3 Objectives, policies and methods of implementation

3.1 Air quality in Taranaki

Clean fresh air is an important and valued part of Taranaki's environment and quality of life.

Overall Taranaki has excellent air quality. This is because of Taranaki's windy and exposed nature, together with its dispersed and low population, its absence of heavy industry and its low number of vehicles. However, air quality in some locations is lost or reduced through activities resulting in point or diffuse source discharges of contaminants to air.

Diffuse (widespread) sources of emissions are the biggest contributors of emissions to air. Of the diffuse sources, natural sources (sea spray, vegetation, landcover and farm animals) emit far greater quantities than human sources such as industries, homes or motor vehicles.

Point sources of emissions such as from industry are more obvious than natural sources. Point source emissions in Taranaki come from a range of sources such as the petroleum industry, pig and poultry farming and abrasive blasting. Most of the point source emissions are located in the industrial parts of the region's urban centres, particularly New Plymouth and Hawera.

Emissions to air – in the form of odour, smoke, dust or toxic contaminants – may affect air quality. The effects of such emissions range from visual distraction, offensive odours and nuisance effects to actual or potential effects on human and ecosystem health.

In some localities, 'reverse sensitivity' issues may be a problem. Reverse sensitivity refers to situations where lawfully established activities, that have addressed off site effects as far as is practicable and reasonable, may become constrained by the emergence of new and often incompatible sensitive land uses in the neighbourhood. In Taranaki, reverse sensitivity issues are particularly associated with the development of new residential subdivisions near existing piggery or poultry farms, which then become a target of complaints relating to odour and other air emissions. However, other activities may also be affected from time to time.

Industry, agriculture and households rely on contaminants being able to be discharged to air. This provides benefits to the Taranaki community and to New Zealand as a whole which enables those communities to provide for their economic and social wellbeing. Discharges to air must, however, be properly controlled and managed to satisfactorily avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse environmental effects.

3.2 Issues for managing air quality in Taranaki

The issues addressed by the Plan are:

- degradation of air quality from the discharge of contaminants to air;
- recognition of the air resource as a taonga and protection of wāhi tapu from the intrusion of odour or visual contaminants;
- adverse effects on the environment from the discharge of contaminants to air from industrial and trade premises (excluding waste management processes, as dealt with separately);
- adverse effects on the environmental from the discharge of contaminants to air from waste management processes;
- adverse effects on the environment from the discharge of contaminants to air from site development, earthworks and the application of soil conditioners;
- adverse effects on the environment from the discharge of contaminants to air from aquaculture and intensive farming processes;
- adverse effects on the environment from the discharge of agrichemicals into the air;
- adverse effects on the environment from the burning of vegetation on production or on forested land;
- adverse effects on the environment from the burning of tyres or untreated used oil;
- adverse effects on the environment from the discharge of contaminants to air from fire training activities or fire safety research or education purposes;
- adverse effects on the environment from domestic sources of discharges of contaminants to air;
- recognition of the benefits from activities discharging to air.

3.3 Objectives for managing air quality in Taranaki

Four objectives have been identified for air quality in the Taranaki region:

1 To maintain the existing high standard of ambient air quality in the Taranaki region and to improve air quality in those instances or areas where air quality is adversely affected, whilst allowing for communities to provide for their economic and social wellbeing.

2 To safeguard the life-supporting capacity of air throughout the Taranaki region.

3 To provide for activities discharging to air.

4 To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of activities discharging contaminants to air in the Taranaki region, including adverse effects on the amenity and aesthetic qualities of air.

3.4 Policies to implement the objectives

The policies to implement the objectives are grouped into eleven categories:

1. Contaminants and effects.
2. The management of air quality.
3. Protection of the air resource (taonga) and wāhi tapu from the intrusion of odour and visual contaminants.
4. Discharge of contaminants to air from industrial or trade premises or industrial or trade processes (excluding waste management processes).
5. Discharge of contaminants to air from waste management processes.
6. Discharges of contaminants to air from site development, earthworks or the application of soil conditioners.
7. Discharges to air from aquaculture or intensive farming processes.
8. Discharge of agrichemicals to air.
9. Burning of vegetation on production or forested land.
10. Discharges to air from fire training activities or fire safety research or education purposes
11. Discharges to air from domestic sources.

The policies are as follows:

1 Contaminants and effects

Policy 1.1: Hazardous, noxious, dangerous or toxic contaminants

Discharges to air of contaminants should avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of potentially hazardous, noxious, dangerous or toxic contaminants by ensuring that any such discharge does not occur at a volume, concentration or rate or in such a manner that causes or is likely to cause a hazardous, noxious, dangerous or toxic effect on human or animal health, significant ecosystems or structures.

(This policy relates to objective 1)

Policy 1.2: Odour

Ensure that, (to the fullest extent practicable), any discharges to air of odorous contaminants do not cause odours beyond the boundary of the property of the discharger that are offensive or objectionable.

(This policy relates to objectives 1 and 4)

Policy 1.3: Smoke, dust and other particulate matter

Ensure that any discharge to air of dust, smoke and other particulate matter beyond the boundary of the property, and on the electricity transmission network, does not occur at a volume, concentration, or rate or in a manner that causes or is likely to cause a hazardous, noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable effect, including the significant restriction of visibility or the soiling of property, to the extent that the restriction of visibility or the soiling of property causes or is likely to cause the above effects.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

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2 The management of air quality

Policy 2.1: General policy

The Taranaki Regional Council will promote the air quality objectives of the region through means which:

a) reflect the nature of the discharge and the actual or potential effects of the discharge on the environment, and in particular, any effects on human health, flora and fauna and the amenity values of the area or region;

b) avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects of the discharge;

c) are administratively efficient and cost-effective for the community, resource users and the Council;

d) recognise the need for co-ordinated and integrated management of air quality at local, regional, national and global levels;

e) provide opportunities for members of the public to register with the council, complaints about discharges to air and for Council to investigate and determine the substance of such complaints;

f) recognise the social and economic benefits to the region and to the nation of activities discharging to air

g) recognise existing investment in physical and economic resources, associated with activities discharging to air; and

h) *recognise that there are different air quality expectations between urban areas and productive, rural areas.*

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Policy 2.2: Control of discharges

The Taranaki Regional Council will exercise its functions and powers to control the adverse effects of the discharge of contaminants to air through regional rules which:

a) *permit, subject to conditions, discharges with no or only minor adverse effects on the environment;*

b) *define acceptable environmental standards, terms and assessment criteria and provide a streamlined resource consent procedure for discharges requiring a discharge permit;*

c) *prohibit discharges with unacceptable adverse effects on the environment; and*

d) *regulate those discharges with the potential for significant adverse effects on the environment which in the absence of a regional plan would remain unrestricted or uncontrolled.*

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 2.3: Management areas

Air quality management in Taranaki will be carried out in a way that recognises that some areas of the region have within them, uses or values or activities that are more sensitive to the discharge of contaminants to air than other areas. In particular, recognition will be given to any adverse effects from the discharge of contaminants to air on:

a) *people and property in urban areas, residences and places of public assembly and on the safe and efficient operation of roads, airports and flight paths[10] and other infrastructure;*

b) *sensitive crops or farming systems, domestic and community water supplies and other water bodies including wetlands;*

c) *sensitive commercial or industrial systems and activities;*

d) *the special scenic, visual, recreational, conservation, scientific and other values associated with Mount Taranaki and Egmont National Park;*

e) *the scenic, aesthetic and recreational values associated with Taranaki's parks, reserves, rural landscapes, seascape, coastal areas and other amenity areas;*

f) *the heritage values of the region including places or areas of special historical, cultural, archaeological, architectural, scientific, ecological, intrinsic or amenity value;*

g) *places, areas or features of significance to tangata whenua for spiritual, cultural or historical reasons; and*

h) *the electricity transmission network.*

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 2.4: Cross-media effects

The potential for the discharge of contaminants to air to adversely affect other alternative receiving environments (i.e. land and water) should be taken into account.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 2.5: Reverse sensitivity

Land use and subdivision should be managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on people and the environment from reverse sensitivity effects arising from the inappropriate location of sensitive activities in proximity to legitimate activities discharging contaminants to air.

Problems arising from reverse sensitivity effects shall be avoided, remedied or mitigated primarily through district plans and territorial authority consent decisions which:

a) *prevent the future establishment of potentially incompatible land use activities near each other; or*

b) *allow the establishment of potentially incompatible land use activities near each other provided no existing lawful activity, operating in a lawful manner is restricted or compromised.*

(This policy relates to objective 1 and 4)

Policy 2.6: Cumulative effects

Discharges of contaminants to air should not occur at a rate or in a manner that contribute to a cumulative effect which over time, or in combination with other effects, is likely to have an adverse effect on human health and safety, ecosystems, property or other aspects of the environment.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 2.7: Best practicable option

The Taranaki Regional Council may, when provided for in the Rules of the Plan, require the adoption of the best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse effects on the environment from the discharge of contaminants to air arising from the process under consideration. When considering what is the 'best practicable option' to reduce the effects of the discharge, the Taranaki Regional Council will give consideration to the following factors when applying the definition in the Act, of best practicable option:

[10] A map of the New Plymouth airport flight path is contained in New Appendix III of the Plan.

a) *the implementation of Policies 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, when having regard to the nature of the discharge;*

b) *any sensitive receiving environments (areas) as described in Policy 2.3;*

c) *the capital, operating and maintenance costs of relative technical options to reduce the effects of the discharge, the effectiveness and reliability of each option, and the relative benefits to the receiving environment offered by each option;*

d) *the weighing of costs in proportion to any benefits to the receiving environment to be gained by adopting the method or methods; and*

e) *maintaining and enhancing existing air quality in the neighbourhood as far as practicable.*

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

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3 Protection of the air resource (taonga) and wāhi tapu from the intrusion of odour or visual contaminants

Policy 3.1: Hapū and iwi involvement in air quality management

Procedures and approaches will be adopted by the Taranaki Regional Council to enable iwi o Taranaki to participate in air management decision-making processes.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 3.2: Wāhi tapu and other sites of significance

The adverse effects of the discharge of contaminants to air on wāhi tapu and other places, areas or features of significance to iwi o Taranaki should be avoided, remedied or mitigated to the fullest extent practicable.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

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4 Discharge of contaminants to air from industrial or trade premises or industrial or trade processes (excluding waste management processes)[11]

Policy 4.1: Avoidance, remediation or mitigation – General policy

The discharge of contaminants to air from industrial or trade premises or industrial or trade processes, including the rate and concentrations of the discharge, will be managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate any significant off site adverse effects on the environment arising from the discharge.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 4.2: Actual or potential effects that require particular consideration

In considering the effects of any discharge of contaminants to air from industrial or trade premises or industrial or trade processes, particular regard will be had to the following effects:

a) *any actual or potential effects on the health and functioning of ecosystems, plants and animals including indigenous ecosystems and plants and animals of commercial significance;*

b) *any actual or potential effects on amenity values, including any effects of odour or particulate matter arising from the discharge, and any nuisance effects;*

c) *any actual or potential adverse effects on areas, places, sites or features identified in Policy 2.3;*

d) *any actual or potential adverse effects on other receiving environments;*

e) *any actual or potential adverse effects on human health, safety and well-being;*

f) *any cumulative adverse effects identified in Policy 2.6;*

g) *any adverse effects of low probability but high potential impact; and*

h) *any positive effects of the discharge, including social and economic benefits of activities using air resources.*

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Policy 4.3: Assessment of effects

In considering the effects of any discharge of contaminants to air from industrial or trade premises

[11] Rules 1 to 7 in the Regional Air Quality Plan provide for discharges to air whether on industrial or trade premises or on production land.

or industrial or trade processes, matters that will be taken into account include:

a) the nature, volume, composition and concentration of the contaminant and the frequency, rate, location and manner of the discharge;

b) the design, construction and operation of industrial and trade processes or facilities and their capacity for avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse environmental effects;

c) surrounding environmental conditions that may affect the frequency, duration, intensity and degree of environmental effects including topography, wind speed and direction, and other climatic or weather conditions; and

d) the best practicable option to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment in accordance with Policy 2.7.

(This policy relates to objective 4)

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5 Discharge of contaminants to air from waste management processes

Policy 5.1 Avoidance, remediation, or mitigation – General policy

The discharge of contaminants to air from waste management processes, including the rate and concentrations of the discharge, will be managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate any significant off site adverse effects on the environment arising from the discharge.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 5.2: Actual or potential effects that require particular consideration

In considering the effects of any discharge of contaminants to air from waste management processes, particular regard will be had to the following effects:

a) any actual or potential effects on the health and functioning of ecosystems, plants and animals including indigenous ecosystems and plants and animals of commercial significance;

b) any actual or potential effects on amenity values, including any effects of odour or particulate matter arising from the discharge, and any nuisance effects;

c) any actual or potential adverse effects on areas, places, sites or features identified in Policy 2.3;

d) any actual or potential adverse effects on other receiving environments;

e) any actual or potential adverse effects on human health, safety and well-being;

f) any cumulative adverse effects identified in Policy 2.6;

g) any adverse effects of low probability but high potential impact; and

h) any positive effects of the discharge, including social and economic benefits of activities using air resources.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Policy 5.3: Assessment of effects

In considering the effects of any discharge of contaminants to air from waste management processes, matters that will be taken into account include:

a) the nature, volume, composition and concentration of the contaminant and the frequency, rate, location and manner of the discharge;

b) the design, construction and operation of waste management processes or facilities and their capacity for avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse environmental effects;

c) surrounding environmental conditions that may affect the frequency, duration, intensity and degree of environmental effects including topography, wind speed and direction, and other climatic or weather conditions; and

d) the best practicable option to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment in accordance with Policy 2.7.

(This policy relates to objective 4)

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6 Discharge of contaminants to air from site development, earthworks or the application of soil conditioners

Policy 6.1: Avoidance, remediation or mitigation – General policy

The discharge of contaminants to air from site development, earthworks or the application of soil conditioners, including the rate and concentration of the discharge, will be managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate any significant off site adverse effects on the environment arising from the discharge.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 6.2: Actual or potential effects that require particular consideration

In considering the effects of any discharge of contaminants to air from site development, earthworks or the application of soil conditioners, particular regard will be had to the following effects:

a) any actual or potential effects on the health and functioning of ecosystems, plants and animals including indigenous ecosystems and plants and animals of commercial significance;

b) any actual or potential effects on amenity values, including any effects of odour or particulate matter arising from the discharge, and any nuisance effects;

c) any actual or potential adverse effects on areas, places, sites or features identified in Policy 2.3;

d) any actual or potential adverse effects on other receiving environments;

e) any actual or potential adverse effects on human health, safety and well-being;

f) any cumulative adverse effects identified in Policy 2.6;

g) any adverse effects of low probability but high potential impact; and

h) any positive effects of the discharge, including social and economic benefits of activities using air resources.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Policy 6.3: Assessment of effects

In considering the effects of any discharge of contaminants to air from site development, earthworks or the application of soil conditioners, matters that will be taken into account include:

a) the nature, volume, composition and concentration of the contaminant and the frequency, rate and manner of the discharge;

b) surrounding environmental conditions that may affect the frequency, duration, intensity and degree of environmental effects including topography, wind speed and direction, and other climatic or weather conditions; and

c) the best practicable option to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment in accordance with Policy 2.7.

(This policy relates to objective 4)

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7 Discharges of contaminants to air from aquaculture or intensive farming processes

Policy 7.1: Avoidance, remediation or mitigation – General policy

The discharge of contaminants to air from aquaculture or intensive farming processes, including the rate and concentration of the discharge, will be managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate any significant off site adverse effects on the environment arising from the discharge.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 7.2: Actual or potential effects that require particular consideration

In considering the effects of any discharge of contaminants to air from aquaculture or intensive farming processes, particular regard will be had to the following effects:

a) any actual or potential effects on the health and functioning of ecosystems, plants and animals including indigenous ecosystems and plants and animals of commercial significance;

b) any actual or potential effects on amenity values, including any effects of odour or particulate matter arising from the discharge, and any nuisance effects;

c) any actual or potential adverse effects on areas, places, sites or features identified in Policy 2.3;

d) any actual or potential adverse effects on other receiving environments;

e) any actual or potential adverse effects on human health, safety and wellbeing;

f) any cumulative adverse effects identified in Policy 2.6;

g) any adverse effects of low probability but high potential impact; and

h) any positive effects of the discharge, including social and economic benefits of activities using air resources.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Policy 7.3 Assessment of effects

In considering the effects of any discharge of contaminants to air from aquaculture or intensive farming processes, matters that will be taken into account include:

a) the nature, volume, composition and concentration of the contaminant and the frequency, rate, location and manner of the discharge;

b) *the design and operation of the aquaculture or intensive farming operations or facilities and their capacity for avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse environmental effects;*

c) *surrounding environmental conditions that may affect the frequency, duration, intensity and degree of environmental effects including topography, wind speed and direction, and other climatic or weather conditions; and*

d) *the best practicable option to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment in accordance with Policy 2.7.*

(This policy relates to objective 4)

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8 Discharge of agrichemicals into the air

Policy 8.1: Good management practice – General policy

All persons discharging agrichemicals to air should apply good management practices to avoid or minimise any actual or potential adverse effects of the discharge beyond the property of application or on other non-target areas or species within the property boundary.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 8.2: Actual or potential effects that require particular consideration

In considering the effects of any discharge of agrichemicals to air by spray application, particular regard will be had to the following effects in non-target areas:

a) *any actual or potential adverse effects on human health, safety and well-being;*

b) *any actual or potential adverse effects on amenity values;*

c) *any actual or potential adverse effects on areas, places, sites or features identified in Policy 2.3;*

d) *any actual or potential adverse effects on other receiving environments and in particular any such effects on rivers, lakes and other waterbodies; and*

e) *any actual or potential adverse effects on the health and functioning of ecosystems, plants and animals of commercial significance.*

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 8.3: Assessment of effects

In considering the effects of any discharge of agrichemicals to air by spray application matters that will be taken into account include:

a) *the type of agrichemicals to be discharged;*

b) *the type and performance of the spray equipment to be used;*

c) *operating methods and procedures including spray concentration and pressures, spraying height and location, and notification requirements;*

d) *the nature of any training in the use and spray application of agrichemicals undertaken by the operators;*

e) *weather conditions including wind speed and direction, temperature and humidity;*

f) *manufacturers' instructions and operating guidelines and codes of practice; and*

g) *spray drift avoidance measures.*

(This policy relates to objective 4)

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9 Burning of vegetation on production or forested land

Policy 9.1: Avoidance, remediation or mitigation – General policy

Discharges to air resulting from the burning of vegetation on production land or forested land will be managed and controlled to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 9.2: Actual or potential effects that require particular consideration

In considering the effects of any discharge of contaminants to air from the burning of vegetation on production land or forested land, particular regard will be had to the following effects:

a) *any actual or potential effects on amenity values;*

b) *any actual or potential adverse effects on areas, places, sites or features identified in Policy 2.3;*

c) *any actual or potential nuisance effects including reduced visibility, increased risk of irritation of breathing passages, or damage to or soiling of property; and*

d) *the release of offensive or objectionable odour.*

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

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10 Discharges to air from fire training activities or fire safety research or education purposes

Policy 10.1: Avoidance, remediation or mitigation – General policy

Discharges to air resulting from fire training activities or fire safety research or education purposes will be managed and controlled to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 10.2: Actual or potential effects that require particular consideration

In considering the effects of any discharge of contaminants to air from fire training activities or fire safety research or education purposes, particular regard will be had to the following effects:

a) any actual or potential effects on amenity values;

b) any actual or potential adverse effects on areas, places, sites or features identified in Policy 2.3;

c) any actual or potential nuisance effects including reduced visibility, increased risk of irritation of breathing passages, or damage to or soiling of property; and

d) the release of offensive or objectionable odour.

(This policy relates to objectives 1, 2 and 4)

Policy 10.3: Assessment of effects

In considering the effects of any discharge of contaminants to air from fire training activities or fire safety research or education purposes, matters that will be taken into account include:

a) the nature, volume, composition and concentration of the contaminant and the frequency, rate and manner of the discharge;

b) surrounding environmental conditions that may affect the frequency, duration, intensity and degree of environmental effects including topography, wind speed and direction, and other climatic or weather conditions; and

c) the best practicable option to prevent or minimise any adverse effects on the environment in accordance with Policy 2.7.

(This policy relates to objective 4)

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11 Discharges to air from domestic sources

Policy 11.1: Avoidance, remediation or mitigation – General policy

Measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of discharges to air from domestic fires and home heating appliances will be promoted when practicable and appropriate.

(This policy relates to objective 1)

3.5 Methods of implementation

The Taranaki Regional Council will use the following methods to implement the policies:

METH 1 Apply the regional rules in Section 4 of this plan to allow, regulate or prohibit (as appropriate):

a) the discharge of contaminants to air from industrial or trade premises or industrial or trade processes (excluding waste management processes);

b) the discharge of contaminants to air from waste management processes;

c) site development, earthworks or the application of soil conditioners;

d) aquaculture or intensive farming processes;

e) agrichemical spraying operations;

f) burning of vegetation or waste material;

g) fire training activities or fire safety research or education purposes; and

h) other activities involving discharges of contaminants to air, as appropriate.

METH 2 Apply the policies together with Section 104 of the Resource Management Act 1991, as appropriate, when:

a) considering whether or not to grant a discharge to air permit; and

b) considering the conditions to set on an air discharge permit.

METH 3 Require, when appropriate, an applicant for permits to discharge contaminants to air, to adopt the best practicable option to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of the discharges on the environment.

METH 4 Consult with iwi and hapū with regard to the identification of places of special cultural and traditional value associated with the air resource, with the aim of ensuring these values are recognised and provided for in the resource consent process and, where appropriate, these places and values are adequately protected from the adverse effects of activities.

METH 5 Provide advice and information, including guidelines, to landowners, resource users and the public:

a) to generally promote awareness of air quality issues;

b) to encourage the adoption of principles and practices that avoid or mitigate adverse effects on air quality; and

c) on systems, siting, design, installation, operation and maintenance procedures for industrial, domestic and agricultural activities that discharge to air.

METH 6 Support and promote the preparation and adoption by sector groups of guidelines and certification programmes to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on air quality arising from:

a) farming activities that may generate significant odour such as piggeries, poultry farms and on-site land application of treated or untreated effluents or other contaminants;

b) agrichemical spraying operations; and

c) spray application of paint, fibreglass and similar activities.

METH 7 Work with feed suppliers to the poultry growing industry, to research and promote feed formulations that reduce the environmental effects of broiler operations.

METH 8 Monitor and gather information on the state of the air resource of the Taranaki region, the nature of and effects of the discharge of contaminants to air, including cumulative and cross media effects and methods to avoid, remedy or mitigate those effects.

METH 9 Receive and respond to public complaints about discharges to air within the region.

METH 10 In conjunction with the territorial authorities, implement memoranda of understanding to promote effective integrated management of air quality issues.

METH 11 Apply and, when appropriate, contribute to the monitoring of national environmental standards relating to air quality.

METH 12 Advocate to relevant agencies appropriate policies, strategies or programmes to assist in the implementation of the objectives, policies and methods of the Plan.

METH 13 Provide information to landowners, resource users and the public regarding the location of the electricity transmission networks in the Taranaki region.

METH 14 Encourage the installation of cleaner forms of heating and clean heating appliances and increases in energy efficiency of dwellings.

METH 15 Define a Port Air Zone in the Regional Coastal Plan for Taranaki to provide appropriate boundaries for controlling the effects of air emissions in the costal marine area at Port Taranaki.