

ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANT NATIONAL PLANNING STANDARDS

There are eight National Policy Statements (NPS) that are currently in place and include matters such as freshwater management, urban development, renewable electricity generation, coastal environment, highly productive soils, ingenious biodiversity, electricity transmission, and greenhouse gas emissions from industrial heat. The NPS that are of relevance to the Project are noted and assessed in the following tables:

National Policy Statement for Urban Development 2020 (Amendment 2022)	
Relevant Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p><i>Objective 1:</i> <i>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.</i></p>	<p>The Te Kowhai East industrial Project ('TKE Project') will provide for a well-functioning urban environment that will seamlessly integrate with the existing Hamilton urban environment. The TKE Project will provide industrial land with a range lot sizes and industrial uses in close proximity to Hamilton's residential area, community services, natural and open spaces and transportation nodes and links.</p> <p>A central open space corridor along with two neighbourhood centres are proposed providing opportunities for shared recreational links to the wider network. A large wetland and stormwater treatment/storage area will provide additional passive recreation space benefits.</p> <p>The site is within proximity to wider recreation areas in the city and subregion including: Hakarimata, cycle ways, and sport fields.</p> <p>The Project includes connectivity to the cycle network. This will allow for a connected cycleway between Horotiu and Te Rapa and Rotokauri Residential growth area with significant wider benefit for the area.</p>
<p><i>Objective 3</i> <i>Regional policy statements and district plans enable more people to live in, and more businesses and community services to be located in, areas of an urban environment in which one or more of the following apply:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>the area is in or near a centre zone or other area with many employment opportunities.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>the area is well-serviced by existing or planned public transport.</i></p> <p>(c) <i>there is high demand for housing or for business land in the area, relative to other areas within the urban environment.</i></p>	<p>The TKE proposal is in close proximity to large employment areas at Te Rapa & Horotiu with key connections and linkages to existing or planned public transport.</p> <p>TKE will provide further employment opportunities within walking and cycling distance from Rotokauri residential growth area to the south and key linkage through the site to Te Rapa and Horotiu as noted above.</p> <p>Furthermore, the TKE Project will provide industrial land where it has been identified that there is a shortfall of industrial land within Hamilton City (particularly within northern Hamilton) in the medium to long term as identified in the Market Economics Business Development Capacity Assessment (BCA) prepared in 2023 for Future Proof Partners.</p>
<p><i>Objective 4: New Zealand's urban environments, including their amenity values, develop and change over time in response to the</i></p>	<p>The TKE Project will be designed to incorporate amenity value through open space features proposed and well thought out design.</p>

<i>diverse and changing needs of people, communities, and future generations.</i>	
<p><i>Objective 5:</i> <i>Planning decisions relating to urban environments, and FDSs, take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).</i></p>	<p>The site is not known to have sites or areas of significance and recognition of cultural identity will be achieved through placemaking elements including view lines to maunga, open space and road names and the restoration and enhancement of natural values and the mauri of the stream network.</p> <p>Stormwater will be managed in a manner consistent with the Hamilton City Council Mangaheka Integrated Catchment Management Plan (ICMP) dated 2019 which embodies the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River and the Waikato River catchment in its approach.</p>
<p><i>Objective 6</i> <i>Local authority decisions on urban development that affect urban environments are:</i> <i>(a) integrated with infrastructure planning and funding decisions; and</i> <i>(b) strategic over the medium term and long term; and</i> <i>(c) responsive, particularly in relation to proposals that would supply significant development capacity.</i></p>	<p>The TKE Project has the potential to supply significant development capacity and be fully integrated with current and future transportation networks, without impinging on the ability to deliver identified network upgrades.</p> <p>The Project can be integrated with known expected settlement patterns and can provide a high level of multi-modal connectivity with the same, without being dependent on their delivery.</p> <p>The design and operation of all three waters will be incorporated applying the sustainability principles of the 2019 Mangaheka ICMP.</p> <p>The Project has potential to manage both stormwater quantity and quality within its boundaries without additional infrastructure extensions in accordance with best management practices in low impact design as required under the Mangaheka ICMP.</p> <p>Extension of existing wastewater infrastructure will be required to service the Project. There are no known impediments to the treatment/processing of these waters. Trunk services will be sized to accommodate the full development potential.</p> <p>In terms of water supply, there are several options as discussed within the infrastructure design memo including extensions to Hamilton city's municipal water supply and groundwater take or surface water take.</p> <p>It is intended that infrastructure will be delivered through a staged approach and could be funded privately but also alongside and in conjunction with TAs and other neighbouring owners.</p> <p>Alternatively, some infrastructure costs in the Rotokauri growth area can be spread over a wider area of benefit, improving the recovery of costs through development contributions.</p> <p>A Development Contribution funding model based on land area rather than household units can be employed to reduce risk to the council and to further support intensification.</p>

<p><i>Objective 7: Local authorities have robust and frequently updated information about their urban environments and use it to inform planning decisions.</i></p>	<p>The Market Economics 2023 BCA identifies a shortage of industrial land in Hamilton City in the medium term.</p>
<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The TKE Project responds to climate change by providing a network of open space which will provide opportunities for tree planting. Sustainable forms of transport can be incorporated in proximity to residential areas thus enabling a reduction of carbon emissions. Furthermore, the industrial area is in close proximity to the State Highway providing fast and efficient shipping routes.</p>
<p><i>Policy 1 Planning decisions need to directly contribute to delivering this concept of well-functioning urban environments, which at a minimum, have or enable a variety of homes that:</i></p> <p><i>(a) have or enable a variety of homes that:</i></p> <p><i>(i) meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households; and</i></p> <p><i>(ii) enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) have or enable a variety of sites that are suitable for different business sectors in terms of location and site size; and</i></p> <p><i>(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</i></p> <p><i>(d) support, and limit as much as possible adverse impacts on, the competitive operation of land and development markets; and</i></p> <p><i>(e) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and</i></p> <p><i>(f) are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change.</i></p>	<p>The TKE Project will provide suitable sites and lots sizes for a variety of businesses to operate.</p> <p>The TKE Project will provide key links and connectivity to the surrounding network including road connections and linkages from Rotokauri residential growth area to the south and Te Rapa/Horotiu employment areas to the north. The Project will also provide for key linkages for walking and cycling routes and public transportation.</p> <p>The TKE Project will address the shortfall of industrial land over the medium to long term and will therefore not adversely affect the land development markets.</p> <p>TKE will be designed and developed to encourage a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and to build in resilience to the effects of climate change.</p>
<p><i>Policy 2</i></p>	<p>The TKE Project will contribute towards reducing the current industrial land shortfall over the medium to</p>

<p><i>Tier 1, 2, and 3 local authorities, at all times, provide at least sufficient development capacity to meet expected demand for housing and for business land over the short term, medium term, and long term.</i></p>	<p>long term.</p>
<p><i>Policy 6: When making planning decisions that affect urban environments, decision-makers have particular regard to the following matters:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) the planned urban built form anticipated by those RMA planning documents that have given effect to this National Policy Statement</i> <i>(b) that the planned urban built form in those RMA planning documents may involve significant changes to an area, and those changes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(i) may detract from amenity values appreciated by some people but improve</i> <i>(ii) amenity values appreciated by other people, communities, and future</i> <i>(iii) generations, including by providing increased and varied housing densities and types; and</i> <i>(iv) are not, of themselves, an adverse effect</i> <i>(c) the benefits of urban development that are consistent with well-functioning urban environments (as described in Policy 1)</i> <i>(d) any relevant contribution that will be made to meeting the requirements of this National Policy Statement to provide or realise development capacity</i> <i>(e) the likely current and future effects of climate change</i> 	<p>The Market Economics BCA has identified a shortfall of industrial land within the medium to long term within Hamilton City. While providing additional industrial land where there is demand and providing local employment in proximity to key growth areas such as Rotokauri, the TKE Project will also enable a reduction on vehicle trips on the wider roading network. It can therefore be considered to be contributing to a well-functioning urban environment.</p>
<p><i>Policy 8: Local authority decisions affecting urban environments are responsive to plan changes that would add significantly to development capacity and contribute to well functioning urban environments, even if the development capacity is:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) unanticipated by RMA planning documents; or</i> <i>(b) out-of-sequence with planned land release.</i> 	<p>The TKE Project has the potential to add significantly to the development capacity and functionality of northern Hamilton and the Waikato.</p>
<p><i>Policy 9: Local authorities, in taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) in relation to urban environments, must:</i></p>	<p>The Treaty of Waitangi will be taken into account when preparing planning documents and making decisions. The TKE Project will ensure ongoing engagement with mana whenua throughout the project.</p>

<p>(a) involve hapū and iwi in the preparation of RMA planning documents and any FDSs by undertaking effective consultation that is early, meaningful and, as far as practicable, in accordance with tikanga Māori; and</p> <p>(b) when preparing RMA planning documents and FDSs, take into account the values and aspirations of hapū and iwi for urban development; and</p> <p>(c) provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision-making on resource consents, designations, heritage orders, and water conservation orders, including in relation to sites of significance to Māori and issues of cultural significance; and</p> <p>d) operate in a way that is consistent with iwi participation legislation.</p>	
<p>Policy 10: Tier 1, 2, and 3 local authorities:</p> <p>(a) that share jurisdiction over urban environments work together when implementing this National Policy Statement; and</p> <p>(b) engage with providers of development infrastructure and additional infrastructure to achieve integrated land use and infrastructure planning; and</p> <p>c) engage with the development sector to identify significant opportunities for urban development</p>	<p>The TKE site is located within the Waikato District and on the northern periphery of Hamilton City urban extents. The TKE Project is an opportunity to achieve integrated land use and infrastructure planning between both districts.</p>

National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022 (2024 Amendment)	
Relevant Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>Objective 2.1</p> <p>Highly productive land is protected for use in land-based primary production, both now and for future generations.</p> <p>Policy 1: Highly productive land is recognised as a resource with finite characteristics and longterm values for land-based primary production. Policy 2: The identification and management of highly productive land is undertaken in an integrated way that considers the interactions with freshwater management and urban development.</p>	<p>The TKE site comprises LUC Class 2 land. While it is noted that the site is confirmed to contain highly productive land and considered ‘urban rezoning’ the BCA prepared by Market Economics provides a reasonable basis to argue that the TKE Project meets the criteria from clause 3.6(1)(a) of the NPS-HPL, in respect of the land that is to be rezoned for industrial use. Furthermore, the TKE Project meets the requirements of Clause 3.6(1)(b) and 3.6(2)(c) of the NPS-HPL given that there are no other reasonably practicable and feasible options which are better suited in terms of impacts on productive land (noting that the TKE Project avoids class 1 land) for providing additional development capacity for Hamilton north where there is insufficient supply over the medium to long term (as highlighted within Market Economics BCA).</p>

<p><i>Policy 3: Highly productive land is mapped and included in regional policy statements and district plans.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 4: The use of highly productive land for land-based primary production is prioritised and supported.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 5: The urban rezoning of highly productive land is avoided, except as provided in this National Policy Statement.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 6: The rezoning and development of highly productive land as rural lifestyle is avoided, except as provided in this National Policy Statement.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 7: The subdivision of highly productive land is avoided, except as provided in this National Policy Statement.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 8: Highly productive land is protected from inappropriate use and development.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 9: Reverse sensitivity effects are managed so as not to constrain land-based primary production activities on highly productive land.</i></p>	<p>It has also been confirmed that intensive agricultural operations are restricted on the Project site due to surrounding land uses, soil conditions and limited expansion or improvement opportunities.</p>
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National Policy Statement for Freshwater 2020 (Amendment 2024)	
Relevant Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>2.1 Objective</p> <p><i>(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</i></p> <p><i>(b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)</i></p> <p><i>(c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being, now and in the future</i></p>	<p>The TKE Project will manage stormwater and enhance waterways in a manner consistent with the Mangaheka ICMP which embodies the Waikato River Vision and Strategy in its approach</p> <p>A preliminary ecological assessment identifies watercourses as artificial farm drains or highly modified streams. The habitat value of the watercourses is currently very low. A small area of natural wetland is also identified. The development will provide good opportunities for restoration and enhancement of waterways.</p>
<p>2.2 Policies</p> <p><i>Policy 1: Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 2: Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 3: Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a</i></p>	<p>The development will utilise best practice erosion and sediment control to minimise sediment discharges to the receiving environment and stormwater management infrastructure included quality treatment wetlands will remove contaminants as a result of industrial development.</p>

<p><i>whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 4: Freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand's integrated response to climate change.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 5: Freshwater is managed through a National Objectives Framework to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 6: There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 7: The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 8: The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 9: The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected. Policy 10: The habitat of trout and salmon is protected, insofar as this is consistent with Policy 9.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 11: Freshwater is allocated and used efficiently, all existing over-allocation is phased out, and future over-allocation is avoided.</i></p>	
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National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023 (2024 Amendment)	
Relevant Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p><i>Objective 2.1</i></p> <p><i>1) The objective of this National Policy Statement is:</i></p> <p><i>(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</i></p> <p><i>(b) to achieve this:</i></p> <p><i>(i) through recognising the mana of tangata whenua as kaitiaki of indigenous biodiversity; and</i></p> <p><i>(ii) by recognising people and communities, including landowners, as stewards of indigenous</i></p>	<p>The site has been confirmed to be highly modified through farming activities and is dominated by exotic pasture. The TKE Project will enable restoration and enhancement opportunities including reserve and open space areas, stormwater management areas and through the retention of large specimen trees within reserves and roads where they have a suitable form, health and longevity.</p>

<p><i>biodiversity; and</i></p> <p><i>(iii) by protecting and restoring indigenous biodiversity as necessary to achieve the overall maintenance of indigenous biodiversity; and</i></p> <p><i>(iv) while providing for the social, economic, and cultural wellbeing of people and communities now and in the future.</i></p>	
<p><i>Policy 1: 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.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 2: Tangata whenua exercise kaitiakitanga for indigenous biodiversity in their rohe, including through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) managing indigenous biodiversity on their land; and</i> <i>(b) identifying and protecting indigenous species, populations and ecosystems that are taonga; and</i> <i>(c) actively participating in other decision-making about indigenous biodiversity.</i> <p><i>Policy 3: A precautionary approach is adopted when considering adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 4: Indigenous biodiversity is managed to promote resilience to the effects of climate change.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 5: Indigenous biodiversity is managed in an integrated way, within and across administrative boundaries. Policy 6: Significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna are identified as SNAs using a consistent approach.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 7: SNAs are protected by avoiding or managing adverse effects from new subdivision, use and development.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 8: The importance of maintaining indigenous biodiversity outside SNAs is recognised and provided for.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 9: Certain established activities are provided for within and outside SNAs.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 10: Activities that contribute to New Zealand's social, economic, cultural, and environmental wellbeing are recognised and provided for as set out in this National Policy Statement.</i></p>	

<p><i>Policy 11: Geothermal SNAs are protected at a level that reflects their vulnerability, or in accordance with any pre-existing underlying geothermal system classification.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 12: Indigenous biodiversity is managed within plantation forestry while providing for plantation forestry activities. Policy 13: Restoration of indigenous biodiversity is promoted and provided for. Policy 14: Increased indigenous vegetation cover is promoted in both urban and nonurban environments.</i></p> <p><i>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. Policy 16: Regional biodiversity strategies are developed and implemented to maintain and restore indigenous biodiversity at a landscape scale.</i></p> <p><i>Policy 17: There is improved information and regular monitoring of indigenous biodiversity.</i></p>	
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National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011	
Relevant Objectives and Policies	Comment
<p>Objective</p> <p><i>To recognise the national significance of renewable electricity generation activities by providing for the development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of new and existing renewable electricity generation activities, such that the proportion of New Zealand's electricity generated from renewable sources increases to a level that meets or exceeds the Government's target of 90% of electricity from renewable sources by 2025 (based on delivered electricity in an average hydrological year).</i></p>	<p>While not a core component of the current application, the TKE Project is actively exploring options for integrating renewable electricity generation, such as solar energy, to enhance sustainability outcomes. Any such initiatives will be developed in line with the objectives of this NPS and subject to separate consenting processes if required.</p>
<p>Policy A</p> <p><i>Decision-makers shall recognise and provide for the national significance of renewable electricity generation activities, including the national, regional and local benefits relevant to renewable electricity generation activities. These benefits</i></p>	

include, but are not limited to:

- a) maintaining or increasing electricity generation capacity while avoiding, reducing or displacing greenhouse gas emissions;*
- b) maintaining or increasing security of electricity supply at local, regional and national levels by diversifying the type and/or location of electricity generation;*
- c) using renewable natural resources rather than finite resources;*
- d) the reversibility of the adverse effects on the environment of some renewable electricity generation technologies;*
- e) avoiding reliance on imported fuels for the purposes of generating electricity.*

Policy B

Decision-makers shall have particular regard to the following matters:

- a) maintenance of the generation output of existing renewable electricity generation activities can require protection of the assets, operational capacity and continued availability of the renewable energy resource; and*
- b) even minor reductions in the generation output of existing renewable electricity generation activities can cumulatively have significant adverse effects on national, regional and local renewable electricity generation output; and*
- c) meeting or exceeding the New Zealand Government's national target for the generation of electricity from renewable resources will require the significant development of renewable electricity generation activities.*

Policy C1

Decision-makers shall have particular regard to the following matters:

- a) the need to locate the renewable electricity generation activity where the renewable energy resource is available;*
- b) logistical or technical practicalities associated with developing, upgrading, operating or maintaining the renewable electricity generation activity;*

<p>c) the location of existing structures and infrastructure including, but not limited to, roads, navigation and telecommunication structures and facilities, the distribution network and the national grid in relation to the renewable electricity generation activity, and the need to connect renewable electricity generation activity to the national grid;</p> <p>d) designing measures which allow operational requirements to complement and provide for mitigation opportunities; and</p> <p>e) adaptive management measures.</p> <p>Policy D</p> <p>Decision-makers shall, to the extent reasonably possible, manage activities to avoid reverse sensitivity effects on consented and on existing renewable electricity generation activities.</p> <p>Policy E1</p> <p>Regional policy statements and regional and district plans shall include objectives, policies and methods (including rules within plans) to provide for the development, operation, maintenance, and upgrading of new and existing renewable electricity generation activities using solar, biomass, tidal, wave and ocean current energy resources to the extent applicable to the region or district.</p>	
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ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANT NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS:

There are several National Environmental Standards (NES) currently in place covering matters such as contamination, air quality, electricity transmission activities, freshwater, marine aquaculture, plantation forestry, drinking water, greenhouse gas emissions from industrial heat, storing of outdoor tyres and telecommunication facilities. The NES that relevant to the Project are listed and assessed below.

NES Regulation	Comment
National Environmental Standards for Freshwater Regulations 2020	
The NES for Freshwater (NES-F) sets standards to regulate activities that pose risks to the health of freshwater and freshwater ecosystems.	Of particular relevance to the Project are the regulations which control works in and around natural wetlands, and works affecting rivers and streams. The project will trigger consent under the NES-F as earthworks and taking, use, damming or diversions and discharge of water are proposed within a 100 metre setback of natural inland wetland. Earthworks are also likely to be undertaken within 10m of the identified natural wetland. Resource consent will be required under Regulation 45C (2), (3) (4) and (5) as a

	Restricted Discretionary Activity. Any potential adverse effects are proposed to be avoided, remedied or mitigated and be addressed in detail as part of the substantive application
National Environmental Standards for Air Quality Regulations 2004	
The NES for Air Quality (NES-AQ) contain regulations that are designed to protect public health and the environment by setting limits for air pollutants	No specific consent triggers relating to the NES-AQ are required for the Project. The potential for effects on air quality in relation to the Project will largely relate to dust during the construction phase. Measures will be proposed to manage potential effects in response to the air quality objectives and policies and detailed further within the substantive application.
National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water Regulations 2007	
The NES for Sources of Human Drinking Water (NES-DW) applies to activities that may affect registered drinking water supply sources. The regulations seek to ensure that resource consents do not result in significant adverse effects on the quality of drinking water sources used for human consumption.	Water supply for the Project is proposed to be sourced from Hamilton City's existing municipal water supply, drawn from a registered intake on the Waikato River. As such the proposed abstraction will not result in any discharge to water, no in-river works, and no changes that could affect water quality at or downstream of the intake. Furthermore, the proposal does not generate contaminants or involve land use that would pose a risk to source water quality and will not adversely affect any registered drinking water supply. Therefore, the Project will be consistent with the requirements and intent of the NES-DW.
National Environmental Standards for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011	
The NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil (NESC) sets out regulations for various activities proposed to be undertaken on land where an activity described in the Ministry for Environment Hazardous Activities and Industries Kist (HAIL) has been or is being undertaken on the land.	Regulation 6 of the NES-CS requires an applicant to establish if any HAIL activities have occurred on an application site by way of a Preliminary Site Investigation (PSI) or a Detailed Site Investigation (DSI). While a PSI/DSI has not been prepared for the referral application, one will be provided with the substantive application. Given historic use of the Project site for farming activities it is considered more likely than not that the NES-CS will apply and be triggered due to earthworks and change of use/subdivision on a 'piece of land.' Any potential adverse effects including the need for any remediation will be addressed as part of the substantive application.

Assessment of Remaining National Policy Statements and National Environmental Standards

In addition to the NPS and NES documents already assessed in detail, there are several other national direction instruments currently in force that have been evaluated and determined to be not relevant to the Te Kowhai East (TKE) Project. These are listed and addressed below.

National Policy Statements (NPS)	
NPS on Electricity Transmission 2008	Not relevant. The Project does not involve the establishment, operation, maintenance, or upgrade of the national grid or any associated transmission infrastructure.
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010	Not relevant. The site is located well inland and is not within or adjacent to the coastal environment.
NPS for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat 2023	Not relevant. The Project does not currently propose industrial activities involving high-temperature heat generation from fossil fuels and therefore does not trigger provisions under this NPS.
National Environmental Standards (NES)	
NES for Plantation Forestry 2017	Not relevant. The Project does not involve plantation forestry or related forestry activities.
NES for Marine Aquaculture 2020	Not relevant. The Project is not located in the coastal marine area and does not involve aquaculture activities.
NES for Telecommunication Facilities 2016	Not relevant. The development does not involve the installation, operation or upgrading of telecommunication facilities as defined under this NES. Any future telecommunications infrastructure will be addressed separately and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements.
NES for Outdoor Storage of Tyres 2021	Not relevant. The Project does not involve the outdoor storage of tyres.
NES for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat 2022	Not relevant. As noted above, no process heat or industrial emissions of this nature are proposed.