

APPENDIX D: RELEVANT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES – FULL TEXT

N.B This appendix includes provisions that are subject to plan changes that are not yet fully operative, specifically Proposed Change 1 to the Regional Policy Statement which is currently under appeal – some provisions are subject to appeal (indicated by a footnote below and **blue text**), others have been revised via consent order issued 28 July 2028 (shown in red **strike-through** and additions **underlined**) and some were not appealed so are beyond challenge but not operative (in black text). Also, Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan and Variation 1 to this change, which are currently paused part way through the council hearing stage. The provisions proposed subject to these changes are shown in **blue text** with deletions shown in **strike-through** and additions **underlined**. Variation 1 edits are shown in **red text**.

Nationally and regionally significant infrastructure

National Policy Statement for Infrastructure 2025	Regional Policy Statement	Natural Resources Plan	Wellington City District Plan
Objective 1 1. The objective of this National Policy Statement is to: - ensure the national, regional and local benefits of infrastructure are provided for; - enable infrastructure to support the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities and their health and safety; - enable infrastructure to support the development and change of urban and rural environments to meet the diverse and changing needs of present and future generations; - ensure infrastructure is well-functioning, resilient and compatible, as far as practicable, with other activities; and - ensure infrastructure is delivered in a timely and efficient manner while managing adverse effects from or on infrastructure. Policy 1: Providing for the benefits of infrastructure 1. Decision-makers must ensure that the national, regional or local benefits of infrastructure, relative to any localised adverse effects on the environment, are recognised and provided for. 2. Decision-makers must recognise that the benefits of infrastructure include: - providing for the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of present and future generations; - creating, supporting and enhancing well-functioning urban and rural environments; - supporting sufficient development capacity to meet demand for housing and business land; - providing services that are essential to support human life and the development, growth and functioning of districts, regions, New Zealand and the economy; - helping to protect and restore the natural environment; - supporting New Zealand's emissions reduction targets and mitigating the effects of climate change; and - reducing the risks from, and improving resilience to, natural hazards and climate change. 3. Decision-makers must recognise: - the significant risks to, and impacts on, public safety, the wellbeing of people and communities, and the environment that may occur when infrastructure services are compromised; and - that infrastructure networks can be both independent and interconnected.	Chapter 2A: Definitions¹ <u>Regionally significant infrastructure includes:</u> [...] <u>the Strategic Transport Network (including ancillary structures required to operate, maintain, upgrade and develop that network)</u> Policy 39: Recognising the benefits from renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure – consideration² When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, a) recognise and provide for the social, economic, cultural, and environmental benefits of energy generated from renewable energy resources and its transmission through the electricity transmission network; and b) recognise the social, economic, cultural, and environmental benefits of other regionally significant infrastructure, including where it contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and provides for climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and climate-resilience; and c) have particular regard to protecting regionally significant infrastructure from incompatible subdivision, use and development occurring under, over, or adjacent to the infrastructure; and d) recognise and provide for the operational need and functional the need for renewable electricity generation activities to be in particular locations, including the need to locate where the renewable energy resources exist; and e) recognise the benefits of utilising the significant wind, solar, and marine renewable energy resources within the Wellington Region and the development of the electricity transmission network to connect the	Objective O9 The social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of Regionally Significant Infrastructure, renewable energy generation activities and the utilisation of mineral resources are recognised. Objective O10 Regionally Significant Infrastructure and renewable energy generation activities that meets the needs of present and future generations are enabled in appropriate places and ways. Policy P11: Benefits of Regionally Significant Infrastructure and renewable electricity generation facilities When considering proposals that relate to the provision of Regionally Significant Infrastructure, or renewable energy generation activities, particular regard will be given to the benefits of those activities. 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, in appropriate places and ways. This includes by having particular regard to: - the strategic integration of infrastructure and land use, and - the location of existing infrastructure and structures, and - the need for renewable energy generation activities to locate where the renewable energy resources exist, and	Definitions REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE means regionally significant infrastructure including: [...] h. the Strategic Transport Network, as identified in the operative Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan Objective SCA-O1 The social, economic, cultural, and environmental benefits of infrastructure are recognised by enabling its establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading in Wellington City so that: - The City is able to function safely, efficiently and effectively; - The infrastructure network is resilient in the long term; - Infrastructure, including renewable electricity generation facilities, contribute to the transition away from dependence on fossil fuels; and - Future growth and development is supported and can be sufficiently serviced. Objective SCA-O4 New regionally significant infrastructure is provided for in appropriate locations and the social, cultural economic, and environmental benefits of this infrastructure are recognised and provided for. Objective SCA-O5 The social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of existing regionally significant infrastructure are recognised and provided for. Objective SCA-O6 The adverse effects of infrastructure are managed having regard to the economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits, and the functional and operational needs of infrastructure. Objective INF-O1: The benefits of infrastructure The national, regional and local benefits of infrastructure are recognised and provided for. Objective INF-O2: Adverse effects of infrastructure

¹ Subject to appeal.

² Subject to appeal.

National Policy Statement for Infrastructure 2025	Regional Policy Statement	Natural Resources Plan	Wellington City District Plan
<u>Policy 2: Operational need or functional need of infrastructure to be in particular locations and environments</u> - Decision-makers must recognise that infrastructure may have an operational need or functional need to operate in, be located in, or traverse particular locations and environments. - Decision-makers must recognise that the operational need or functional need of infrastructure includes, but is not limited to, the need to: - provide services to people and communities in a timely, effective and efficient manner; - operate effectively and efficiently as linear and/or interconnected infrastructure networks within and across district and regional boundaries; - access or connect to particular natural or physical resources, including other infrastructure; - be accessible so infrastructure activities can be undertaken effectively and efficiently; - locate where the services are required, including in areas at risk to natural hazards, whether the infrastructure has been spatially identified in advance; and - manage risks from natural hazards. <u>Policy 3: Considering spatial planning</u> - Decision makers must: - have regard to the extent to which the infrastructure has been identified within a strategic planning document, while recognising that not all infrastructure can be spatially identified in advance; and - consider relevant spatial plans and master plans prepared by the infrastructure provider and provided to the decision-maker. <u>Policy 4: Enabling the efficient and timely operation and delivery of infrastructure activities</u> - Decision makers must: - enable the efficient and timely delivery of infrastructure activities; - enable cross-boundary infrastructure networks; - provide flexibility for infrastructure providers to use new or innovative technologies and methods to improve the delivery of infrastructure services and/or improve environmental outcomes; - enable opportunities to make more effective use of existing infrastructure; - consider opportunities for continuous improvement in service delivery and environmental outcomes when renewing or replacing resource consents; and - enable the upgrading of infrastructure where this will: - improve the resilience of infrastructure to the risks from natural hazards and effects of climate change; - maintain or improve its level of infrastructure service, including to meet increasing demand; or - improve environmental outcomes.	renewable energy resource to distribution networks and end-users.	(d) the functional need and operational requirements associated with developing, operating, maintaining and upgrading Regionally Significant Infrastructure and renewable energy generation activities.	The adverse effects of infrastructure on the environment are managed, while recognising: - The functional and operational need of infrastructure; and - That positive effects of infrastructure may be realised locally, regionally or nationally. <u>Policy INF-P1: Recognising and providing for infrastructure</u> Recognise the benefits of infrastructure by: - Enabling the safe, resilient, effective and efficient operation, maintenance, repair, minor upgrade or removal of existing infrastructure; - Enabling investigation, monitoring and navigation activities associated with infrastructure operations; - Providing for significant upgrades to, and the development of new infrastructure; and - Providing for the functions and responsibilities of infrastructure as lifeline utilities during an emergency. <u>Policy INF-P6: Consideration of the adverse effects of infrastructure</u> When considering the adverse effects of infrastructure on the environment recognise that there may be situations where all adverse effects, including construction effects, cannot be avoided, and as such must be remedied or mitigated through having regard to the following: - The extent to which adverse effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated may be constrained by the functional or operational need of the infrastructure; - The time, duration, or frequency of adverse effects; - The necessity of the infrastructure including: - The need to quickly repair and restore disrupted services; and - The impact of not operating, repairing, maintaining, upgrading, removing or developing infrastructure; - Existing infrastructure including: - The complexity and connectedness of networks and services; and - The potential for co-location and shared use of infrastructure corridors; - Anticipated outcomes for the receiving environment and the degree to which past modifications have compromised the achievement of those outcomes; - The benefits derived from the infrastructure at a local, regional and national scale; and - The extent to which the infrastructure is integrated with, and necessary to support, planned urban development. <u>Policy INF-CE-P5: Upgrading of existing infrastructure within the coastal environment:</u> - Outside of high coastal natural character areas; and - Outside of coastal and riparian margins. Allow the upgrading of existing infrastructure within the coastal environment where it is located outside of high coastal natural character areas and outside of coastal and riparian margins.

National Policy Statement for Infrastructure 2025	Regional Policy Statement	Natural Resources Plan	Wellington City District Plan
2. Decision-makers must: - recognise it is the role of the infrastructure provider to identify the preferred location for the infrastructure activity; and - have regard to existing information and assessments undertaken by the infrastructure provider, including, but not limited to, information prepared using the Better Business Cases methodology developed by The Treasury New Zealand, infrastructure strategies prepared under the Local Government Act 2002, or the Infrastructure Priorities Programme developed by New Zealand Infrastructure Commission Te Waihangā. <u>Policy 5: Recognising and providing for infrastructure supporting activities</u> 1. Decision-makers must recognise and provide for the role of infrastructure supporting activities, including by: - recognising the importance of infrastructure supporting activities to enable the benefits of infrastructure activities to be realised; - recognising the operational need or functional need of some infrastructure supporting activities, including supporting quarrying activities to operate in, be located in, or traverse particular environments and locations; and - enabling the timely delivery of infrastructure supporting activities. <u>Policy 6: Recognising and providing for Māori interests</u> 1. Decision-makers must recognise and provide for Māori interests in relation to infrastructure activities and infrastructure supporting activities, including by: - taking into account the outcome of any engagement with tangata whenua on any relevant resource consent, notice of requirement, or request for a private plan change; - recognising the opportunities tangata whenua may have in developing and operating their own infrastructure at any scale or in partnership; and - local authorities: - providing opportunities for tangata whenua involvement where infrastructure and infrastructure supporting activities may affect a site of significance or issue of cultural significance to Māori; and - operating in a way that is consistent with any relevant iwi participation legislation or Mana Whakahono ā Rohe. <u>Policy 7: Assessing and managing the effects of proposed infrastructure activities</u> 1. When assessing and managing the effects of infrastructure activities, decision-makers must: - have regard to the extent to which adverse effects have been avoided, remedied or mitigated through the selection of the route, site or method of undertaking the work; - consider the technical and operational requirements and constraints of infrastructure activities;			<u>Policy INF-CE-P8: Upgrading of existing infrastructure within the coastal environment of the Residential Zones, Commercial and Mixed Use Zones, Industrial Zones and Special Purpose Zones, and the mapped Moa Point Road Seawall Area that is Natural Open Space Zone</u> - Within coastal and riparian margins. Allow for the upgrading of existing infrastructure within coastal margins and riparian margins in the coastal environment in the Residential Zones, Commercial and Mixed Use Zones, Industrial Zones and Special Purpose Zones, and the mapped Moa Point Road Seawall Area that is Natural Open Space Zone. <u>Policy INF-CE-P9: Upgrading of existing infrastructure within the coastal environment of the Rural Zone and Open Space and Recreation Zones (excluding the mapped Moa Point Road Seawall Area that is Natural Open Space Zone) that is located underground or within an existing road reserve:</u> - Within coastal and riparian margins. Provide for the upgrading of existing infrastructure within coastal margins and riparian margins in the coastal environment in the Rural Zones and Open Space and Recreation Zones (excluding the mapped Moa Point Road Seawall Area that is Natural Open Space Zone) where the infrastructure is located underground or within an existing road reserve.

National Policy Statement for Infrastructure 2025	Regional Policy Statement	Natural Resources Plan	Wellington City District Plan
c. take into account the extent to which the effects of the infrastructure activities are different in scale, intensity, duration and frequency from the effects of existing infrastructure; d. take into account relevant international standards (that are recognised or used in New Zealand), national standards and recognised best practice standards and methodologies to assess and manage adverse effects; and e. ensure that the mitigation measures and consent conditions are proportionate to the scale of adverse effects generated by the activity. Policy 8: Operation, maintenance and minor upgrading of existing infrastructure 1. Decision-makers must enable the efficient operation and maintenance and minor upgrade of existing infrastructure, provided that, where practicable, adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated. Policy 9: Managing the effects of new infrastructure and major upgrades 1. Decision-makers must enable new infrastructure or major upgrades of existing infrastructure activities in all environments. 2. Where infrastructure activities are proposed to locate in or are likely to have adverse effects on environments and values provided for in section 6 of the Act, the provisions of this policy must be read alongside other relevant national direction, regional policy statements and regional and district plans. 3. Where (2) does not apply, the adverse effects of new infrastructure and major upgrades must be, where practicable, avoided, remedied or mitigated.			

Land use and transport integration

National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD)	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Wellington District Plan
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. Policy 1 Planning decisions contribute to well-functioning urban environments, which are urban environments that, as a minimum: ... (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 (d) support, and limit as much as possible adverse impacts on, the competitive operation of land and development markets, and Policy 6 When making planning decisions that affect urban environments, decision makers have particular regard to the following matters: (a) The planned urban built form anticipated by those RMA planning documents that have given effect to this National Policy Statement (b) That the unplanned urban built form in those RMA planning documents may involve significant changes to an area, and those changes: (i) May detract from amenity values appreciated by some people but improve amenity values appreciated by other people, communities and future generations, including by providing increased and varied housing densities are not, of themselves, an adverse effect (iii) The benefits of urban development that are consistent with well-functioning urban environments (as described in Policy 1) (c) Any relevant contribution will be made to meeting the requirements of this National Policy Statement to provide or realise development capacity.	Objective 22³ <u>A compact, well-designed, climate-resilient, accessible, and environmentally responsive regional form with well-functioning urban areas and rural areas, where:</u> <u>(a) there is sufficient development capacity to meet the needs of current and future generations, improve housing affordability and quality, and provide access to a diversity of housing typologies within neighbourhoods which enable choice; and</u> <u>(b) Māori are able to express their culture and traditions, and the relationship of mana whenua /tangata whenua with their culture, ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga is provided for; and</u> <u>(c) Te Mana o te Wai is given effect to; and</u> <u>(d)...</u> <u>(e) subdivision, use and development is located, designed, and constructed in a way that is climate-resilient and contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions; and</u> <u>(f) built environments, including integrated transport infrastructure, meet the health and wellbeing needs of all people, with multi-modal access including active transport, between housing, jobs, community services, centres, green space, and open space; and</u> <u>(g) the biophysical characteristics, location, recognised values, capability and limitations of land inform its use and development; and</u> <u>(h)...</u> <u>(i) existing urban-zoned land, and infrastructure capacity is used effectively and efficiently; and</u> <u>(j) new or upgraded infrastructure is integrated and sequenced with development; and</u> <u>(k) development densities are sufficient to support the provision and ongoing maintenance of infrastructure; and</u> <u>(l)...</u> <u>(m) the safe and efficient operation of regionally significant infrastructure is protected from potential reverse sensitivity effects.</u> A compact well designed and sustainable regional form that has an integrated, safe and responsive transport network and: (a) a viable and vibrant regional central business district in Wellington city; (b) an increased range and diversity of activities in and around the regionally significant centres to maintain vibrancy and vitality; (c) sufficient industrial based employment locations or capacity to meet the region's needs; (d) development and/or management of the Regional Focus Areas identified in the Wellington Regional Strategy; (e) urban development in existing urban areas, or when beyond urban areas, development that reinforces the region's existing urban form; (f) strategically planned rural development; a range of housing (including affordable housing); (g) integrated public open spaces; (h) integrated land use and transportation; (i) improved east-west transport linkages; (j) efficiently use existing infrastructure (including transport network infrastructure); and (k) essential social services to meet the region's needs.	Objective CC-O2 Wellington City is a well-functioning Capital City where: 1. A wide range of activities that have local, regional and national significance are able to establish and thrive; 2. The social, cultural and economic wellbeing of current and future residents, and the environment is supported; 3. Mana whenua values and aspirations become an integral part of the City's identity; 4. Urban intensification is delivered in appropriate locations and in a manner that meets the needs of current and future generations; 5. Innovation and technology advances are promoted to maintain or enhance the quality of the environment and support the social, cultural, and economic wellbeing of existing and future residents; and 6. Values and characteristics that are an important part of the City's identity and sense of place are identified and protected. Objective INF-O5: Transport network The transport network: 1. Improves connectivity, enabling people of all ages and abilities, and goods to move safely and effectively regardless of transport mode; 2. Supports well-functioning urban environments; 3. Supports the health and well-being of people; and 4. Supports development infrastructure, additional infrastructure and green infrastructure. Policy INF-P9 Upgrading and development of the transport network Enable the upgrading and development of the transport network where, as far as practicable, it: 1. Integrates with the existing transport network and any other planned network upgrades or development; 2. Does not compromise the safe and effective functioning of the transport network; 3. Responds to site and topographical constraints including opportunities to reduce the effects of earthworks on landscape and ecological values; 4. Provides for high levels of connectivity within and between transport modes; 5. Provides for pedestrian, cycling and micromobility safety and connectivity including access to and usability of public open spaces and access to public transport services; and 6. Provides transport corridors which: a. Allocate adequate space in the corridor for walking, cycling, micromobility, public transport (including stops), loading and parking, vehicles, infrastructure and street trees; and b. Include street trees that are suitable for their specific locations in the road reserve, where these: i. Are a species appropriate to the site's growing conditions including soil, slope, aspect, wind, drought and salt tolerance ii. Contribute to high quality public amenity through species diversity, habitat and food source value and appearance (mature height, stem girth and form); iii. Have low maintenance requirements and high tolerance to pruning;

³ Subject to appeal.

National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD)	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Wellington District Plan
	<u>Policy 57: Integrating land use and transportation – consideration⁴</u> When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district plan, <u>seek to achieve integrated land use and transport within the Wellington Region by: 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:</u> (a) <u>locating development in areas near centres and well-served by existing or planned public transport, to minimise private vehicle travel and trip length and maximise mode shift to public transport or active modes; and</u> (b) <u>supporting connectivity with, and accessibility to public services or amenities, key centres of employment activity or retail activity via public and active transport networks; and</u> (c) <u>supporting a safe, reliable, equitable, inclusive and efficient transport network including through connections with the wider transport network; and</u> (d) <u>providing safe and accessible multi-modal transport networks along connected routes that are designed for public and active transport, while recognising that the delivery of public transport services may not always be efficient or practical; and</u> (e) <u>supporting and enabling the rapid transport network and the growth corridors in the Wellington Region, including:</u> <u>(i) Western Growth Corridor – Tawa to Levin;</u> <u>(ii) Eastern Growth Corridor – Hutt to Masterton;</u> <u>(iii) Let's Get Wellington Moving Growth Corridor; and</u> (f) <u>minimising the potential for reverse sensitivity effects on the safe and efficient operation of transport corridors.</u>	iv. Are selected and sited to minimise safety risks for pedestrians, especially at night; v. Are sited to avoid compromising traffic safety sightlines in respect of traffic lights, signs, intersections, bus stops, pedestrian crossings and vehicle crossings; and vi. Are sited and planted to avoid compromising buildings, structures or infrastructure.

⁴ Subject to appeal.

Ecology and biodiversity

National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan						
Objective 1 (a) to maintain indigenous biodiversity across Aotearoa New Zealand so that there is at least no overall loss in indigenous biodiversity after the commencement date; and (b) to achieve this: (i) through recognising the mana of tangata whenua as kaitiaki of indigenous biodiversity; and (ii) by recognising people and communities, including landowners, as stewards of indigenous biodiversity; and (iii) by protecting and restoring indigenous biodiversity as necessary to achieve the overall maintenance of indigenous biodiversity; and (iv) while providing for the social, economic, and cultural wellbeing of people and communities now and in the future	Objective 1 The objective of this National Policy Statement is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises: (a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems (b)second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water) (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.	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: - 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 - maintaining 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.	Objective 3 Habitats and features in the coastal environment that have significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected; and habitats and features in the coastal environment that have recreational, cultural, historical or landscape values that are significant are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	Objective O19 Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai in fresh water bodies and the coastal marine area are safeguarded such that: (a) water quality, flows, water levels and aquatic and coastal habitats are managed to maintain biodiversity aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai, and (b) 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 meaningfully improved so that the objective is met within a reasonable timeframe, and (c) restoration of aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai is encouraged. <table><tr><th colspan="2">Table 3.6 Groundwater²⁴</th></tr><tr><th>Water quality and quantity</th><th>Saltwater intrusion</th></tr><tr><td>Water quality and quantity achieves a good state of health (including no toxic effects) in groundwater and connected surface water ecosystems. This includes ecosystem processes, aquatic life (including microbial and stygofaunal community composition in groundwater) and physical habitat.</td><td>The boundary between salt and fresh groundwater does not migrate between fresh water and salt water aquifers</td></tr></table>	Table 3.6 Groundwater ²⁴		Water quality and quantity	Saltwater intrusion	Water quality and quantity achieves a good state of health (including no toxic effects) in groundwater and connected surface water ecosystems. This includes ecosystem processes, aquatic life (including microbial and stygofaunal community composition in groundwater) and physical habitat.	The boundary between salt and fresh groundwater does not migrate between fresh water and salt water aquifers	ECO-01 Indigenous biodiversity is maintained so that there is at least no overall loss in Wellington City.
Table 3.6 Groundwater ²⁴											
Water quality and quantity	Saltwater intrusion										
Water quality and quantity achieves a good state of health (including no toxic effects) in groundwater and connected surface water ecosystems. This includes ecosystem processes, aquatic life (including microbial and stygofaunal community composition in groundwater) and physical habitat.	The boundary between salt and fresh groundwater does not migrate between fresh water and salt water aquifers										
Policy 3 A precautionary approach is adopted when considering adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity	Policy 6 There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.	Policy 11: Indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity) To protect indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment: (a) avoid adverse effects of activities on: (i) indigenous taxa that are listed as	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.	Objective O28 Ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected from the adverse effects of use and development, and where appropriate restored to a healthy functioning state including as defined by Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8.	ECO-02 The maintenance of indigenous biodiversity outside of significant natural areas is a component of creating a well-functioning urban environment.						
Policy 4 Indigenous biodiversity is managed to promote resilience to the effects of climate change.			Objective 16⁵ Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values, other significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and the ecosystem processes that support these ecosystems and habitats, are maintained protected and, where appropriate, enhanced and restored to a healthy functioning state	Policy P30: Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai Manage the adverse effects of use and development on biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai to: .. <i>Water quality</i> (b) maintain or improve water quality including to assist with achieving the objectives in Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 of Objective O19, and ... <i>Critical habitat for indigenous aquatic species and indigenous birds</i> (e) maintain or where practicable 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 <i>Critical life cycle periods</i> (f) avoid, minimise or remedy 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	ECO-P8 Maintaining indigenous biodiversity outside of significant natural areas. Manage any adverse effects of new subdivision, use and development on indigenous biodiversity outside of significant natural areas by: - Applying the effects management hierarchy at ECO-P5.1 through ECO-P5.6 where there are significant adverse effects; and - Minimising other adverse effects.						
Policy 8 The importance of maintaining indigenous biodiversity outside SNAs is recognised and provided for.			Objective 16A The region’s indigenous biodiversity is maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced and restored to a healthy functioning state, improving its resilience to increasing environmental pressures, particularly climate change.	Policy P34: Values of wetlands Activities in and adjacent to natural wetlands shall be managed to maintain and, where appropriate, restore their condition and their values including: (a) as habitat for indigenous flora and fauna, and (b) for their significance to mana whenua, and (c) for their role in the hydrological cycle including flood protection, and (d) for nutrient attenuation and sediment trapping, and (e) as a fisheries resource, and (f) for recreation, and for education and scientific research.							
Policy 13 Restoration of indigenous biodiversity is promoted and provided for.			Policy 37: Safeguarding life-supporting capacity of coastal ecosystems – 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 safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of coastal and marine ecosystems by maintaining or enhancing: (a) any area within the intertidal or subtidal zone that contains unique, rare,	Policy P38: Indigenous biodiversity values within the coastal environment							

⁵ Subject to appeal.

National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan
Policy 14 Increased indigenous vegetation cover is promoted in both urban and non-urban environments. Policy 15 Areas outside SNAs that support specified highly mobile fauna are identified and managed to maintain their populations across their natural range, and information and awareness of highly mobile fauna is improved.		threatened or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists; (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 (b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on: (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,	distinctive or representative marine life or habitats; (b) areas used by marine mammals as breeding, feeding or haul out sites; (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, rocky reef systems and salt marshes; and (f) the integrity, functioning and resilience of physical and ecological processes. <u>Policy 40: Maintaining and improving the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems – consideration</u> When considering an application for a regional resource consent, the regional council must have regard to: a) managing water quality, flows and water levels and aquatic habitats of water bodies in a way that improves the health and well-being of degraded waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems, and at least maintains the health and wellbeing of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems; and b) managing water quality in the coastal marine area in a way that maintains and, where degraded, protects and enhances the health and well-being of coastal waterbodies and the health and wellbeing of marine; and c) providing for mana whenua / tangata whenua values, including mahinga kai; and d) partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua; and e) maintaining or enhancing the ecological functions of riparian margins; and f) minimising the effect of proposals such as gravel extraction, exploratory drillings, flood protection and works in the beds of lakes and rivers on groundwater recharge areas that are	To protect the indigenous biodiversity values, use and development within the coastal environment shall: (a) avoid adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity values that meet the criteria in Policy 11(a) of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) namely: (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; (ii) indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types in the coastal environment that are threatened or are naturally rare; (iii) habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare; (iv) areas in the coastal environment containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; (v) areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation; and (b) avoid significant adverse effects, on indigenous biodiversity values that meet the criteria in Policy 11(b) (i) – (vi) of the NZCPS, and (c) manage non-significant adverse effects of activities on indigenous biodiversity values that meet the criteria in Policy 11(b) of the NZCPS by: (i) avoiding adverse effects where practicable, and (ii) where adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimising them where practicable, and (iii) where adverse effects cannot be minimised they are remedied where practicable, and (iv) where residual adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised, or remedied, biodiversity offsetting is provided where possible, and (v) if biodiversity offsetting of residual adverse effects is not possible, the activity itself is avoided unless the activity is Regionally Significant Infrastructure then biodiversity compensation is provided, and (vi) the activity itself is avoided if biodiversity compensation cannot be undertaken in a way that is appropriate as set out in Schedule G3, including Clause 2 of that schedule, and (d) for all other sites within the coastal environment not meeting Policy 11(a) or (b) of the NZCPS, manage significant adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity values using the effects management hierarchy set out in (b) to (g) of Policy P32. <u>Policy P39: Existing Regionally Significant Infrastructure and renewable energy generation activities within a site that meets any of the criteria in Policy P38(a)(i) - (v) or (b) or included in Schedule F5</u> Consider providing for the operation, maintenance, upgrade and extension of existing Regionally Significant Infrastructure and renewable energy generation activities within a site in the coastal environment that meets any of the criteria in Policy P38(a)(i) - (v) or (b) or included in Schedule F5 where: (a) there is a functional need or operational requirement for the activity to locate in that area, and (b) there is no practicable alternative on land or elsewhere in the coastal environment for the activity to be located, and (c) the activity provides for the maintenance and, where practicable, the enhancement or restoration of the affected significant indigenous biodiversity values and attributes at, and in proximity to, the affected area, taking into account any consultation with the Wellington Regional Council, the Department of Conservation and mana whenua.	

National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan																								
		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.	connected to surface water bodies; and g) maintaining or enhancing the amenity and recreational values of rivers and lakes, including those with significant values listed in Table 15 of Appendix 1; and h) protecting the values of rivers and lakes that have significant indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values as identified in Table 16 of Appendix 1; and i) maintaining natural flow regimes required to support aquatic ecosystem health; and j) maintaining or enhancing space for rivers to undertake their natural processes; and k) maintaining fish passage except when this conflicts with clause (o); and l) protecting and reinstating riparian habitat, in particular riparian habitat that is important for fish spawning; and m) restricting stock access to estuaries rivers, lakes and wetlands; and n) avoiding the removal or destruction of indigenous wetland plants in wetlands; and o) protecting the habitat of indigenous freshwater species; and p) protecting the habitat of trout and salmon, insofar as this is consistent with clause (o). <u>Policy 40A: Loss of extent and values of natural inland wetlands – consideration</u> When considering an application for a regional resource consent for use and development within natural inland wetlands the regional council must not grant consent unless: a) there will be no loss of extent of natural inland wetlands and their values will be protected; or b) any loss of extent or values, arises from any of the following: (i) the customary harvest of food or resources undertaken in accordance with tikanga Māori (ii) wetland maintenance, restoration, or biosecurity (as defined in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020) (iii) scientific research	<u>Policy P42: Ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values</u> Protect in accordance with Policy P31 and Policies P38-P41 and, where appropriate, restore the following ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values: (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) natural wetlands, including the natural wetlands identified in Schedule F3 (identified 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). <u>Policy P44: Managing effects on ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values from activities outside these ecosystems and habitats</u> In order to protect the ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values in accordance with Policy P42, particular regard shall be given to managing the adverse effects of use and development in areas outside of these ecosystems and habitats on physical, chemical and biological processes to: ... (d) avoid cumulative adverse effects on, and the incremental loss of significant indigenous biodiversity values <i>Policy P145: Structures in sites with significant values</i> New structures, replacement of a structure or any addition or alteration to a structure in the coastal marine area in a site identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), Schedule F5 (coastal habitats) and Schedule J (geological features) shall be avoided, except where: (a) the new structure, replacement of the structure or any addition or alteration to the structure is for the specific purpose of providing protection for the values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), Schedule F4 (coastal sites), Schedule F5 (coastal habitats) or Schedule J (geological features), or (b) the structure is for educational, scientific or research purposes that will enhance the understanding and long-term protection of the coastal marine area, or (c) the structure will provide for navigational safety, or (d) it is necessary to enable the development, operation, maintenance and upgrade of Regionally Significant Infrastructure, and in respect of (a) to (d): (e) there are no practicable alternative locations or methods of providing for the activity. <table><caption>Table 3.8 Coastal waters²⁹</caption><tr><th>Coastal water type</th><th>Macroalgae</th><th>Seagrass and saltmarsh</th><th>Invertebrates</th><th>Mahinga kai species</th><th>Fish</th><th>Sedimentation rate</th><th>Mud content</th></tr><tr><td>Open coast</td><td></td><td>NA</td><td></td><td>Mahinga kai species, including taonga species, are present in quantities, sizes and of a quality that is appropriate for the area and reflective of a healthy functioning ecosystem³⁰</td><td></td><td>NA</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Estuaries and harbours³¹</td><td>The algae community is reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health with a low frequency of nuisance blooms</td><td>Seagrass, saltmarsh and brackish water submerged macrophytes are resilient and diverse and their cover is sufficient to support invertebrate and fish communities</td><td>Invertebrate communities are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health</td><td>Huanga of mahinga kai as identified by mana whenua are achieved.</td><td>Fish communities are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health</td><td>The sedimentation rate is within an acceptable range of that expected under natural conditions</td><td>The mud content and areal extent of soft mud habitats is within a range of that found under natural conditions</td></tr></table>	Coastal water type	Macroalgae	Seagrass and saltmarsh	Invertebrates	Mahinga kai species	Fish	Sedimentation rate	Mud content	Open coast		NA		Mahinga kai species, including taonga species, are present in quantities, sizes and of a quality that is appropriate for the area and reflective of a healthy functioning ecosystem ³⁰		NA		Estuaries and harbours ³¹	The algae community is reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health with a low frequency of nuisance blooms	Seagrass, saltmarsh and brackish water submerged macrophytes are resilient and diverse and their cover is sufficient to support invertebrate and fish communities	Invertebrate communities are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health	Huanga of mahinga kai as identified by mana whenua are achieved.	Fish communities are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health	The sedimentation rate is within an acceptable range of that expected under natural conditions	The mud content and areal extent of soft mud habitats is within a range of that found under natural conditions	
Coastal water type	Macroalgae	Seagrass and saltmarsh	Invertebrates	Mahinga kai species	Fish	Sedimentation rate	Mud content																						
Open coast		NA		Mahinga kai species, including taonga species, are present in quantities, sizes and of a quality that is appropriate for the area and reflective of a healthy functioning ecosystem ³⁰		NA																							
Estuaries and harbours ³¹	The algae community is reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health with a low frequency of nuisance blooms	Seagrass, saltmarsh and brackish water submerged macrophytes are resilient and diverse and their cover is sufficient to support invertebrate and fish communities	Invertebrate communities are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health	Huanga of mahinga kai as identified by mana whenua are achieved.	Fish communities are resilient and their structure, composition and diversity are reflective of a good state of aquatic ecosystem health	The sedimentation rate is within an acceptable range of that expected under natural conditions	The mud content and areal extent of soft mud habitats is within a range of that found under natural conditions																						

National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan
			(iv) the sustainable harvest of sphagnum moss (v) the construction or maintenance of wetland utility structures (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020) (vi) the maintenance or operation of specified infrastructure, or other infrastructure (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020) (vii) natural hazard works (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020); or c) any loss of extent or values is a result of use and development within natural inland wetlands that: (i) is necessary for the purpose of the construction or upgrade of specified infrastructure that will provide significant national or regional benefits; or (ii) is necessary for the purpose of urban development that contributes to a well-functioning urban environment (as defined in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020), and: a. the urban development will provide significant national, regional or district benefits; and b. the activity occurs on land that is identified for urban development in operative provisions of a regional or district plan; and c. the activity does not occur on land that is zoned in a district plan as general rural, rural production, or rural lifestyle; and d. there is no practicable alternative location for the activity within the area of the development, or every other practicable location in the area of the development would have equal or greater adverse effects on a natural inland wetland; or (iii) is necessary for the purpose of quarrying activities and the extraction of the aggregate will		

National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan
			provide significant national or regional benefits; or (iv) is for the purpose of the extraction of minerals (other than coal) and ancillary activities and the extraction of the mineral will provide significant national or regional benefits; or (v) is necessary for the purpose of constructing or operating a new or existing landfill or cleanfill area and the landfill or cleanfill area: a. will provide significant national or regional benefits; or b. is required to support urban development; or c. is required to support the extraction of aggregates as referred to in clause, (c)(iii); or d. is required to support the extraction of minerals as referred to in clause (c)(iv); and e. there is either no practicable alternative location in the Wellington Region, or every other practicable alternative location in the Wellington Region would have equal or greater adverse effects on a natural inland wetland; and (vi) in relation to clauses (c)(i), (c)(iii), and (c)(iv) there is a functional need for the activity to be done in that location; and (vii) in all cases, the effects of the activity will be managed through applying the effects management hierarchy; and d) for any activity listed in clauses (b)-(c), other than sub-clause (b)(i), the council is satisfied that: (i) the applicant has demonstrated how each step of the effects management hierarchy will be applied to any loss of extent or values of the wetland (including cumulative effects and loss of potential value), particularly (without limitation) in relation to the values of ecosystem health, indigenous biodiversity, hydrological functioning, Māori freshwater values, and amenity values; and (ii) where aquatic offsetting or aquatic compensation is applied, the applicant has complied with principles 1 to 6 in Appendix 6 and 7 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020,		

National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan
			and has had regard to the remaining principles in Appendix 6 and 7, as appropriate; and (iii) there are methods or measures that will ensure that the offsetting or compensation will be maintained and managed over time to achieve the conservation outcomes; and (iv) suitable conditions will be applied to the consent (if granted) that apply the effects management hierarchy, require the monitoring of the wetland at a scale commensurate with the risk of the loss of extent or values of the wetland, and specify how the requirements in clause (d)(iii) will be achieved. <u>Policy 41: Managing the effects of earthworks and vegetation disturbance – consideration</u> When considering an application for a regional resource consent for earthworks or vegetation clearance, have regard to: (a) the extent to which the activity minimises erosion; and (b) in the absence of environmental outcomes, target attribute states, or limits for suspended sediment for the relevant Freshwater Management Unit or part-Freshwater Management Unit, the extent to which silt and sediment runoff into water, or onto or into land that may enter water, will be minimised; and (c) the extent to which the activity results in adverse effects on aquatic ecosystem health, indigenous biodiversity in water bodies and receiving environments. <u>Policy 47: Managing effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values and other significant habitats of indigenous fauna – consideration⁶</u> 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		

⁶ Subject to appeal.

National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan
			biodiversity values, <u>other significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and the ecosystem processes that support these ecosystems and habitats</u>, and in determining whether the proposed activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to: (a) maintaining connections within, or corridors between, habitats of indigenous flora and fauna and/or enhancing the connectivity between fragmented indigenous habitats; and (b) providing adequate buffering around areas of significant indigenous ecosystems and habitats from other land uses; and (c) managing <u>natural wetlands for the purpose of aquatic ecosystem health, recognising the wider benefits, such as for indigenous biodiversity, water quality and holding water in the landscape</u>; and (d) avoiding the cumulative adverse effects of the incremental loss of indigenous ecosystems and habitats; and (e) providing seasonal or core habitat for indigenous species; and (f) protecting the life supporting capacity of indigenous ecosystems and habitats; and (g) remedying or mitigating <u>minimising or remedying</u> adverse effects on the indigenous biodiversity values where avoiding adverse effects is not practicably achievable except <u>where Clause (i) and (j) apply</u>; and (h) the need for a precautionary approach <u>to be adopted</u> when assessing and managing the potential for adverse effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats, where; <u>(i) the effects on indigenous biodiversity are uncertain, unknown, or little understood; and</u> <u>(ii) those effects could cause significant or irreversible damage to indigenous biodiversity; and</u> <u>(i) the provisions to protect significant biodiversity values in Policy 24B, and Policy 24C and the principles for biodiversity offsetting and biodiversity compensation in Policy 24A,....</u> <u>(i)...</u> <u>(k) protecting indigenous biodiversity values of significance to mana whenua / tangata whenua, including those associated with a significant site for mana whenua / tangata whenua</u>		

National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan
			<u>identified in a regional or district plan; and</u> <u>(l) enabling established activities affecting significant biodiversity values in the terrestrial environment to continue, where the effects of the activities:</u> <u>(i) are no greater in intensity, scale and character; and</u> <u>(ii) do not result in loss of extent, or degradation of ecological integrity, of any significant biodiversity values; and</u> <u>(m)...</u> <u>Policy IE.2: Giving effect to mana whenua / tangata whenua roles and values when managing indigenous biodiversity – consideration⁷</u> <u>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 that may impact on indigenous biodiversity, recognise and provide for mana whenua / tangata whenua values and relationships associated with indigenous biodiversity, including by, but not restricted to:</u> <u>(a) giving effect to the decision-making principles for indigenous biodiversity and, once they are established, the local expressions of the decision-making principles for indigenous biodiversity developed through Method IE.1; and</u> <u>(b) enabling mana whenua / tangata whenua to exercise their roles as kaitiaki; and</u> <u>(c) incorporating the use of mātauranga Māori in the management and monitoring of indigenous biodiversity; and</u> <u>(d) supporting mana whenua / tangata whenua to access and exercise sustainable customary use of indigenous biodiversity, including for mahinga kai and taonga, in accordance with tikanga.</u> <u>Policy IE.2A: Maintaining indigenous biodiversity in the terrestrial environment – consideration⁸</u> <u>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a plan change, variation or review of a district plan or regional plan,</u>		

⁷ Subject to appeal.

⁸ Subject to appeal.

National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan
			<u>indigenous biodiversity in the terrestrial environment that does not have significant indigenous biodiversity values as identified under Policy 23 and is not on Māori land, shall be maintained by:</u> <u>(a) avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of REG activities and ET activities to the extent practicable; and</u> <u>(b) managing any significant adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity from any other proposed activity by applying the effects management hierarchy; and</u> <u>(c) managing all other adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity to achieve at least no overall loss in indigenous biodiversity within the Wellington Region or district as applicable</u>		

Stormwater and groundwater

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Plan Change 1 to the NRP	Wellington City District Plan																																																																	
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: - 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 - maintaining 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	Objective 1 The objective of this National Policy Statement is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises: (a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems (b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water) (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future. Policy 1 Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai. 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. Policy 5 Freshwater is managed (including 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.	Objective 6 The quality of coastal waters is maintained or enhanced to a level that suitable for the health and vitality of coastal and marine ecosystems. Objective 12 The mana of the Region’s waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems is restored and protected by ongoing management of land and water that: (a) returns the Region’s water bodies and freshwater ecosystems to, and thereafter maintains them, in a state of tūhauora/good health; and (b) improves the health and wellbeing of the Region’s degraded waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems; and (c) applies the Te Mana o te Wai hierarchy of obligations by prioritising: i. first, the health and wellbeing of waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems, ii. second, the health needs of people iii. third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future; and (d) recognises and provides for the individual natural characteristics and processes of waterbodies including their natural form, and their associated ecosystems; and (e) incorporates and protects mātauranga Māori and acknowledges and provides for the connections and relationships of mana whenua / tangata whenua with freshwater; and (f) provides for the ability of mana whenua / tangata whenua to safely undertake their cultural and spiritual practices associated with freshwater, including mahinga kai; and (g) actively involves mana whenua / tangata whenua in decision-making in relation to the Region’s waterbodies; and (h) includes engagement with communities, stakeholders, and territorial authorities; and (i) supports the wellbeing and safety of the community, by providing for the ability to carry out recreational activities, in and around freshwater environments; and (j) supports and protects an abundance and diversity of freshwater habitats for indigenous freshwater species and, where appropriate, the habitat of trout and salmon; and (k)...	Objective O17 The quality of groundwater, water in surface water bodies, and the coastal marine area is maintained or improved. Objective O18 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) ... (ii) coastal water and sites with significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C and Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa identified in Schedule B to meet, as a minimum and within reasonable timeframes, the contact recreation objectives in Table 3.3, and (iii) <table><caption>Table 3.3 Contact recreation and Māori customary use objectives in coastal water⁷</caption><tr><th>Coastal water type</th><th>Pathogens Indicator bacteria/100mL 95th percentile^a</th><th>Māori customary use</th><th>Shellfish quality</th></tr><tr><td>Estuaries⁸</td><td>≤ 540 <i>E. coli</i></td><td>Coastal water supports Māori customary use by the achievement of the huanga identified by mana whenua</td><td>Concentrations of contaminants, including pathogens, are sufficiently low for shellfish to be safe to collect and consume where appropriate</td></tr><tr><td>Open coast and harbours¹⁰</td><td>≤ 500 enterococci</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Objective O37 The amount of sediment-laden runoff entering water is minimised, including to assist with achieving the outcomes and indicators of desired environmental states for water in Tables 3.1 to 3.8. Objective O38 The adverse quality and quantity effects of stormwater discharges from stormwater networks and urban land uses are reduced over time. Policy P9: 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: (a) providing water quality and, in rivers, flows suitable for contact recreation and Māori customary use, and (b)... (c)... (d) providing for the passive recreation and amenity values of fresh water bodies and the coastal marine area. Policy P66: Minimising discharges to water or land Discharges of contaminants to water or land will be minimised through the following hierarchy: (a) avoiding the production of the contaminant, (b) reducing the amount of contaminants, including by reusing, recovering or recycling contaminants, (c) minimising the volume or amount of the discharge, (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.	Coastal water type	Pathogens Indicator bacteria/100mL 95 th percentile ^a	Māori customary use	Shellfish quality	Estuaries ⁸	≤ 540 <i>E. coli</i>	Coastal water supports Māori customary use by the achievement of the huanga identified by mana whenua	Concentrations of contaminants, including pathogens, are sufficiently low for shellfish to be safe to collect and consume where appropriate	Open coast and harbours ¹⁰	≤ 500 enterococci			Objective WH.O3 The health and wellbeing of coastal water quality, ecosystems and habitats in Te Whanganui-a-Tara is maintained or improved to achieve the coastal water objectives set out in Table 8.1, and by 2040: (a) ... (b) high contaminant concentrations, including around discharge points, are reduced, and (c) diversity, abundance, composition, structure and condition of mahinga kai species and communities has increased, and (d) huanga of mahinga kai and Māori customary use for locations identified in Schedule B (Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa) are maintained or improved, and (e) ... (f) coastal areas support healthy functioning ecosystems, and their water conditions and habitats support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of At-risk and Threatened species and taonga species, and (g) mana whenua can safely connect with the coastal marine area and enjoy a wider range of customary and cultural practices, including mahinga kai gathering and tauranga waka, and (h) mana whenua and communities can safely connect with the coastal marine area and enjoy a wider range of activities, including food gathering and swimming. <table><caption>Table 8.1: Coastal water objectives</caption><tr><th colspan="4"></th><th colspan="2">Coastal Water Management</th></tr><tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Unit</th><th>Statistic</th><th>Timeframe</th><th>Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Harbour and estuaries)</th><th>Mākara Estuary</th></tr><tr><td>Benthic marine invertebrate diversity</td><td>Subjective - State of ecosystem health and level of disturbance</td><td></td><td rowspan="5">By 2040</td><td rowspan="5">Maintain or improve</td><td rowspan="5">Maintain or improve</td></tr><tr><td>Macroalgae</td><td>EQB</td><td>Latest score</td></tr><tr><td>Phytoplankton</td><td>mg chl-a/m³</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Copper in sediment</td><td>mg/kg</td><td>Mean of replicate samples</td></tr><tr><td>Zinc in sediment</td><td>mg/kg</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Muddiness</td><td>% >50% mud</td><td rowspan="2">Latest score</td><td></td><td></td><td>≤5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>% of sample</td><td></td><td></td><td>≤10</td></tr><tr><td>Sedimentation rate</td><td>Current/Natural</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>≤2:1</td></tr><tr><td>Enterococci</td><td>cfu/100 mL</td><td>95th %ile</td><td></td><td>≤200</td><td>Maintain or improve</td></tr></table> Objective WH.O6 Groundwater flows and levels, and water quality, are maintained at levels that: (a) ensure base flows or levels in surface water bodies and springs are supported and salt-water intrusion is avoided, and					Coastal Water Management		Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Harbour and estuaries)	Mākara Estuary	Benthic marine invertebrate diversity	Subjective - State of ecosystem health and level of disturbance		By 2040	Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve	Macroalgae	EQB	Latest score	Phytoplankton	mg chl-a/m ³		Copper in sediment	mg/kg	Mean of replicate samples	Zinc in sediment	mg/kg		Muddiness	% >50% mud	Latest score			≤5		% of sample			≤10	Sedimentation rate	Current/Natural				≤2:1	Enterococci	cfu/100 mL	95 th %ile		≤200	Maintain or improve	NE-O2 Future subdivision, land use and development contributes to an improvement in the quality of the City’s water bodies, freshwater ecosystems and receiving environments, protects and enhances Māori freshwater values and recognises mana whenua and their relationship to water (Te Mana o Te Wai).
Coastal water type	Pathogens Indicator bacteria/100mL 95 th percentile ^a	Māori customary use	Shellfish quality																																																																			
Estuaries ⁸	≤ 540 <i>E. coli</i>	Coastal water supports Māori customary use by the achievement of the huanga identified by mana whenua	Concentrations of contaminants, including pathogens, are sufficiently low for shellfish to be safe to collect and consume where appropriate																																																																			
Open coast and harbours ¹⁰	≤ 500 enterococci																																																																					
				Coastal Water Management																																																																		
Parameter	Unit	Statistic	Timeframe	Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Harbour and estuaries)	Mākara Estuary																																																																	
Benthic marine invertebrate diversity	Subjective - State of ecosystem health and level of disturbance		By 2040	Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve																																																																	
Macroalgae	EQB	Latest score																																																																				
Phytoplankton	mg chl-a/m ³																																																																					
Copper in sediment	mg/kg	Mean of replicate samples																																																																				
Zinc in sediment	mg/kg																																																																					
Muddiness	% >50% mud	Latest score			≤5																																																																	
	% of sample				≤10																																																																	
Sedimentation rate	Current/Natural				≤2:1																																																																	
Enterococci	cfu/100 mL	95 th %ile		≤200	Maintain or improve																																																																	

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Plan Change 1 to the NRP	Wellington City District Plan
bodies and including them in plans; (b) including provisions in plans to address improving water quality in the areas identified above; (c) where practicable, restoring water quality to at least a state that can support such activities and ecosystems and natural habitats; (d)... (e) engaging with tangata whenua to identify areas of coastal waters where they have particular interest, for example in cultural sites, wāhi tapu, other taonga, and values such as mauri, and remedying, or, where remediation is not practicable, mitigating adverse effects on these areas and values. <u>Policy 22: Sedimentation</u> (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. <u>Policy 23: Discharge of contaminants</u> (1) In managing discharges to water in the coastal environment, have particular regard to: (a) the sensitivity of the receiving environment; (b) the nature of the contaminants to be discharged, the particular concentration of		<u>Policy 40: Maintaining and improving the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems – consideration</u> When considering an application for a regional resource consent, the regional council must have regard to: (a) managing water quality, flows and water levels and aquatic habitats of water bodies in a way that improves the health and well-being of degraded waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems, and at least maintains the health and wellbeing of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems; (b) managing water quality in the coastal marine area in a way that maintains and, where degraded, protects and enhances the health and well-being of coastal waterbodies and the health and wellbeing of marine ecosystems; and (c) providing for mana whenua / tangata whenua values, including mahinga kai; and (d) partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua; and ... (i) maintaining natural flow regimes required to support aquatic ecosystem health; and ... (o) protecting the habitat of indigenous freshwater species; and	<u>Policy P78: Managing point source discharges for aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai</u> Where an objective in Table 3.4, Table 3.5, Table 3.6, Table 3.7 or Table 3.8 of Objective O19 is not met, point source discharges to water shall be managed in the following way: (a) for an existing discharge that contributes to the objective(s) not being met, the discharge is only appropriate if: (i) at a minimum 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 (ii) conditions on the resource consent require the adverse effects of the discharge to be minimised in order to improve water quality in relation to the objective(s) not met, and (iii) in determining the improvement to water quality required in (ii), and the timeframe in which it is to be achieved, consideration will be given to the discharge's contribution to the objective(s) not being met, (a) for a new 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(s), except that a new temporary discharge to coastal water from a wastewater network or wastewater treatment plant to facilitate maintenance, repair, replacement or upgrade work that has temporary adverse effects may not be inappropriate. <u>Policy P83: Minimising adverse effects of stormwater discharges</u> The adverse effects of stormwater discharges shall be minimised, including by: (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, and (e) managing localised adverse effects, including by addressing particular attributes appropriate to the receiving environment. <u>Policy P84: Managing land use impacts on stormwater</u> Land use, subdivision and development, including stormwater discharges, shall be managed so that runoff volumes and peak flows: (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, erosion or damage to property or infrastructure, including by retaining, as far as practicable, pre-development hydrological conditions in new subdivision and development. <u>Policy P132: Taking of groundwater or ground disturbance</u> The taking of groundwater or ground disturbance shall not result in cross-contamination between aquifers or water-bearing layers that result in, or may result in, adverse effects on water quality.	(b) protect groundwater dependent ecosystems, and (c) protect ecosystems in connected surface water bodies, and (d) ensure that groundwater is of sufficient quality for human and stock drinking water, and (e) ensure there is not a long-term decline in mean annual groundwater levels, including artesian pressures and (f) avoid aquifer consolidation. <u>Policy WH.P5: Localised adverse effects of point source discharge</u> The localised adverse effects of point source discharges to freshwater and coastal water beyond the zone of reasonable mixing are avoided or minimised, including by avoiding: (a) the production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials, or (b) any conspicuous change in colour or visual clarity, or (c) any emission of objectionable odour, or (d) the rendering of freshwater unsuitable for consumption by farm animals, or (e) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life including through: (i) change in temperature, or (ii) reduced dissolved oxygen in surface water bodies, or (iii) increased toxicity effects. <u>Policy WH.P7: Discharges to groundwater</u> All discharges to land that may enter groundwater, and discharges to groundwater, shall not degrade the quality of groundwater, and where the quality of groundwater is degraded, existing discharges shall be managed to improve groundwater quality. <u>Policy WH.P8: Avoiding discharges of specific products and waste</u> Avoid discharges to freshwater and coastal water, including where this is via the stormwater network, of: (a) chemical cleaning products, paint, solvents, fuels and coolant, oil, wet cement products and drill cooling water, or (b) animal effluent from an animal effluent storage facility or from an area where animals are confined, or (c) untreated industrial or trade waste, or (d) untreated organic waste or leachate from storage of organic material.	

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Plan Change 1 to the NRP	Wellington City District Plan
contaminants needed to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment, and the risks if that concentration of contaminants is exceeded; and (c) the capacity of the receiving environment to assimilate the contaminants; and: (d) avoid significant adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats after reasonable mixing; (e) use the smallest mixing zone necessary to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment; and (f) minimise adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of water within a mixing zone. (2)... (3) ... (4) In managing discharges of stormwater take steps to avoid adverse effects of stormwater discharge to water in the coastal environment, on a catchment by catchment basis, by: (a) avoiding where practicable and otherwise remedying cross contamination of sewage and stormwater systems; (b) reducing contaminant and sediment loadings in stormwater at source, through contaminant treatment and by controls on land use activities; (c) promoting integrated management of catchments and stormwater networks; and (d) promoting design options that reduce flows to stormwater reticulation systems at source. (5)...			<u>Policy P133: Site dewatering</u> Localised land subsidence resulting from dewatering that affects structures shall be avoided and any more than minor adverse effects of dewatering on the following shall be avoided, remedied or mitigated: (a) the ecosystem functioning of connected water bodies, and (b) the reliability of supply for existing surface and ground water users, and (c) the quality of surface or groundwater, and (d) the contamination of land and water. <u>Policy P143: Hutt Valley aquifer zone in Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson)</u> Activities within the Hutt Valley aquifer zone (shown on Map 46) are managed to minimise adverse effects on the integrity and functioning of the aquifer and the freshwater springs/seeps.	<u>Policy WH.P9: General stormwater policy to achieve the target attribute states and coastal water objectives</u> <u>Stormwater discharges to a surface water body or coastal water, or into or onto land in a manner that may enter freshwater or coastal water, are managed so that the baseline water quality state for copper and zinc is maintained, or improved where degraded, including in the relevant part Freshwater Management Unit or coastal water management unit, in order for the coastal water objectives and target attribute states to be met by the timeframes set out in Tables 8.1 and 8.4.</u> <u>Policy WH.P10: Managing adverse effects of stormwater discharges</u> <u>All stormwater discharges and associated land use activities shall be managed by:</u> <u>(a) using source control to minimise contaminants in the stormwater discharge and maximise, to the extent practicable, the removal of contaminants from stormwater, including through the use of water sensitive urban design measures, and</u> <u>(b) using hydrological control and water sensitive urban design measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of stormwater quantity and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows, and</u> <u>(c) installing, where practicable, a stormwater treatment system for stormwater discharges from a property or properties taking into account:</u> <u>(i) the treatment quality (load reduction factor), and</u> <u>(ii) opportunities for the retention or detention of stormwater flows or volume, including any flood storage volume required, and</u> <u>(iii) any potential adverse effects that may arise as a result of the stormwater treatment system or discharge, including erosion and scour, and localised adverse water quality effects, and</u> <u>(iv) inspections, monitoring and ongoing maintenance, including costs, to maintain functionality in terms of treatment quality and capacity, and</u> <u>(v) existing or proposed communal stormwater treatment systems in the stormwater catchment or sub-catchment, or part Freshwater Management Unit.</u>	

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Plan Change 1 to the NRP	Wellington City District Plan
				<u>Policy WH.P14: Stormwater discharges from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces</u> <u>The adverse effects of stormwater discharges from new greenfield development shall be minimised, and adverse effects of stormwater discharges from existing urban areas reduced to the extent practicable, upon redevelopment, through implementing:</u> <u>(a) an on-site stormwater treatment system or an off-site communal stormwater treatment system that is designed to:</u> <u>(i) receive at least 85% of the mean annual runoff volume stormwater generated from new and redeveloped impervious surfaces of the property, and</u> <u>(ii) achieve copper and zinc load reductions factors equivalent to that of a raingarden/bioretention device, and</u> <u>(b) where stormwater discharges will enter a river, hydrological controls either on-site, or off-site via a communal stormwater treatment system.</u>	

Heritage

Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Wellington City District Plan
<u>Objective 15</u> Historic heritage is identified and protected from inappropriate modification, use and development. <u>Policy 46: Managing effects on historic heritage values – consideration</u> 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: (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; (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.	<u>Objective HHSASM-O1</u> Significant buildings, structures, areas, and sites that exemplify Wellington's historical and cultural values are identified, recognised and protected. <u>Objective HHSASM-O4</u> Sites and areas of significance to Māori are identified and mana whenua's relationships, interests and associations with their culture, traditions, ancestral lands, waterbodies, sites, areas and landscapes, and other taonga of significance are recognised and provided for. <u>Objective HHSASM-O5</u> Recognise that only mana whenua can identify impacts on their relationship with their culture, traditions, ancestral lands, waterbodies, sites, areas and landscapes and other taonga/sites of significance to Māori. <u>Policy INF-OL-P1</u> Adverse effects of infrastructure on any: 1. Historic heritage; 2. Notable trees; 3. Sites and areas of significance to Māori; and 4. Viewshafts For any works on any site identified in SCHED1, 2, 3, 5, 6 or 7: a. Where practicable, avoid the adverse effects of substantial upgrades to, or the development of new infrastructure, on the values and attributes of the above overlays; and b. Where the avoidance of adverse effects under clause a. is not practicable, the appropriateness of the substantial upgrades to, or the development of, new infrastructure will be determined by having regard to the matters listed in INF-P6. <u>Policy HH-P9: Repositioning of a heritage building or structure</u> Only allow heritage buildings and heritage structures to be repositioned on their existing site where it can be demonstrated that: 1. It will align and be undertaken in accordance with recognised conservation principles and methods; 2. It is necessary to save the heritage building or heritage structure from damage or destruction from natural hazard; or 3. It will not detract from the identified heritage values, and the proposed alternative siting will be appropriate. <u>Policy HH-P10: Relocation of a heritage building or structure</u> Only allow heritage buildings and heritage structures to be relocated to another site where it can be demonstrated that: 1. It will align and be undertaken in accordance with recognised conservation principles and methods; 2. It is necessary to save the heritage building or heritage structure from damage or destruction from natural hazard; or 3. There are no practical alternatives to avoid total demolition; and 4. The proposed alternative site will be appropriate. <u>Policy HH-P11: Total demolition of heritage buildings and heritage structures</u> Avoid the total demolition of heritage buildings and heritage structures unless it can be demonstrated that there are no reasonable alternatives to total demolition, including: 1. Undertaking maintenance and repair- considering the extent to which any earlier deferral has negatively impacted building condition while producing financial savings where poor building condition is a factor in the intention to demolish; 2. Seismic strengthening; 3. Additions, alterations or partial demolition, including to enable reuse; 4. Repositioning; and 5. Relocation.

Natural character and coastal

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan
<u>Policy 13: Preservation of natural character</u> (1) To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and to protect it from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development: (a) avoid adverse effects of activities on natural character in areas of the coastal environment with outstanding natural character; and (b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on natural character in all other areas of the coastal environment; including by: (c) assessing the natural character of the coastal environment of the region or district, by mapping or otherwise identifying at least areas of high natural character; and (d) ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, identify areas where preserving natural character requires objectives, policies and rules, and include those provisions (2) Recognise that natural character is not the same as natural features and landscapes or amenity values and may include matters such as: (a) natural elements, processes and patterns; (b) biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects; (c) natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks; (d) the natural movement of water and sediment; (e) the natural darkness of the night sky (f) places or areas that are wild or scenic; (g) a range of natural character from pristine to modified; and (h) experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their context or setting.	<u>Objective 4</u> The natural character of the coastal environment is protected from the adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development. <u>Objective 12</u> The mana of the Region's waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems is restored and protected by ongoing management of land and water that: (a) returns the Region's water bodies and freshwater ecosystems to, and thereafter maintains them, in a state of tūhauora/good health; and (b) improves the health and wellbeing of the Region's degraded waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems; and (c) applies the Te Mana o te Wai hierarchy of obligations by prioritising: i. first, the health and wellbeing of waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems, ii. second, the health needs of people iii. third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future; and (d) recognises and provides for the individual natural characteristics and processes of waterbodies including their natural form, and their associated ecosystems; and (e) incorporates and protects mātauranga Māori and acknowledges and provides for the connections and relationships of mana whenua / tangata whenua with freshwater; and (f) provides for the ability of mana whenua / tangata whenua to safely undertake their cultural and spiritual practices associated with freshwater, including mahinga kai; and (g) actively involves mana whenua / tangata whenua in decision-making in relation to the Region's waterbodies; and (h) includes engagement with communities, stakeholders, and territorial authorities; and (i) supports the wellbeing and safety of the community, by providing for the ability to carry out recreational activities, in and around freshwater environments; and (j) supports and protects an abundance and diversity of freshwater habitats for indigenous freshwater species and, where appropriate, the habitat of trout and salmon; and (k) supports the reasonable, sustainable and efficient use of water for activities that benefit the Region's economy, including primary production activities, innovation and tourism. <u>Policy 35: Preserving the natural character of the coastal environment – consideration</u> 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 preserving the natural character of the coastal environment by: (a) minimising any adverse effects from point source and non-point source discharges, so that aquatic ecosystem health is safeguarded; (b) protecting the values associated with estuaries and bays, beaches and dune systems, including the unique physical processes that occur within and between them from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, so that healthy ecosystems are maintained; (c) maintaining or enhancing amenity – such as, open space and scenic values – and opportunities for recreation and the enjoyment of the coast by the public; (d) minimising any significant adverse effects from use and enjoyment of the coast by the public; (e) safeguarding the life supporting capacity of coastal and marine ecosystems; (f) maintaining or enhancing biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystems; and (g)...	<u>Objective O14</u> 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. <u>Policy P24: Preserving and protecting natural character from inappropriate use and development</u> To preserve natural character and protect it from inappropriate use and development by: .. (a) avoiding significant adverse effects and avoid remedy and mitigate other adverse effects of activities on the natural character of areas within the coastal environment that do not have outstanding natural character, and ... <u>Objective O45</u> Use and development shall generally not be located in the coastal marine area unless it has a functional need or operational requirement to be located there.	<u>Policy INF-CE-P5 Upgrading of existing infrastructure within the coastal environment</u> • Outside of high coastal natural character areas; and • Outside of coastal and riparian margins. Allow the upgrading of existing infrastructure within the coastal environment where it is located outside of high coastal natural character areas and outside of coastal and riparian margins.

Landscape amenity values

Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan
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.	<u>Policy P52: Protecting natural features and landscapes from inappropriate use and development</u> To protect natural features and landscapes (including seascapes) of the coastal environment, rivers, lakes and their margins and natural wetlands and their values, from inappropriate use and development by: .. (b) avoiding significant adverse effects of activities on the natural attributes and characteristics of natural features and landscapes in the coastal environment and avoid, remedy and mitigate other adverse effects of activities on other natural features and natural landscapes in the coastal environment, and	Objective NE-O5 The special amenity landscapes and ridgelines and hilltops that contribute to the City's identity, including those that have significance for mana whenua as kaitiaki are recognised and their values maintained or enhanced. <u>Policy INF-NFL-P4: Upgrading of existing infrastructure within ridgelines and hilltops</u> Allow for the upgrading of existing infrastructure within ridgelines and hilltops where: 1. The activity is compliant with the underlying infrastructure provisions; and 2. Any adverse effects on the visual amenity and landscape values will be managed. <u>Policy INF-NFL-P5: Upgrading of existing infrastructure within a special amenity landscape (including within the coastal environment) that is located underground or within an existing legal road.</u> Allow for the upgrading of existing infrastructure within a special amenity landscape area where the infrastructure is located underground or within an existing legal road. <u>Policy INF-NFL-P6: _____</u> <u>Upgrading of existing infrastructure within a special amenity landscape (including within the coastal environment) that is located aboveground and outside an existing legal road</u> Provide for the upgrading of existing infrastructure that is located above ground and outside an existing legal road within a special amenity landscape where: 1. The activity is of a scale that maintains or restores the identified values as described in SCHED11; 2. If located outside the coastal environment any adverse effects on the identified values will be avoided, remedied or mitigated; 3. If located within the coastal environment any significant adverse effects on the identified values will be avoided and any other adverse effects on the identified values will be avoided, remedied or mitigated; and 4. There is a functional need or an operational need for the activity to be undertaken within the special amenity landscape. <u>Policy INF-NFL-P9: New infrastructure within identified ridgelines and hilltops</u> Allow for the installation of new infrastructure within identified ridgelines and hilltops where: 1. The activity is compliant with the underlying zone provisions and general rules; and 2. Any adverse effects on the visual amenity and landscape values will be managed. <u>Policy INF-NFL-P11: New infrastructure within a special amenity landscape (including within the coastal environment) that is located above ground and outside an existing legal road</u> Only allow for new infrastructure that is located outside an existing legal road and above ground within a special amenity landscape where: 1. The activity is of a scale that maintains or restores the identified values as described in SCHED11; 2. If located outside the coastal environment any adverse effects on the identified values will be avoided, remedied or mitigated; 3. If located within the coastal environment any significant adverse effects on the identified values will be avoided and any other adverse effects on the identified values will be avoided, remedied or mitigated; and 4. There is a functional need or an operational need for the activity to be undertaken within the special amenity landscape.

Natural hazards⁹

Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan
Objective 19 The risks to people, communities, business, property and infrastructure from natural hazards and climate change effects are avoided or minimised.	Objective O16 Inappropriate use and development in high hazard areas is avoided.	Objective NH-O1: Risk from natural hazards in High Hazard Areas of the Natural Hazard Overlays Subdivision, use and development within the High Hazard Areas of the Natural Hazard Overlays reduce or do not increase the existing risk from natural hazards to people, property and infrastructure.
Objective 20 Hazard mitigation measures, structural works and other activities do not increase the risk and consequences of natural hazard events.	Policy P25: High hazard areas Use and development, including hazard mitigation methods, in on or over high hazard areas shall be managed to ensure that: (a) they have a functional need or operational requirement or there is no practicable alternative to be so located, and (b) an overall increase in risk of social, environmental and economic harm is avoided, and (c) the hazard risk and/or residual hazard risk to the development, assessed using a risk-based approach, is acceptable or as low as reasonably practicable, recognising that in some instances an increase in risk to the development may be appropriate, and (d) the development does not cause or exacerbate hazard risk in other areas, unless effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated in accordance with a hazard risk management strategy, and (e) adverse effects on natural processes (coastal, riverine and lake processes) are avoided, remedied, or mitigated, and (f) 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.	Objective NH-O2: Risk from natural hazards in Low and Medium Hazard Areas of the Natural Hazard Overlays Subdivision, use and development within the Low and Medium Hazard Areas of the Natural Hazard Overlays minimise the risk from natural hazards to people, property and infrastructure.
Objective 21 The resilience of our communities, infrastructure and the natural environment to natural hazards is improved, including to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change, and sea level rise, and people are better prepared for the consequences of natural hazard events.		Policy INF-NH-P1: Infrastructure and structures in Natural Hazard and Coastal Hazard Overlays Only allow for new infrastructure, and any associated structures in the Natural Hazard Overlays and Coastal Hazard Overlays where the infrastructure or associated structures: 1. Do not increase the risk from the natural hazard to people, or other property; 2. Incorporate design measures to reduce the potential for damage to the infrastructure following a natural hazard or coastal hazard event to the extent reasonably practicable; and 3. When located in an overland flowpath, stream corridor, or high coastal hazard area, have a functional need or operational need that means the infrastructure's location cannot be avoided and there are no reasonable alternatives.
Policy 51: Avoiding or minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards - consideration¹⁰ 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 avoided or minimised, and/or in determining whether an activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to: (a) the frequency and magnitude likelihood and consequences of the range of natural hazards that may adversely affect the proposal or development subdivision, use or development, including residual risk those that may be exacerbated by climate change and sea level rise; and (b) the potential for climate change and sea level rise to increase in the frequency or magnitude of a hazard event; whether the location of the subdivision, use or development will foreseeably require hazard mitigation works in the future; and (c) the potential for injury or loss of life, social and economic disruption and civil defence emergency management and civil defence implications – such as access routes to and from the site; and (d) whether the subdivision, use or development causes any change in the risk and consequences from natural hazards in areas beyond the application development site; and (e) minimising effects the impact of the proposed subdivision, use or development on any natural features that may act as a buffer to reduce the impacts from natural hazards; and and where development should not interfere with their ability to reduce the risks of natural hazards; (f) avoiding inappropriate subdivision, use or and development and hazard sensitive activities where the hazards and risks are assessed as high in areas at high risk from natural hazards unless there is a functional or operational need to be located in these areas; and (g) appropriate the potential need for hazard risk management and/or adaptation and mitigation measures for subdivision, use or development in moderate-risk areas where the hazards and risks are assessed as low to moderate, including an assessment of residual risk; and (h) the allowance for floodwater conveyancing in identified overland flow paths and stream corridors; and (i) the need to locate habitable floor areas and access routes levels of habitable buildings and buildings used as places of employment above the 1% annual exceedance probability (1:100 year) flood level, in identified flood hazard areas; and (j) whether Te Ao Māori or mātauranga Māori provides a broader understanding of the hazards and risk management options.		

⁹ The NPS-NH does not apply to the Project because it excludes infrastructure activities from its scope

¹⁰ Subject to appeal.

Air quality

Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan (Operative)
<u>Objective 1</u> Discharges of odour, smoke and dust to air do not adversely affect amenity values and people's wellbeing.	<u>Objective O31</u> Human health, property, and the environment are protected from the adverse effects of point source discharges of air pollutants. <u>Objective O32</u> The adverse effects of odour, smoke and dust on amenity values and people's well-being are minimised. <u>Policy P58: Managing air amenity</u> 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.

Contaminated land

Natural Resources Plan (Operative)	Wellington City District Plan
<u>Objective O41</u> The environment is protected from the adverse effects of discharges of hazardous substances and the creation of contaminated land is avoided. <u>Objective O42</u> Contaminated land is identified and the discharges of contaminants are managed to protect the environment. <u>Policy P66: Minimising discharges to water or land</u> Discharges of contaminants to water or land will be minimised through the following hierarchy: avoiding the production of the contaminant, reducing the amount of contaminants, including by reusing, recovering or recycling contaminants, minimising the volume or amount of the discharge, 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. <u>Policy P68: Discharges to land</u> The discharge of contaminants to land shall be managed to: - minimise adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of soil, - avoid creating contaminated land, - not exceed the capacity of the soil to treat, use or remove the contaminant, - not exceed the available capacity of the soil to absorb the discharge, - avoid significant adverse effects on public health and amenity, - not result in a discharge to water that causes more than a minor adverse effects, and - avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on mana whenua values when considering applications for discharges to land which may adversely affect statutory acknowledgement areas, sites of significance, or Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga sites, identified in this Plan, any relevant district plan, or in a planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with a local authority. <u>Policy P99: Discharges from contaminated land</u> 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. <u>Policy P100: Discharges of hazardous substances</u> The adverse effects of the discharge of hazardous substances (excluding a discharge subject to Policy P89) to land, fresh water, including groundwater, coastal water or air shall be avoided, or mitigated or remedied where avoidance is not practicable.	<u>Objective CL-O2</u> Remediation and/or site management of contaminated land contributes to the health and wellbeing of communities and increases development opportunity for new use and development. <u>Policy CL-P2 Identification of contaminated and potentially contaminated land</u> Identify contaminated and potentially contaminated land prior to subdivision, change of use or development by: - Working with Greater Wellington Regional Council to maintain the Selected Land Use Register; and - Requiring the investigation of contaminant risks for sites with a history of land use or activity that could have resulted in contamination of soil. <u>Policy CL-P3 Management of contaminated land</u> Minimise the risk to human health from the subdivision, change of use or specified development of contaminated land by: - Encouraging a best practice approach to site management for sites with elevated contaminant levels, which may include remediation, containment, and/or the disposal of contaminated soil; - Ensuring the land is safe for its intended use; and - Ensuring that land containing elevated levels of contaminants is managed to protect mana whenua's significant sites, waterways, natural resources and associated values and relationships, as well as the general health and wellbeing of their people and rohe including through partnership opportunities for remediation and/or site management.

Erosion and sediment control

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural resources Plan (Operative)	Plan Change 1 to the NRP
<u>Policy 22 Sedimentation</u> (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.	<u>Policy 41: Managing the effects of earthworks and vegetation clearance – consideration</u> When considering an application for a regional resource consent for earthworks or vegetation clearance have regard to: (a) the extent to which the activity minimises erosion; and (b) in the absence of environmental outcomes, target attribute states, or limits for suspended sediment for the relevant Freshwater Management Unit or part-Freshwater Management Unit, the extent to which silt and sediment runoff into water, or onto or into land that may enter water, will be minimised; and (c) the extent to which the activity results in adverse effects on aquatic ecosystem health, indigenous biodiversity in water bodies and receiving environments.	<u>Policy P107: Land use activities, erosion and associated discharges</u> 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: (a) minimise the risk of accelerated soil erosion, and (b) control silt and sediment runoff, and (c) ensure the site is stabilised and vegetation cover is restored.	<u>Policy WH.P29: Management of earthworks</u> The risk of sediment discharges from earthworks shall be managed by: (a) requiring retention of soil and sediment on the land using good management practices for erosion and sediment control measures that are appropriate to the scale and nature of the activity, and in accordance with the GWRC Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for the Wellington Region (2021), for the duration of the land disturbance, and (b) limiting the amount of land disturbed at any time, and (c) designing and implementing earthworks with knowledge of the existing environmental site constraints, specific engineering requirements and implementation of controls to limit the discharge of sediment to receiving environments, and (d) requiring erosion and sediment control measures to be installed prior to, and during earthworks and ensuring those controls remain in place and are maintained until the land is stabilised against erosion. <u>Policy WH.P30: Discharge standard for earthworks</u> The discharge of sediment from earthworks over an area greater than 3,000m² shall: (a) not exceed 100g/m³ at the point of discharge where the discharge is to a surface water body, coastal water, stormwater network or to an artificial watercourse, except that when the discharge is to a river with background total suspended solids that exceed 100g/m³, the discharge shall not, after the zone of reasonable mixing, decrease the visual clarity in the receiving water by more than: (i) 20% in River class 1 and in any river identified as having high macroinvertebrate community health in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), or (ii) 30% in any other river, and (b) be managed using good management practices in accordance with the GWRC Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region (2021), to achieve the discharge standard in (a), and (c) be monitored by a suitably qualified person, and the results reported to the Wellington Regional Council. <u>Policy WH.P31: Winter shut down of earthworks</u> Earthworks over 3,000m² in area shall: (a) be shut down from 1st June to 30th September each year, and (b) prior to shut down, be stabilised against erosion and have sediment controls in place using good management practices in accordance with the GWRC Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for the Wellington Region (2021).

Climate change

National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD)	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Wellington City District Plan
Objective 8 New Zealand's urban environments: (a) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and (b) are resilient to the current and future effects of climate change. Policy 1 Planning decisions contribute to well-functioning urban environments, which are urban environments that, as a minimum: ... (e) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (f) are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change Policy 6 When making planning decisions that affect urban environments, decision makers have particular regard to the following matters: (d) The likely current and future effects of climate change	Objective CC.3¹¹ <u>To support the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, net greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington Region are reduced:</u> <u>(a) to contribute to a 50 percent reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions from 2019 levels by 2030; and</u> <u>(b) to contribute to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.</u> Objective CC.6 Resource management and adaptation planning increases the resilience of communities, infrastructure and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change. Policy CC.9: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with subdivision, use or development Transport mode shift – consideration¹² 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 whether the subdivision, use or development (excluding use or development captured by a regional or district plan provision that implements Policy CC.1) has been planned in a way that contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by optimising overall transport demand, by maximising enables transport mode shift from private vehicles to public transport, or active modes and/or, and supporting low and zero-carbon modes. Policy CC.11: Encouraging whole of life greenhouse gas emissions assessment for transport infrastructure – consideration¹³ Encourage whole of life greenhouse gas emissions assessments to be provided with resource consent applications to Wellington Regional Council and resource consent applications and notices of requirement to city and district councils for all new or upgraded land transport infrastructure. This information will assist with evaluating the potential greenhouse gas emissions, options for reducing direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions and whether the infrastructure has been designed and will operate in a manner that contributes to reducing transport-related greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington Region. Policy CC.14 Climate-responsive development – district and city council consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district plan, require that development and infrastructure is located, designed and constructed in ways that provide for climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and climate-resilience prioritising the use of nature-based solutions and informed by mātauranga Māori. This includes as appropriate to the scale and context of the activity: (a) providing urban green space, particularly canopy trees, to reduce urban heat and reduce stormwater flowrates: i. prioritising the use of appropriate indigenous species, and ii. contributing to achieving a wider target of 10 percent tree canopy cover at a suburb-scale by 2030, and 30 percent cover by 2050; and (b) methods to increase water resilience, including by requiring harvesting of water at a domestic and/or community-scale for non-potable uses (for example by requiring rain tanks, rainwater re-use tanks, and setting targets for urban roof area rainwater collection); and (c) avoiding significant adverse effects on the climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and climate-resilience functions and values of an ecosystem, and avoiding, minimising, or remedying other adverse effects on these functions and values; and (d) promoting efficient use of water and energy in buildings and infrastructure; and (e) promoting appropriate design of buildings and infrastructure so they are able to withstand the predicted future higher temperatures, intensity and duration of rainfall and wind over their anticipated life span. Policy CC.14A: Climate-responsive development – regional council consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, or a change, variation, or review of a regional plan, require that development and infrastructure is located, designed, and constructed in ways that provide for climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and climate-resilience, prioritising the use of nature-based solutions and informed by mātauranga Māori. This includes, as appropriate to the scale and context of the activity: (a) avoiding significant adverse effects on the climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and climate-resilience functions and values of an ecosystem and avoiding, minimising, or remedying other adverse effects on these functions and values.	Objective SRCC-O1 The City's built environment supports: 1. Achieving net zero emissions by 2050; 2. More energy efficient buildings; 3. An increase in the use of renewable energy sources; 4. Healthy functioning of native ecosystems and natural processes; and 5. Low carbon and multi-modal transport options including walking, cycling, micro mobility and public transport.

¹¹ Subject to appeal

¹² Subject to appeal which has been resolved by Consent Order dated 28 July 2026 as indicated by the red text

¹³ Subject to appeal which has been deleted by Consent Order dated 28 July 2026 as indicated by the red text

Mana Whenua values

National Policy Statements	Natural Resources Plan	Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Wellington City District Plan												
<u>NPS-FM Policy 1</u> Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai. <u>NPS-FM Policy 2</u> Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision-making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for. <u>NZCPS Objective 3</u> To take account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognise the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki and provide for tangata whenua involvement in management of the coastal environment by: • 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. <u>NZCPS Policy 2 - The Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Māori heritage</u> In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment: (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; (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 consultation to be early, meaningful, and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori; (c) with the consent of tangata whenua and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, incorporate mātauranga Māori¹ in regional policy statements, in plans, and in the consideration of applications for resource consents, notices of requirement for designation and private plan changes; (d) provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision making, for example when a consent application or notice of requirement is dealing with cultural localities or issues of cultural significance, and Māori experts, including pūkenga², may have knowledge not otherwise available; (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 (i) where appropriate incorporate references to, or material from, iwi resource management plans in regional policy statements and in plans; and (ii) consider providing practical assistance to iwi or hapū who have indicated a wish to develop iwi resource management plans;	<u>Objective O12</u> 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, including by maintaining or improving Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa so that the huanga identified in Schedule B are provided for, 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. <u>Policy P18: Mauri</u> 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. <u>Policy P19: Mana whenua relationships with Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa</u> 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 parties as appropriate, to develop and implement restoration initiatives within Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa, and (e) the Wellington Regional Council and iwi authorities implementing kaupapa Māori monitoring of Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa <u>Policy P20: Māori values</u> 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. <u>Policy P21: Exercise of kaitiakitanga</u>	<u>Objective 16B</u> Mana whenua /tangata whenua values relating to indigenous biodiversity, particularly taonga species, and the important relationship between indigenous ecosystem health and well-being, are given effect to in decision-making, and mana whenua / tangata whenua are supported to exercise their kaitiakitanga for indigenous biodiversity. <u>Objective 24</u> The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are taken into account in a systematic way when resource management decisions are made. <u>Objective 25</u> The concept of kaitiakitanga is integrated into the sustainable management of the Wellington region’s natural and physical resources. <u>Objective 26</u> Mauri is sustained, particularly in relation to coastal and fresh waters <u>Objective 27</u> Mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes are maintained and enhanced, and these resources are healthy and accessible to tangata whenua <u>Objective 28</u> The cultural relationship of Māori with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga is maintained <u>Policy FWXXB: Mana whenua / tangata whenua and Te Mana o te Wai – consideration</u> When considering an application that relates to freshwater for: (a) resource consent, have regard to; or (b) a notice of requirement, have particular regard to the mana whenua / tangata whenua Te Mana o te Wai Statements contained in Appendix 5, as applicable to the territorial authority area shown in Table X. <table><tr><td>Mana whenua / tangata whenua statement</td><td>Territorial authority area(s)</td><td>Whaitua</td></tr><tr><td>Rangitāne o Wairarapa</td><td>Masterton District Carterton District South Wairarapa District</td><td>Ruamāhanga</td></tr><tr><td>Kahungunu ki Wairarapa</td><td>Masterton District Carterton District South Wairarapa District</td><td>Ruamāhanga</td></tr><tr><td>Taranaki Whānui</td><td>Wellington City Hutt City Upper Hutt City</td><td>Te Whanganui-a-Tara</td></tr></table> <u>Policy 48: Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi – consideration</u>	Mana whenua / tangata whenua statement	Territorial authority area(s)	Whaitua	Rangitāne o Wairarapa	Masterton District Carterton District South Wairarapa District	Ruamāhanga	Kahungunu ki Wairarapa	Masterton District Carterton District South Wairarapa District	Ruamāhanga	Taranaki Whānui	Wellington City Hutt City Upper Hutt City	Te Whanganui-a-Tara	<u>Objective HHSASM-O1</u> The cultural, spiritual and/or historical values associated with sites and areas of significance to Māori are protected. <u>Objective HHSASM-O4</u> Sites and areas of significance to Māori are identified and mana whenua's relationships, interests and associations with their culture, traditions, ancestral lands, waterbodies, sites, areas and landscapes, and other taonga of significance are recognised and provided for. <u>Objective HHSASM-O5</u> Recognise that only mana whenua can identify impacts on their relationship with their culture, traditions, ancestral lands, waterbodies, sites, areas and landscapes and other taonga/sites of significance to Māori.
Mana whenua / tangata whenua statement	Territorial authority area(s)	Whaitua													
Rangitāne o Wairarapa	Masterton District Carterton District South Wairarapa District	Ruamāhanga													
Kahungunu ki Wairarapa	Masterton District Carterton District South Wairarapa District	Ruamāhanga													
Taranaki Whānui	Wellington City Hutt City Upper Hutt City	Te Whanganui-a-Tara													

(f) provide for opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over waters, forests, lands, and fisheries in the coastal environment through such measures as: (i) bringing cultural understanding to monitoring of natural resources; (ii) providing appropriate methods for the management, maintenance and protection of the taonga of tangata whenua; (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 (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 values of historic, cultural or spiritual significance or special value: (i) recognise the importance of Māori cultural and heritage values through such methods as historic heritage, landscape and cultural impact assessments; and (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 <u>NZCPS Policy 21 – Enhancement of water quality</u> Where the quality of water in the coastal environment has deteriorated so that it is having a significant adverse effect on ecosystems, natural habitats, or water based recreational activities, or is restricting existing uses, such as aquaculture, shellfish gathering, and cultural activities, give priority to improving that quality by: (e) engaging with tangata whenua to identify areas of coastal waters where they have particular interest, for example in cultural sites, wāhi tapu, other taonga, and values such as mauri, and remedying, or, where remediation is not practicable, mitigating adverse effects on these areas and values. <u>NPS-UD- Objective 5:</u> Planning decisions relating to urban environments, and FDSs, take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi). <u>NPS-UD - Policy 1: Planning decisions contribute to well-functioning urban environments, which are urban environments that, as a minimum:</u> (a) have or enable a variety of homes that: ... (ii) enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms; <u>NPS-IB- Objective 1</u> (1) The objective of this National Policy Statement is: (a) to maintain indigenous biodiversity across Aotearoa New Zealand so that there is at least no overall loss in indigenous biodiversity after the commencement date; and (b) to achieve this: (i) through recognising the mana of tangata whenua as kaitiaki of indigenous biodiversity; and	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; (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 (b) the identification and inclusion of mana whenua attributes and values in the kaitiaki information and monitoring strategy in accordance with Method M2, and (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. <u>Policy P47: Protection and restoration of sites with significant mana whenua values</u> 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: (a) managing use and development through rules in the plan, and (b) working in partnership with key stakeholders through: (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 (iii) the Wellington Regional Council and iwi authorities implementing kaupapa Maori monitoring of Schedule C sites. <u>Policy P48: Managing adverse effects on sites with significant mana whenua values</u> Sites with significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C shall be protected and restored by managing use and development in the following manner: (b) in the first instance, avoid locating activities within sites listed in Schedule C, (c) require any 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 mana whenua as identified in Schedule C, (d) significant adverse effects of an activity on the significant values of the site shall be avoided, (e) other adverse effects shall be managed in accordance with tikanga and kaupapa Maori responding to recommendations in the cultural impact assessment to: (i) avoid more than minor adverse effects on the significant values of the site, and (ii) where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimising them, and (iii) where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided and/or minimised, they are remedied, and (f) 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, except where provided for in Policy P49, and (g) the relevant mana whenua as identified in Schedule C shall be considered to be an affected party under RMA s95E for all activities which require resource consent within a Schedule C site	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 Te Tiriti o Waitangi; and (b) Waitangi Tribunal reports and settlement decisions relating to the Wellington region. <u>Policy UD.2: Enable Māori to express their culture and traditions – consideration</u> When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change of a district plan for subdivision, use or development, enable Māori to express their culture and traditions in land use and development by, as a minimum: (a) providing for mana whenua / tangata whenua to express their relationship with their culture, ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga; and (b) recognising taonga and sites and areas of significance, awa and moana and important places where mana whenua / tangata whenua practice Mātauranga Māori, including marae and urupā.
---	--	---

<u>NPS-BI - Policy 1:</u> Indigenous biodiversity is managed in a way that gives effect to the decision making principles and takes into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. <u>NPS-BI Policy 2:</u> Tangata whenua exercise kaitiakitanga for indigenous biodiversity in their rohe, including through: (a) managing indigenous biodiversity on their land; and (b) identifying and protecting indigenous species, populations and ecosystems that are taonga (c) actively participating in other decision-making about indigenous biodiversity.	where the adverse effects are minor or more than minor, unless the application is publicly notified. <u>Policy P49: Offsetting residual adverse effects on sites of significance to mana whenua</u> Residual adverse effects that are not otherwise avoided, minimised or remedied in accordance with the management hierarchy in Policy P48 may be offset where the relevant mana whenua as identified in Schedule C: (a) considers the offsetting of residual adverse effects is appropriate in the particular circumstances, and (b) have: (i) an offsetting policy in place that applies to the area and values to be affected by the proposed development, or (ii) prepared a cultural impact assessment that includes specific direction for the offsetting of effects of the proposed activity on the site of significance, and (iii) expressly confirms that the offset proposed is consistent with: 1. the offsetting policy in Policy P49(b)(i) (where applicable), and 2. the cultural impact assessment in Policy P49(b)(ii), and 3. the offsetting principles set out in Schedule G3. Where offsetting is proposed for a site of significance that is associated with multiple mana whenua, there must be an agreed position between all groups that offsetting is appropriate and that (b) has been met.		
---	--	--	--

Integrated management

Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region
<u>Integrated Management Objective A</u> Integrated management of the region's natural and physical resources: (a) is guided by Te Ao Māori; and (b) incorporates mātauranga Māori in partnership with mana whenua / tangata whenua; and (c) recognises and provides for ki uta ki tai – the holistic nature and interconnectedness of all parts of the natural environment; and (d) recognises and provides for the relationship of mana whenua / tangata whenua with te taiao and protects and enhances mana whenua / tangata whenua values, in particular mahinga kai; and (e) is informed by the input of communities; and (f) protects and enhances the life- supporting capacity of ecosystems; and (g) recognises the dependence of humans on a healthy natural environment; and (h) recognises the role of the resource management and planning system in reducing gross greenhouse gas emissions; and (i) recognises the role of both natural and physical resources, including highly productive land and regionally significant infrastructure, in providing for well-functioning urban and rural areas and improving the resilience of communities to climate change; and (j) recognises the benefits of protecting and utilising the region's significant mineral resources; and (k) responds effectively to the current and future effects of climate change, population growth, and development pressures and opportunities. <u>Policy IM.1: Integrated management - ki uta ki tai - consideration</u> When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan, local authorities shall adopt an integrated approach to the management of the region's natural and physical resources, including by: a) partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua to provide for mana whenua / tangata whenua involvement in resource management and decision making; and b) recognising the interconnectedness between air, freshwater, land, coastal marine areas, ecosystems and all living things – ki uta ki tai; and c) recognising that the effects of activities may extend beyond immediate and directly adjacent area, and beyond organisational or administrative boundaries; and d) recognising the interrelationship between natural and physical resources; and e) making decisions based on the best available information, improvements in technology, science, and mātauranga Māori; and g) requiring Māori data and mātauranga Māori to be interpreted within Te Ao Māori while upholding Māori data sovereignty. <u>Policy 64: Supporting a whole of catchment approach – non-regulatory</u> Take a whole of catchment approach that recognises the inter-relationship between land and water, and support environmental enhancement initiatives to restore and enhance: a) coastal features, ecosystems and habitats; b) aquatic ecosystems and habitats; and c) indigenous ecosystems and habitats.	<u>Objective O1</u> 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. <u>Objective O2</u> The importance and contribution of air, land, water and ecosystems to the social, economic and cultural well-being and health of people and the community are recognised in the management of those resources. <u>Objective O3</u> Mauri particularly the mauri of fresh and coastal waters is sustained and, where it has been depleted, natural resources and processes are enhanced to replenish mauri. <u>Policy P1: Ki uta ki tai and integrated catchment management</u> Air, land, 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: (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. <u>Policy P3: Precautionary approach</u> 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.