management with a range of objectives, policies and methods.</p> <p>It would be ineffective to retain a method that duplicates the RPS. However, iwi engagement is an important matter, particularly regarding air (often overlooked in favour of water). Therefore, some provisions should be retained in the plan to ensure this carries forward into the next phase.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>The benefits of providing for tangata whenua in the provisions of the plan far outweigh the costs, provided they are consistent with the RPS, and made more efficient.</p>	<p>Amend</p> <p>Build on the policies and methods included in the RPS</p>
	Method 8: Work with the energy efficiency agencies to provide information on energy efficiency and	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Has been achieved particularly in the Rotorua Airshed where the Regional Council has worked</p>	<p>Remove</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
	energy conservation.		<p>with local agencies to support clean heating. The Regional Council also offers support for insulation in Rotorua.</p> <p>Other than (indirectly) addressing the specific issue of domestic emissions in Rotorua, this method is outside the scope of the plan and is generally ineffective.</p> <p>Central Government organisations such as EECA are responsible for implementing these methods.</p> <p>This is best removed from the plan and implemented for specialised projects.</p>	
	Method 9: Provide information on avoiding, remedying, or mitigating adverse effects of the discharge of contaminants into air from spray irrigation of liquid waste.	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Has been replaced by Method 23 of the RPS so it is no longer effective to include in the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to including a method that has limited effectiveness.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in implementation documents</p> <p>See discussion of Method 2 above</p>
	Method 10: Provide information on avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects of geothermal emissions into air.	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Has been replaced by Method 23 of the RPS so it is no longer effective to include in the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to including a method that has limited effectiveness.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in implementation documents</p> <p>See discussion of Method 2 above</p>
	Method 11: Advocate to central Government. the development of national air quality standards and guidelines.	Met	<p>This method has been met with the release of the NESAQ in 2005 and is no longer efficient or effective.</p>	<p>Remove</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
	Method 12: Advocate to Central Government, the development of national policies to reduce motor vehicle emissions	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Advocation to Government on various air quality issues is carried out by normal Council processes, and it is no longer effective to retain these methods in the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.</p>	Remove
	Method 13: Advocate to Central Government and relevant agencies, the development and implementation of appropriate infrastructure and financial incentives, to encourage the use of modes of transport, and fuels, which would help to minimise the emission of greenhouse gases	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Advocation to Government on various air quality issues is carried out by normal Council processes, and it is no longer effective to retain these methods in the plan.</p> <p>Traffic emissions are more effectively controlled by Central Government departments and initiatives.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.</p>	Remove
	Method 14: Advocate research into the human health effects of airborne pollen	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Pollen is a natural contaminant. Attempting to control a natural contaminant through a regulatory plan does not achieve the objectives of the plan and is ineffective.</p> <p>This method does not achieve the objectives of the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>The cost of researching the effects of airborne pollen would provide valuable information.</p>	Remove

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			However, as pollen is a natural contaminant that cannot be effectively controlled by a regulatory mechanism, this information would have no benefit to achieving the objectives of the plan.	
	Method 15: Advocate research into the effects on health of community exposure to agrichemicals.	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This method is a low level requirement and has not been met.</p> <p>This method has been replaced by Method 48 of the RPS and is no longer effective at the plan level.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.</p> <p>This is specifically addressed by Method 48A of the RPS and does not need to be replicated here.</p>	Remove
	Method 16: Support initiatives aimed at better targeting and more efficient use of agrichemicals, including the development of alternative methods and the adoption of integrated pest management systems.	Partially met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This method has been implemented, but as a response to ongoing complaints and not through the Plan.</p> <p>“Support” is a low level requirement and therefore has little effect and does not contribute significantly to achieving the plan’s objectives.</p> <p>Would work better as part of the implementation plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.</p>	Amend Include in implementation documents
	Method 17: Advocate to Central Government the development of national initiatives, policies and standards that	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Advocation to Government on various air quality</p>	Remove

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
	avoid, remedy or mitigate the emission of greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances.		<p>issues is carried out by normal Council processes, and it is no longer effective to retain these methods in the plan.</p> <p>Central Government has changed the RMA and taken the lead role in addressing greenhouse gases.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the Plan.</p>	
	Method 18: Quantify and report on its own discharges of greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances and implement steps to avoid, remedy or mitigate such discharges.	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The Regional Council is a member of the GreenFleet Programme which plants indigenous vegetation to offset emissions from its vehicle fleet. Participation in this programme was not as a result of this method.</p> <p>Although considering the wider environment is important for Council, this method is not effective in achieving the objectives of the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.</p>	Remove
	Method 19: Work with iwi to develop air quality components of iwi management plans.	Met	<p>This is essentially a duplication of Method 7 and suffers from the same effectiveness and efficiency issues (discussed above).</p>	<p>Amend</p> <p>Build on the policies and methods included in the RPS</p>
	Method 20: Consider the air quality issues identified in iwi management plans when considering resource consent applications.	Met	<p>Has limited effectiveness as it restricts the consideration of tangata whenua issues to those contained in iwi management plans, when there may be other issues.</p> <p>Has similar issues to methods 7 and 19 (discussed</p>	<p>Amend</p> <p>Build on the policies and methods included in the RPS</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			above).	
	Method 21: Advocate the adoption of activities which have the opportunity to: use energy and resources more efficiently; avoid or reduce the amount of wastes produced; produce environmentally sound products and services and achieve less waste, fewer costs and higher profits.	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Is not effective at achieving the objectives of the plan. Waste minimisation is beyond the scope of the Air Plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.</p>	Remove
	Method 22: Actively promote the development of industry codes of practice in order to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on air quality from their operations. Where industry codes of practice are developed and they involve environmental management practices that are relevant to environmental protection, Environment Bay of Plenty will consider the code of practice when processing resource consent applications.	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Ineffective as rules and resource consents are more likely to achieve best practice than voluntary actions promoted as a result of this method.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Requires time and resources for Council staff to implement, with little potential benefit as voluntary actions lack effectiveness.</p>	Remove
	Method 23: Advocate to Central Government research into the health effects of electromagnetic radiation.	Not actioned	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Advocation to Government on various air quality issues is carried out by normal Council processes, and it is no longer effective to retain these methods in the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.</p>	Remove
	Method 24: Encourage other	Variable	<i>Effectiveness assessment</i>	Remove

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
	organisations to meet their air quality management responsibilities.		Lacks effectiveness as it is non-specific. The entire plan could be seen as the implementation of this method. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> No benefit to retaining an ineffective method.	
	Method 25: Consider air quality issues when prioritising roads in sealing programmes (aimed at city and district councils).	Not met	<i>Effectiveness assessment</i> Methods aimed at city and district councils in a regional plan have very little effect. These are better placed in the RPS. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.	Remove
	Method 26: Make submissions as appropriate on all draft and proposed district plans, advocating the consideration of fuel efficiency and energy use in urban planning and design.	Met	<i>Effectiveness assessment</i> The method has been met, but not due to the inclusion of this method in the plan. The Regional Council regularly makes submissions on all relevant matters in city and district plans, as a matter of course. This method is therefore no longer needed. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.	Remove
	Method 27: Negotiate with district councils to transfer to them under section 33 of the Resource Management Act 1991 requirements of effective dust management programmes in their consents for demolition, construction	Not actioned	<i>Effectiveness assessment</i> This method has not been actioned and therefore is not effective. Methods directed at TAs in a regional plan have little influence on the TAs processes. These matters are best moved the implementation documents where a more effective	Remove Include in implementation documents

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
	and small scale earthworks.		method can be included. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan	
	Method 28: Negotiate with district councils to transfer to them under section 33 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the management of discharges from waste disposal by burning on residential properties and burning in domestic fires.	Not actioned	<i>Effectiveness assessment</i> This method has not been actioned and is therefore ineffective. The idea is still valid, but more appropriately located in the implementation documents. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.	Remove Include in implementation documents
	Method 29: Make submissions as appropriate on all draft and proposed district plans, advocating the separation of activities likely to be incompatible due to sensitivity or reverse sensitivity to the discharge into air.	Met	<i>Effectiveness assessment</i> This method has been met, but has had no discernible effect as air complaints due to reverse sensitivity are still occurring. Policy AQ 1A of the RPS has moved this issue to a level where it may have more effect, but this will still need to be supported by appropriate methods. However, any methods included in the next plan are unlikely to be any more effective, therefore it is more appropriate to include reverse sensitivity provisions in implementation documents, where TAs and the Regional Council work together to address the issue. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.	Remove The current provisions to address reverse sensitivity/incompatible land-use activities are not effective or efficient Although the RPS has included Policy AQ 1A (and a chapter on urban form and growth) this policy will need to be supported by appropriate methods to ensure it works Any policies and methods included in the new Air Plan to address this issue will likely end up as inefficient and ineffective as the existing ones. A new implementation approach

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
				outside of the Air Plan is recommended
	Method 30: Make comments or submissions as appropriate on subdivision or land use consent applications received from district councils for comment, advocating the separation of activities likely to be incompatible due to sensitivity or reverse sensitivity to the discharge into air.	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The Regional Council regularly makes submissions on district consents. The consents that are sent to us are a small proportion of the total consents and others may be processed that we do not have access to but where there may be a reverse sensitivity problem. This is carried out as a separate process and not due to inclusion of this method in the Air Plan.</p> <p>Not the most effective method to use for this issue as consent applicants are often not the final permanent owner (e.g. housing developments). The final owner may not have the information passed on to them and may be unaware that there is an issue.</p> <p>Policy AQ 1A of the RPS has moved this issue to a level where it may have more effect, but this will still need to be supported by appropriate methods.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>By the time a consent has been applied for, considerable time and money have been spent by the consent applicant. The ability to influence a change in plans without incurring significant costs to the applicant has diminished.</p> <p>The cost of this method outweighs the minimal benefit.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>The current provisions to address reverse sensitivity/incompatible land-use activities are not effective or efficient</p> <p>Although the RPS has included Policy AQ 1A (and a chapter on urban form and growth) this policy will need to be supported by appropriate methods to ensure it works</p> <p>Any policies and methods included in the new Air Plan to address this issue, will likely end up as inefficient and ineffective as the existing ones. A new implementation approach outside of the Air Plan is recommended</p>
	Method 31: Provide information on discharges of contaminants to air requested by prospective property	Not actioned	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Does not achieve the objectives of the plan,</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Any provisions aimed at district councils in the new plan are</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
	purchasers and encourage, where appropriate, district councils to provide any relevant air discharge information held by them on the subject property.		therefore is ineffective. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan	unlikely to be any more effective or efficient than the current provisions
	Method 32: District Councils will consider air quality issues with efficiency of fuel and energy use in urban and transport planning and design.	Not actioned	<i>Effectiveness assessment</i> This method is directed at district councils, who are required to have regard to the method. This is a low requirement and is unlikely to have had any effect. This method is aimed at traffic emissions which are not a cause of concern for the region at this stage. The RPS contains a chapter on urban form and growth that includes provisions to integrate land use and infrastructure, including transport planning. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> This method has been ineffective and therefore has no benefit.	Remove Any provisions aimed at district councils in the new plan are unlikely to be any more effective or efficient than the current provisions
	Method 33: District Councils will use provisions in district plans to separate new activities likely to be incompatible due to sensitivity or reverse sensitivity to the discharge of contaminants into air.	Not actioned	<i>Effectiveness</i> This method is directed at district councils, who are required to have regard to the method. This is a low requirement and is unlikely to have had any effect. Policy AQ 1A of the RPS has moved this issue to a level where it may have more effect, but this will still need to be supported by appropriate methods. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.	Remove The current provisions to address reverse sensitivity/incompatible land-use activities are not effective or efficient Although the RPS has included Policy AQ 1A (and a chapter on urban form and growth) this policy will need to be supported by appropriate methods to ensure it works

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
				Any policies and methods included in the new Air Plan to address this issue will likely end up as inefficient and ineffective as the existing ones. A new implementation approach outside of the Air Plan is recommended
	Method 34: District Councils will consider potential incompatibilities, due to sensitivity or reverse sensitivity to the discharge of contaminants into air, when considering applications for subdivision or land use consents (aimed at city and district councils).	Not actioned	<p><i>Effectiveness</i></p> <p>This method is directed at district councils, who are required to have regard to the method. This is a low requirement and is unlikely to have had any effect.</p> <p>Policy AQ 1A of the RPS has moved this issue to a level where it may have more effect, but this will still need to be supported by appropriate methods.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining ineffective methods in the plan.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>The current provisions to address reverse sensitivity/incompatible land-use activities are not effective or efficient</p> <p>Although the RPS has included Policy AQ 1A (and a chapter on urban form and growth) this policy will need to be supported by appropriate methods to ensure it works</p> <p>Any policies and methods included in the new Air Plan to address this issue will likely end up as inefficient and ineffective as the existing ones</p> <p>A new implementation approach outside of the Air Plan is recommended</p>
	Method 35: Work with district councils to assess the impacts of transport planning on localised air quality	Not actioned	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Has not been actioned due to traffic issues not being identified as a major issue for the</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in implementation documents</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			<p>Bay of Plenty.</p> <p>However, there are areas that need further research (e.g. childcare centres near main roads). This research is covered by Method 48 of the RPS and more detailed implementation methods can build on this method as part of the implementation plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>More efficient to include highly detailed implementation methods in the implementation plan.</p>	
	Method 36: Develop by June 2000 and maintain a compliance monitoring programme for air discharge permits and permitted activities.	Partially achieved	<p><i>Effective assessment</i></p> <p>This method has been effective for air discharge permits but not for permitted activities.</p> <p>The method does not directly achieve the objectives, but monitoring compliance with the rules and resource consents is an important source of information.</p> <p>This method would be more effective as part of in an implementation plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>More efficient to include highly detailed implementation methods in the implementation plan.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in implementation documents</p>
	Method 37: Ensure that conditions on resource consents set out how assessment of compliance is to be measured in terms of the performance standards for each type of contaminant.		<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This method duplicates the resource consent process and conditions. It has some value for inclusion in implementation methods, but not effective in the plan</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in implementation documents</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			<p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining methods that are ineffective.</p>	
	<p>Method 38: Consult with tangata whenua to ensure that kaitiakitanga is recognised and provided for in monitoring programmes by June 2002.</p>	Variable	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This method has been met, due to initiatives outside the plan, and not the provisions of the plan itself.</p> <p>A chapter of the RPS specifically addresses iwi resource management with a range of objectives, policies and methods.</p> <p>It would be ineffective to retain a method that duplicates the RPS. However, iwi engagement is an important matter, therefore some provisions should be retained in the plan to ensure this carries forward into the next phase.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>The benefits of providing for tangata whenua in the provisions of the plan far outweigh the costs, provided they are consistent with the RPS, and made more efficient.</p>	<p>Amend</p> <p>Build on the provisions included in the RPS</p>
	<p>Method 39: Identify the major sources, locations and characteristics of air emissions in the region by means of an emission inventory, which estimates the total quantities of contaminants released into the air in the region, by June 1998 and on a five yearly basis or as appropriate.</p>	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This method has been completed. Emissions inventories have been prepared for all major urban areas.</p> <p>This method would be more effective as part of an implementation plan, which is more adaptable to changes than regulatory plans.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>More efficient to include highly detailed</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in implementation documents</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
			implementation methods in the implementation plan.	
	Method 40: Develop by June 1998 and review as required a "State of the Environment" air quality monitoring programme for the Bay of Plenty region.	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>State of the Environment (SOE) reporting by the Regional Council ceased after 2004.</p> <p>Results of our air quality monitoring are sent to the Ministry for the Environment, to publish as air quality summary sheets on the state of air quality nationwide.</p> <p>No longer necessary to have a method on this as SOE reporting has been suspended. If SOE reporting becomes active again, then air quality will be included as part of the overall programme, without a specific method being required in the Air Plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>More efficient to include highly detailed implementation methods in the implementation plan.</p>	<p>Remove</p> <p>Include in implementation documents (if SOE reporting becomes standard practice for the Council)</p>
	Method 41: Collate information on the existing air quality of the region, identifying where information is required and the types of information required by June 1999.	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Monitoring is ongoing, inventories have been prepared and staff have identified key issues.</p> <p>This method duplicates a requirement of the RMA and is no longer effective.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining methods that are duplications of the RMA.</p>	<p>Remove</p>
	Method 42: Develop and implement by July 1999 air quality impact monitoring	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p>	<p>Remove</p>

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
	programmes as appropriate and compare these results with recognised standards including the NESAQ and Ministry for the Environment's Ambient Air Quality Guidelines where possible.		<p>This policy has been met with ongoing monitoring and emissions inventories for all major airsheds, but as a result of the requirements of the RMA and the NESAQ not from inclusion in the Air Plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit in retaining a policy that is ineffective.</p>	
	Method 43: Consider incorporating relevant information on air quality received from the Ministry of Health and other organisations, into its reports.	Not met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This method is ineffective as it does not achieve any objectives of the Plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining methods that are ineffective.</p>	Remove
	Method 44: Work with the Bay of Plenty community and industries to share information on air quality monitoring.	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This method is ineffective as it is implemented through projects outside the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to including ineffective methods in the plan.</p>	Remove Include in implementation documents
	Method 45: Ensure where appropriate that conditions on resource consents (permits to discharge into air) contain a clear programme for self-monitoring by the consent holder, recognising that Environment Bay of Plenty will audit that monitoring	Met	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This method duplicates the resource consent process and conditions. It has some value for inclusion in implementation methods, but not effective in the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>There is no benefit to retaining methods that are ineffective.</p>	Remove Include in implementation documents

Section	Provision	Achieved/Met	Analysis	Recommendation
	Method 46: Provide the public with an effective method of communication of complaints which includes the Pollution Hotline.	Met	This method has been effective as the Pollution Hotline has been set up and is still in use. The method is no longer necessary.	Amend Include in implementation plan
	Method 47: Evaluate information from all air quality monitoring programmes along with other tools such as public opinion surveys and feedback through the Pollution Hotline, to monitor the effectiveness of the regional Air Plan.	Met	This method has been met in several ways (including this review). An evaluation and monitoring method requirement is a key aspect of policy and regulation, but does not increase in effectiveness though inclusion in the plan itself. Highly detailed operations methods would be more effective and efficient in the implementation documents.	Remove Include in implementation documents

Appendix 4 – Assessment of rules

This table shows whether each rule has been efficient and effective.

Recommendations are based on the overall structure and content of the Regional Air Plan remaining substantially unchanged.

Summary of Rule For full version of rule, refer to the operative Regional Air Plan	Analysis	Recommendation
Rule 1: Abrasive blasting Permitted activity	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The rule is effective as it contributes to the achievement of Objective 4 by allowing an activity with predictable and minor effects to be carried out without a consent, provided certain conditions are complied with.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Benefits the community and Council as it removes the time and costs of applying for a resource consent for an activity with minimal effects.</p> <p>Little cost to retaining this rule as few to no complaints are received through the Pollution Hotline service regarding this activity.</p>	<p>Amend (minor)</p> <p>Minor amendments to tidy up notification requirements and numbering</p>
Rule 2: Paint removal, by methods other than dry abrasive blasting Permitted activity	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The rule is effective as it contributes to the achievement of Objective 4 by allowing an activity with predictable and minor effects to be carried out without a consent, provided certain conditions are complied with.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Benefits the community and Council as it removes the time and costs of applying for a resource consent for an activity with minimal</p>	<p>Amend (minor)</p> <p>Minor amendment to tidy up numbering and referencing to external document</p> <p>May need to include power sanding as well as abrasive blasting</p>

Summary of Rule For full version of rule, refer to the operative Regional Air Plan	Analysis	Recommendation
	<p>effects.</p> <p>Little cost to retaining this rule as few to no complaints are received through the Pollution Hotline service regarding this activity.</p>	
<p>Rule 3: Small combustion sources</p> <p>Permitted activity</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This rule is effective in achieving the objectives of the plan for most of the region.</p> <p>However, since the plan became operative, the NESAQ (and its amendments) has changed the regulation of small combustion sources. Polluted airsheds in particular may experience cumulative and adverse effects from combustion sources currently permitted in the plan.</p> <p>In addition to being ineffective in polluted airsheds, this rule is inconsistent with the NESAQ and the Rotorua District Council Air Quality Control Bylaw. This rule will need to be amended to address this.</p> <p>The Ringelmann chart is obsolete as a method of determining visible emissions and this condition is completely ineffective.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>The cost benefit ratio for this rule is favourable for most of the region, most of the time.</p> <p>Some complaints are received regarding smoke and odour from small combustion sources (e.g. domestic fires), usually when inappropriate materials are burned. This leads to complaints, and costs to the community (stress, health effects) and costs to the Council (compliance and enforcement costs).</p> <p>Allowing domestic burners and fugitive dust emissions from industrial sites has led to the Rotorua Airshed becoming a polluted airshed that regularly exceeds ambient standard for fine particulates</p>	<p>Amend (significant)</p> <p>Tidy up duplications and streamline rules 3 and 4</p> <p>Separate domestic emissions from industrial emissions</p> <p>Domestic emissions and industrial boilers in Rotorua will need to be addressed by separate rules that go beyond what was intended with this permitted activity</p> <p>Additional rule to control what is burned in domestic burners</p> <p>Remove Ringelmann chart</p>

Summary of Rule For full version of rule, refer to the operative Regional Air Plan	Analysis	Recommendation
	<p>included in the NESAQ. The Rotorua air quality issue requires a specialised approach, not accounted for in this rule, that has used considerable resources to date.</p> <p>The rule is long and complicated, with some duplication with Rule 4 which reduces the efficiency of both rules as the conditions and overlaps take time to interpret and understand.</p>	
<p>Rule 4: Medium combustion sources</p> <p>Permitted activity</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>This rule is effective in achieving the objectives of the plan for most of the region.</p> <p>However, since the Plan became operative, the NESAQ (and its amendments) has changed the regulation of small combustion sources. Polluted airsheds in particular, may experience cumulative and adverse effects from combustion sources currently permitted in the plan.</p> <p>The Ringelmann chart is obsolete as a method of determining visible emissions and this condition is completely ineffective.</p> <p>The permitted activity limits set in this rule are high, reducing its effectiveness in achieving the objectives.</p> <p>Allowing permitted boilers as a permitted activity may lead to exceedances of the ambient standard for fine particulates included in the NESAQ, which does not achieve the objectives of the plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>The cost benefit ratio for this rule is favourable for most of the region, most of the time.</p> <p>Some complaints are received regarding smoke and odour from medium combustion sources (e.g. domestic fires), usually when inappropriate materials are burned. This leads to complaints, and costs to the community (stress, health effects) and costs to the</p>	<p>Amend – (significant)</p> <p>Tidy up duplications and streamline rules 3 and 4</p> <p>Remove Ringelmann chart</p> <p>Revise permitted activity discharges</p>

Summary of Rule For full version of rule, refer to the operative Regional Air Plan	Analysis	Recommendation
	<p>Council (compliance and enforcement costs).</p> <p>The rule is long and complicated, with some duplication with Rule 3 which reduces the efficiency of both rules as the conditions and overlaps take time to interpret and understand.</p> <p>Any exceedances of the ambient standard for fine particulates included in the NESAQ due to the permissiveness of this rule will need to be addressed by a specific work programme that has the potential to use significant resources. This can be resolved by revising the level of discharge allowed as a permitted activity.</p>	
Rule 5: Open burning Permitted activity	<p>An independent review of the open burning rules was completed in 2012. This review found that approximately 26% of all complaints to the pollution hotline are related to open burning activities¹.</p> <p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Given the number of complaints received about open burning, this rule is not effective as it does not achieve the objectives of the plan.</p> <p>For urban areas, this was attributed to the inability of anyone to carry out open burning without affecting their neighbour. For rural burning, the main causes were reverse sensitivity and lack of awareness of the plan.</p> <p>The review found that urban burning and rural burning are two different issues with different triggers, and could be more effectively addressed through separate rules.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Considerable Council resources are spent following up on the significant number of complaints regarding open burning. This is all at cost to the Council, with little to no cost recovery.</p>	<p>Amend (significant)</p> <p>Separate out rural burning and urban burning and address with different rules or conditions</p> <p>Ban open burning in urban areas</p> <p>Remove duplication with Rule 20</p>

¹ Review of the Bay of Plenty Regional Air Plan Open Burning Rules, Harrison Grierson, May 2012

Summary of Rule For full version of rule, refer to the operative Regional Air Plan	Analysis	Recommendation
	<p>Although there are some benefits to allowing the community to burn in the open without consent, this rule needs improvement to increase its efficiency.</p> <p>The duplication with Rule 20 reduces efficiency</p>	
<p>Rule 6: Commercial aircraft</p> <p>Permitted activity</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The rule is effective as it contributes to the achievement of Objective 4 by allowing an activity with predictable and minor effects to be carried out without a consent.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Benefits the community and Council as it removes the time and costs of applying for a resource consent for an activity with minimal effects.</p> <p>Little cost to retaining this rule as no complaints are received through the Pollution Hotline service regarding this activity and no known issues exist with this rule.</p>	<p>Retain</p>
<p>Rule 7: Vehicles and small internal combustion sources</p> <p>Permitted activity</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The rule is effective as it contributes to the achievement of Objective 4, by allowing an activity with predictable and minor effects to be carried out without a consent, provided certain conditions are complied with.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Benefits the community and Council as it removes the time and costs of applying for a resource consent for an activity with minimal effects.</p> <p>Little cost to retaining this rule as few to no complaints are received through the Pollution Hotline service regarding this activity.</p>	<p>Amend (minor)</p> <p>Consider whether this rule can be combined with other general discharges</p>

Summary of Rule For full version of rule, refer to the operative Regional Air Plan	Analysis	Recommendation
<p>Rule 8: Emergency disposal of animal carcasses</p> <p>Permitted activity</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The rule is effective as it contributes to the achievement of Objective 4 by allowing an activity with predictable and minor effects to be carried out without a consent, provided certain conditions are complied with.</p> <p>However, the recent issue of kiwifruit vines infected with PSA highlighted the shortfall in this rule. Including the emergency disposal of plants as a permitted activity would increase the effectiveness of this rule.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Benefits the community and Council as it removes the time and costs of applying for a resource consent for an activity with minimal effects.</p> <p>The costs of requiring consents for these activities exceed the costs of the effects on the environment.</p>	<p>Amend (minor)</p> <p>Include emergency disposal of plants and update Government departments (i.e. Ministry for Primary Industries)</p>
<p>Rule 9: Spray irrigation of liquid waste</p> <p>Permitted activity</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The rule is effective as it contributes to the achievement of Objective 4, by allowing an activity with low risk and predictable effects to be carried out without a consent, provided certain conditions are complied with.</p> <p>However, it is inconsistent with the requirements of the RWLP, which lists this activity as a controlled (requiring a consent).</p> <p>This rule would also benefit from a definition of liquid waste as different types may have more potential for adverse effects.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Benefits the community and Council as it removes the time and costs of applying for a resource consent for an activity with minimal</p>	<p>Amend (medium)</p> <p>Clean up definitions</p> <p>Make consistent with the RWLP (i.e. make this a controlled activity)</p>

Summary of Rule For full version of rule, refer to the operative Regional Air Plan	Analysis	Recommendation
	<p>effects.</p> <p>However, this activity is controlled under Rule 32 of the RWLP and therefore applicants must apply for a consent. There would therefore be no reduction in efficiency by requiring a consent for this activity to make it consistent with the RWLP and all effects can be considered together.</p>	
Rule 10, Rule 11, Rule 12, Rule 13 Permitted activities	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>An independent review of the “Spray Rules” was completed in 2011. This review found that notification was the main cause for complaints.</p> <p>Notification requirements are inadequate in some cases, onerous in others, and this conflict contributes to overall ineffectiveness of the rule.</p> <p>The rules are also repetitive and difficult to understand and would benefit from simplification.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Although only 9% of air complaints are spray related these complaints are concentrated over three key months. Considerable Council resources are spent following up on the number of complaints regarding spraying. This is at cost to the Council, with little cost recovery.</p> <p>The complicated and repetitive nature of these rules decreases their efficiency as they are difficult to understand and comply with.</p>	<p>Amend (significant)</p> <p>Address identified issues</p> <p>Tidy up notification and signage issues</p> <p>Overall simplification of the rules</p>
Rule 14: Unsealed roads Permitted activity	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The rule is effective as it contributes to the achievement of Objective 4, by allowing an activity with low risk and predictable effects to be carried out without a consent, provided certain</p>	<p>Amend (minor)</p> <p>Include other unsealed routes in appropriate areas</p>

Summary of Rule For full version of rule, refer to the operative Regional Air Plan	Analysis	Recommendation
	<p>conditions are complied with.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Benefits the community and Council as it removes the time and costs of applying for a resource consent for an activity with minimal effects.</p> <p>Little cost to retaining this rule as few to no complaints are received through the Pollution Hotline service regarding this activity.</p>	
<p>Rule 15: Ventilation of liquid storage tanks and tankers</p> <p>Permitted activity</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The rule is effective as it contributes to the achievement of Objective 4, by allowing an activity with low risk and predictable effects to be carried out without a consent, provided certain conditions are complied with.</p> <p>However, there are complaints regarding this source of odour that could be addressed by tightening up the conditions to further reduce adverse effects.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Benefits the community and Council as it removes the time and costs of applying for a resource consent for an activity with minimal effects.</p> <p>With better conditions to control odour, the efficiency of the rule could be improved.</p>	<p>Amend (minor)</p> <p>Tighten up conditions for odour control</p>
<p>Rule 16: Venting of geothermal gas and steam</p> <p>Permitted activity</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>The rule is effective as it contributes to the achievement of Objective 4, by allowing an activity with low risk and predictable effects to be carried out without a consent, provided certain conditions are complied with.</p> <p>However, it is inconsistent with the requirements of the RWLP and</p>	<p>Amend (medium)</p> <p>Make consistent with other plans (i.e. make this a discretionary activity)</p>

Summary of Rule For full version of rule, refer to the operative Regional Air Plan	Analysis	Recommendation
	<p>the Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan (the Geothermal Plan), which lists this activity as a discretionary (requiring a consent).</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Benefits the community and Council, as it removes the time and costs of applying for a resource consent for an activity with minimal effects.</p> <p>However, this activity is discretionary under the RWLP and the Geothermal Plan and therefore applicants must apply for a consent. There would therefore be no reduction in efficiency, by requiring a consent for this activity to make it consistent with the other plans and all effects can be considered together.</p>	
<p>Rule 17: General activities.</p> <p>Permitted activity</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>A general activity rule is a good catch all for those discharges that cannot reasonably be anticipated, or that occur so infrequently that there is no need to specifically address them with a separate rule. This helps to ensure the objectives of the Plan are achieved without anticipating every discharge of every contaminant possible into the far future.</p> <p>However, dust and odour complaints make up a large number of complaints regarding these contaminants (15% and 26% respectively of all air complaints) which indicates that the rule is not working as effectively as it could be.</p> <p>Some issues are due to compliance and enforcement approaches and issues, but there are also issues due to the current format and wording of the rule which can be addressed in the new plan.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>This rule provides a general discretionary requirement that reduces the costs and complications of attempting to cater for all possible</p>	<p>Amend (minor)</p> <p>Ensure all references to schedules and sections have up to date limits and data</p>

Summary of Rule For full version of rule, refer to the operative Regional Air Plan	Analysis	Recommendation
	contaminants, and maximises the benefits. Some improvements would further decrease the complaints associated with this rule and increase the benefits.	
Rule 18: Intensive farming. Controlled activity	<i>Effectiveness assessment</i> Is effective at controlling reverse sensitivity issues by allowing established intensive farms to continue to operate and Council to minimise adverse effects through consent conditions. Contributes to achieving the objectives of the plan. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> Minimises consent costs and consent processing by allowing established farms as a controlled activity.	Amend (minor) Definition of intensive farming required
Rule 19: Specified activities. Discretionary activity	<i>Effectiveness assessment</i> This rule is mostly effective, categorising all activities that could have adverse effects on the environment under one rule (easy to find and understand). It allows for these activities to be assessed as part of a more detailed process. There are some activities that are not included in this rule that should be added in the new plan. Likewise, there may be some activities that can be grouped together, or removed from this rule. While it is efficient to have all discretionary activities in one rule, this may reduce its effectiveness as the list continues to grow. This is mostly an administration issue and could be solved by adjusting the numbering system. <i>Efficiency assessment</i> Efficient, as all activities that require a consent are listed here under	Amend (medium) Update with additional contaminants, sources and requirements Reconfigure numbering system for ease of use and reference

Summary of Rule For full version of rule, refer to the operative Regional Air Plan	Analysis	Recommendation
	<p>one rule.</p> <p>Activities with potential adverse effects can be considered on a case by case basis. This increases costs to the applicant however these are balanced out by the benefits to the environment from ensuring these activities are controlled by appropriate, tailored consent conditions, and checked for compliance.</p>	
<p>Rule 20: Open burning of specified material</p> <p>Prohibited activity</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>There is some conflict with the NESAQ, which allows the burning of some of these materials under certain conditions or with a consent. This compromises its effectiveness.</p> <p>While regional rules can be more stringent than national standards, it's best to be consistent with the NESAQ. This can be remedied by removing those materials that are covered in the NESAQ from this rule.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>The inclusion of this rule leads to more complaints and more cost to the Council, however, this is balanced by the benefit to the environment (primarily human health) through banning burning of these materials.</p>	<p>Amend (minor)</p> <p>Make consistent with the NESAQ</p>
<p>Introductions to rule sections (permitted, controlled, restricted, prohibited)</p>	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Useful and informative, however, these introductions break up the flow and could make the rules more difficult to use. Do not contribute to achieving any objective of the plan. Replicates the RMA.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Has the benefit of assisting with understanding of the plan, however, the inclusion of additional text may lead to unnecessary</p>	<p>Amend or remove</p> <p>Consider moving these introductions to an explanatory section or schedule</p>

Summary of Rule For full version of rule, refer to the operative Regional Air Plan	Analysis	Recommendation
	litigation through the plan notification process.	
Section 5.6.5 interpretation of offensive and objectionable	<p><i>Effectiveness assessment</i></p> <p>Provides necessary interpretation of terms, but these could be shifted to the definitions section for consistency.</p> <p>The limits are ineffective as they are in conflict with the NESAQ and more permissive than many consents. These need to be updated to ensure the continued effectiveness of the rules, however, this may lead to permitted activities becoming discretionary.</p> <p><i>Efficiency assessment</i></p> <p>Increased numbers of discretionary activities lead to increased financial costs to Council and community. However, the NESAQ has lowered the tolerance for fine particulate discharge and carried out a cost benefit analysis. The benefits were considered to outweigh the costs.</p>	<p>Amend</p> <p>Some information can be shifted to the definitions section or to a schedule</p> <p>Make consistent with NESAQ</p> <p>Update limits</p>

Appendix 5 – Assessment of anticipated environmental results

This table shows:

- Whether and how each Anticipated Environmental Result has been achieved.
- Linkages between the Anticipated Environmental Results, objectives, policies and methods.

Anticipated environmental result	Objective (O) Policy (P) Methods (M) Rules (R) Linkage	Comment on progress	Summary of issues	Achieved
(a) Better understanding of the region's air resource enabling action to be taken to maintain or enhance air quality in particular areas	O 1 O 2 P 2 P 10 M 39-44 M 46-47	<p>At the time the Air Plan was written, little was known about the issues and minimal guidance was provided by Central Government.</p> <p>Extensive monitoring has been carried out since 2003 as required by the RMA and as part of the NERM programme. The primary contaminant of concern is PM₁₀, particularly in Rotorua which has been identified as a polluted airshed under the NESAQ.</p> <p>We have also identified at risk areas such as the Port of Tauranga and the surrounding industrial area.</p> <p>Identification of areas that need action also allows us to exclude areas of little concern, freeing up resources to concentrate on the big issues.</p>	<p>Very generic statement – does not specify who needs a better understanding (is it the public or the Council?).</p> <p>“Better understanding” is a very low threshold to meet, therefore achieving the result does not necessarily indicate that we know significantly more about the region's air resource.</p> <p>Unmeasurable as no guidance is given as to what “better” means or how we are to determine it. No indicators included to enable objective assessment.</p> <p>Although we have achieved this result it occurred due to the requirements of the RMA and NESAQ, not the provisions of the plan.</p>	Achieved (not through provisions of plan)

Anticipated environmental result	Objective (O) Policy (P) Methods (M) Rules (R) Linkage	Comment on progress	Summary of issues	Achieved
(b) Management of the adverse effects of the discharge of contaminants into air	O 1 O 2 P 1(a) P 1(b) P 2 P 3 P 4 P 6 P 8 M 1-10 M 37 R 1-20	<p>Adverse effects are managed through conditions on permitted activities and by requiring resource consents for activities that may produce contaminants with more than adverse effects, to enable the activity to be assessed on a case by case basis.</p> <p>No monitoring of permitted activities is carried out so it is difficult to tell if adverse effects are occurring. We rely on public complaints to inform us of instances where adverse effects may be occurring. As half of all complaints received are air related, this indicates that this result is not being achieved as well as we would like.</p>	<p>This is a very broad statement and covers the provisions of the entire plan. "Management" is a low threshold to meet, and simply by having the plan in place we can say that we have achieved this result.</p> <p>This assessment is based on a subjective process as no indicators have been included to allow objective consideration.</p> <p>Although probably not achieved everywhere for every contaminant, all of the time, the effects are managed better because of the plan, than what they would be without these provisions.</p>	Achieved
(c) Improved environmental practices due to increased knowledge and awareness of air quality issues and effects	O 3 M 1-10 M 46-47 R 1-20	<p>There is a large amount of resources produced by the Regional Council aimed at the public to improve awareness of air quality issues - pamphlets, guidelines, fact sheets and information available on the Council's website.</p> <p>In particular, several awareness campaigns have run in Rotorua to encourage burning of dry wood and changing old burners for new efficient ones. These campaigns have been</p>	<p>Like most other AERs, this is broad, subjective and difficult to measure without specific indicators linked to it.</p> <p>Some large campaigns have increased awareness and improved practices e.g. wood burning and burners in Rotorua, HiCane spraying in Te Puke.</p> <p>For the rest of the region, this is achieved through the one on one dealings that the community have with the Council in certain</p>	<p>Achieved Rotorua</p> <p>Partly achieved rest of region</p>

Anticipated environmental result	Objective (O) Policy (P) Methods (M) Rules (R) Linkage	Comment on progress	Summary of issues	Achieved
		<p>shown to be effective.</p> <p>The Pollution Prevention Team has worked with the HiCane sprayers in Te Puke to improve awareness of spraying activities, and minimise effects on the community.</p> <p>However, for the rest of the region it is uncertain. Over half of the complaints received through the Pollution Hotline are air related, which indicates that this result has not been achieved as well as it could be.</p> <p>Investigation of these complaints indicates that there is still a lack of awareness of certain issues (e.g. backyard burning) that could be improved.</p>	<p>situations e.g. in response to complaints or resource consent applications.</p>	
<p>(d) Adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated as a result of land use planning which recognises the need to separate activities that are incompatible (because of sensitivity or reverse sensitivity) due to discharges of contaminants into air</p>	<p>O 1 O 2 P 1(a) P 5 M 29-31 M 32-35</p>	<p>Good policy is required to give consent officers the power to decline consents for activities that are inappropriate. The current policies have not been sufficient as activities continue to be located where there may be issues in the future.</p> <p>The power of the Regional Council to influence the spatial planning of territorial authorities (TAs) is limited from the position of a regional plan. The TAs only need to have regard to the provisions of a regional plan, which is a low level requirement.</p> <p>In recognition of this, the issue has been</p>	<p>This AER (and its associated provisions in the plan) has attempted to address the significant issue of reverse sensitivity and poor spatial planning.</p> <p>Again, there are no indicators to objectively measure whether this has been achieved. Detailed investigations into open burning complaints (a quarter of all complaints received by the Regional Council) indicate that reverse sensitivity is a significant factor in many of these incidents and that this AER has not been achieved.</p>	<p>Not achieved</p>

Anticipated environmental result	Objective (O) Policy (P) Methods (M) Rules (R) Linkage	Comment on progress	Summary of issues	Achieved
		shifted to the second generation RPS where the TAs are required to give effect to the provisions.		
(e) Greater awareness of the effects of local and regional activity on the global environment	O 3 M1 M 6 M 12 M 13 M 17 M 18	There is greater awareness of these issues, however, this is due to initiatives outside the Air Plan.	<p>Since the Air Plan was drafted and made operative, there has been a shift in legislation that means Local Government no longer takes the lead on controlling global environment contaminants (such as greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances).</p> <p>Prior to this change, minimal control was exercised in resource consent conditions, due to a lack of certainty concerning their regulation under the RMA, and case law in opposition to resource consent conditions limited discharges.</p>	Achieved (not through provisions of plan)
(f) Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of air in the Bay of Plenty region	O 1 O 2 O 4 P 1(a) All methods All rules	<p>Air quality is enhanced through providing information to the community, and advocating to other organisations (including Central Government). Maintenance is carried out through conditions on permitted activities and discretionary activities to keep effects to a minimum.</p> <p>The complaints process allows further issues to be identified by the public as they occur. Council is also working with horticulturalists in Te Puke to enhance the air quality by better</p>	<p>Very difficult to measure, as again the AER is broad and there are no indicators to enable measurement of success (or not).</p> <p>Air quality is generally maintained as we are not a major centre for large scale industrial growth. Those areas at risk are being constantly monitored (e.g. the Port of Tauranga).</p> <p>Enhancement of air quality is underway in the Rotorua Airshed and in other areas where issues have been identified (e.g. Te Puke</p>	Achieved

Anticipated environmental result	Objective (O) Policy (P) Methods (M) Rules (R) Linkage	Comment on progress	Summary of issues	Achieved
		<p>management of spraying.</p> <p>Enhancement is underway in the Rotorua Airshed with burner control and monitoring of industrial emissions.</p>	horticultural area).	