

RPSIS at a glance

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019-2025
Consultation and Engagement Territorial Authorities, iwi/hapū, community and stakeholder consultation	RPSIS project plan and process approved				
RPS Topics Implementation Detailed work streams for all resource topics completed Implementation resourcing gaps fed into annual plan process	Change 2 Natural Hazards – Research Programme developed & implemented	Implementation workstream completed for specific directive methods		Change 3 Rangitāiki detailed implementation workstream prepared and approved	
Regional Plan Changes Changes initiated to give effect to RPS policies	Water quality Lake Rotorua nutrients	Water Quantity	Aquaculture Kaituna / Rangitāiki Water Mgmt Areas	Geothermal Non Rule 11 Lakes	
District Plans and Plan Changes Changes initiated to give effect to RPS policies					
Information and Guidance Develop Natural Hazard Guidance	Develop Natural Hazards education and support programmes	Implementation work stream completed for information and/or guidance methods	Implementation work stream completed for promoting coordination, identification and investigation and providing support methods		
Monitoring Continual monitoring and review of all detailed implementation work streams					Section 35 (2A) report made publicly available 2023-2025 – Section 79 Review completed

Key

! Implementation resourcing gaps identified through RPSIS fed into Long Term Plan to ensure adequate funding and resourcing for policies and methods not implemented to date

👁️ Biennial iwi perceptions survey



Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement Implementation Strategy Ngā Tikanga Whakahaere i Ngā Rawa o Te Taiao

What is this about?

The second generation Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (RPS) became operative on 1 October 2014. The RPS sets out a long term, integrated, strategic policy framework to assist with achieving the sustainable management of the region's natural and physical resources over the next 10 – 15 years.

To be effective, the RPS policy framework relies upon a consistent implementation process. That process is outlined in this RPS Implementation Strategy (RPSIS). The RPSIS purpose is to ensure all Operative RPS policies and methods are implemented during its 10 – 15 year life time. The RPS contains 103 policies and 72 methods of implementation

across 11 resource topics addressing the significant resource management issues for the region (e.g. air and water quality). Each resource topic area contains objectives. For each objective there are various policies and methods that guide decision makers toward their accomplishment.

Detailed work streams will be prepared for each resource topic setting out how implementation will be monitored over time. Each resource topic work stream will identify key actions, timeframes and resource requirements together with how they will be monitored and reviewed. Any resourcing gaps will be identified and fed into the annual and long term planning processes.

RPSIS Objectives

80% of RPS objectives are achieved by 2025

80% of RPS policies and methods implemented 'fully' or to a 'high degree' by 2025

80% of RPS anticipated environmental results are met by 2025

Resource Topic Work Streams

The RPSIS is comprised of detailed work streams for each resource topic area. The work streams have been prioritised to occur in the following order (see right):

The RPSIS will be updated to include future RPS changes, including Change 2 (Natural Hazards) and Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) when these are made operative.

Priority order	Resource topic
1	Water quality and land use
2	Water quantity
3	Coastal environment
4	Iwi resource management
5	Urban and rural growth management
6	Geothermal resources
7	Matters of national importance
8	Air quality
9	Energy and infrastructure
10	Integrated resource management

For more information

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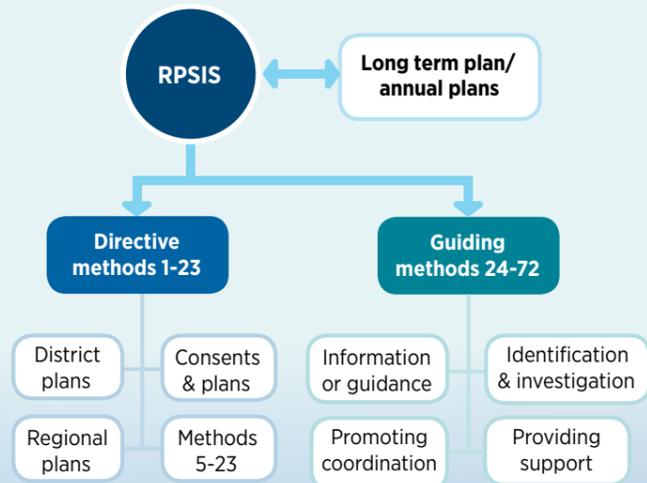


How is the RPS implemented?

The primary focus of the RPSIS is ensuring all policies and methods are implemented. Resourcing is required by local authorities to develop plan changes and other projects required to implement the RPS.

A range of methods will be used to implement the RPS. Methods include statutory and non-statutory approaches. Three main statutes are relevant to the RPSIS. These are the Resource Management Act 1991, Local Government Act 2002, and the Land Transport Management Act 2003. Each statute prescribes a range of policy documents essential to implementing the RPSIS. The most important of these are the regional, city and district plans, the Regional Land Transport Plan and Long Term Plans.

Regional Council actively consults with and contributes to district and city plan change processes to ensure relevant RPS policies and methods are given effect to. Regional Council also provides comment on resource consent applications applied to the region's city and district councils to ensure relevant RPS policies and methods are had regard to during their assessment and processing.



Directive Statutory Implementation Methods

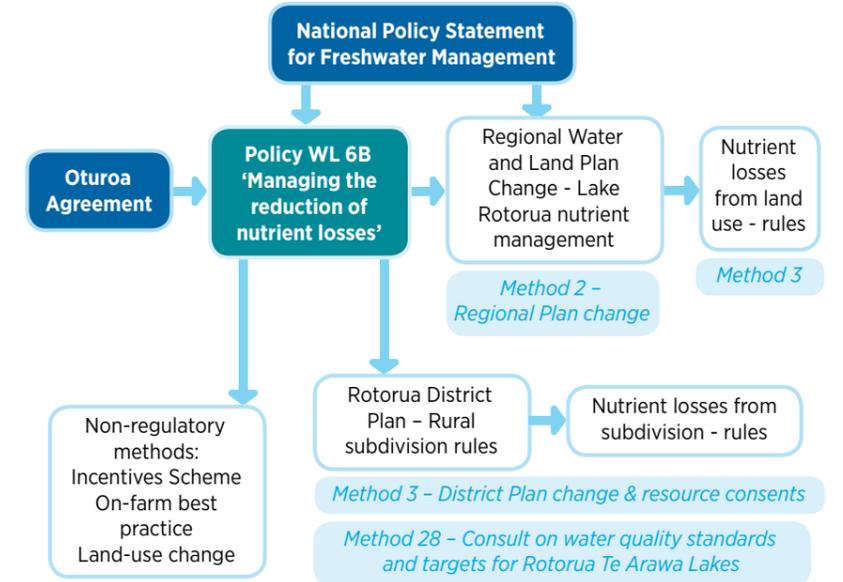
The methods of implementation are either directive (23) or guiding (49). Each of the 103 policies can be implemented by one or more methods of implementation. Part 3.2.1 includes 23 directive methods of implementation described as follows:

District and Regional Plans and Resource Consents		
<i>Most policies are to be implemented by the following statutory implementation methods of implementation</i>		
Method 1: District plan implementation	links to 18 policies	Methods 1 and 2 requires local authorities notify a variation or change to its plan no later than 1 October 2016 if the plan does not currently give effect to the policies
Method 2: Regional plan implementation	links to 21 policies	
Method 3: Resource consents & plan changes, variations or reviews	links to 81 policies	Method 3 requires local authorities: 1. have regard to these policies when considering a resource consent or notice of requirement; and 2. give effect to these policies when preparing, changing, varying or reviewing their plans. Unlike Methods 1 and 2 there is no requirement to ensure plan changes or variations are notified by 1 October 2016.
Regional Land Transport Plan		
Method 4: Bay of Plenty Regional Land Transport Plan	links to 7 policies.	Method 4 requires the Regional Land Transport Plan be amended to implement several policies during the next formal review.
Other Directive Implementation Methods		
Methods 5 – 23	Specific directive implementation methods applying to regional and district plan changes and resource consents, liaison, collaboration and/or consultation with specific stakeholders or agencies.	Examples of specific direct methods include: Method 5: Developing bylaws to ban practices generating unacceptable levels of fine particulate contamination Method 13: District and city councils and NZTA shall identify a consistent roading hierarchy including road type, function and definition to implement Policy UG 2A. Method 17: Identify and manage potential effects on infrastructure corridors Method 18: Prepare structure plans for large scale land use change Method 22: Identify and assess significant geothermal features

Part 3.2.2 includes 49 guiding methods of implementation

Guiding Implementation Methods	
<i>There are four types of guiding methods:</i>	<i>Examples of these methods include:</i>
Information and/or guidance	Method 27: Provide information about sustainable land management practices Method 66: Assist iwi and hapū to develop their own resource management plans
Promoting coordination	Method 31: Promote voluntary water use groups and agreements Method 70: Taking an inter-agency approach towards protecting historic heritage, outstanding natural features and landscapes, natural character and indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna
Identification and investigation	Method 56: Identify areas for restoration or rehabilitation of natural character Method 55: Identify priority ecological corridors and buffers
Providing support	Method 26: Facilitate and support community based ecological restoration programmes Method 67: Support rural structure plans

Example: Rotorua Lakes Nutrient Reduction



Monitoring and Review

The RPSIS fulfils the monitoring and review requirements under the RMA whereby Council must:

- monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of its RPS policies and methods and make these results publicly available every five years; and
- review the RPS ten years after it became operative.

In fulfilling these monitoring and review requirements Council relies on a variety of information sources.

Monitoring the RPS policies and methods includes:

- Natural Environment Regional Monitoring Network (NERM)
- Rotorua Lakes Science Plan
- Water Current State and Gaps Plan
- Tauranga Harbour Science Plan
- Land TAG Science Plan
- Core Science Service – Science advice provided as required
- Emerging Maturanga Māori and ecosystem services modelling tools
- Biennial iwi perception surveys
- Geothermal Science Plan
- Natural Hazards Research Plan
- Consultation and engagement with local authorities, government agencies, iwi, hapū and key stakeholders.

