

Report 1, Appendix 8: Key effects to consider for each activity type and relevant regional plan provisions

This report contains the relevant regional plan provisions to consider for each activity type and effect. The relevant regional plans include the Regional Policy Statement (RPS), Waitaki Catchment Water Allocation Regional Plan (WCWARP) and Proposed Natural Resources Regional Plan (PNRRP). There are no objectives or policies in the Transitional Regional Plan (TRP).

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Water permit activities (taking, diverting, damming and use of water)

Adverse effects on ecosystems

1. When water is removed from a surface water body, there is the possibility that the taking, diverting or damming of water may have a significant adverse effect on the terrestrial and aquatic species present in the water body and margins. These effects could include higher water temperatures, lower oxygen levels, less access to riparian margins for breeding, and reduced fish habitat.
2. These effects are recognised in the following objective and policy of Chapter 9 of the RPS:
 - (a) Objective 1 – refers to safeguarding aquatic ecosystems (b) and protecting significant habitat of trout and salmon in the region's waterbodies (g)
 - (b) Policy 1 – refers to having regard to habitat requirements when setting water flow, level and allocation regimes.
3. The relevant objectives and policies of the WCWARP which apply to all applications are:
 - (a) Objective 1 – refers to safeguarding the life supporting capacity of the river and its ecosystems
 - (b) Objective 3 – requires recognition of beneficial and adverse effects on the environment, and other matters when allocating water
 - (c) Policy 1 – recognises the importance of the connectedness between all parts of the catchment and all parts of the freshwater systems
 - (d) Policy 4 – setting environmental flow and level regimes requires consideration of such matters as vegetation including those of invertebrates, bird and fish (e), fish passage (f) and effects on water quality (h)
4. There are a number of locality specific policies in the WCWARP. For applications in the High Natural-Character water bodies, the key policies of the WCWARP are policies 29 - 34:
 - (a) Policy 29 – addresses this effect by recognising the high natural character of the water bodies listed in Policy 2 through restricting the cumulative allocation to activities from them.
 - (b) Policy 30 – prevents that taking, using, damming or diversion of water from several lakes and their tributaries and wetlands of moderate or higher significance.
 - (c) Policy 31 – discourages the taking, using, damming and diverting of water for irrigation from the tributaries of Lakes Tekapo, Pukaki and Ohau.

- (d) Policy 32 – ensures that an activity in combination with other activities will have no more than minor effects on natural flow variability (a), ecosystems of indigenous species, including mahinga kai species (b), habitats including those of invertebrates, birds and fish (g), passage and spawning areas for trout and salmon (where these species are currently found) (h), and existing water quality (j)
 - (e) Policy 33 – ensures that the taking, using, damming and diverting of water is distributed among High Natural-Character water bodies to avoid the concentration of effects on any one water body
 - (f) Policy 34 – where water is taken and returned to the sub-catchment, regard will be had to any benefit of returning the water to the vicinity of the take or diversion point provided the activity is consistent with Policies 32 and 33.
5. For applications to take, divert, dam or use water from Lakes Tekapo, Pukaki and Ohau, the key policy is:
- (a) Policy 35 – refers to setting minimum lake levels that recognise the iconic nature of the lakes, and that the minimum lake levels apply to all takes, diversion, damming or uses of water other than for town and community water supplies, stock drinking-water and tourism and recreational facilities.
6. For applications in the Tekapo, Pukaki and Ohau Rivers, the key policy is:
- (a) Policy 39 – refers to setting an environmental flow and level regime in the Upper Ohau River that recognises the importance of flow continuity from the mountains to the sea, healthy ecosystems of indigenous species, and the trout fishery.
7. For applications in other rivers and streams in the upper catchment, the key policy is:
- (a) Policy 40 – refers to setting an environmental flow and level regime that recognises the connection of those rivers and streams to wetlands and groundwater systems.
8. For applications from tributaries of Lakes Benmore, Aviemore and Waitaki, the key policy is:
- (a) Policy 41 – refers to setting environmental flow regimes in these tributaries that recognise their natural values, in particular, fish spawning habitat.
9. For applications from Lakes Ruataniwha, Aviemore and Waitaki, the key policy is:
- (a) Policy 42 – refers to setting minimum lake levels that recognise the natural values of the lakes.

Adverse effects on other water users

10. When water is abstracted from a water body, there is the potential to directly impact both permitted and consented surface water and hydraulically

connected groundwater users downstream and in the immediate vicinity of the intake, by lowering water levels and altering the current flow regime. This may result in changes to reliability of supply, availability of supply, quality of supply and cost of supply.

11. These effects are recognised in the following policies of Chapter 9 of the RPS:
 - (a) Policy 2(a) – refers to people and communities maximising their wellbeing obtained from Canterbury’s water resources
 - (b) Policy 5 – states that granting a new permit to take shouldn’t preclude the “reasonable exercise” of an existing consent to take, use, dam or divert water except without the agreement of that consent holder
 - (c) Policy 6 – requires consideration of the need to provide for existing water permit holders to have priority for the term of their permits, to specify the priority to be given to the permit in the event of restrictions being imposed, and to provide mechanisms to reduce or suspend abstractions during periods of low water flows or levels.

12. The relevant objectives and policies of the WCWARP which apply to all applications are:
 - (a) Objective 2 – refers to enabling people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing by providing for a variety of uses
 - (b) Objective 5 – refers to practical and fair sharing of allocated water during times of low water availability
 - (c) Policy 3 – refers to setting flow and level regimes that enable access to water for activities identified in Objective 2, to the extent consistent with Objective 1
 - (d) Policy 4 – requires consideration of [amongst others] the maintenance of groundwater flows (i), and the amount and reliability of water that can be taken, used, dammed or diverted (q)
 - (e) Policy 14 – requires regard to be had to the extent to which granting a resource consent will reduce the availability of water to current and reasonably foreseeable in-catchment needs
 - (f) Policies 23 – 27 – refer to restrictions during times of low water availability when there is not enough water for all resource consent holders to take, divert or use water at the peak rates specified in their consents (for all water bodies, except Waitaki River mainstem)

13. For applications from High Natural Character Water Bodies, the key policies are:
 - (a) Policy 29 – aims to restrict the cumulative allocation to activities from these water bodies

- (b) Policy 31 – discourages the taking, using, damming and diverting of water for irrigation purposes from the tributaries
14. For applications from Lakes Tekapo, Pukaki and Ohau, the key policy is:
 - (a) Policy 35 – refers to setting minimum lake levels that enable appropriate access to water for the activities identified in Objective 2, to the extent consistent with Objective 1.
 15. For applications from other rivers and streams in the upper catchment, the key policy is:
 - (a) Policy 40 – refers to setting environmental flow regimes that enable appropriate access to water for the activities identified in Objective 2, to the extent consistent with Objective 1.
 16. For applications from tributaries of Lakes Benmore, Aviemore and Waitaki, the key policy is:
 - (a) Policy 41 – refers to setting environmental flow regimes that enable appropriate access to water for the activities identified in Objective 2, to the extent consistent with Objective 1.
 17. For applications from Lakes Ruataniwha, Benmore, Aviemore and Waitaki, the key policy is:
 - (a) Policy 42 – refers to setting minimum lake levels that enable appropriate access to water for the activities identified in Objective 2, to the extent consistent with Objective 1.

Adverse effects on people, communities and amenity values

18. When water is abstracted from a water body, there is the potential for adverse effects on recreational values, landscape, visual amenity and natural character.
19. These effects are recognised in the following objectives and policy of Chapters 8 and 9 of the RPS:
 - (a) Chapter 9, Objective 1 – refers to preserving the natural character of lakes and rivers (e), protecting outstanding natural features and landscapes (f) and maintaining, and where appropriate, enhancing amenity values in the region’s waterbodies (h)
 - (b) Chapter 9, Policy 1 – refers to setting and managing water flow, levels and allocation regimes to achieve (a) to (g) of Objective 1, or where these do not achieve (e) to (h) in the event of adverse effects being remedied or mitigated
 - (c) Chapter 8, Objective 2 – refers to protecting or enhancing natural features and landscapes that contribute to Canterbury’s distinctive character and sense of identity, including their associated ecological, cultural and recreational and amenity values.
20. The relevant objective and policy of the WCWARP which apply to all applications are:

- (a) Objective 1 – refers to managing water bodies in a way that maintains natural landscape and amenity characteristics and qualities that people appreciate and enjoy (c)
 - (b) Policy 4 – requires to the need to consider natural character, landscape and visual amenity (c), recreation opportunities (o) when setting flow and level regimes
21. For applications from High Natural-Character Water Bodies, the key policies are:
- (a) Policy 29 – recognises the high natural character of the water bodies listed in Policy 2 by restricting the cumulative allocation of water from them.
 - (b) Policy 31 – discourages the taking, using, damming and diverting of water for irrigation purposes from the tributaries of these lakes as they are worthy of a high level of protection
 - (c) Policy 32 – ensuring that an activity by itself or in combination with another has no more than minor adverse effects on natural character and landscape (d), amenity values, including wild and scenic values (i)
22. For applications from Lakes Tekapo, Pukaki and Ohau, the key policies are:
- (a) Policy 35 – by setting minimum lake levels that recognise the iconic nature of the lakes
23. For applications from other rivers and streams in the upper catchment, the key policies are:
- (a) Policy 39 – by setting a flow regime in rivers and streams that recognise the connections of those rivers and streams to wetlands and groundwater systems
24. For applications from tributaries of Lakes Benmore, Aviemore and Waitaki, the key policies are:
- (a) Policy 41 – by setting an environmental flow regime that recognises the natural values of the tributaries, and in particular the fish spawning habitat and connectedness with Lake Aviemore of the Otematata River

Adverse effects on water quality

25. The taking and use of water has the potential to affect surface water and groundwater quality within and down-gradient of abstraction and use areas. This could result in an increase in water temperature, daily variations in dissolved oxygen, and clarity or contaminants in the surface water source. There could also be an increase in the amount of nitrate and other contaminants that are leached into the groundwater from the soil.
26. These effects are recognised in the following objectives of Chapter 9 of the RPS:
- (a) Objective 1 – refers to achieving sufficient quantities of water in the region's waterbodies while safeguarding their existing value for

efficiently providing sources of drinking water for people (a), and safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of water (b)

- (b) Objective 2 – enabling access to Canterbury’s water bodies while safeguarding their existing value for providing sources of drinking water for people (a), and safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of the water for ecosystems (b) and Tangata Whenua (c)
 - (c) Objective 3 – enabling present and future generations to gain access and benefits to Canterbury’s water bodies while safeguarding and protecting its values
27. The relevant objective and policies of the WCWARP which apply to all applications are:
- (a) Objective 1 – refers to managing water bodies in a way that maintains life supporting capacity of the river and its ecosystems
 - (b) Policy 4 – by considering effects on water quality (h) when setting environmental flow and level regimes
 - (c) Policy 13 – having regard to the extent to which the exercise of the consent could result in the water quality objectives in the Natural Resource Regional Plan not being achieved.
28. The relevant objectives of the PNRRP (as incorporated by reference in Policy 13 of the WCWARP) are:
- (a) Objective WQL1.1 – includes provision for the maintenance and improvement of water quality in rivers
 - (b) Objective WQL1.2 - includes provision for the maintenance and improvement of water quality in natural and artificial lakes
 - (c) Objective WQL2 – sets water quality outcomes for groundwater and contaminated land
 - (d) Objective WQL3 – sets water quality outcomes for community drinking water sources
29. For applications from High Natural-Character Water Bodies, the key policies of the WCWARP are:
- (a) Policy 32 – ensuring that the taking, use, damming or diverting of water does not, by itself, or in combination with other activities in the same area, have a more than minor adverse effect on existing water quality (j)

Adverse effects of inefficient take and use on other users

30. The inefficient taking and use of water can cause adverse effects on other water users. For example, allocating water for a use that is inefficient could exclude potential future users from having access to that water.
31. This effect is dealt with in Chapter 9 of the RPS:

- (a) Objective 1 – refers to achieving sufficient quantities of water in the region’s waterbodies while providing for the matter set out in (a) to (h).
 - (b) Policy 1 – refers to setting and managing water flow, levels and allocation regimes with the aim of: “(b) where appropriate, enhancing the availability of water for present and future generations through increased efficiency of use...”
 - (c) Policy 3 – refers to promoting efficiency in the use of water
 - (d) Policy 6 – refers to considering the need for a permit to take water to be based on actual and reasonable water needs.
32. The key objective and policies of the WCWARP are:
- (a) Objective 4 – refers to promoting the achievement of a high level of technical efficiency in the use of allocated water
 - (b) Policy 12 – refers to establishing an allocation to each of the activities listed in Objective 2 by ‘*assuming a high level of efficacy and technical efficiency*’
 - (c) Policy 14 – refers to having regard to the extent to which granting a consent will reduce the availability of water to current and reasonably foreseeable in-catchment needs
 - (d) Policy 15 – refers to ensuring that the rate of abstraction and the annual volume of consents to take and use water are reasonable for the intended end use to avoid significant wastage of water
 - (e) Policy 16 – refers to the requirement for applications for irrigation to meet a reasonable use test in relation to the abstraction rate and annual volume
 - (f) Policy 19 – refers to encouraging the piping or otherwise sealing of water distribution systems to minimise water losses
 - (g) Policy 21 – refers to requiring the installation and use of water measuring and recording devices

Water permit activities (additional effects to consider for groundwater applications)

Adverse effects on surrounding groundwater users

33. The abstraction of groundwater creates a drawdown cone that extends laterally from the pumping bore, which may result in a lowering of groundwater levels in neighbouring bores. Such lowering may have serious consequences for existing users by preventing them from taking their authorised or permitted amount, and may also result in increased costs for such users through having to lower their pump, changing from a surface to submersible pump or by using more electricity to abstract water.
34. This effect is identified in Policy 5 of Chapter 9 of the RPS which ensures that the granting of a water permit does not preclude the reasonable exercise of

an existing consent except with the agreement of the holder of that existing consent.

35. The WCWARP does not identify this effect.

Cumulative adverse effects of take on other groundwater users

36. In addition to localised depression in groundwater level, the taking of groundwater can, over time or in combination with other takes, cause a long-term continuing decline in groundwater level.
37. This effect is identified in Policy 5 of Chapter 9 of the RPS which ensures that the granting of a water permit does not preclude the reasonable exercise of an existing consent except with the agreement of the holder of that existing consent.
38. Policy 5(b) of the WCWARP directs the consent authority to consider the long-term water level and/or artesian pressure in each aquifer when setting groundwater flow and level regimes.

Adverse effects on surface water flows

39. Abstracting hydraulically linked groundwater can deplete surface flow as effectively as a direct surface water take, depending on distance and degree of connection. This can effect both instream values and other surface water users, by reducing their reliability and availability of supply
40. This effect is identified in Policy 1 of Chapter 9 of the RPS which ensures that all water flow and level and allocation regimes be set and managed by taking account of instream and out of stream values.
41. This effect is identified in the following policies of the WCWARP:
- (a) Policy 5 – requires consideration of any surface water body into which the groundwater flows (a)
 - (b) Policy 6 – recognises the connection between groundwater and surface water in some locations, and requires that the taking, use or diversion of groundwater comply with environmental flow and level regimes for the relevant surface water body

Adverse effects of cross-connection on groundwater quality

42. This occurs when water is abstracted from more than one source and water from a contaminated source is able to flow into a less contaminated source. It can result in groundwater becoming unsuitable as a source of potable supply.
43. Policy 5(d) of the WCWARP requires consideration of the potential for deterioration in water quality through water loss from one aquifer to another as a result of cross-connection and/or reversed pressure gradients between aquifers

Adverse effects on aquifer stability

44. Land subsidence has been documented to occur in thick unconsolidated sequences of aquifers and aquitards. This has occurred when over pumping of aquifers results in a lowering of water pressures and drainage of water from

the overlying aquitards. Aquitards with a high proportion of silt or clay are particularly susceptible to compression, which leads to subsidence. Aquifer drainage can also result in subsidence but to a much lesser amount than the aquitard because of the nature of the aquifer materials.

45. This effect is identified in Policy 5 of the WCWARP which ensures consideration of the long-term water level and/or artesian pressure in each aquifer (b), and the potential for land subsidence (e).

Adverse effects of take on other users from sea water intrusion

46. Contamination of saltwater can occur if potentiometric levels in coastal aquifers fall below that of sea level, reversing the hydraulic gradient and resulting in movement of saltwater into the aquifer. This contamination may arise due to excessive pumping of groundwater, but it can also occur because of seasonal decline in water levels relative to sea level. A lowering of aquifer pressures in the coastal confined zone would have the potential to cause a shift in the saltwater-freshwater interface.
47. Policy 5 of the WCWARP recognises this effect and ensures that the location of the salt-water interface (c) is considered when setting groundwater flow and level regimes.

Water permit activities (additional effects to consider for applications to dam water)

Adverse effects of dam failure

48. The dangerous dams provisions of the Building Act 2004, give Regional Council's the power to act in the interests of public safety in the event that a dam has been found to fall below minimum safety criteria, and the owner has not taken appropriate action. For this reason, it is important to consider when reviewing an application to dam water, any adverse effect of dam failure.
49. This effect is identified in section 161 of the Building Act 2004 which requires that all regional authorities adopt a policy on dangerous dams by 30 September 2006 and consideration of the effects of dam failure. Canterbury Regional Council report R06/33 outlines CRC's dangerous dams' policy.

Land use permit activities (beds and margins of rivers or lakes)

Adverse effects on water quality and ecosystems

50. Possible effects of undertaking works in the bed and banks of a river or lake include adverse effects on aquatic ecology, (related to the discharge of any sediment, or loss of habitat) and also terrestrial ecology (related to the disturbance of the bed and banks, and removal and planting of vegetation).
51. These effects are recognised in Chapters 8 (landscape, ecology and heritage) and 10 (beds of rivers and lakes and their margins) of the RPS:
 - (a) Chapter 8, Objective 3 – protection or enhancement of indigenous biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and vegetation and habitats which contribute to the region’s natural character.
 - (b) Chapter 10, Objective 1 – refers to protecting and where appropriate enhancing significant habitats of indigenous flora and fauna (b), the habitat values of braided river beds (e), significant habitats of trout and salmon (h), and the life supporting capacity (health) of aquatic and riparian ecosystems (i).
52. These effects are recognised in Chapter 6 (beds and margins of lakes and rivers) of the PNRRP as follows:
 - (a) Objective BLR1 - ensures that activities in the bed and margins are undertaken while minimising the spreading or colonising by pest or undesirable plants (c), protecting areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna (f), protecting significant habitat of trout and salmon.

Adverse effects on bed erosion and flooding

53. When works are carried out in the bed of a river or lake or adjacent to a waterway, these works may result in adverse effects on the flood-carrying capacity of the river or erosion of the bed or banks of the river. This may occur when flood protection works are compromised or the flow characteristics of the waterway are changed. Conversely, positive effects may occur when any works carried out decrease the potential for flooding and erosion to occur.
54. These effects are recognised in Chapter 10 of the RPS as follows:
 - (a) Objective 2 – deals with protecting the flood-carrying capacity of rivers from the adverse effects of land use within the beds and margins of rivers, or the obstruction of water ways.
 - (b) Policy 4 – refers to avoiding or mitigating the adverse effects on the passage of floodwaters and vegetation or structures that control flood flows and erosion.
55. These effects are recognised in Chapter 6 of the PNRRP:

- (a) Objective BLR1 – ensures that activities in the bed and margins are undertaken while protecting flood carrying capacity to avoid increased risk of flooding of the surrounding lands (a).

Adverse effects on artificial structures

- 56. When works are carried out in the bed of a river or lake or adjacent to a waterway, the works may result in an adverse effect on any artificial structures, such as bridges, roads and intake structures within the immediate vicinity of the works or downstream of the works.
- 57. This effect is recognised in Chapter 10 of the RPS:
 - (a) Objective 3 – deals with protecting the stability and performance of essential structures from adverse effects of land use within the beds and margins of rivers.
 - (b) Policy 6 ensures that land use activities within the bed and margins of rivers is undertaken in such a way that any adverse effects on essential structures are avoided.
- 58. This effect is identified in Objective BLR1 of Chapter 6 of the PNRRP which aims to protect the stability of lawfully established structures.

Adverse effects on amenity values

- 59. When works are carried out in the bed or margins of a river or lake, these may result in adverse effects on amenity values, such as recreational values or natural character and landscape.
- 60. These effects are recognised in Chapter 10 of the RPS:
 - (a) Objective 1 – deals with protection and where appropriate, enhancement of significant amenity and recreation values (f)
 - (b) Policy 1 recognises that land use activities should be undertaken at times or in such ways that there adverse effects on amenity and recreation values are avoided or mitigated
- 61. This effect is covered in Objective BLR1 of Chapter 6 of the PNRRP which ensures that amenity values are maintained and enhanced.

Discharge permit activities (discharges directly into water)

Adverse effects on flood carrying capacity and erosion

62. When water is discharged from one waterbody into another, the flow and potentially the velocity of the receiving waterbody is increased. When this occurs there is the potential for increased erosion of the bed and banks of the receiving waterbody. There is also the potential for the discharge to adversely affect the flood carrying capacity of the receiving waterbody. When a discharge is occurring there may be more water than normal passing down the receiving waterbody. This may result in the waterbody being unable to pass its designed flood because of the discharge. Increased flows in the river, particularly when they occur suddenly and without warning can put others at risk.
63. These effects are recognised in Chapter 9 (Water) of the RPS:
- (a) Objective 3 – deals with discharges of contaminants into water and ensures the preservation of natural character (e) and the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes (f).
 - (b) Policy 9 – enables the management of point source discharges to achieve the outcomes set by objective 3 above.
64. Chapter 4 (Water Quality) of the PNRRP deals with discharges of water into water and recognises this effect in the following policies:
- (a) Policy WQL1 ensures that the capacity of the receiving water body is taken into account when considering a discharge activity (2)(a)(ii) and that the discharge will not significantly alter the characteristics of the bed substrate of the receiving water body (1)(b)(iv)
 - (b) Policy WQL5 deals with the management of riparian margins to ensure that a discharge activity will not increase the rate of erosion of the bed or banks of the water body (1)(a), and will not reduce the flood carrying capacity of a river causing adverse effects on the stability or performance of essential structures (2)(d).

Adverse effects on water quality and ecosystems

65. When water is discharged into a waterbody, there can be an increase the amount of contaminants (including sediment) present in the receiving environment due to contaminants being present in the discharge and from the disturbance caused to the bed of the receiving environment. Turbidity can affect aquatic biota by reducing light penetration and visual clarity, increasing sedimentation of substrate, reducing the food value to browsers of periphyton and reducing the permeability of the substrate.
66. These effects are recognised in Chapter 9 of the RPS:
- (a) Objective 3 – ensures the safeguarding of the life-supporting capacity of water (b) and the protection of significant habitat of trout and salmon (g).

- (b) Policy 9 – enables the management of point source discharges to achieve the outcomes set in objective 3 above.
67. These effects are recognised in Objective WQL1 of Chapter 4 of the PNRRP which contains particular water quality outcomes for rivers. Policy WQL1 deals with point source discharges into surface water.

Adverse effects on downstream water users and amenity values

68. When water is discharged into a waterbody, there is the potential to cause adverse effects on recreational users of a stream due to contamination of the water. Contaminants such as suspended sediments affect recreational users because turbid water is aesthetically unappealing and unsuitable for bathing and other contact recreation.
69. These effects are recognised in Chapter 9 of the RPS which ensures that amenity values should be maintained and where appropriate, enhanced (objective 3(h)).

Adverse effects on Tangata Whenua values (for all activity types)

70. The Waitaki River is the ancestral river of Ngai Tahu, flowing from Aoraki, and the entire catchment is of importance to Ngai Tahu. This is recognised in the fact that the glacial lakes are Statutory Acknowledgement Areas. The proposed activities could have adverse effects on cultural values within the catchment.
71. Chapter 5 of the RPS, Matters of Regional Significance to Tangata Whenua, outlines effects identified by Te Runanga o Arowhenua and Te Runanga o Waihao as relevant to water abstraction and discharge activities, activities within the riparian zone and activities affecting indigenous habitat and species. Chapter 6, Provision for the Relationship of Tangata Whenua with Resources, includes the following objectives and policies:
- (a) Objective 1 – refers to enabling Tangata Whenua to exercise their relationship, their culture and traditions with ancestral lands, water, wahi tapu and wahi taonga, taking into account Treaty of Waitangi principles
 - (b) Policy 1 – refers to CRC continuing to develop its relationship with Tangata Whenua for the management of natural and physical resources, taking into account Treaty of Waitangi principles, in good faith
 - (c) Policy 2 – refers to recognition of individual runanga as traditional kaitiaki within the rohe of their runanga and provides for greater involvement of individual runanga in the management of natural and physical resources
 - (d) Policy 3 – refers to specific aspects of the relationship of Tangata Whenua, their culture and traditions, with ancestral lands, water, wahi tapu and wahi taonga should be recognised and provided for through plans and decisions on resource consents

- (e) Policy 4 – refers to protection of any site that yields evidence of koiwi tangata (human bones) or artefacts (taonga) from violation or desecration
72. Chapter 8 of the RPS includes the following objective and policy with direct reference to Tangata Whenua:
- (a) Objective 4 – refers to protection or enhancement of historical and cultural heritage sites, buildings, places and areas, including their cultural, recreational and amenity values, that contribute to Canterbury’s distinctive character and sense of identity
 - (b) Policy 1 – refers to historic sites, places and areas that meet the criteria for matters of regional significance and provides for their protection from use and development, while also providing for access to wahi tapu and wahi taonga sites for Tangata Whenua, and protection of those sites by Tangata Whenua working with CRC
73. Chapter 9 of the RPS includes the following relevant objective and policies:
- (a) Objective 1 – refers to safeguarding the existing value of the region’s waterbodies for providing mahinga kai (c), and protecting wahi tapu and other wahi taonga of value to Tangata Whenua (d)
 - (b) Policy 1 – refers to setting and managing water flow, level and allocation regimes to achieve (a) to (g) of Objective 1, or where these do not achieve (e) to (h) in the event of adverse effects being remedied or mitigated
 - (c) Policy 2(a) – refers to setting and managing water flow, level and allocation regimes with the aim of enabling people and communities to maximise the wellbeing obtained from Canterbury’s water resources through taking account of its value both instream and out of stream
 - (d) Policy 14 – refers to the provision of information on the effects on the cultural values of Tangata Whenua from an activity that involves the mixing of water from different water bodies
74. Chapter 10 of the RPS includes the following relevant objectives and policies:
- (a) Objective 1 – refers to land use and development within the beds and margins of lakes and rivers and provides for protection, and enhancement, of (d) mahinga kai areas, wahi tapu and wahi taonga, and provides for Tangata Whenua access
 - (b) Policy 1 – refers to the requirement to: identify areas containing important conservation values, including (iv) areas of mahinga kai, wahi tapu or wahi taonga (including historical artefacts, urupa, skeletal remains), and provide Tangata Whenua with access to them; avoid adverse effects on the values in identified areas; avoid effects on (ix) Tangata Whenua values where areas have not been identified.
 - (c) Policy 2 – refers to enhancement of areas identified in Policy 1 where they exist in a degraded state

- (d) Objective 4 – refers to achieving improved and safe public access to lakes, river and their margins, to enhance recreational opportunities and the ability of Tangata Whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga
- (e) Policy 7 – refers to maintaining and enhancing public access for retraction and for Tangata Whenua, except where restrictions are necessary to safeguard conservation values, protect essential structures, avoid conflicts and protect public safety.

75. The relevant provisions of the WCWARP are:

- (a) Objective 1 – refers to maintaining the qualities of the Waitaki River, its tributaries and margins, by (a) recognising the importance of maintaining the integrity of the mauri in meeting the specific spiritual and cultural needs of Tangata Whenua, and by recognising the interconnected nature of the river
- (b) Policy 4 - refers to the need to consider mauri and healthy ecosystems of indigenous species, including mahinga kai species (a.) and wahi tapu sites or areas, and wahi taonga (b.) when setting flow and level regimes
- (c) Policy 9 - refers to discouraging further taking, use or diverting of water so that it mixes with water of another catchment or sub-catchment (1), and mitigating the adverse effects of any mixing of water (2)
- (d) Policy 11 - refers to considering effects when allocating water to activities on Tangata Whenua values held by Ngai Tahu¹ (a.)
- (e) Policy 30 - refers to preventing abstraction from lakes upstream of the glacial lakes and wetlands, for the purpose of protecting (c) Ngai tahu relationships
- (f) Policy 32 - refers to considering: (b) mauri, and ecosystems of indigenous species, including mahinga kai species; (e) sites of wahi tapu; and (f) sites of wahi taonga when considering whether to grant or refuse consents to abstract from High Natural-Character Water Bodies

¹ Section 10 of the Waitaki Regional Plan gives a specific definition of Ngai Tahu (or Kai Tahu)