

RiverLink



PROUDLY DELIVERING

New Zealand
Upgrade
Programme



RiverLink

Notices of Requirement for Designations and
Applications for Resource Consent

Volume Two: Assessment of Effects on the
Environment

Appendix D

Objectives and Policies Statutory
Assessment

Appendix D – Objectives and Policies Statutory Documents

Topic	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) (Appeals Version as at 1 July 2021)	Operative Regional Freshwater Plan
Integrated management	<p>Policy 1: Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.</p> <p>Policy 3: Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.</p> <p>Policy 4: Freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand's integrated response to climate change.</p>	<p>Policy 64: Supporting a whole of catchment approach – non-regulatory Take a whole of catchment approach that recognises the inter-relationship between land and water, and support environmental enhancement initiatives to restore and balance:</p> <p>(a) Coastal features, ecosystems and habitats; (b) Aquatic ecosystems and habitats; and (c) Indigenous ecosystems and habitats.</p>	<p>Objective O1 Air, land, fresh water bodies and the coastal marine area are managed as integrated and connected resources; ki uta ki tai – mountains to the sea.</p> <p>Objective O2 The importance and contribution of air, land and water to the social, economic and cultural well-being of the community are recognised in the management and, where applicable, allocation of those resources.</p> <p>Objective O4 The intrinsic values of fresh water and marine ecosystems are recognised and the life supporting capacity of water is safeguarded.</p> <p>Policy P1: Ki uta ki tai and integrated catchment management Air, land, and fresh water bodies and the coastal marine area will be managed recognising ki uta ki tai by using the principles of integrated catchment management. These principles include:</p> <p>(a) decision-making using the catchment as the spatial unit, and (b) applying an adaptive management approach to take into account the dynamic nature and processes of catchments, and (c) coordinated management, with decisions based on best available information and improvements in technology and science, and (d) taking into account the connected nature of resources and natural processes within a catchment, and (e) recognising links between environmental, social, cultural and economic sustainability of the catchment.</p> <p>Policy P2: Cross-boundary matters The effects of use and development across jurisdictional boundaries shall be managed by having particular regard to any relevant provisions contained in any bordering territorial authorities' proposed and/or operative district plan when assessing a resource consent for an activity and/or the effects of an activity that spans mean high water springs or other jurisdictional boundaries, including the beds of lakes and rivers.</p> <p>Policy P3: Precautionary approach Use and development shall be managed with a precautionary approach where there is limited information regarding the effects and any adverse effects are potentially significant.</p>	<p>Objective 4.1.15 Opportunities are provided for people and communities to be involved in decision making on significant freshwater resource management issues in the Wellington Region.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.26 To adopt a precautionary approach to the management of freshwater in the Wellington Region where information is incomplete or limited.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.30 To work with other relevant agencies and tangata whenua in order to achieve the integrated management of fresh water.'</p> <p>Policy 4.2.31 To ensure that the process for making decisions relating to the management of fresh water is fair and transparent. In particular, to ensure that as far as practicable, all interested people and communities have the opportunity to be involved in freshwater resource management processes, including significant resource consents.</p>

Topic	NPSFM	RPS	PNRP (Appeals Version as at 1 July 2021)	District Plan
Regionally significant infrastructure	<p>Policy 15: Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.</p>	<p>Objective 10 The social, economic, cultural and environmental, benefits of regionally significant infrastructure are recognised and protected.</p> <p>Policy 39 Recognising the benefits from renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>(a) the social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of energy generated from renewable energy resources and/or regionally significant infrastructure; and (b) protecting regionally significant infrastructure from incompatible subdivision, use and development occurring under, over, or adjacent to the infrastructure; and (c) the need for renewable electricity generation facilities to locate where the renewable energy resources exist; and (d) significant wind and marine renewable energy resources within the region.</p>	<p>Objective O12 The social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of regionally significant infrastructure, renewable energy generation activities and the utilisation of mineral resources are recognised.</p> <p>Objective O13 Significant mineral resources and the ongoing operation, maintenance and upgrade of regionally significant infrastructure and renewable energy generation activities in the coastal marine area and beds of rivers and lakes are protected from incompatible use and development occurring under, over, or adjacent to the infrastructure or activity</p> <p>Policy P12: Benefits of regionally significant infrastructure and renewable electricity generation facilities The benefits of regionally significant infrastructure and renewable energy generation activities are recognised by having regard to:</p> <p>(a) the strategic integration of infrastructure and land use, and (b) the location of existing infrastructure and structures, and (c) the need for renewable energy generation activities to locate where the renewable energy resources exist, and (d) the functional need and operational requirements associated with developing, operating, maintaining and upgrading regionally significant infrastructure and renewable energy generation activities in the coastal marine area and the beds of lakes and rivers.</p> <p>Policy P13: Providing for regionally significant infrastructure and renewable electricity generation activities The use, development, operation, maintenance, and upgrade of regionally significant infrastructure and renewable energy generation activities are provided for.</p>	<p>13.1.1 Objective To recognise and protect the benefits of regionally significant network utilities</p> <p>Policy (a) To identify regionally significant network utilities within the City on Council Planning maps, as practicable. (b) To recognise the national, regional and local benefits of regionally significant network utilities.</p> <p>13.1.2 Objective To ensure the operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of regionally significant network utilities is not compromised by other activities</p> <p>Policy (a) To avoid, or as appropriate, remedy or mitigate, the potential for any adverse effects, including reverse sensitivity effects on regionally significant network utilities from incompatible new subdivision, use and development occurring under, over or adjacent to regionally significant network utilities. (b) To ensure the safe and efficient maintenance, operation, upgrade and development of the National Grid by avoiding the incompatible establishment of or changes to sensitive activities and incompatible buildings and structures within a defined National Grid Yard.</p> <p>13.1.3</p>

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			<p>Policy P14: Incompatible activities adjacent to regionally significant infrastructure, renewable electricity generation activities and significant mineral resources Regionally significant infrastructure, renewable energy generation activities and significant mineral resources shall be protected from incompatible use and development occurring under, over or adjacent to it, by locating and designing any use and development to avoid, remedy or mitigate any reverse sensitivity effects.</p>	<p>Objective To recognise and provide for the sustainable, secure and efficient use, operation and development of network utilities within the City.</p> <p>Policy (a) To recognise and provide for the: i. Need for new and the maintenance and upgrade of existing utilities; ii. Technical and operational requirements and constraints; iii. Benefits that network utilities provide to the economic, social and cultural functioning of a city. (b) To enable the efficient construction, installation, operation. Upgrading and maintenance of network utilities. (c) To ensure that the provision and operation of utilities that cross jurisdictional boundaries is managed in an integrated manner. (d) To encourage the appropriate use of designations for new network utilities and extensions to existing network utilities that are not designated.</p> <p>13.1.4 Objective To manage any adverse effects on the environment resulting from the design, location, operation, upgrading and maintenance of network utilities</p> <p>Policy (a) To ensure that network utilities are designed, located, developed, constructed, upgraded, operated and maintained to avoid, remedy or mitigate any actual or potential adverse effects on the environment. (b) To manage effects on health and safety by ensuring network utilities are designed, located, upgraded, operated and maintained to comply with relevant national environmental standards and to meet other nationally recognised standards and guidelines. (c) To enable the co-location or multiple use of network utilities where this is efficient, technically feasible and practicable and assists with avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the environment. (d) To require the underground placement of new network utilities unless i. there are natural or physical features or structures, or technological and operational constraints that makes underground placement impractical or unreasonable; ii. they are of a temporary nature and required for emergency purposes or critical events; and iii. they are of a nature that they can only operate aboveground. (e) To encourage the use of roads as network utility corridors in accordance with the National Code of Practice for Utility Operators'; Access to Transport Corridors. (f) To encourage network utility providers to consult with local communities, landowners and the Regional Council (where relevant) on the appropriate placement, location and design of new network utilities.</p>

Topic	NPSUD	RPS	District Plan
Development form and function	<p>Objective 1: New Zealand has well-functioning urban environments that enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future.</p> <p>Objective 4: New Zealand's urban environments, including their amenity values, develop and change over time in response to the diverse and changing needs of people, communities, and future generations.</p> <p>Objective 6: Local authority decisions on urban development that affect urban environments are: integrated with infrastructure planning and funding decisions; and strategic over the medium term and long term; and responsive, particularly in relation to proposals that would supply significant development capacity.</p> <p>Objective 8: New Zealand's urban environments: support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and are resilient to the current and future effects of climate change.</p> <p>Policy 1: Planning decisions contribute to well-functioning urban environments, which are urban environments that, as a minimum: (a) have or enable a variety of homes that:</p>	<p>Policy 54: Achieving the region's urban design principles – consideration When considering an application for a notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, for development, particular regard shall be given to achieving the region's urban design principles in Appendix 2.</p> <p>Policy 58: Co-ordinating land use with development and operation of infrastructure – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a plan change, variation or review of a district plan for subdivision, use or development, particular regard shall be given to whether the proposed subdivision, use or development is located and sequenced to: (a) make efficient and safe use of existing infrastructure capacity; and/or (b) coordinate with the development and operation of new infrastructure.</p>	<p>5A1.1.1 Objective To promote the efficient use and development of the physical resources in the Central Commercial Activity Area, whilst sustaining its vitality and vibrancy as the commercial, civic and community focus of Lower Hutt City.</p> <p>Policy (a) Identify the extent of the Central Commercial Activity Area which is generally bounded by High Street to the south, Cornwall Street to the east, Daly and Rutherford Streets to the west and Melling Road and Brunswick Street to the north, including the Market Grove area. (b) Recognise that the Central Commercial Activity Area has five precincts, being: Core, Commercial, Riverfront (Core), Riverfront (Commercial) and Residential Transition, which have different issues and values, with different management approaches (see Map in Appendix Central Commercial 1 – Precincts). (c) Provide for capacity through providing for the redevelopment of existing property in the Central Commercial Activity Area, and making more efficient use of the land resource by providing for a wide range of activities. (d) Provide for taller buildings in the Central Commercial Activity Area to accommodate a wide range of activities, while ensuring taller buildings do not detract from the character, qualities and amenity values of the central area and adjoining residential and recreational areas.</p>

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	<p>i. meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households; and</p> <p>ii. enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms; and</p> <p>(b) have or enable a variety of sites that are suitable for different business sectors in terms of location and site size; and</p> <p>(c) have good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open spaces, including by way of public or active transport; and</p> <p>(d) support, and limit as much as possible adverse impacts on, the competitive operation of land and development markets; and</p> <p>(e) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and</p> <p>(f) are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change.</p> <p>Policy 2: Tier 1, 2, and 3 local authorities, at all times, provide at least sufficient development capacity to meet demand for housing and for business land over the short term, medium term, and long term.</p> <p>Policy 10: Tier 1, 2, and 3 local authorities:</p> <p>(a) that share jurisdiction over urban environments work together when implementing this National Policy Statement; and</p> <p>(b) engage with providers of development infrastructure and additional infrastructure to achieve integrated land use and infrastructure planning; and</p> <p>(e) engage with the development sector to identify significant opportunities for urban development.</p>		<p>(e) Restrict activities and development in areas outside the Central Commercial Activity Area that have the potential to undermine or detract from the vitality and vibrancy of the Central Community Activity Area, except as provided for in the other Commercial Activity Areas.</p> <p>5A 1.1.2 Objective To increase the mix and diversity of activities in the Central Commercial Area in a way that increases the number of people living, working within and visiting the area.</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>(a) Provide for and encourage a wide range of activities within the Central Commercial Activity Area, provided their adverse effects are compatible with other activities and the character and amenity values for the area.</p> <p>(b) Ensure that activities are managed to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects (including reverse sensitivity) in the Central Commercial Activity Area or on properties in nearby residential areas.</p> <p>(c) Restrict certain activities that may be incompatible with other activities and / or degrade the character and amenity values of the Central Commercial Activity Area.</p> <p>5A 1.1.3 Objective To encourage a central public focused core and to recognise and provide for a mix of activities in some parts of the Central Commercial Activity Area.</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>(a) Provide for retail activities throughout the Central Commercial Activity Area based on precincts.</p> <p>(b) Manage the scale and location of activities based on precincts to ensure that they sustain the vitality and vibrancy of the Central Commercial Activity Area, while recognising the commercial and practical constraints that affect the viability of new activities.</p> <p>(c) Ensure activities and developments contribute to an attractive and public focused core, and are compatible with the qualities and amenity values of the Central Commercial Activity Area, while remaining viable propositions for commercial investment.</p>

Topic	RPS	District Plan
Transport	<p>Objective 22: A compact well designed and sustainable regional form that has an integrated, safe and responsive transport network and:</p> <p>(a) a viable and vibrant regional central business district in Wellington city;</p> <p>(b) an increased range and diversity of activities in and around the regionally significant centres to maintain vibrancy and vitality;</p> <p>(c) sufficient industrial-based employment locations or capacity to meet the region's needs;</p> <p>(d) development and/or management of the Regional Focus Areas identified in the Wellington Regional Strategy;</p> <p>(e) urban development in existing urban area, or when beyond urban areas, development that reinforces the region's existing urban form;</p> <p>(f) strategically planned rural development;</p> <p>(g) a range of housing (including affordable housing);</p> <p>(h) integrated public open spaces;</p> <p>(i) integrated land use and transportation;</p> <p>(j) improved east-west transport linkages;</p> <p>(k) efficiently use existing infrastructure (including transport network infrastructure); and</p> <p>(l) essential social services to meet the region's needs.</p> <p>Policy 57: Integrating land use and transportation – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district plan, for subdivision, use or development, particular regard shall be given to the following matters, in making progress towards achieving the key outcomes of the Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy:</p> <p>(a) whether traffic generated by the proposed development can be accommodated within the existing transport network and the impacts on the efficiency, reliability or safety of the network;</p> <p>(b) connectivity with, or provision of access to, public services or activities, key centres of employment activity or retail activity, open spaces or recreational areas;</p> <p>(c) whether there is good access to the strategic public transport network; (d) provision of safe and attractive environments for walking and cycling; and</p> <p>(e) whether new, or upgrades to existing, transport network infrastructure have been appropriately recognised and provided for.</p>	<p>Objective 14A 3.1 A safe, efficient, resilient and well-connected transport network that is integrated with land use patterns, meets local, regional and national transport needs, facilitates and enables urban growth and economic development, and provides for all modes of transport.</p> <p>Objective 14A 3.2 Adverse effects from the construction, maintenance and development of the transport network on the adjacent environment are managed.</p> <p>Objective 14A 3.3 Reverse sensitivity effects on the transport network from sensitive activities are managed.</p> <p>Policy 14A 4.1 Additions and upgrades to the transport network should seek to improve connectivity across all modes and be designed to meet industry standards that ensure that the safety, efficiency and resilience of the transport network are maintained.</p> <p>Policy 14A 4.2 Land use, subdivision and development should not cause significant adverse effects on the connectivity, accessibility and safety of the transport network, and, where appropriate, should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seek to improve connectivity within and between communities; and • enable walking, cycling and access to public transport. <p>Policy 14A 4.3 The transport network should be located and designed to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the adjacent environment.</p> <p>Policy 14A 4.6 Vehicle access, parking, manoeuvring and loading facilities should be designed to standards that ensure they do not compromise the safety and efficiency of the transport network.</p> <p>Policy 14A 4.7 The transport network, land use, subdivision and development should provide for all transport modes.</p>

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Māori relationships and cultural effects	<p>Objective 3: To take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognise the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki and provide for tangata whenua involvement in the management of the coastal environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the ongoing and enduring relationship of tangata whenua over their lands, rohe and resources; promoting meaningful relationships and interactions between tangata whenua and persons exercising functions and powers under the Act; incorporating mātauranga Māori into sustainable management practices; and recognising and protecting characteristics of the coastal environment that are of special value to tangata whenua <p>Policy 2: The Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Māori heritage In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment:</p> <p>(a) recognise that tangata whenua have traditional and continuing cultural relationships with areas of the coastal environment, including places where they have lived and fished for generations;</p> <p>(b) involve iwi authorities or hapū on behalf of tangata whenua in the preparation of regional policy statements, and plans, by undertaking effective consultation with tangata whenua; with such consideration to be early, meaningful, and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori;</p> <p>(c) with the consent of tangata whenua and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, incorporate mātauranga Māori in regional policy statement, in plans, and in the consideration of applications for resource consents, notices of requirement for designation and private plan changes;</p> <p>(d) provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision making, for example when a consent application or notice of requirement dealing with cultural localities or issues of cultural significance, and Māori experts, including pūkenga, may have knowledge not otherwise available;</p> <p>(e) take into account any relevant iwi resource management plan and any other relevant planning document recognised by the appropriate iwi authority or hapū and lodged with the council, to the extent that its content has a bearing on resource management issues in the region or district; and</p> <p>(i) where appropriate incorporate references to, or material from, iwi resource management</p>	<p>Objective 5: Planning decisions relating to urban environments, and FDSs, take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).</p> <p>Policy 9: Local authorities, in taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) in relation to urban environments, must: involve hapū and iwi in the preparation of RMA planning documents and any FDSs by undertaking effective consultation that is early, meaningful and, as far as practicable, in accordance with tikanga Māori; and when preparing RMA planning documents and FDSs, take into account the values and aspirations of hapū and iwi for urban development; and provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision-making on resource consents, designations, heritage orders, and water conservation orders, including in relation to sites of significance to Māori and issues of cultural significance; and operate in a way that is consistent with iwi participation legislation.</p>	<p>Policy 2: Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.</p>	<p>Objective 23 The region's iwi authorities and local authorities work together under Treaty partner principles for the sustainable management of the region's environment for the benefit and wellbeing of the regional community, both now and in the future.</p> <p>Objective 24 The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account in a systematic way when resource management decisions are made.</p> <p>Objective 25 The concept of kaitiakitanga is integrated into the sustainable management of the Wellington region's natural and physical resources.</p> <p>Objective 26 Mauri is sustained, particularly in relation to coastal and fresh waters.</p> <p>Objective 27 Mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes, are maintained and enhanced, and these resources are healthy and accessible to tangata whenua.</p> <p>Objective 28 The cultural relationship of Māori with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga is maintained.</p> <p>Policy 48 Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, particular regard shall be given to: (a) the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi; and (b) Waitangi Tribunal reports and settlement decisions relating to the Wellington region.</p> <p>Policy 49 Recognising and providing for matters of significance to tangata whenua – consideration When preparing a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, the following matters shall be recognised and provided for: (a) the exercise of kaitiakitanga; (b) mauri, particularly in relation to fresh and coastal waters; (c) mahinga kai and areas of natural resources used for customary purposes; and (d) places, sites and areas with significant spiritual or cultural historic heritage value to tangata whenua.</p>	<p>Objective O14 The relationships of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga are recognised and provided for, including: (a) maintaining and improving opportunities for Māori customary use of the coastal marine area, rivers, lakes and their margins and natural wetlands, and (b) maintaining and improving the availability of mahinga kai species, in terms of quantity, quality and diversity, to support Māori customary harvest, and (c) providing for the relationship of mana whenua with Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa, and (d) protecting sites with significant mana whenua values from use and development that will adversely affect their values and restoring those sites to a state where their characteristics and qualities sustain the identified values.</p> <p>Objective O15 Kaitiakitanga is recognised and mana whenua actively participate in planning and decision-making in relation to the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources.</p> <p>Policy P17: Mauri The mauri of fresh and coastal waters shall be recognised as being important to Māori and is sustained and enhanced, including by: (a) managing the individual and cumulative adverse effects of activities that may impact on mauri in the manner set out in the rest of the Plan, and (b) providing for those activities that sustain and enhance mauri, and (c) recognising and providing for the role of kaitiaki in sustaining mauri.</p> <p>Policy P18: Mana whenua relationships with Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa The relationships between mana whenua and Ngā Huanga o Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) will be recognised and provided for by: (a) having particular regard to the values and Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa huanga identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) when applying for, and making decisions on resource consent applications, and developing Whaitua Implementation Programmes, and (b) informing iwi authorities of relevant resource consents relating to Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa, and (c) recognising the relevant iwi authority/ies as an affected party under RMA s95E where activities risk having a minor or more than minor adverse effect on Ngā Huanga o Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa or on the significant values of a Schedule C site which is located downstream, and (d) working with mana whenua, landowners, and other interested</p>	<p>Objective 4.1.1 The relationship of tangata whenua and their culture and traditions with fresh water, and with ancestral sites, waahi tapu and other taonga within the beds of rivers and lakes, is recognised and provided for.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.2 The mauri of water bodies and river and lake beds is protected.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.3 The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account in the management of the Region's water bodies and river and lake beds.</p> <p>Objective 5.1.3 The quality of water is, as far as practicable, consistent with the values of the tangata whenua.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.1 To manage sites of special value to the tangata whenua in water bodies and river and lake beds so that the cultural values of those sites are not adversely affected.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.2 To encourage applicants to consult directly with affected tangata whenua when making an application for a resource consent which is for an activity within, upstream, or immediately downstream of any identified site of special value to the tangata whenua. As part of this consultation the applicant should determine: 1. Whether granting the resource consent could have any adverse effects on the special values of the site. 2. How any potential adverse effects that might result from the activity could be avoided or remedied.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.3 To not allow the use or development of water bodies and river and lake beds that would restrict the access of tangata whenua to any identified site of special value in a publicly owned river or lake bed, unless that access can specifically be provided for, or the loss can be adequately remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.4 To avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds on the habitats of species traditionally harvested by the tangata whenua.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.5 To have regard to the values and customary knowledge of the tangata whenua, where these have been identified by the tangata whenua, when assessing resource consent applications for the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.6 To not restrict tangata whenua initiatives for the use or development of</p>	<p>14E 1.1 Objective To identify and protect significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources in the City from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>Policy (a) That a schedule of significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources within the City be compiled. (b) That it be recognised that new significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources may be discovered, and added to the schedule of significant resources. (c) That any activity or site development shall not modify, damage or destroy a significant natural, cultural or archaeological resource. (d) That any activity or site development shall not compromise the natural character or visual amenity values of a significant natural, cultural or archaeological resource. (e) All building, structures and activities shall preserve the natural character, visual amenity values and landscape values of the significant natural, cultural or archaeological resource including the identified coastal environment. (f) The scale, height, location and design of all buildings and structure shall protect the amenity values, especially landscape values of the identified coastal environment. (g) That any activity or site development will take into account new findings of significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources. (h) That the cultural significance of these natural resources be recognised and protected. (i) That any activity or site development shall not modify, damage or destroy the intrinsic values of the ecosystems of a significant natural, cultural or archaeological resource.</p>

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	<p>plans in regional policy statement and in plans; and</p> <p>(ii) consider providing practicable assistance to iwi or hapū who have indicated a wish to develop iwi resource management plans;</p> <p>(f) provide for opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over waters, forests, lands, and fisheries in the coastal environment through such measures as:</p> <p>(i) bringing cultural understanding to monitoring of natural resources;</p> <p>(ii) providing appropriate methods for the management, maintenance and protection of the taonga of tangata whenua;</p> <p>(iii) having regard to regulations, rules or bylaws relating to ensuring sustainability of fisheries resources such as taiāpure, mahinga mātaītai or other non-commercial Māori customary fishing; and</p> <p>(g) in consultation and collaboration with tangata whenua, working as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, and recognising that tangata whenua have the right to choose not to identify places or value of historic, cultural or spiritual significance or special value:</p> <p>(i) recognise the importance of Māori cultural and heritage values through such methods as historic heritage, landscape and cultural impact assessments; and</p> <p>(ii) provide for the identification, assessment, protection and management of areas or sites of significance or special value to Māori, including by historic analysis and archaeological survey and the development of methods such as alert layers and predictive methodologies for identifying areas of high potential for undiscovered Māori heritage, for example coastal pā or fishing villages.</p>				<p>parties as appropriate, to develop and implement supporting iwi-led restoration initiatives within Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa, and</p> <p>(e) the Wellington Regional Council and iwi authorities implementing kaupapa Māori monitoring of Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa.</p> <p>Policy P19: Māori values The cultural relationship of Māori with air, land and water shall be recognised and the adverse effects on this relationship and their values shall be minimised.</p> <p>Policy P20: Exercise of kaitiakitanga Kaitiakitanga shall be recognised and provided for by involving mana whenua in the assessment and decision-making processes associated with use and development of natural and physical resources including:</p> <p>(a) managing activities in sites with significant mana whenua values listed in Schedule C (mana whenua) in accordance with tikanga and kaupapa Māori as exercised by mana whenua, and</p> <p>(b) the identification and inclusion of mana whenua attributes and values in the kaitiaki information and monitoring strategy in accordance with Method M2, and</p> <p>(c) identification of mana whenua values and attributes and their application through tikanga and kaupapa Māori in the maintenance and enhancement of mana whenua relationships with Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa.</p> <p>Policy P21: Statutory acknowledgements Wellington Regional Council will:</p> <p>(a) include any relevant statutory acknowledgments in Schedule D (statutory acknowledgements) for public information, and</p> <p>(b) have regard to any relevant statutory acknowledgment in Schedule D (statutory acknowledgements) when processing resource consent applications.</p> <p>Policy P44: Protection and restoration of sites with significant mana whenua values Sites with significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua) shall be protected and restored by a mix of the following regulatory and non-regulatory methods:</p> <p>(a) managing use and development through rules in the plan; and</p> <p>(b) working in partnership with key stakeholders through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. increasing landowner and community understanding of significant values within Schedule C sites, and ii. working with mana whenua, landowners, and other interested parties as appropriate, to develop and implement restoration programmes for Schedule C sites, and 	<p>freshwater resources subject to the provisions of this Plan and the Act.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.7 To encourage and support, where appropriate, tangata whenua participation in monitoring the effects of activities that may potentially adversely affect sites or values of importance to the tangata whenua.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.8 To have regard to matters raised in an iwi or hapu management plan authorised by the tangata whenua of the Region when assessing resource consent applications.</p> <p>Objective 7.1.4 The uses of river and lake beds are, as far as practicable, consistent with the values of the tangata whenua.</p>	

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					<p>iii. the Wellington Regional Council and iwi authorities implementing kaupapa Maori monitoring of Schedule C sites.</p> <p>Policy P45: Managing adverse effects on sites with significant mana whenua values Sites with significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C shall be protected and restored by managing use and development both within and outside of these sites in the following manner:</p> <p>(a) in the first instance, avoid locating activities within sites listed in Schedule C;</p> <p>(b) where it is not practicable to avoid a site, require the more than minor adverse effects of activities on the significant mana whenua values of the site to be evaluated through a cultural impact assessment undertaken by the relevant iwi authority or iwi authorities;</p> <p>(c) significant adverse effects of an activity on the significant values of the site shall be avoided.</p> <p>(d) other adverse effects shall be managed in accordance with tikanga and kaupapa Maori as recommended in the cultural impact assessment to:</p> <p>i. avoid more than minor adverse effects on the significant values of the site; and</p> <p>ii. where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimising them, and</p> <p>iii. where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided and/or minimised, they are remedied; and</p> <p>(e) where more than minor adverse effects on significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua) cannot be avoided, minimised, or remedied, the activity is inappropriate. Offsetting of effects on sites with significant mana whenua values is inappropriate, and</p> <p>(f) the relevant iwi authority/ies shall be considered to be an affected party under RMA s95E for all activities which require resource consent within a Schedule C site where the adverse effects are minor or more than minor.</p>		

Topic	RPS	PNRP (Appeals Version as at 1 July 2021)	RFP	District Plan
Natural character and recreation amenity values (including public access)	<p>Objective 18 The region's special amenity landscapes are identified and those landscape values that contribute to amenity and the quality of the environment are maintained or enhanced.</p> <p>Policy 53: Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers – consideration When considering an application for a subdivision consent, or a coastal or land use consent on public land, or a change, variation or review of a district plan to address subdivision or rezoning, particular regard shall be given to enhancing public access to, and along:</p> <p>(a) areas of the coastal marine area, and lakes and rivers with:</p> <p>i. places, sites and areas with significant historic heritage values identified in accordance with policy 21;</p>	<p>Objective O9 The recreational values of the coastal marine area, rivers and lakes and their margins and natural wetlands are maintained and where appropriate for recreational purposes, enhanced.</p> <p>Objective O10 Public access to and along the coastal marine area and rivers and lakes is maintained and enhanced, other than in exceptional circumstances, in which case alternative access is provided where practicable.</p> <p>Objective O17 The natural character of the coastal marine area, natural wetlands, and rivers, lakes and their margins is preserved and protected from inappropriate use and development.</p>	<p>Objective 4.1.4 The natural character of wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, is preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.7 The amenity and recreational values of wetlands, lakes, and rivers are maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.8 The quality of lawful public access to and along river and lake beds is maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.9</p>	<p>7C 1.1.1 Objective To ensure that activities that occur on the surface of rivers and margins have adverse effects which are no more than minor on natural and ecological qualities and access to these areas is maintained.</p> <p>Policy (a) To allow a wide range of low-impact recreation activities such as fishing, swimming and other informal recreation and leisure activities. (b) To control the use of motorised boating activities on the surface of rivers. ...</p>

Topic	RPS	PNRP (Appeals Version as at 1 July 2021)	RFP	District Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. areas of indigenous ecosystems and habitats, and areas with significant indigenous biodiversity values identified in accordance with policy 23; iii. outstanding natural features and landscapes identified in accordance with policy 25; iv. special amenity landscapes identified in accordance with policy 27; v. places, sites and areas with high natural character identified in accordance with policy 36; and vi. the rivers and lakes identified in Table 15 of Appendix 1; <p>(b) Wellington Harbour and Porirua (Onepoto Arm and Pauatahanui Inlet) Harbour; Except where there is a need to protect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) sensitive indigenous habitats of species; (d) the health or safety of people; (e) sensitive cultural and historic heritage values; and/or (f) the integrity and security of regionally significant infrastructure. 	<p>Policy P9: Public access to and along the coastal marine area and the beds of lakes and rivers Maintain and enhance the extent or quality of public access to and along the coastal marine area and the beds of lakes and rivers except where it is necessary to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) protect the values of estuaries, sites with significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), sites with significant historic heritage value identified in Schedule E (historic heritage) and sites with significant indigenous biodiversity value identified in Schedule F (indigenous biodiversity), or (b) provide access to significant surf breaks within the coastal marine area on a permanent or ongoing basis, or (c) protect public health and safety, or (d) provide for a temporary activity such as construction, a recreation or cultural event or stock movement, and where the temporary restrictions shall be for no longer than reasonably necessary before access is fully reinstated, and (e) with respect to (a), and (b), where it is necessary to permanently restrict or remove existing public access, the loss of public access shall be mitigated or offset by providing enhanced public access at a similar or nearby location. <p>Policy P10: Contact recreation and Māori customary use Use and development shall avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on contact recreation and Māori customary use in fresh and coastal water, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) providing water quality and, in rivers, flows suitable for contact recreation and Māori customary use, and (b) managing activities to maintain or enhance contact recreation values in the beds of lakes and rivers, including by retaining existing swimming holes and maintaining access to existing contact recreation locations, and (c) encouraging improved access to suitable swimming and surfing locations, and (d) providing for the passive recreation and amenity values of fresh water bodies and the coastal marine area. <p>Policy P24: Assessing outstanding natural character Areas of outstanding natural character in the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers and their margins and natural wetlands, will be preserved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) identifying areas of outstanding natural and high natural character within the region, and (b) avoiding adverse effects of activities on natural character in areas of the coastal marine area with outstanding natural character, and (c) avoiding significant adverse effects and avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects of activities on all other areas of natural character. <p><i>Note: Method M24(b) applies to clause (a)</i></p> <p>Policy P48: Protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes The natural features and landscapes (including seascapes) of the coastal marine area, rivers, lakes and their margins and natural wetlands shall be protected from inappropriate use and development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) identifying outstanding natural features and landscapes within the region, and (b) avoiding adverse effects of activities on outstanding natural features and landscapes, and (c) avoiding significant adverse effects and avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects of activities on all other natural features and landscapes. <p><i>Note: Method M24(a) applies to clause (a).</i></p>	<p>To have regard to the following characteristics of wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, when considering the protection of their natural character from the adverse effects of subdivision, use, and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecosystems, habitats and species; and • water quality; and • the natural flow characteristics and hydraulic processes (such as sediment transport) of rivers or the pattern and range of water level fluctuations that occur naturally in wetlands or lakes; and • the topography and physical composition of river or lake beds and the course of the river. <p>Policy 4.2.15 To avoid, remedy, and mitigate any adverse effects of use and development on the water bodies identified in Appendix 5 as regionally important for their amenity and recreational values, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managing water quality so that Policy 5.2.4 is satisfied; and • managing the flows and levels of water bodies so that Policies 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.12, and 6.2.13, whichever is (are) relevant, is (are) satisfied; and • having particular regard to offsetting adverse effects on amenity and recreational values; and • having particular regard to the timing of use and development so that, where practicable, adverse effects on amenity values and recreational use are minimised. <p>Policy 5.2.4 To manage water quality for contact recreation purposes in those water bodies identified in Appendix 5 (subject to Policy 5.2.10), excluding Lake Waitawa (managed according to Policy 5.2.6) and Lake Wairarapa (managed according to Policies 5.2.2 and 5.2.6)</p>	<p>(d) To ensure public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers is maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>(e) To ensure that recreation activities have effects that are no more than minor on the natural and ecological qualities of river beds, banks and margins.</p> <p>7C 1.2.1 Objective To control the number, location and external appearance of all buildings and structures not associated with flood protection measures and river works and ensure that buildings and structures are sited to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of flood hazards.</p> <p>Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To limit the number of buildings and structures not associated with flood protection measures and river works. (b) To control the design and external appearance of all buildings and structures not associated with flood protection measures and river works. (c) To allow buildings and structures associated with flood protection measures and river works. (d) To ensure that public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers is maintained and enhanced. (e) To ensure that buildings and structures are sited to avoid increasing the flood risk.

Topic	RPS	District Plan
Heritage	<p>Objective 15 Historic heritage is identified and protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.</p> <p>Policy 46 Managing effects on historic heritage values – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, a determination shall be made as to whether an activity may affect a place, site or area with historic heritage value, and in determining whether an activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the degree to which historic heritage values will be lost, damaged or destroyed; (b) the irreversibility of adverse effects on heritage values; (c) the opportunities to remedy or mitigate any previous damage to heritage values; (d) the degree to which previous changes that have heritage value in their own right are respected and retained; (e) the probability of damage to immediate or adjacent heritage values; (f) the magnitude or scale of any effect on heritage values; 	<p>14F 1.1 Objective To ensure that the heritage values of identified heritage buildings and structures are not unnecessarily lost through demolition or relocation, or compromised by any additional work.</p> <p>Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To protect the exterior of buildings and structures from inappropriate repairs, alterations or additions that adversely affect heritage values. (b) To ensure that where the demolition or relocation of listed heritage buildings and structures is proposed, a thorough assessment and determination is made of the need for that demolition or relocation and of the alternatives available. <p>14I 1.2 Objective</p>

- (g) the degree to which unique or special materials and/or craftsmanship are retained;
- (h) whether the activity will lead to cumulative adverse effects on historic heritage; and
- (i) whether the relationships between distinct elements of an historic place, site or area will be maintained.

To ensure earthworks do not affect adversely the visual amenity values, cultural values or historical significance of an area, natural feature or site.

Policy

- (a) To protect visual amenity value of land which provides a visual backdrop to the City.
- (b) That rehabilitation measures be undertaken to mitigate adverse effects of earthworks upon the visual amenity values.
- (c) To protect any sites with historical significance from inappropriate earthworks.
- (d) To recognise the importance of cultural and spiritual values to the mana whenua associated with any cultural material that may be disinterred through earthworks and to ensure that these values are protected from inappropriate earthworks.

Topic	RPS	PNRP (Appeals Version as at 1 July 2021)	RFP	District Plan
Natural hazards	<p>Objective 19 The risks and consequences to people, communities, their businesses, property and infrastructure from natural hazards and climate change effects are reduced.</p> <p>Objective 20 Hazard mitigation measures, structural works and other activities do not increase the risk and consequences of natural hazard events.</p> <p>Objective 21 Communities are more resilient to natural hazards, including the impacts of climate change, and people are better prepared for the consequences of natural hazard events.</p> <p>Policy 51 Minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review to a district or regional plan, the risk and consequences of natural hazards on people, communities, their property and infrastructure shall be minimised, and/or in determining whether an activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to: (a) the frequency and magnitude of the range of natural hazards that may adversely affect the proposal or development, including residual risk; (b) the potential for climate change and sea level rise to increase the frequency or magnitude of a hazard event; (c) whether the location of the development will foreseeably require hazard mitigation works in the future; (d) the potential for injury or loss of life, social disruption and emergency management and civil defence implications – such as access routes to and from the site; (e) any risks and consequences beyond the development site; (f) the impact of the proposed development on any natural features that act as a buffer, and where development should not interfere with their ability to reduce the risks of natural hazards; (g) avoiding inappropriate subdivision and development in areas at high risk from natural hazards; (h) the potential need for hazard adaptation and mitigation measures in moderate risk areas; and (i) the need to locate habitable floor areas and access routes above the 1:100 year flood level, in identified flood hazard areas.</p> <p>Policy 52 Minimising adverse effects of hazard mitigation measures – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, for hazard mitigation measures, particular regard shall be given to: (a) the need for structural protection works or hard engineering methods; (b) whether non-structural or soft engineering methods are a more appropriate option; (c) avoiding structural protection works or hard engineering methods unless it is necessary to protect existing development or property from unacceptable risk and the works form part of a long-term hazard management strategy that represents the best practicable option for the future; (d) the cumulative effects of isolated structural protection works; and (e) residual risk remaining after mitigation works are in place, so that they reduce and do not increase the risks of natural hazards.</p>	<p>Objective O20 The hazard risk and residual hazard risk, from natural hazards and adverse effects of climate change, on people, the community and infrastructure are acceptable.</p> <p>Objective O21 Inappropriate use and development in high risk areas is avoided.¹</p> <p>Policy P15: Flood protection activities The use, maintenance and ongoing operation of existing catchment based flood and erosion hazard risk management activities which manage the hazard risk of flooding to people, property, infrastructure and communities are provided for.</p> <p>Policy P16: New flood protection and erosion control The social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of new catchment based flood and erosion risk management activities are recognised.</p> <p>Policy P27: High hazard risk areas Use and development, including hazard mitigation methods, in high risk areas shall be avoided except where: (a) they have a functional need or operational requirement or there is no practicable alternative to be so located, and (b) the hazard risk to the development and/or residual hazard risk after hazard mitigation measures, assessed using a risk-based approach, is low, and (c) the development does not cause or exacerbate natural hazards in other areas, and (d) adverse effects on natural processes (coastal, riverine and lake processes) are avoided, remedied, or mitigated, and (e) natural cycles of erosion and accretion and the potential for natural features to fluctuate in position over time, including movements due to climate change and sea level rise over at least the next 100 years, are taken into account.</p> <p>Policy P28: Hazard mitigation measures Hard hazard engineering mitigation and protection methods shall be avoided except where it is necessary to protect existing development from unacceptable hazard risk, assessed using the risk-based approach, and; (a) any adverse effects are no more than minor, or (b) where the environmental effects are more than minor the works form part of a hazard risk management strategy.</p> <p>Policy P29: Effects of climate change Particular regard shall be given to the potential for climate change to threaten biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai, or to cause or exacerbate natural hazard events over at least the next 100 years that could adversely affect use and development including: (a) coastal erosion and inundation (storm surge), and (b) river and lake flooding and erosion, aggradation, decreased minimum flows, and (c) stormwater ponding and impeded drainage, and (d) relative sea level rise, using scientific data for the Wellington Region.</p> <p>Policy P104: Effects on catchment-based flood and erosion control activities More than minor adverse effects on structures that are part of catchment-based flood and erosion risk management activities shall be avoided, unless those activities are carried out by or on behalf of the owner of the structure.</p>	<p>Objective 4.1.9 The risk of flooding to human life, health, and safety is at an acceptable level.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.10 The adverse effects of flooding on natural values and physical resources, including people's property, are at an acceptable level.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.18 To promote the avoidance or mitigation of the potential adverse effects associated with flooding.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.19 To allow the maintenance of lawful flood mitigation works within river and lake beds and on floodplains.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.21 To encourage community awareness about flood hazards by involving people in the processes that establish acceptable levels of flood mitigation.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.22 To adopt a precautionary approach when planning for and making decisions about the potential adverse effects of flooding on people and communities where information is incomplete or limited.</p> <p>Objective 7.1.2 The risk of flooding or erosion is not increased by locating structures or carrying out activities in the beds of rivers and lakes or on the floodplain.</p> <p>Objective 7.1.3 Activities do not cause damage to, or destruction of, existing lawful flood mitigation works.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.7 To avoid any adverse effects on the structural integrity and effectiveness of lawful flood mitigation structures and works in river beds and on floodplains from the adverse effects of subdivision, use, and development.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.8 To allow re-contouring of the beds of rivers provided: • the activity is necessary to avoid or mitigate the effects of flood hazard; and • the assessment of a resource consent application to carry out the activity is subject to Part II of the Act.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.13 To ensure that the removal of sand, gravel, or rock, from any lake or river bed is located and carried out in such a way that flood or erosion hazards are reduced or there is, at least, no increase to these hazards.</p>	<p>4A 2.6 Objective Built development is located and designed to manage significant risk from natural hazards.</p> <p>7C 1.1.3 Objective (a) To ensure that flood and river protection works are not affected by recreation activities and that extraction activities are for the purpose of flood control. (b) To ensure that the flood carrying capacity of the river channel and margins is not reduced.</p> <p>Policy (a) To ensure that recreation activities on the surface of rivers and margins have no more than minor adverse effects on flood protection structures. (b) To ensure recreation activities on the surface of rivers and margins have no more than minor effects on the flow of flood waters during flood events. (c) To ensure extraction activities are carried out only for the purpose of flood control. (d) To provide for activities associated with the protection of hydraulic capacity of the Hutt River mouth. (e) To ensure that any other activities in the Primary or Secondary River Corridor of the Hutt River have no more than minor effects on flood protection structures.</p> <p>14H 1.1.1 Objective To avoid or reduce the risk to people and their property from natural hazards associated with seismic action, landslides, flooding and coastal hazards</p> <p>Policy (a) That the area at risk from fault rupture causing permanent ground deformation along the Wellington Fault be managed by the Wellington Fault Special Study Area to address the effects of subdivision and development on the safety of people and their property (b) That suitable engineering and emergency management measures be adopted to safeguard people and their property from liquefaction, ground shaking and tsunami hazards. ... (d) That suitable engineering, emergency management and land use control measures be adopted to reduce the vulnerability of people and their property to flood hazards.</p> <p>14I1.3 Objective To ensure that provision is made for earthworks to be carried out for services which are essential to the health and safety of the community.</p> <p>Policy To provide for essential earthworks to be carried out which are necessary for the management of any stream or river.</p> <p>14I1.4 Objective To ensure earthworks in the Primary or Secondary River Corridor of the Hutt River do not affect adversely flood protection structures.</p> <p>Policy</p>

¹ High risk area is defined as all areas in the CMA and the beds of lakes and rivers.

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				To ensure that earthworks in the Primary or Secondary River Corridor have no more than minor adverse effects on flood protection structures.

Topic	PNRP (Appeals Version as at 1 July 2021)	RPDL	District Plan
Contaminants and hazardous substances	<p>Objective O43 The environment is protected from more than minor adverse effects of discharges from contaminated land.</p> <p>Objective O51 The environment is protected from the adverse effects of discharges of hazardous substances and the creation of contaminated land is avoided</p> <p>Policy P89: Discharges from contaminated land The discharge of hazardous substances from contaminated land is managed so that significant adverse effects on fresh water, including groundwater, coastal water, and air are avoided, remedied or mitigated to the extent practicable.</p> <p>Policy P95: Discharges to land The discharge of contaminants to land shall be managed to: (a) minimise adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of soil, and (b) avoid creating contaminated land, and (c) not exceed the capacity of the soil to treat, use or remove the contaminant, (d) not exceed the available capacity of the soil to absorb the discharge, and (e) avoid significant adverse effects on public health and amenity, and (f) not result in a discharge that enters water that causes more than minor adverse effects.</p>	<p>Objective 4.1.10 Any risk to human and environmental health presented by contaminated sites is lowered to an acceptable level or the site is otherwise managed in an appropriate and timely manner.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.11 The risk of any further sites within the Wellington Region becoming contaminated is minimised.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.46 To develop, in consultation with site owners, occupiers and territorial authorities, strategies for further action for contaminated sites.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.47 (1) To encourage owners of contaminated sites causing adverse effects on the environment to: (a) take primary responsibility for characterising the degree of contamination of the site; (b) inform the Regional Council so that the site can be registered on the Regional database; (c) take responsibility for appropriate remedial action (if necessary) or management of the site; and (d) apply for resource consents for any discharges arising from the site that may have adverse effects, including any discharges resulting from remedial action. (2) To encourage owners of sites with a history of using, storing or manufacturing hazardous substances to inform the Regional Council so that the site can be investigated and assessed for the presence or absence of contaminants on the site.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.48 To give particular consideration to the following matters when assessing applications for permits for discharges associated with contaminated sites: (1) the nature, concentration and quantity of contaminants at the site; (2) the potential for contaminants from the site to contaminate surrounding: • groundwater; • surface water; • soil; or • air; and any effects of that contamination; (3) the potential for direct or indirect contact of humans or animals with contaminants on the site; (4) any actual or potential adverse effects on: • human health; • the health and functioning of plants, animals or ecosystems; or • existing or future uses of water or land on the site and in the surrounding area; (5) any potential long-term or cumulative effects of discharges from the site; (6) any remedial action planned or required in relation to the site, and the potential adverse effects of any remedial action on the matters listed in (1)- (5) above, whether at the site or at another location; and (7) The ANZECC Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Contaminated Sites and the Draft Health and Environmental Guidelines for Selected Timber Treatment Chemicals,40 and any other relevant national or international guidelines of standards.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.49 To adopt a case-by-case approach to the management of every contaminated site for which ownership or responsibility for contamination and remedial action cannot be clearly identified.</p>	<p>14D 1.1.1 Objective To protect the community and the receiving environment from the risk associated with the location and operation of hazardous facilities</p> <p>Policy (a) That the location of hazardous facilities be managed to avoid or mitigate an unacceptable level of risk to the community and the receiving environment. (b) NA (c) The effects likely to be generated by hazardous facilities are managed to avoid adverse effects from creating an unacceptable level of risk to the community and / or causing irreversible damage to the receiving environment. (d) That appropriate safety measures be adopted by activities using, handling and storing hazardous substances and hazardous wastes to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects on human health and the receiving environment. (e) That appropriate measures be taken during transportation of hazardous substances and wastes to ensure the safety of the general public and the receiving environment. (f) That the disposal of hazardous wastes be undertaken in an environmentally safe manner and where co-disposal is necessary, in compliance with the requirements of the Silverstream landfill to protect human health and the receiving environment. (g) That hazardous facilities within the Wellington Fault Special Study Area be managed to avoid adverse effects from creating an unacceptable level of risk to the community and / or causing irreversible damage to the receiving environment.</p>

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Water quality (freshwater)	<p>Policy 22: Sedimentation 1. Assess and monitor sedimentation levels and impacts on the coastal environment. 2. Require that subdivision, use, or development will not result in a significant increase in sedimentation in the coastal marine area, or other coastal water. 3. Control the impacts of vegetation removal on sedimentation including the impacts of harvesting plantation forestry. 4. Reduce sediment loadings in runoff and in stormwater systems through controls on land use activities.</p> <p>a.</p>	<p>Policy 5: Freshwater is managed through a National Objectives Framework to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.</p>	<p>Objective 12 The quantity and quality of fresh water: a) meet the range of uses and values for which water is required; b) safeguard the life supporting capacity of water bodies; and c) meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.</p> <p>Objective 13 The region's rivers, lakes and wetlands support healthy functioning ecosystems.</p> <p>Objective 29 Land management practices do not accelerate soil erosion</p> <p>Policy 40</p>	<p>Objective O23 The quality of groundwater, water in surface water bodies and the coastal marine area is maintained or improved.</p> <p>Objective O24 Rivers, lakes, natural wetlands and coastal water are suitable for contact recreation and Māori customary use, including by: a) maintaining water quality, or b) improving water quality in: i. significant contact recreation fresh water bodies and sites with significant mana whenua values and Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa to meet, as a minimum, the primary contact recreation objectives in Table 3.1, and ii. coastal water and sites with significant mana whenua values and Ngā Taonga</p>	<p>Objective 4.1.5 The life-supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded from the adverse effects of any subdivision, use and development</p> <p>Policy 4.2.27 To encourage the restoration or rehabilitation of freshwater resources in the Region, including the establishment of wetlands, where appropriate.</p> <p>Objective 5.1.1 The quality of fresh water meets the range of uses and values for which it is required while the life supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded.</p> <p>Objective 5.1.2</p>	<p>5A 1.2.6 Objective To promote energy efficiency and environmental sustainability in development and use in the Central Commercial Activity Area.</p> <p>Policy a) Promote energy efficiency in the design and construction of buildings and developments, and in the operation of activities in the Central Commercial Activity Area, such as through the provision of solar access. b) Provide for the installation and operation of domestic scale renewable energy generation facilities, such as roof top wind turbines.</p>

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			<p>Safeguarding aquatic ecosystem health in water bodies – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>a) requiring that water quality, flows and water levels and aquatic habitats of surface water bodies are managed for the purpose of safeguarding aquatic ecosystem health;</p> <p>b) requiring, as a minimum, water quality in the coastal marine area to be managed for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing aquatic ecosystem health; and</p> <p>c) managing water bodies and the water quality of coastal water for other purposes identified in regional plans.</p> <p>Policy 41 Minimising the effects of earthworks and vegetation disturbance – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan, particular regard shall be given to controlling earthworks and vegetation disturbance to minimise:</p> <p>a) erosion; and</p> <p>b) silt and sediment runoff into water, or onto or into land that may enter water, so that healthy aquatic ecosystems are sustained.</p> <p>Policy 42 Minimising contamination in stormwater from development consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district plan, the adverse effects of stormwater run-off from subdivision and development shall be reduced by having particular regard to:</p> <p>a) limiting the area of new impervious surfaces in the stormwater catchment;</p> <p>b) using water permeable surfaces to reduce the volume of stormwater leaving a site;</p> <p>c) restricting zinc or copper roofing materials, or requiring their effects to be mitigated;</p> <p>d) collecting water from roofs for domestic or garden use while protecting public health;</p> <p>e) using soak pits for the disposal of stormwater;</p> <p>f) using roadside swales, filter strips and rain gardens;</p> <p>g) using constructed wetland treatment areas;</p> <p>h) using in situ treatment devices;</p> <p>i) using stormwater attenuation techniques that reduce the velocity and quantity of stormwater discharges; and</p> <p>j) using educational signs, as conditions on resource consents, that promote the values of water bodies and methods to protect them from the effects of stormwater discharges.</p>	<p>Nui a Kiwa to meet, as a minimum, the primary contact recreation objectives in Table 3.3, and</p> <p>iii. all other rivers and lakes and natural wetlands to meet, as a minimum, the secondary contact recreation objectives in Table 3.2.</p> <p>Objective O46 The runoff or leaching of contaminants to water from discharges to land is minimised.</p> <p>Objective O47 The amount of sediment-laden runoff entering water is minimised.</p> <p>Policy P62 Promoting discharges to land The discharge of contaminants to land is promoted over direct discharges to water, particularly where there are adverse effects on:</p> <p>a) aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai, or</p> <p>b) contact recreation and Māori customary use.</p> <p>Policy P63 Improving water quality for contact recreation and Māori customary use The quality of fresh water bodies and coastal water shall be improved to meet, over time and as a minimum, the objectives in Table 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, including by:</p> <p>a) improving water quality in all first priority for improvement water bodies for secondary contact with water listed in Schedule H2 (priority water bodies) in accordance with Method M27, and</p> <p>b) having particular regard to improving water quality in fresh water bodies and coastal water where contact recreation and/or Māori customary use are adversely affected by discharges from stormwater from a port, airport or state highway, wastewater networks and wastewater treatment plants.</p> <p>Policy P67: Minimising effects of discharges to water or land Discharges of contaminants to water or land will be minimised by adopting the following hierarchy:</p> <p>a) avoiding the production of the contaminant,</p> <p>b) reducing the amount of contaminants, including by reusing, recovering or recycling contaminants,</p> <p>c) minimising the volume or amount of the discharge,</p> <p>d) discharging to land is promoted over discharging direct to water, including using land-based treatment, constructed wetlands or other systems to treat contaminants prior to discharge.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> In determining if it is appropriate to discharge to land as required by clause (d), consideration must be given to the requirements of Policy P95.</p> <p>Policy P71: Quality of point source discharges to rivers Where all of the objectives in Table 3.4 of Objective O25 are met the adverse effects of point source discharges, excluding stormwater and wastewater discharges, to rivers shall be minimised by the use of measures that result in the discharge as a minimum maintaining quality in the receiving water after the zone of reasonable mixing when measured:</p> <p>a) below the discharge point compared to above the discharge point, having</p>	<p>The quality of fresh water has the potential to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.</p> <p>Policy 5.2.3 To manage water quality for trout fishery and fish spawning purposes in those rivers, or parts of rivers, identified in Appendix 4 (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>Policy 5.2.6 Except for rivers and streams identified in Appendix 7, to manage the water quality of all surface water bodies in the Region for aquatic ecosystem purposes (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>Policy 5.2.8 To have regard to the relevant guidelines in Appendix 8 when deciding whether a discharge is able to satisfy Policies 5.2.1 to 5.2.7 (above) when considering applications for resource consents (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>Policy 5.2.10 To allow the discharge of contaminants to fresh water which do not satisfy Policies 5.2.1 to 5.2.9, whichever is (are) relevant, only where:</p> <p>(1) the discharge is of a temporary nature; or</p> <p>(2) the discharge is associated with necessary maintenance works; or</p> <p>(3) exceptional circumstances justifying the granting of a permit; or</p> <p>(4) the discharge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> was present at the time the Plan was notified; and is not likely to cause a decrease in the existing quality of water at that site and the person responsible for the discharge has defined a programme of work for upgrading the discharge within a specified timeframe; or that in any event, it is consistent with the purpose of the Act to allow the discharge. <p>Policy 5.2.13 To encourage users to discharge to land as an alternative to surface water where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the provisions of the Regional Plan for Discharges to Land are satisfied; and discharging to land has less adverse environmental effects than discharging to water; and there are no significant cultural, environmental, technical, or financial constraints associated with discharging to land <p>Policy 5.2.14 To encourage the treatment of stormwater discharges to reduce the adverse effects of such discharges on the receiving water body.</p> <p>Policy 5.2.15 To promote the reduction of the levels of contaminants entering water bodies, including groundwater, from non-point sources in the Wellington Region, particularly in water bodies where non-point sources of contamination contribute to making water quality unsuitable for the purposes that the water body is to be managed for in Policies 5.2.1 to 5.2.7.</p>	<p>c) Encourage the incorporation of low impact urban development principles in the design and construction of developments, including stormwater management and water quality.</p> <p>d) Promote cycle parking in new buildings.</p>

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				<p>particular regard to the following indicators of ecosystem health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Quantitative Macroinvertebrate Community Index (ii) pH (iii) water clarity (iv) temperature <p>b) the 7-day mean minimum dissolved oxygen concentration</p> <p>c) the daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentration.</p> <p>Policy P72: Zone of reasonable mixing When a discharge to water requires resource consent, the zone of reasonable mixing shall be minimised and will be determined on a case-by-case basis. In determining the zone of reasonable mixing, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) acute and chronic toxicity effects, and e) adverse effects on aquatic species migration, and f) efficient mixing of the discharge with the receiving waters, and g) avoiding a site with significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), and h) the identified values of that area of water, and i) avoiding significant adverse effects within the zone of reasonable mixing. <p>Policy P73: Minimising adverse effects of stormwater discharges The adverse effects of stormwater discharges shall be minimised to the smallest amount reasonably practicable, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) using good management practice, and b) taking a source control and treatment train approach to new activities and land uses, and c) implementing water sensitive urban design in new subdivision and development, and d) progressively improving existing stormwater, wastewater, road and other public infrastructure, including during routine maintenance and upgrade. <p>Policy P78: Managing stormwater from a port, airport or state highway The adverse effects, including the effects on aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai, contact recreation and Māori customary use, of the discharge of stormwater from a port, airport or state highway, where the discharge will enter water shall be minimised by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identifying priorities for improvement, including methods and timeframes for improvement, in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in the Plan, and b) having particular regard to protecting sites with identified significant or outstanding values, and c) implementing good management practice, and d) where required, progressively improving of discharge quality over time. <p>Policy P79: Managing land use impacts on stormwater Land use, subdivision and development, including stormwater discharges, shall be managed so that runoff volumes and peak flows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid or minimise scour and erosion of stream beds, banks and coastal margins, and b) do not increase risk to human health or safety, or increase the risk of inundation, 		

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				<p>erosion or damage to property or infrastructure, including by retaining, as far as practicable, pre-development hydrological conditions in new subdivision and development.</p> <p>Policy P98: Land use activities, erosion and associated discharges Earthworks, vegetation clearance and plantation forestry harvesting activities that have the potential to result in significant accelerated soil erosion, or to lead to off-site discharges of silt and sediment to surface water bodies, shall use measures, including good management practice, to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> minimise the risk of accelerated soil erosion, and control silt and sediment runoff, and ensure the site is stabilised and vegetation cover is restored <p>Policy P101: Management of riparian margins Maintain or restore water quality, aquatic ecosystem health, mahinga kai and natural character, and reduce the amount of contaminants entering surface water bodies, through the management of riparian margins including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the exclusion or restricted access of livestock likely to affect riparian margins or water quality, appropriate set-back distances from surface water bodies for some land use activities, encouraging the planting of appropriate riparian vegetation, and the control of pest plants and animals. 		

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Biodiversity and ecology	<p>Objective 1: To safeguard the integrity, form, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment and sustain its ecosystems, including marine and intertidal areas, estuaries, dunes and land, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining or enhancing natural biological and physical processes in the coastal environment and recognising their dynamic, complex and interdependent nature; protecting representative or significant natural ecosystems and sites of biological importance and maintaining the diversity of New Zealand's indigenous coastal flora and fauna; and maintain coastal water quality, and enhancing it where it has deteriorated from what would otherwise be its natural condition, with significant adverse effects on ecology and habitat, because of discharges associated with human activity. <p>Policy 11: Indigenous biodiversity To protect indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> avoid adverse effects of activities on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> indigenous taxa that are listed as threatened or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists; 	<p>Policy 7: The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.</p> <p>Policy 8: The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected.</p> <p>Policy 9: The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.</p> <p>Policy 10: The habitat of trout and salmon is protected, insofar as this is consistent with Policy 9.</p>	<p>Objective 7 The integrity, functioning and resilience of physical and ecological processes in the coastal environment are protected from the adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>Objective 13 The region's rivers, lakes and wetlands support healthy functioning ecosystems.</p> <p>Objective 16 Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values are maintained and restored to a healthy functioning state.</p> <p>Policy 37: Safeguarding life-supporting capacity of coastal ecosystems – consideration When considering an application for resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, particular regard shall be given to safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of coastal and marine ecosystems by maintaining or enhancing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> any area within the intertidal or subtidal zone that contains unique, rare, distinctive or representative marine life or habitats; areas used by marine mammals as breeding, feeding or haul out sites; 	<p>Objective O18 The ecological, recreational, mana whenua, and amenity values of estuaries are protected, their sensitivity as low energy receiving environments is recognised, and their health and function is restored to a healthy functioning state as defined by Table 3.8 Coastal waters.</p> <p>Objective O25 Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai in fresh water bodies and the coastal marine area are safeguarded such that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> water quality, flows, water levels and aquatic and coastal habitats are managed to maintain biodiversity aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai, and where an objective in Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 or 3.8 is not met, a fresh water body or coastal marine area is improved over time to meet that objective. <p>Objective O27 Vegetated riparian margins are established, maintained or restored to enhance water quality, aquatic ecosystem health, mahinga kai and indigenous biodiversity of rivers, lakes, natural wetlands and the coastal marine area.</p> <p>Objective O29 The passage of fish and koura is maintained, or is improved, by instream structures, except where it is desirable to prevent the passage of</p>	<p>Objective 4.1.5 The life-supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded from the adverse effects of any subdivision, use and development</p> <p>Objective 4.1.6 Significant indigenous aquatic vegetation and significant habitats of fresh water fauna in water bodies are protected.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.11 To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds on aquatic habitats and freshwater ecosystems by having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the maintenance of biological and physical processes; and the maintenance of habitat for feeding, breeding and sheltering aquatic life; and the maintenance of the diversity of aquatic life; and the maintenance of the ability of fish to disperse and migrate; and the times which will least affect feeding, spawning, dispersal or migratory patterns of fish and other aquatic species; and the prevention of irreversible adverse effects. <p>Policy 4.2.12</p>	<p>Objective 14G 3.1 Trees with notable heritage, cultural or amenity values are retained for their natural life.</p> <p>Policy 14G 4.2 Each Notable tree should be protected for the term of its natural life unless Council considers the tree is an immediate risk to the safety of people or property, in which case the tree should be trimmed or removed. Trimming is preferred to removal.</p> <p>Policy 14G 4.3 Trimming or removal of Notable Trees should be undertaken by Council or a qualified arboriculturist working on behalf of Council.</p> <p>Policy 14G 4.4 Activities should not damage or compromise a Notable Tree's health, stability, life expectancy, visual appearance or amenity values (including the canopy and root zone).</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. taxa that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as threatened; iii. indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types that are threatened in the coastal environment, or are naturally rare; iv. habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare; v. areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; and vi. areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation; and <p>b. avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation in the coastal environment; ii. habitats in the coastal environment that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species; iii. indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are only found in the coastal environment and are particularly vulnerable to modification, including estuaries, lagoons, coastal wetlands, dunelands, intertidal zones, rocky reef systems, eelgrass and saltmarsh; iv. habitats of indigenous species in the coastal environment that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes; v. habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; and vi. ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values identified under this policy. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. habitats in the coastal environment that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species; d. habitats, corridors and routes important for preserving the range, abundance, and diversity of indigenous and migratory species; e. any area that contain indigenous coastal ecosystems and habitats that are particularly vulnerable to modification – such as, estuaries, lagoons, coastal wetlands, dunelands, rock reef systems and salt marshes; and f. the integrity, functioning and resilience of physical and ecological processes. <p>Policy 43 Protecting aquatic ecological function of water bodies – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. maintaining or enhancing the functioning of ecosystems in the water body; b. maintaining or enhancing the ecological functions of riparian margins; c. minimising the effect of the proposal on groundwater recharge areas that are connected to surface water bodies; d. maintaining or enhancing the amenity and recreational values of rivers and lakes, including those with significant values listed in Table 15 of Appendix 1; e. protecting the significant indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values of rivers and lakes, including those listed in Table 16 of Appendix 1; f. maintaining natural flow regimes required to support aquatic ecosystem health; g. maintaining fish passage; h. protecting and reinstating riparian habitat, in particular riparian habitat that is important for fish spawning; i. discouraging stock access to rivers, lakes and wetlands; and j. discouraging the removal or destruction of indigenous wetland plants in wetlands. <p>Policy 47 Managing effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, a determination shall be made as to whether an activity may affect indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values, and in determining whether the proposed activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. maintaining connections within, or corridors between, habitats of indigenous flora and fauna, and/or enhancing the connectivity between fragmented indigenous habitats; b. providing adequate buffering around areas of significant indigenous ecosystems and habitats from other land uses; c. managing wetlands for the purpose of aquatic ecosystem health; d. avoiding the cumulative adverse effects of the incremental loss of indigenous ecosystems and habitats; 	<p>some fish species in order to protect desired fish species, their life stage or their habitats.</p> <p>Objective O30 The habitat of trout identified in Schedule 1 (trout habitat) is maintained and or improved.</p> <p>Objective O35 Ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected, and where appropriate restored to a healthy functioning state as defined by Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8.</p> <p>Policy P31: Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai shall be maintained or restored by managing the effects of use and development on physical, chemical and biological processes to:</p> <p><i>Hydrology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. maintain or restore natural flow characteristics and hydrodynamic processes, and the natural pattern and range of water level fluctuations in rivers, lakes and natural wetlands, and <p><i>Water quality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. maintain or improve water quality to meet the objectives in Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 of Objective O25, and <p><i>Aquatic habitat diversity and quality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. maintain or restore aquatic habitat diversity and quality, including the form, frequency and pattern of pools, runs, and riffles in rivers, and the natural form of rivers, lakes, natural wetlands and the coastal marine area, and d. restore the connections between fragmented aquatic habitats, and <p><i>Critical habitat for indigenous aquatic species and indigenous birds</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. maintain or restore habitats that are important to the life cycle and survival of indigenous aquatic species and the habitats of indigenous birds in the coastal marine area, natural wetlands and the beds of lakes and rivers and their margins that are used for breeding, roosting, feeding, and migration, and <p><i>Critical life cycle periods</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. minimise adverse effects on aquatic species at times which will most affect the breeding, spawning, and dispersal or migration of those species, including timing the activity, or the adverse effects of the activity, to avoid times of the year when adverse effects may be more significant, and <p><i>Riparian habitats</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. maintain or restore riparian habitats, and <p><i>Pests</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> h. avoid the introduction, and restrict the spread, of aquatic pest plants and animals. <p>Policy P32: Adverse effects on biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health, and mahinga kai Adverse effects on biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai shall be managed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. avoiding significant adverse effects, and b. where significant adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimising them, and c. where significant adverse effects cannot be avoided and/or minimised they are remedied, and 	<p>To promote the maintenance and enhancement of aquatic habitats and ecosystems when considering the adverse effects of the subdivision, use and development of land outside river and lake beds.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.14 To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on important trout habitat in the Region, identified in Appendix 4, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managing water quality so that Policy 5.2.3 is satisfied; and • managing the flows and levels of water bodies so that Policies 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.12, and 6.2.13, whichever is (are) relevant, is (are) satisfied; and • having particular regard to offsetting adverse effects on trout habitat; and • having particular regard to maintaining the same, or similar, river bed configuration in the rivers identified. <p>Policy 4.2.33 To provide for those activities which have no more than minor adverse effects on the environment. As a guide, the adverse effects of activities are likely to be no more than minor if the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the activity does not require exclusive use of the river or lake bed, and does not preclude lawful public access to, and use of, the river or lake bed (subject to the circumstances listed in Policy 4.2.16 that makes restrictions necessary); and (2) any adverse effects on plants, animals, or their habitats are confined to a small area or are temporary, and the area will naturally re-establish habitat values comparable with those prevailing before commencement of the activity; and (3) there are no significant or prolonged decreases in water quality; and (4) there are no off-site adverse effects; and (5) river bank and shoreline stability is not adversely affected; and (6) there are no adverse effects on mahinga kai, waahi tapu, or any other sites of special value to tangata whenua; and (7) there are no adverse effects on the natural character of wetlands, and lakes and river and their margins. <p>Policy 5.2.3 To manage water quality for trout fishery and fish spawning purposes in those rivers, or parts of rivers, identified in Appendix 4 (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>Policy 5.2.6 Except for rivers and streams identified in Appendix 7, to manage the water quality of all surface water bodies in the Region for aquatic ecosystem purposes (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>Policy 7.2.11 To ensure that the use of any river or lake bed which is not covered by water does not disturb nesting birds or any of the nationally threatened plant species identified in Part B of Appendix 3.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.14 To ensure that the deliberate introduction of plants to a river or lake bed for flood mitigation, erosion protection, habitat restoration, or for mitigating non-point source discharges of contaminants, will not result in the displacement of desirable species which are already present.</p>	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. providing seasonal or core habitat for indigenous species; f. protecting the life supporting capacity of indigenous ecosystems and habitats; g. remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the indigenous biodiversity values where avoiding adverse effects is not practicably achievable; and h. the need for a precautionary approach when assessing the potential for adverse effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. where significant residual adverse effects remain, it is appropriate to consider the use of biodiversity offsets. e. Proposals for biodiversity mitigation and biodiversity offsetting will be assessed against the principles listed in Schedule G1 (biodiversity mitigation) and Schedule G2 (biodiversity offsetting). <p>Policy P34: Fish passage The construction or creation of new barriers impeding the efficient and safe passage of fish and koura species at all their life stages shall be avoided, except where this is required for the protection of indigenous fish and koura populations</p> <p>Policy P35: Restoring fish passage Remediation to provide for the efficient and safe passage of indigenous fish and koura is promoted, and regard shall be had to requiring this when extending, altering or reconstructing instream structures where this is appropriate for the management and protection of indigenous fish and koura populations.</p> <p>Policy P38: Restoration of wetlands The restoration of natural wetlands and the construction of artificial wetlands to meet the water quality, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai objectives set out in Tables 3.7 and 3.8, to provide habitat for indigenous flora and fauna, and to carry out the physical and ecological functions of natural wetlands, shall be encouraged and supported.</p> <p>Policy P38A: Restoring Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour, Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) and Wairarapa Moana The ecological health and significant values of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour, Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) and Wairarapa Moana will be restored by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. managing activities, erosion-prone land, and riparian margins to reduce sedimentation rates and pollutant inputs, to meet the water quality, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai objectives set out in Tables 3.4 to 3.8, and b. undertaking planting and pest management programmes in harbour and lake habitats and ecosystems. <p>Policy P39A Indigenous biodiversity values within the coastal marine area To protect the indigenous biodiversity values of aquatic ecosystems, habitats and species, use and development within the coastal marine area shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. avoid adverse effects on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. indigenous taxa listed as threatened or at risk in the NZ Threat classification system lists or as threatened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and ii. indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types in the coastal marine area that are threatened or are naturally rare, and iii. habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare, and iv. areas in the coastal marine area containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types, and v. areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation, and 	<p>Policy 7.2.15 To ensure that the reclamation or drainage of any river or lake bed is only carried out when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there are no practicable alternatives which do not involve reclamation or drainage; and • the reclamation or drainage provides significant benefits to the community; and • the reclamation or drainage is consistent with Policy 4.2.10. 	

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				<p>b. avoid significant adverse effects, and avoid, minimise, and/or remedy other adverse effects, of activities on the ecosystem values of estuaries, including their importance as habitat for indigenous plants, birds and fish including diadromous species, and as nursery for important fish stocks</p> <p>P40: Ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values Protect and restore the following ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems identified in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), and b. the habitats for indigenous birds identified in Schedule F2 (bird habitats), and c. significant natural wetlands, including the significant natural wetlands identified in Schedule F3 (identified significant natural wetlands), and d. the ecosystems and habitat-types with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area identified in Schedule F4 (coastal sites) and Schedule F5 (coastal habitats). <p>Policy P41: Managing adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values In order to protect the ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values identified in Policy P40, in the first instance activities that risk causing adverse effects on the values of a significant site, other than activities carried out in accordance with a wetland restoration management plan, shall avoid these ecosystems and habitats. If the ecosystem or habitat cannot be avoided, (except for those ecosystems and habitats identified in Policy P40 (b), (c) and (d) that are identified and managed by Policy P39A(a)), the adverse effects of activities shall be managed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. avoiding more than minor adverse effects, and b. where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimising them, and c. where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided and/or minimised, they are remedied, and d. where residual adverse effects remain the use of biodiversity offsets may be proposed or agreed by the applicant. <p>Proposals for biodiversity mitigation and biodiversity offsetting will be assessed against the principles listed in Schedule G1 (biodiversity mitigation) and Schedule G2 (biodiversity offsetting). A precautionary approach shall be used when assessing the potential for adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values. Where more than minor adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values identified in Policy P40 cannot be avoided, remedied, mitigated or redressed through biodiversity offsets, the activity is inappropriate.</p> <p>Policy P41A: Effects on the spawning and migration of indigenous fish species habitat Avoid more than minor adverse effects of activities on indigenous fish species known to be present in any water body identified in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes) as habitat for</p>		

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				<p>indigenous fish species, and or Schedule F1b (inanga spawning habitats), during known spawning and migration times identified in Schedule F1a (fish spawning/migration). These activities may include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> discharges of contaminants, including sediment, and disturbance of the bed or banks that would affect spawning habitat at peak times of the year, and damming, diversion or taking of water which leads to loss of flow or which makes the river impassable to migrating indigenous fish. <p>Policy P70: Managing point source discharges for aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai</p> <p>Where an objective in Table 3.4, Table 3.5, Table 3.6, Table 3.7 or Table 3.8 of Objective O25 is not met, point source discharges to water shall be managed in the following way:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> for an existing discharge that contributes to the objective not being met, the discharge is only appropriate if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an application for a resource consent includes a defined programme of work for upgrading the discharge, in accordance with good management practice, within the term of the resource consent, and conditions on the resource consent require the reduction of adverse effects of the discharge in order to improve water quality in relation to the objective, and for a new discharge, other than a wastewater discharge, the discharge is inappropriate if the discharge would cause the affected fresh water body or area of coastal water to decline in relation to the objective. <p>In assessing the appropriateness of a new discharge or existing discharge, the ability to offset residual adverse effects may be considered.</p>		

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Instream works / activities within the bed of rivers	<p>Policy P102: Reclamation or drainage of the beds of lakes and rivers</p> <p>The reclamation or drainage of the beds and lakes of rivers and natural wetlands shall be avoided, in particular those identified in Schedules A (outstanding water bodies) and C (mana whenua), except where the reclamation or drainage is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> partial reclamation of a river bank for the purposes of flood prevention or erosion control, or associated with a growth and/or development framework or strategy approved by a local authority under the Local Government Act 2002, or necessary to enable the development, operation, maintenance and upgrade of regionally significant infrastructure, or associated with the creation of a new river bed and does not involve piping of the river, and for the purpose of forming a reasonable crossing point, and in respect of (a) and (e) there are no other practicable alternative methods of providing for the activity, or the reclamation or drainage is of an ephemeral flow path. <p>Policy P103: Management of gravel, sand or rock extraction</p> <p>The extraction of gravel, sand or rock from the beds of rivers shall be managed so that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the extraction does not result in an increase in flooding or erosion either at the site of extraction or across the wider river catchment, including any erosion of existing structures, and the flow of bed material to the coast is not reduced to the extent it would contribute to coastal erosion, and the rate of extraction does not exceed the natural rates of gravel deposition unless this is required to manage aggradation. <p>Policy P104: Effects on catchment-based flood and erosion control activities</p> <p>More than minor adverse effects on structures that are part of catchment-based flood and erosion risk management activities shall be avoided, unless those activities are carried out by or on behalf of the owner of the structure.</p> <p>Policy P106: Management of plants in the beds of lakes and rivers</p> <p>The introduction to and removal of a plant, or part of a plant, from the beds of lakes and rivers shall be managed so that:</p>	<p>Objective 7.1.1</p> <p>Appropriate uses of the beds of rivers and lakes are allowed while avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.1</p> <p>To allow the following uses within river and lake beds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> structures or activities for flood mitigation or erosion protection purposes; structures for transportation and network utility purposes; or structures for activities which need to be located in, on, under, or over the beds of rivers and lakes; or structures for cultural harvest (e.g., pa tuna); or the maintenance of any lawful structure; or the removal of aquatic weeds from farm drains and urban drains for drainage purposes; or the extraction of sand, gravel, or rock; or the diversion of water associated with activities that are otherwise authorised; or the enhancement of the natural character of any wetland, lake or river and its margins; <p>provided that any adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated and that the significant adverse effects identified in Policy 7.2.2 are avoided (unless the effects are of activities for the Transmission Gully Project and are addressed in accordance with Policy 4.2.33A).</p> <p>Policy 7.2.2</p> <p>To not allow the use of river and lake beds for structures or activities that have significant adverse effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the values held by tangata whenua; and/or natural or amenity values; and/or lawful public access along a river or lake bed; and/or the flood hazard; and/or river or lake bed or bank stability; and/or

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	<p>a. pest plants are not introduced and their removal is enabled, and</p> <p>b. indigenous plant species are encouraged to be planted where they are appropriate for the purpose and are typical of the area and their removal (in whole or in part) is only enabled for the purpose of Māori customary use or for the reasonable use of an individual, or where it is necessary to manage flooding and erosion, and</p> <p>c. the introduction or removal of a plant, or part of a plant, does not increase flooding and erosion either at the site of introduction or removal, or across the wider river catchment, and</p> <p>d. the introduction or removal of a plant, or a part of a plant, does not adversely affect significant biodiversity values of the site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water quality; and/or water quantity and hydraulic processes (such as river flows and sediment transport); and/or the safety of canoeists or rafters; <p>unless the structures or activities are for the Transmission Gully Project and addressed in accordance with Policy 4.2.33A.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.15 To ensure that the reclamation or drainage of any river or lake bed is only carried out when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are no practicable alternatives which do not involve reclamation or drainage; and the reclamation or drainage provides significant benefits to the community; and the reclamation or drainage is consistent with Policy 4.2.10.

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Take, use and diversion of water	<p>Policy 11: Freshwater is allocated and used efficiently, all existing over-allocation is phased out, and future over-allocation is avoided.</p>	<p>Objective 14 Fresh water available for use and development is allocated and used efficiently.</p>	<p>Policy P110: National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management requirements for water takes, damming and diversion When considering any application the consent authority shall have regard to the following matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the extent to which the change would adversely affect safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem, and the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem resulting from the change would be avoided. <p>Policy P122: Flow variability The take and use of water shall provide for variable river flows, including flushing flows, to maintain aquatic ecosystem health and sediment transport.</p> <p>Policy P123: Direct, cumulative adverse effects The adverse effects of taking groundwater on the reliability of supply to properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning existing bores shall be minimised.</p> <p>Policy P125: Taking of groundwater or ground disturbance The taking of groundwater or ground disturbance shall not result in cross contamination between aquifers or water-bearing layers that results in, or may result in, adverse effects on water quality.</p> <p>Policy P126: Site dewatering Localised land subsidence resulting from dewatering that affects structures shall be avoided and any more than minor adverse effects of dewatering that are more than minor on the following shall be avoided, remedied or mitigated:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the ecosystem functioning of connected water bodies, and the reliability of supply for existing surface and ground water users, and the quality of surface or groundwater, and the contamination of land and water. <p>Policy P129: Minimum flows and minimum water levels The damming or diversion of water from a surface water body shall not reduce flows or water levels below minimum flows or minimum water levels identified in the whitua chapters of the Plan (chapters 7-11).</p> <p>Policy P130: Bores Bores, including new bores, shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> be sited to ensure adequate separation from existing bores, avoid an over-concentration of bores in a particular area (except where intensive investigation is required on a site for geotechnical, contamination or other investigative purposes), and to minimise adverse effects on the reliability of supply from properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning existing bores, and be constructed, and bore logs and other records be prepared, in accordance with the NZS 4411:2001 Environmental Standard for Drilling of Soil and Rock, and be used in a manner that prevents: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> contaminants from entering the bore from the land surface, and the waste of water. 	<p>Objective 6.1.1 People and communities are able to take, use, dam, or divert surface water, and take and use groundwater, while ensuring that the flows in rivers, and water levels in lakes and wetlands, are sufficient to maintain the natural and amenity values of water bodies.</p> <p>Objective 6.1.2 People and communities are able to take and use groundwater while ensuring that the construction of bores and abstractions do not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> exceed the safe yields of aquifers; or adversely affect the yields of nearby bores through interference, inefficient borehole construction, or excessive drawdown; or adversely affect water quality. <p>Objective 6.1.3 Water abstracted from rivers, streams, lakes and aquifers is used efficiently and water conservation is promoted.</p> <p>Objective 6.1.4 The flows in rivers and water levels in lakes and wetlands are, as far as practicable, consistent with the values of the tangata whenua.</p> <p>Policy 6.2.7 To encourage users to take groundwater as an alternative to surface water resources where: the groundwater is of sufficient quality and quantity for the prospective use; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the groundwater is of sufficient quality and quantity for the prospective use; and there are no significant environmental, technical, or financial constraints associated with abstracting groundwater. <p>Policy 6.2.14 To provide for minor or temporary diversions of water in any river, lake or wetland, where they are associated with authorised works and/or the exercise of a resource consent.</p> <p>Policy 6.2.15 To allow the damming or diversion of water in any river, lake, or wetland, provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and significant adverse affects, which cannot be adequately offset, are avoided on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the values held by tangata whenua; and natural or amenity values; and water quality and flows below the dam or diversion; and water levels in any lake or wetland; and biological and physical processes; and fish passage; and sediment transport processes; and the quality of lawful public access along a river or lake bed; and the flood hazard; and river or lake bed or bank stability. <p>Policy 6.2.17 To promote land uses that do not have adverse effects on river flows, water levels in lakes and wetlands, or on groundwater yields.</p>

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General amenity effects	Objective 1 Discharges of odour, smoke and dust to air do not adversely affect amenity values and people's wellbeing.	Objective O41 The adverse effects of odour, smoke and dust on amenity values and people's well-being are minimised.	1.	14C 1.1

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	<p>Objective 2 Human health is protected from unacceptable levels of fine particulate matter</p>	<p>Policy P55: Managing air amenity Air quality amenity in urban, rural and the coastal marine areas shall be managed to minimise offensive or objectionable odour, smoke and dust, particulate matter, fumes, ash and visible emissions.</p>		<p>Objective To maintain or enhance the amenity value of all activity areas by ensuring that the adverse effects of excessive noise on the environment are avoided or mitigated.</p> <p>Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To recognise that background noise levels are markedly different throughout the City. b. To recognise that acceptable noise levels will vary according to the nature of the principal activities occurring within activity areas. c. To ensure that residential activity areas are protected by establishing appropriate noise levels at the interface between residential activity areas and non-residential activity areas. d. That maximum noise levels are established within each activity area to ensure that amenity values are protected. e. To make provision for those situations where there has already been considerable history to the establishment of specified noise conditions. f. To recognise that noise levels may be different through a construction phase. g. To recognise that Noise Management Plans may be appropriate to manage matters beyond those addressed in the District Plan. <p>Objective 4A 2.1 Residential Activities are the dominant activities in the General Residential Activity Area. Any non-residential activities that locate in the General Residential Activity Area are compatible with the low to medium density residential development and high levels of amenity anticipated for the zone.</p> <p>Policy 4A 3.1 Provide for residential activities and those non-residential activities that support the community's social, economic and cultural well-being and manage any adverse effects on residential amenity.</p> <p>Policy 4A 3.5 Require built development to maintain a reasonable level of privacy and sunlight access for adjoining sites.</p>