

Topic	National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020	Operative Regional Freshwater Plan	Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) (Appeals Version as at 9 August 2021)
Integrated management	<p>Policy 1: Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.</p> <p>Policy 3: Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.</p> <p>Policy 4: Freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand's integrated response to climate change.</p>	<p>Policy 4.2.30 To work with other relevant agencies and tangata whenua in order to achieve the integrated management of fresh water.'</p> <p>Policy 4.2.31 To ensure that the process for making decisions relating to the management of fresh water is fair and transparent. In particular, to ensure that as far as practicable, all interested people and communities have the opportunity to be involved in freshwater resource management processes, including significant resource consents.</p>	<p>Objective O1 Air, land, fresh water bodies and the coastal marine area are managed as integrated and connected resources; ki uta ki tai – mountains to the sea.</p> <p>Objective O2 The importance and contribution of air, land and water to the social, economic and ecosystems to the social, economic and cultural well-being and health of people and the community are recognised in the management of those resources.</p> <p>Objective O3 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.</p> <p>Objective O4 The intrinsic values of fresh water and marine ecosystems are recognised and the life supporting capacity of water is safeguarded.</p> <p>Policy P1: Ki uta ki tai and integrated catchment management Air, land, and fresh water bodies and the coastal marine area will be managed recognising ki uta ki tai by using the principles of integrated catchment management. These principles include: (a) decision-making using the catchment as the spatial unit, and (b) applying an adaptive management approach to take into account the dynamic nature and processes of catchments, and (c) coordinated management, with decisions based on best available information and improvements in technology and science, and (d) taking into account the connected nature of resources and natural processes within a catchment, and (e) recognising links between environmental, social, cultural and economic sustainability of the catchment.</p> <p>Policy P2: Cross-boundary matters The effects of use and development across jurisdictional boundaries shall be managed by having particular regard to any relevant provisions contained in any bordering territorial authorities' proposed and/or operative district plan when assessing a resource consent for an activity and/or the effects of an activity that spans mean high water springs or other jurisdictional boundaries, including the beds of lakes and rivers.</p>

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Regionally significant infrastructure and network utilities	<p>Policy 15: Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.</p>	<p>Objective 10 The social, economic, cultural and environmental, benefits of regionally significant infrastructure are recognised and protected.</p> <p>Policy 39 Recognising the benefits from renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, particular regard shall be given to: the social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of energy generated from renewable energy resources and/or regionally significant infrastructure; and protecting regionally significant infrastructure from incompatible subdivision, use and development occurring under, over, or adjacent to the infrastructure; and the need for renewable electricity generation facilities to locate where the renewable energy resources exist; and significant wind and marine renewable energy resources within the region.</p>	<p>13.1.1 Objective To recognise and protect the benefits of regionally significant network utilities Policy (b) To recognise the national, regional and local benefits of regionally significant network utilities.</p> <p>13.1.2 Objective To ensure the operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of regionally significant network utilities is not compromised by other activities Policy (a) To avoid, or as appropriate, remedy or mitigate, the potential for any adverse effects, including reverse sensitivity effects on regionally significant network utilities from incompatible new subdivision, use and development occurring under, over or adjacent to regionally significant network utilities.</p> <p>13.1.3</p>	<p>Objective 16.3.1 To recognise and protect the benefits of regionally significant network utilities and ensure their functions and operations are not compromised by other activities.</p> <p>Objective 16.3.3 To recognise and provide for the sustainable, secure and efficient use, operation, maintenance and upgrading and development of network utilities within the City.</p> <p>Objective 16.3.4 To manage any adverse effects on the environment resulting from the design, location, construction, operation, upgrading and maintenance of network utilities.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.2 Recognise the national, regional and local benefits of regionally significant network utilities.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.3 Avoid, or as appropriate, remedy or mitigate, the potential for any adverse effects including reverse sensitivity effects</p>	<p>Objective O12 The social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of regionally significant infrastructure, renewable energy generation activities and the utilisation of mineral resources are recognised.</p> <p>Objective O12A Regionally significant infrastructure and renewable energy generation activities that meets the needs of present and future generations are enabled in appropriate places and ways.</p> <p>Objective O13 Significant mineral resources and the ongoing operation, maintenance and upgrade of regionally significant infrastructure and renewable energy generation activities in the coastal marine area and beds of rivers and lakes are protected from incompatible use and development occurring under, over, or adjacent to the infrastructure or activity</p> <p>Policy P12: Benefits of regionally significant infrastructure and renewable electricity generation facilities</p>

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			<p>Objective To recognise and provide for the sustainable, secure and efficient use, operation and development of network utilities within the City.</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>(a) To recognise and provide for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Need for new and the maintenance and upgrade of existing utilities; ii. Technical and operational requirements and constraints; iii. Benefits that network utilities provide to the economic, social and cultural functioning of a city. <p>(b) To enable the efficient construction, installation, operation. Upgrading and maintenance of network utilities.</p> <p>(c) To ensure that the provision and operation of utilities that cross jurisdictional boundaries is managed in an integrated manner.</p> <p>13.1.4</p> <p>Objective To manage any adverse effects on the environment resulting from the design, location, operation, upgrading and maintenance of network utilities</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>(a) To ensure that network utilities are designed, located, developed, constructed, upgraded, operated and maintained to avoid, remedy or mitigate any actual or potential adverse effects on the environment.</p> <p>(b) To manage effects on health and safety by ensuring network utilities are designed, located, upgraded, operated and maintained to comply with relevant national environmental standards and to meet other nationally recognised standards and guidelines.</p> <p>(c) To enable the co-location or multiple use of network utilities where this is efficient, technically feasible and practicable and assists with avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the environment.</p> <p>(d) To require the underground placement of new network utilities unless</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. there are natural or physical features or structures, or technological and operational constraints that makes underground placement impractical or unreasonable; ii. they are of a temporary nature and required for emergency purposes or critical events; and iii. they are of a nature that they can only operate aboveground. <p>(e) To encourage the use of roads as network utility corridors in accordance with the National Code of Practice for Utility Operators'; Access to Transport Corridors.</p> <p>(f) To encourage network utility providers to consult with local communities, landowners and the Regional Council (where relevant) on the appropriate placement, location and design of new network utilities.</p>	<p>on regionally significant network utilities from inappropriate new subdivision, use and development occurring under, over, or adjacent to regionally significant network utilities.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.5 To promote accessibility within the City and between the City and neighbouring areas.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.8 To recognise and provide for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – need for new and the maintenance and upgrading of existing network utilities; and – technical and operational requirements and constraints of network utilities in assessing their location, design, development, construction and appearance; and – benefits that network utilities provide to the economic, social and cultural functioning of the City, Region and Nation. <p>Policy 16.4.9 Enable the efficient construction, installation, operation, upgrading and maintenance of network utilities.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.10 Ensure that the provision and operation of utilities that cross jurisdictional boundaries is managed in an integrated manner.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.12 Ensure that network utilities are designed, developed, constructed, located, upgraded, operated and maintained to avoid, remedy or mitigate any actual or potential adverse effects on the environment.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.13 Manage effects on health and safety by ensuring network utilities, in particular those emitting electric and magnetic fields, are designed, located, upgraded, operated and maintained to comply with relevant national environmental standards and to meet other nationally recognised standards and guidelines.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.14 Enable the co-location or multiple use of network utilities where this is efficient, technically feasible and practicable and assists with avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the environment.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.15 Require the underground placement of new network utilities unless</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – there are natural or physical features or structures, or technological and operational constraints that makes underground placement impractical or unreasonable; – they are of a temporary nature and required for emergency purposes or critical events; and – they are of a nature that they can only operate aboveground. <p>Policy 16.4.16 Encourage the use of roads as network utility corridors in accordance with the National Code of Practice for Utility Operators' Access to Transport Corridors.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.17 Encourage network utility providers to consult with local communities on the appropriate placement, location and design of new network utilities.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Policy P13: Providing for regionally significant infrastructure and renewable electricity generation activities The use, development, operation, maintenance, and upgrade of regionally significant infrastructure and renewable energy generation activities are provided for, in appropriate places and ways. This includes by having particular regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the strategic integration of infrastructure and land use, and (b) the location of existing infrastructure and structures, and (c) the need for renewable energy generation activities to locate where the renewable energy resources exist, and (d) the functional need and operational requirements associated with developing, operating, maintaining and upgrading regionally significant infrastructure and renewable energy generation activities. <p>Policy P14: Incompatible activities adjacent to regionally significant infrastructure, renewable electricity generation activities and significant mineral resources Regionally significant infrastructure, renewable energy generation activities and significant mineral resources shall be protected from incompatible use and development occurring under, over or adjacent to it, by locating and designing any use and development to avoid, remedy or mitigate any reverse sensitivity effects.</p>

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Development form, design and function	<p>Objective 22: A compact well designed and sustainable regional form that has an integrated, safe and responsive transport network and:</p> <p>(a) a viable and vibrant regional central business district in Wellington city;</p> <p>(b) an increased range and diversity of activities in and around the regionally significant centres to maintain vibrancy and vitality;</p> <p>(c) sufficient industrial-based employment locations or capacity to meet the region's needs;</p> <p>(d) development and/or management of the Regional Focus Areas identified in the Wellington Regional Strategy;</p> <p>(e) urban development in existing urban area, or when beyond urban areas, development that reinforces the region's existing urban form;</p> <p>(f) strategically planned rural development;</p> <p>(g) a range of housing (including affordable housing);</p> <p>(h) integrated public open spaces;</p> <p>(i) integrated land use and transportation;</p> <p>(j) improved east-west transport linkages;</p> <p>(k) efficiently use existing infrastructure (including transport network infrastructure); and</p> <p>(l) essential social services to meet the region's needs.</p> <p>Policy 57: Integrating land use and transportation – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district plan, for subdivision, use or development, particular regard shall be given to the following matters, in making progress towards achieving the key outcomes of the Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy:</p> <p>(a) whether traffic generated by the proposed development can be accommodated within the existing transport network and the impacts on the efficiency, reliability or safety of the network;</p> <p>(b) connectivity with, or provision of access to, public services or activities, key centres of employment activity or retail activity, open spaces or recreational areas;</p> <p>(c) whether there is good access to the strategic public transport network;</p> <p>(d) provision of safe and attractive environments for walking and cycling; and</p> <p>(e) whether new, or upgrades to existing, transport network infrastructure have been appropriately recognised and provided for.</p> <p>Policy 58: Co-ordinating land use with development and operation of infrastructure – consideration When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a plan change, variation or review of a district plan for subdivision, use or development, particular regard shall be given to whether the proposed subdivision, use or development is located and sequenced to:</p> <p>(a) make efficient and safe use of existing infrastructure capacity; and/or</p> <p>(b) coordinate with the development and operation of new infrastructure.</p>	<p>Objective 14A 3.1 A safe, efficient, resilient and well-connected transport network that is integrated with land use patterns, meets local, regional and national transport needs, facilitates and enables urban growth and economic development, and provides for all modes of transport.</p> <p>Policy 14A 4.1 Additions and upgrades to the transport network should seek to improve connectivity across all modes and be designed to meet industry standards that ensure that the safety, efficiency and resilience of the transport network are maintained.</p> <p>Policy 14A 4.2 Land use, subdivision and development should not cause significant adverse effects on the connectivity, accessibility and safety of the transport network, and, where appropriate, should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> seek to improve connectivity within and between communities; and enable walking, cycling and access to public transport. <p>Policy 14A 4.6 Vehicle access, parking, manoeuvring and loading facilities should be designed to standards that ensure they do not compromise the safety and efficiency of the transport network.</p> <p>Policy 14A 4.7 The transport network, land use, subdivision and development should provide for all transport modes.</p>	<p>Objective 16.3.3 To recognise and provide for the sustainable, secure and efficient use, operation, maintenance and upgrading and development of network utilities within the City.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.4 To promote the safe and efficient use and development of the transportation network.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.5 To promote accessibility within the City and between the City and neighbouring areas.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.6 To ensure that the subdivision, use and development of land is served by safe and adequate access from the roading network</p>

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Māori relationships and cultural effects	<p>Policy 2: Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.</p>	<p>Objective 23 The region's iwi authorities and local authorities work together under Treaty partner principles for the sustainable management of the region's environment for the benefit and wellbeing of the regional community, both now and in the future.</p> <p>Objective 24 The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account in a systematic way when resource management decisions are made.</p> <p>Objective 25 The concept of kaitiakitanga is integrated into the sustainable management of the Wellington region's natural and physical resources.</p> <p>Objective 26 Mauri is sustained, particularly in relation to coastal and fresh waters.</p> <p>Objective 27 Mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes, are maintained and enhanced, and these resources are healthy and accessible to tangata whenua.</p>	<p>Objective 4.1.1 The relationship of tangata whenua and their culture and traditions with fresh water, and with ancestral sites, waahi tapu and other taonga within the beds of rivers and lakes, is recognised and provided for.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.2 The mauri of water bodies and river and lake beds is protected.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.3 The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account in the management of the Region's water bodies and river and lake beds.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.15 Opportunities are provided for people and communities to be involved in decision making on significant freshwater resource management issues in the Wellington Region.</p> <p>Objective 5.1.3 The quality of water is, as far as practicable, consistent with the values of the tangata whenua.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.1 To manage sites of special value to the tangata whenua in water bodies and river and lake beds so</p>	<p>Objective 14E 1.1 To identify and protect significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources in the City from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>(b) That it be recognised that new significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources may be discovered, and added to the schedule of significant resources.</p> <p>(c) That any activity or site development shall not modify, damage or destroy a significant natural, cultural or archaeological resource.</p> <p>Objective 14I 1.2 To ensure earthworks do not affect adversely the visual amenity values, cultural values or historical significance of an area, natural feature or site.</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>(d) To recognise the importance of cultural and spiritual values to the mana whenua associated with any cultural material that may be disinterred through earthworks and to ensure that these values are protected from inappropriate earthworks.</p>	<p>Objective 11.3.2 The management of natural and physical resources in a manner which takes into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and has particular regard to kaitiakitanga.</p> <p>Policy 11.4.2 To promote awareness of the need to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.</p> <p>Policy 11.4.3 To recognise the principle of partnership in managing the use, development and protection of the City's natural and physical resources.</p> <p>Policy 11.4.4 To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects of activities on sites of significance to tangata whenua.</p>	<p>Objective O14 The relationships of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga are recognised and provided for, including:</p> <p>(a) maintaining and improving opportunities for Māori customary use of the coastal marine area, rivers, lakes and their margins and natural wetlands, and</p> <p>(b) maintaining and improving the availability of mahinga kai species, in terms of quantity, quality and diversity, to support Māori customary harvest, and</p> <p>(c) providing for the relationship of mana whenua with Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa, and</p> <p>(d) protecting sites with significant mana whenua values from use and development that will adversely affect their values and restoring those sites to a state where their characteristics and qualities sustain the identified values.</p> <p>Objective O15 Kaitiakitanga is recognised and mana whenua actively participate in planning and decision-making in relation to the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources.</p> <p>Policy P17: Mauri The mauri of fresh and coastal waters shall be recognised as being important to Māori and is sustained and enhanced, including by:</p>

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		<p>Objective 28</p> <p>The cultural relationship of Māori with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga is maintained.</p> <p>Policy 48</p> <p>Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi – consideration</p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>(a) the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi; and (b) Waitangi Tribunal reports and settlement decisions relating to the Wellington region.</p> <p>Policy 49</p> <p>Recognising and providing for matters of significance to tangata whenua – consideration</p> <p>When preparing a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, the following matters shall be recognised and provided for:</p> <p>(a) the exercise of kaitiakitanga; (b) mauri, particularly in relation to fresh and coastal waters; (c) mahinga kai and areas of natural resources used for customary purposes; and (d) places, sites and areas with significant spiritual or cultural historic heritage value to tangata whenua.</p>	<p>that the cultural values of those sites are not adversely affected.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.2</p> <p>To encourage applicants to consult directly with affected tangata whenua when making an application for a resource consent which is for an activity within, upstream, or immediately downstream of any identified site of special value to the tangata whenua. As part of this consultation the applicant should determine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whether granting the resource consent could have any adverse effects on the special values of the site. How any potential adverse effects that might result from the activity could be avoided or remedied. <p>Policy 4.2.3</p> <p>To not allow the use or development of water bodies and river and lake beds that would restrict the access of tangata whenua to any identified site of special value in a publicly owned river or lake bed, unless that access can specifically be provided for, or the loss can be adequately remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.4</p> <p>To avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds on the habitats of species traditionally harvested by the tangata whenua.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.5</p> <p>To have regard to the values and customary knowledge of the tangata whenua, where these have been identified by the tangata whenua, when assessing resource consent applications for the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.6</p> <p>To not restrict tangata whenua initiatives for the use or development of freshwater resources subject to the provisions of this Plan and the Act.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.7</p> <p>To encourage and support, where appropriate, tangata whenua participation in monitoring the effects of activities that may potentially adversely affect sites or values of importance to the tangata whenua.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.8</p> <p>To have regard to matters raised in an iwi or hapu management plan authorised by the tangata whenua of the Region when assessing resource consent applications.</p> <p>Objective 7.1.4</p> <p>The uses of river and lake beds are, as far as practicable, consistent with the values of the tangata whenua.</p>			<p>(a) managing the individual and cumulative adverse effects of activities that may impact on mauri in the manner set out in the rest of the Plan, and (b) providing for those activities that sustain and enhance mauri, and (c) recognising and providing for the role of kaitiaki in sustaining mauri.</p> <p>Policy P18: Mana whenua relationships with Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(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 supporting iwi-led 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.</p> <p>Policy P19: Māori values</p> <p>The cultural relationship of Māori with air, land and water shall be recognised and the adverse effects on this relationship and their values shall be minimised.</p> <p>Policy P20: Exercise of kaitiakitanga</p> <p>Kaitiakitanga shall be recognised and provided for by involving mana whenua in the assessment and decision-making processes associated with use and development of natural and physical resources including;</p> <p>(a) managing activities in sites with significant mana whenua values listed in Schedule C (mana whenua) in accordance with tikanga and kaupapa Māori as exercised by mana whenua, and (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.</p> <p>Policy P21: Statutory acknowledgements</p> <p>Wellington Regional Council will:</p> <p>(a) include any relevant statutory acknowledgments in Schedule D (statutory acknowledgements) for public information, and (b) have regard to any relevant statutory acknowledgment in Schedule D (statutory acknowledgements) when processing resource consent applications.</p>

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						<p>Policy P44: Protection and restoration of sites with significant mana whenua values</p> <p>Sites with significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua) shall be protected and restored by a mix of the following regulatory and non-regulatory methods:</p> <p>(a) managing use and development through rules in the plan; and</p> <p>(b) working in partnership with key stakeholders through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> increasing landowner and community understanding of significant values within Schedule C sites, and working with mana whenua, landowners, and other interested parties as appropriate, to develop and implement restoration programmes for Schedule C sites, and the Wellington Regional Council and iwi authorities implementing kaupapa Maori monitoring of Schedule C sites.

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Natural character and recreation amenity values (including public access)	<p>Objective 8</p> <p>Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers is enhanced</p> <p>Objective 18</p> <p>The region's special amenity landscapes are identified and those landscape values that contribute to amenity and the quality of the environment are maintained or enhanced.</p> <p>Policy 53: Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers – consideration</p> <p>When considering an application for a subdivision consent, or a coastal or land use consent on public land, or a change, variation or review of a district plan to address subdivision or rezoning, particular regard shall be given to enhancing public access to, and along:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> areas of the coastal marine area, and lakes and rivers with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> places, sites and areas with significant historic heritage values identified in accordance with policy 21; areas of indigenous ecosystems and habitats, and areas with significant indigenous biodiversity values identified in accordance with policy 23; outstanding natural features and landscapes identified in accordance with policy 25; special amenity landscapes identified in accordance with policy 27; places, sites and areas with high natural character identified in accordance with policy 36; and the rivers and lakes identified in Table 15 of Appendix 1; Wellington Harbour and Porirua (Onepoto Arm and Pauatahanui Inlet) Harbour; Except where there is a need to protect: sensitive indigenous habitats of species; the health or safety of people; sensitive cultural and historic heritage values; and/or <p>the integrity and security of regionally significant infrastructure.</p>	<p>Objective 4.1.4</p> <p>The natural character of wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, is preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.7</p> <p>The amenity and recreational values of wetlands, lakes, and rivers are maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.8</p> <p>The quality of lawful public access to and along river and lake beds is maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.9</p> <p>To have regard to the following characteristics of wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, when considering the protection of their natural character from the adverse effects of subdivision, use, and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ecosystems, habitats and species; and water quality; and the natural flow characteristics and hydraulic processes (such as sediment transport) of rivers or the pattern and range of water level fluctuations that occur naturally in wetlands or lakes; and the topography and physical composition of river or lake beds and the course of the river. <p>Policy 4.2.15</p> <p>To avoid, remedy, and mitigate any adverse effects of use and development on the water bodies identified in Appendix 5 as regionally important for their amenity and recreational values, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> managing water quality so that Policy 5.2.4 is satisfied; and managing the flows and levels of water bodies so that Policies 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.12, and 6.2.13, whichever is (are) relevant, is (are) satisfied; and having particular regard to offsetting adverse effects on amenity and recreational values; and having particular regard to the timing of use and development so that, where practicable, adverse effects on amenity values and recreational use are minimised. <p>Policy 4.2.17</p> <p>To promote lawful public access to water bodies when the subdivision, use and development of land adjacent to water bodies is being considered, particularly those water bodies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> have a high degree of natural character (Policy 4.2.10), are important trout habitat in the Region (Policy 4.2.14), or are regionally significant for amenity values and recreational use (Policy 4.2.15); or are considered by the relevant territorial authority to be of benefit to the local community for their recreational, cultural, scenic, spiritual, or other amenity values. 	<p>Objective 7A 1.1.4</p> <p>To ensure that non-recreational activities have adverse effects which are no more than minor.</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>To restrict the range and nature of non-recreational activities to those which will not affect adversely the open space character and amenity values of Recreation Activity Areas.</p> <p>Objective 7A 1.2.1</p> <p>To control the size, scale, character, location and external appearance of buildings and structures.</p> <p>Policy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the design and external appearance of buildings and structures maintains and enhances the amenity values of recreation and open space areas. To encourage the multi-utilisation of buildings and structures. To mitigate the effects of flood hazards on buildings and structures in the Primary and Secondary River Corridors by managing their location, size and scale. <p>Objective 7C 1.2.1</p> <p>To control the number, location and external appearance of all buildings and structures not associated with flood protection measures and river works and ensure that buildings and structures are sited to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of flood hazards.</p> <p>Policy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To limit the number of buildings and structures not associated with flood protection measures and river works. To control the design and external appearance of all buildings and structures not associated with flood protection measures and river works. To ensure that public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers is maintained and enhanced. To ensure that buildings and structures are sited to avoid increasing the flood risk. 	<p>Objective 7.3.1</p> <p>The promotion of a range of open spaces, maintained and enhanced to meet the present and future recreation, conservation, visual amenity and hazard management needs of the City.</p> <p>Objective 7.3.2</p> <p>The protection of the life supporting capacity of the environment and amenity values by avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of activities in the City's open spaces.</p> <p>Policy 7.4.2</p> <p>To recognise and protect the amenity values of open space areas.</p> <p>Policy 7.4.3</p> <p>To enable a range of activities to be undertaken in open spaces that will not adversely affect the character and function of the open space.</p> <p>Policy 7.4.4</p> <p>To manage activities in open spaces to ensure that adjoining land uses receive adequate daylight and sunlight and maintain visual and aural amenity.</p> <p>Objective 12.3.2</p> <p>The protection, maintenance or enhancement of essential natural landscape elements that determine Upper Hutt's landscape and geological structure and identity and contribute to the amenity values of the City</p> <p>Objective 13.3.2</p> <p>The provision of access to water bodies and the management of activities on water bodies in a manner that does not result in undue adverse effects on the environment and which avoids conflict between users and with adjoining land uses.</p> <p>Objective 15.3.1</p> <p>The promotion of a high level of environmental quality in the City by protecting amenity values.</p> <p>Policy 15.4.1</p> <p>To identify and maintain amenity values that the community wishes to protect.</p> <p>Policy 15.4.3</p> <p>To promote the development of a safer and more secure environment for the community.</p>	<p>Objective O9</p> <p>The recreational values of the coastal marine area, rivers and lakes and their margins and natural wetlands are maintained and where appropriate for recreational purposes, enhanced.</p> <p>Objective O10</p> <p>Public access to and along the coastal marine area and rivers and lakes is maintained and enhanced, other than in exceptional circumstances, in which case alternative access is provided where practicable.</p> <p>Objective O17</p> <p>The natural character of the coastal marine area, natural wetlands, and rivers, lakes and their margins is preserved and protected from inappropriate use and development.</p> <p>Policy P9: Public access to and along the coastal marine area and the beds of lakes and rivers</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the extent or quality of public access to and along the coastal marine area and the beds of lakes and rivers except where it is necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> protect the values of estuaries, sites with significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), sites with significant historic heritage value identified in Schedule E (historic heritage) and sites with significant indigenous biodiversity value identified in Schedule F (indigenous biodiversity), or provide access to significant surf breaks within the coastal marine area on a permanent or ongoing basis, or protect public health and safety, or provide for a temporary activity such as construction, a recreation or cultural event or stock movement, and where the temporary restrictions shall be for no longer than reasonably necessary before access is fully reinstated, and with respect to (a), and (b), where it is necessary to permanently restrict or remove existing public access, the loss of public access shall be mitigated or offset by providing enhanced public access at a similar or nearby location. <p>Policy P10: Contact recreation and Māori customary use</p> <p>Use and development shall avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on contact recreation and Māori customary use in fresh and coastal water, including by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> providing water quality and, in rivers, flows suitable for contact recreation and Māori customary use, and managing activities to maintain or enhance contact recreation values in the beds of lakes and rivers, including

Topic	RPS	RFP	HCC District Plan	UHCC District Plan	PNRP (Appeals Version as at 9 August 2021)
		<p>Policy 5.2.4</p> <p>To manage water quality for contact recreation purposes in those water bodies identified in Appendix 5 (subject to Policy 5.2.10), excluding Lake Waitawa (managed according to Policy 5.2.6) and Lake Wairarapa (managed according to Policies 5.2.2 and 5.2.6)</p>			<p>by retaining existing swimming holes and maintaining access to existing contact recreation locations, and</p> <p>(c) encouraging improved access to suitable swimming and surfing locations, and</p> <p>(d) providing for the passive recreation and amenity values of fresh water bodies and the coastal marine area.</p> <p>Policy P24: Assessing natural character</p> <p>Areas of outstanding natural character in the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers and their margins and natural wetlands, will be preserved by:</p> <p>(a) identifying areas of outstanding natural and high natural character within the region, and</p> <p>(b) avoiding adverse effects of activities on natural character in areas of the coastal marine area with outstanding natural character, and</p> <p>(c) avoiding significant adverse effects and avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects of activities on all other areas of natural character.</p> <p>Note: Method M24(b) applies to clause (a)</p> <p>Policy P48: Protection of natural features and landscapes</p> <p>The natural features and landscapes (including seascapes) of the coastal marine area, rivers, lakes and their margins and natural wetlands shall be protected from inappropriate use and development by:</p> <p>(a) identifying outstanding natural features and landscapes within the region, and</p> <p>(b) avoiding adverse effects of activities on outstanding natural features and landscapes, and</p> <p>(c) avoiding significant adverse effects and avoiding, remedying or mitigating other adverse effects of activities on all other natural features and landscapes.</p> <p>Note: Method M24(a) applies to clause (a).</p>

Topic	RPS	HCC District Plan
Heritage	<p>Objective 15 Historic heritage is identified and protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.</p> <p>Policy 46 Managing effects on historic heritage values – consideration</p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, a determination shall be made as to whether an activity may affect a place, site or area with historic heritage value, and in determining whether an activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>(a) the degree to which historic heritage values will be lost, damaged or destroyed;</p> <p>(b) the irreversibility of adverse effects on heritage values;</p> <p>(c) the opportunities to remedy or mitigate any previous damage to heritage values;</p> <p>(d) the degree to which previous changes that have heritage value in their own right are respected and retained;</p> <p>(e) the probability of damage to immediate or adjacent heritage values;</p> <p>(f) the magnitude or scale of any effect on heritage values;</p> <p>(g) the degree to which unique or special materials and/or craftsmanship are retained;</p> <p>(h) whether the activity will lead to cumulative adverse effects on historic heritage; and</p> <p>whether the relationships between distinct elements of an historic place, site or area will be maintained.</p>	<p>Objective 14E 1.1</p> <p>To identify and protect significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources in the City from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>(b) That it be recognised that new significant natural, cultural and archaeological resources may be discovered, and added to the schedule of significant resources.</p> <p>(c) That any activity or site development shall not modify, damage or destroy a significant natural, cultural or archaeological resource.</p> <p>Objective 14I 1.2</p> <p>To ensure earthworks do not affect adversely the visual amenity values, cultural values or historical significance of an area, natural feature or site.</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>(d) To recognise the importance of cultural and spiritual values to the mana whenua associated with any cultural material that may be disinterred through earthworks and to ensure that these values are protected from inappropriate earthworks..</p>

Topic	RPS	RFP	HCC District Plan	UHCC District Plan	PNRP (Appeals Version as at 9 August 2021)
Natural hazards	<p>Objective 19</p> <p>The risks and consequences to people, communities, their businesses, property and infrastructure from natural hazards and climate change effects are reduced.</p>	<p>Objective 4.1.9</p> <p>The risk of flooding to human life, health, and safety is at an acceptable level.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.10</p> <p>The adverse effects of flooding on natural values and physical resources, including people's property, are at an acceptable level.</p>	<p>Objective 7A 1.2.2</p> <p>To avoid or mitigate adverse flood hazard effects on new development within areas susceptible to a 100-year flood event from the Hutt River.</p> <p>Policy</p>	<p>Objective 9.3.3</p> <p>To control earthworks within identified Flood Hazard Extents and Erosion Hazard Areas to ensure that the function of the floodplain is not reduced and unacceptable flood risk to people and property is avoided or mitigated.</p>	<p>Objective O20</p> <p>The hazard risk and residual hazard risk, from natural hazards and adverse effects of climate change, on people, the community and infrastructure are acceptable.</p> <p>Objective O21 Inappropriate use and development in high risk areas is avoided.¹</p>

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

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	<p>Objective 20</p> <p>Hazard mitigation measures, structural works and other activities do not increase the risk and consequences of natural hazard events.</p> <p>Objective 21</p> <p>Communities are more resilient to natural hazards, including the impacts of climate change, and people are better prepared for the consequences of natural hazard events.</p> <p>Policy 51</p> <p>Minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards – consideration</p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review to a district or regional plan, the risk and consequences of natural hazards on people, communities, their property and infrastructure shall be minimised, and/or in determining whether an activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>(a) the frequency and magnitude of the range of natural hazards that may adversely affect the proposal or development, including residual risk;</p> <p>(b) the potential for climate change and sea level rise to increase the frequency or magnitude of a hazard event;</p> <p>(c) whether the location of the development will foreseeably require hazard mitigation works in the future;</p> <p>(d) the potential for injury or loss of life, social disruption and emergency management and civil defence implications – such as access routes to and from the site;</p> <p>(e) any risks and consequences beyond the development site;</p> <p>(f) the impact of the proposed development on any natural features that act as a buffer, and where development should not interfere with their ability to reduce the risks of natural hazards;</p> <p>(g) avoiding inappropriate subdivision and development in areas at high risk from natural hazards;</p> <p>(h) the potential need for hazard adaptation and mitigation measures in moderate risk areas; and</p> <p>(i) the need to locate habitable floor areas and access routes above the 1:100 year flood level, in identified flood hazard areas.</p> <p>Policy 52</p> <p>Minimising adverse effects of hazard mitigation measures – consideration</p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, for hazard mitigation measures, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>(a) the need for structural protection works or hard engineering methods;</p> <p>(b) whether non-structural or soft engineering methods are a more appropriate option;</p> <p>(c) avoiding structural protection works or hard engineering methods unless it is necessary to protect existing development or property from unacceptable risk and the works form part of a long-term hazard management strategy that represents the best practicable option for the future;</p> <p>(d) the cumulative effects of isolated structural protection works; and</p> <p>(e) residual risk remaining after mitigation works are in place, so that they reduce and do not increase the risks of natural hazards.</p>	<p>Policy 4.2.18</p> <p>To promote the avoidance or mitigation of the potential adverse effects associated with flooding.</p> <p>Objective 7.1.2</p> <p>The risk of flooding or erosion is not increased by locating structures or carrying out activities in the beds of rivers and lakes or on the floodplain.</p> <p>Objective 7.1.3</p> <p>Activities do not cause damage to, or destruction of, existing lawful flood mitigation works.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.3</p> <p>To not allow new uses within the beds of rivers and lakes, and subdivision, use and development on the floodplain where the potential effect of flooding significantly increases the risk to human life, health, and safety; or where the actual or potential effect of flooding has significant adverse effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • private or community property; and • flood mitigation structures and works; and • natural values. <p>Policy 7.2.6</p> <p>To have regard to any relevant Floodplain Management Plan and the information provided in any relevant flood hazard assessment, or in connection with any River Management Scheme, when considering subdivision, use, or development within any river bed or floodplain.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.7</p> <p>To avoid any adverse effects on the structural integrity and effectiveness of lawful flood mitigation structures and works in river beds and on floodplains from the adverse effects of subdivision, use, and development.</p>	<p>(b) That all buildings and structures do not create adverse flood hazard effects for other land, buildings and structures off-site.</p> <p>Objective 7C 1.1.3</p> <p>(b) To ensure that the flood carrying capacity of the river channel and margins is not reduced</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>(e) To ensure that any other activities in the Primary or Secondary River Corridor of the Hutt River have no more than minor adverse effects on flood protection structures.</p> <p>Objective 7C 1.2.1</p> <p>To control the number, location and external appearance of all buildings and structures not associated with flood protection measures and river works and ensure that buildings and structures are sited to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of flood hazards.</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>(e) To ensure that buildings and structures are sited to avoid increasing the flood risk.</p> <p>Objective 14H 1.1.1</p> <p>To avoid or reduce the risk to people and their property from natural hazards associated with seismic action, landslides, flooding and coastal hazards</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>(a) That the area at risk from fault rupture causing permanent ground deformation along the Wellington Fault be managed by the Wellington Fault Special Study Area to address the effects of subdivision and development on the safety of people and their property</p> <p>(b) That suitable engineering and emergency management measures be adopted to safeguard people and their property from liquefaction, groundshaking and tsunami hazards.</p> <p>(c) That where areas susceptible to landslide have been identified, appropriate conditions of compliance will be provided to mitigate the adverse effects of subdivision and development on the vulnerability of people and their property.</p> <p>(d) That suitable engineering, emergency management and land use control measures be adopted to reduce the vulnerability of people and their property to flood hazards.</p>	<p>Policy 9.4.1</p> <p>To ensure that earthworks are designed and engineered in a manner compatible with natural landforms, significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna, the amenity of an area, and the mitigation of natural hazards.</p> <p>Policy 9.4.2</p> <p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate the contamination, degradation and erosion of soil from earthworks or vegetation removal through advocating responsible land use practices.</p> <p>Policy 9.4.6</p> <p>Limit earthworks in the high hazard areas within identified Flood Hazard Extents and Erosion Hazard Areas to avoid an increase in risk from flood hazards to people and property.</p> <p>Policy 9.4.7</p> <p>To manage earthworks in the low hazard areas within identified Flood Hazard Extents and Erosion Hazard Areas to reduce the flood risk to people and property.</p> <p>Policy 9.4.8</p> <p>Require earthworks within identified Flood Hazard Extents and Erosion Hazard Area to be designed to minimise erosion and loss of sediment from the area of work to streams and rivers.</p> <p>Objective 14.3.1</p> <p>The avoidance, remedying or mitigation of the adverse effects of natural hazards on the environment.</p> <p>Policy 14.4.1</p> <p>To identify and mitigate the potential adverse effects of natural hazards that are a potentially significant threat within Upper Hutt.</p> <p>Policy 14.4.2</p> <p>In areas of known susceptibility to natural hazards, activities and buildings are to be designed and located to avoid, remedy, or mitigate, where practicable, adverse effects of natural hazards on people, property, and the environment.</p> <p>Policy 14.4.3</p> <p>Avoid development within high hazard areas of identified Flood Hazard Extents and Erosion Hazard Areas.</p> <p>Policy 14.4.4</p> <p>To control development (including buildings) within the lower hazard areas of identified Flood Hazard Extents and Erosion Hazard Areas by requiring mitigation to minimise the risk to people and property.</p> <p>Objective 16.3.3</p> <p>To recognise and provide for the sustainable, secure and efficient use, operation, maintenance and upgrading and development of network utilities within the City.</p> <p>Objective 16.3.5</p> <p>To ensure the continued operation of network utilities, and the development and operation of new network utilities, in flood hazard extents and to maintain the function of the floodplain to convey flood waters.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.18</p> <p>Network utility structures crossing streams within identified Flood Hazard Extents must be installed in a way to avoid contributing to blockages or restricting flood flows or compromising flood mitigation works.</p> <p>Policy 16.4.19</p>	<p>Policy P27: High risk areas</p> <p>Use and development, including hazard mitigation methods, in high risk areas shall be avoided except where:</p> <p>(a) they have a functional need or operational requirement or there is no practicable alternative to be so located, and</p> <p>(b) the hazard risk to the development and/or residual hazard risk after hazard mitigation measures, assessed using a risk-based approach, is low, and</p> <p>(c) the development does not cause or exacerbate natural hazards in other areas, and</p> <p>(d) adverse effects on natural processes (coastal, riverine and lake processes) are avoided, remedied, or mitigated, and</p> <p>(e) natural cycles of erosion and accretion and the potential for natural features to fluctuate in position over time, including movements due to climate change and sea level rise over at least the next 100 years, are taken into account.</p> <p>Policy P28: Hazard mitigation measures</p> <p>Hard hazard engineering mitigation and protection methods shall be avoided except where it is necessary to protect existing development from unacceptable hazard risk, assessed using the risk-based approach, and;</p> <p>(a) any adverse effects are no more than minor, or</p> <p>(b) where the environmental effects are more than minor the works form part of a hazard risk management strategy.</p> <p>Policy P29: Effects of climate change</p> <p>Particular regard shall be given to the potential for climate change to threaten biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai, or to cause or exacerbate natural hazard events over at least the next 100 years that could adversely affect use and development including:</p> <p>(a) coastal erosion and inundation (storm surge), and</p> <p>(b) river and lake flooding and erosion, aggradation, decreased minimum flows, and</p> <p>(c) stormwater ponding and impeded drainage, and</p> <p>(d) relative sea level rise, and reliable scientific data for the Wellington Region.</p> <p>Policy P104: Effects on catchment-based flood and erosion control activities</p> <p>More than minor adverse effects on structures that are part of catchment-based flood and erosion risk management activities shall be avoided, unless those activities are carried out by or on behalf of the owner of the structure.</p>

Topic	RPS	RFP	HCC District Plan	UHCC District Plan	PNRP (Appeals Version as at 9 August 2021)
				To manage the design and location of network utilities in identified Flood Hazard Extents to ensure their resilience to the effects of flood events.	

Topic	RPDL	HCC District Plan	PNRP (Appeals Version as at 9 August 2021)
Contaminated land	<p>Objective 4.1.10 Any risk to human and environmental health presented by contaminated sites is lowered to an acceptable level or the site is otherwise managed in an appropriate and timely manner.</p> <p>Objective 4.1.11 The risk of any further sites within the Wellington Region becoming contaminated is minimised.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.46 To develop, in consultation with site owners, occupiers and territorial authorities, strategies for further action for contaminated sites.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.47 (1) To encourage owners of contaminated sites causing adverse effects on the environment to: (a) take primary responsibility for characterising the degree of contamination of the site; (b) inform the Regional Council so that the site can be registered on the Regional database; (c) take responsibility for appropriate remedial action (if necessary) or management of the site; and (d) apply for resource consents for any discharges arising from the site that may have adverse effects, including any discharges resulting from remedial action. (2) To encourage owners of sites with a history of using, storing or manufacturing hazardous substances to inform the Regional Council so that the site can be investigated and assessed for the presence or absence of contaminants on the site.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.48 To give particular consideration to the following matters when assessing applications for permits for discharges associated with contaminated sites: (1) the nature, concentration and quantity of contaminants at the site; (2) the potential for contaminants from the site to contaminate surrounding: • groundwater; • surface water; • soil; or • air; and any effects of that contamination; (3) the potential for direct or indirect contact of humans or animals with contaminants on the site; (4) any actual or potential adverse effects on: • human health; • the health and functioning of plants, animals or ecosystems; or • existing or future uses of water or land on the site and in the surrounding area; (5) any potential long-term or cumulative effects of discharges from the site; (6) any remedial action planned or required in relation to the site, and the potential adverse effects of any remedial action on the matters listed in (1)- (5) above, whether at the site or at another location; and (7) The ANZECC Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Contaminated Sites and the Draft Health and Environmental Guidelines for Selected Timber Treatment Chemicals,40 and any other relevant national or international guidelines of standards.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.49 To adopt a case-by-case approach to the management of every contaminated site for which ownership or responsibility for contamination and remedial action cannot be clearly identified.</p>	<p>14D 1.1.1</p> <p>Objective To protect the community and the receiving environment from the risk associated with the location and operation of hazardous facilities</p> <p>Policy (d) That appropriate safety measures be adopted by activities using, handling and storing hazardous substances and hazardous wastes to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects on human health and the receiving environment. ... That the disposal of hazardous wastes be undertaken in an environmentally safe manner and where co-disposal is necessary, in compliance with the requirements of the Silverstream landfill to protect human health and the receiving environment.</p>	<p>Objective O43 The environment is protected from more than minor adverse effects of discharges from contaminated land.</p> <p>Objective O51 The environment is protected from the adverse effects of discharges of hazardous substances and the creation of contaminated land is avoided</p> <p>Policy P89: Discharges from contaminated land The discharge of hazardous substances from contaminated land is managed so that significant adverse effects on fresh water, including groundwater, coastal water, and air are avoided, remedied or mitigated to the extent practicable.</p> <p>Policy P95: Discharges to land The discharge of contaminants to land shall be managed to: (a) minimise adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of soil, and (b) avoid creating contaminated land, and (c) not exceed the capacity of the soil to treat, use or remove the contaminant, (d) not exceed the available capacity of the soil to absorb the discharge, and (e) avoid significant adverse effects on public health and amenity, and (f) not result in a discharge that enters water that causes more than minor adverse effects.</p>

Topic	NPSFM	RPS	RFP	UHCC District Plan	PNRP (Appeals Version as at 9 August 2021)
Water quality	<p>Policy 5: Freshwater is managed through a National Objectives Framework to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.</p>	<p>Objective 12</p> <p>The quantity and quality of fresh water:</p> <p>a) meet the range of uses and values for which water is required;</p> <p>b) safeguard the life supporting capacity of water bodies; and</p> <p>c) meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.</p> <p>Objective 13</p> <p>The region's rivers, lakes and wetlands support healthy functioning ecosystems.</p> <p>Objective 29</p> <p>Land management practices do not accelerate soil erosion</p> <p>Policy 40</p> <p>Safeguarding aquatic ecosystem health in water bodies – consideration</p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>a) requiring that water quality, flows and water levels and aquatic habitats of surface water bodies are managed for the purpose of safeguarding aquatic ecosystem health;</p> <p>b) requiring, as a minimum, water quality in the coastal marine area to be managed for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing aquatic ecosystem health; and</p> <p>c) managing water bodies and the water quality of coastal water for other purposes identified in regional plans.</p> <p>Policy 41</p> <p>Minimising the effects of earthworks and vegetation disturbance – consideration</p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan, particular regard shall be given to controlling earthworks and vegetation disturbance to minimise:</p> <p>a) erosion; and</p> <p>b) silt and sediment runoff into water, or onto or into land that may enter water, so that healthy aquatic ecosystems are sustained.</p> <p>Policy 42</p> <p>Minimising contamination in stormwater from development consideration</p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district plan, the adverse effects of stormwater run-off from subdivision and development shall be reduced by having particular regard to:</p> <p>a) limiting the area of new impervious surfaces in the stormwater catchment;</p> <p>b) using water permeable surfaces to reduce the volume of stormwater leaving a site;</p> <p>c) restricting zinc or copper roofing materials, or requiring their effects to be mitigated;</p> <p>d) collecting water from roofs for domestic or garden use while protecting public health;</p> <p>e) using soakpits for the disposal of stormwater;</p> <p>f) using roadside swales, filter strips and rain gardens;</p> <p>g) using constructed wetland treatment areas;</p> <p>h) using in situ treatment devices;</p> <p>i) using stormwater attenuation techniques that reduce the velocity and quantity of stormwater discharges; and using educational signs, as conditions on resource consents, that promote the values of water bodies and</p>	<p>Objective 4.1.5</p> <p>The life-supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded from the adverse effects of any subdivision, use and development</p> <p>Policy 4.2.27</p> <p>To encourage the restoration or rehabilitation of freshwater resources in the Region, including the establishment of wetlands, where appropriate.</p> <p>Objective 5.1.1</p> <p>The quality of fresh water meets the range of uses and values for which it is required while the life supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded.</p> <p>Objective 5.1.2</p> <p>The quality of fresh water has the potential to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.</p> <p>Policy 5.2.3</p> <p>To manage water quality for trout fishery and fish spawning purposes in those rivers, or parts of rivers, identified in Appendix 4 (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>Policy 5.2.4</p> <p>To manage water quality for contact recreation purposes in those water bodies identified in Appendix 5 (subject to Policy 5.2.10), excluding Lake Waitawa (managed according to Policy 5.2.6) and Lake Wairarapa (managed according to Policies 5.2.2 and 5.2.6)</p> <p>Policy 5.2.6</p> <p>Except for rivers and streams identified in Appendix 7, to manage the water quality of all surface water bodies in the Region for aquatic ecosystem purposes (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>Policy 5.2.8</p> <p>To have regard to the relevant guidelines in Appendix 8 when deciding whether a discharge is able to satisfy Policies 5.2.1 to 5.2.7 (above) when considering applications for resource consents (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>Policy 5.2.10</p> <p>To allow the discharge of contaminants to fresh water which do not satisfy Policies 5.2.1 to 5.2.9, whichever is (are) relevant, only where:</p> <p>(1) the discharge is of a temporary nature; or</p> <p>(2) the discharge is associated with necessary maintenance works; or</p> <p>(3) exceptional circumstances justifying the granting of a permit; or</p> <p>(4) the discharge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> was present at the time the Plan was notified; and is not likely to cause a decrease in the existing quality of water at that site and the person responsible for the discharge has defined a programme of work for upgrading the discharge within a specified timeframe; or that in any event, it is consistent with the purpose of the Act to allow the discharge. <p>Policy 5.2.13</p> <p>To encourage users to discharge to land as an alternative to surface water where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the provisions of the Regional Plan for Discharges to Land are satisfied; and discharging to land has less adverse environmental effects than discharging to water; and there are no significant cultural, environmental, technical, or financial constraints associated with discharging to land 	<p>Objective 13.3.1</p> <p>The protection and enhancement of the high water quality and diversity of aquatic habitats in the City's water bodies.</p> <p>Objective 13.3.2</p> <p>The provision of access to water bodies and the management of activities on water bodies in a manner that does not result in undue adverse effects on the environment and which avoids conflict between users and with adjoining land uses.</p> <p>Policy 13.4.1</p> <p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of land use activities on the quality or quantity of water resources and the diversity of aquatic habitats.</p>	<p>Objective O23</p> <p>The quality of groundwater, water in surface water bodies and the coastal marine area is maintained or improved.</p> <p>Objective O24</p> <p>Rivers, lakes, natural wetlands and coastal water are suitable for contact recreation and Māori customary use, including by:</p> <p>a) maintaining water quality, or</p> <p>b) improving water quality in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> significant contact recreation fresh water bodies and sites with significant mana whenua values and Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa to meet, as a minimum, the primary contact recreation objectives in Table 3.1, and coastal water and sites with significant mana whenua values and Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa to meet, as a minimum, the primary contact recreation objectives in Table 3.3, and all other rivers and lakes and natural wetlands to meet, as a minimum, the secondary contact recreation objectives in Table 3.2. <p>Objective O25</p> <p>Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai in fresh water bodies and the coastal marine area are safeguarded such that:</p> <p>a. water quality, flows, water levels and aquatic and coastal habitats are managed to maintain biodiversity aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai, and</p> <p>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 improved over time to meet that objective.</p> <p>Objective O46</p> <p>The runoff or leaching of contaminants to water from discharges to land is minimised.</p> <p>Objective O47</p> <p>The amount of sediment-laden runoff entering water is minimised.</p> <p>Policy P62 Promoting discharges to land</p> <p>The discharge of contaminants to land is promoted over direct discharges to water, particularly where there are adverse effects on:</p> <p>a) aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai, or</p> <p>b) contact recreation and Māori customary use.</p> <p>Policy P63 Improving water quality for contact recreation and Māori customary use</p> <p>The quality of fresh water bodies and coastal water shall be improved to meet, over time and as a minimum, the objectives in Table 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, including by:</p> <p>a) improving water quality in all first priority for improvement water bodies for secondary contact with water listed in Schedule H2 (priority water bodies) in accordance with Method M27, and</p> <p>b) having particular regard to improving water quality in fresh water bodies and coastal water where contact recreation and/or Māori customary use are adversely affected by discharges from stormwater from a port, airport or state highway, wastewater networks and wastewater treatment plants.</p>

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		<p>methods to protect them from the effects of stormwater discharges.</p>	<p>Policy 5.2.15</p> <p>To promote the reduction of the levels of contaminants entering water bodies, including groundwater, from non-point sources in the Wellington Region, particularly in water bodies where non-point sources of contamination contribute to making water quality unsuitable for the purposes that the water body is to be managed for in Policies 5.2.1 to 5.2.7.</p>		<p>Policy P67: Minimising discharges to water or land</p> <p>Discharges of contaminants to water or land will be minimised by adopting the following hierarchy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><i>Note:</i> In determining if it is appropriate to discharge to land as required by clause (d), consideration must be given to the requirements of Policy P95.</p> <p>Policy P70 Managing point source discharges for aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai</p> <p>Where an objective in Table 3.4, Table 3.5, Table 3.6, Table 3.7 or Table 3.8 of Objective O25 is not met, point source discharges to water shall be managed in the following way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for an existing activity discharge that contributes to the objective not being met, the discharge is only appropriate if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the an application for a resource consent includes a defined programme of work for upgrading the activity discharge, in accordance with good management practice, within the term of the resource consent, and (ii) conditions on the resource consent require the reduction of adverse effects of the activity discharge in order to improve water quality in relation to the objective within the term of the consent, and (b) for a new activity discharge, other than a wastewater discharge, the discharge is only appropriate inappropriate if the activity discharge would not cause the affected fresh water body or area of coastal water to become any worse decline in relation to the objective. <p>In assessing the appropriateness of a new discharge or existing discharge, the ability to offset residual adverse effects may be considered.</p> <p>Policy P71: Quality of point source discharges to rivers</p> <p>Where all of the objectives in Table 3.4 of Objective O25 are met the adverse effects of point source discharges, excluding stormwater and wastewater discharges, to rivers shall be minimised by the use of measures that result in the discharge as a minimum maintaining quality in the receiving water after the zone of reasonable mixing when measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) below the discharge point compared to above the discharge point, having particular regard to the following indicators of ecosystem health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Quantitative Macroinvertebrate Community Index (ii) pH (iii) water clarity (iv) temperature b) the 7-day mean minimum dissolved oxygen concentration c) the daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentration. <p>Policy P72: Zone of reasonable mixing</p> <p>When a discharge to water requires resource consent, the zone of reasonable mixing shall be minimised and will be determined on a case-by-case basis. In determining the zone of reasonable mixing, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) acute and chronic toxicity effects, and e) adverse effects on aquatic species migration, and f) efficient mixing of the discharge with the receiving waters, and

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					<p>g) avoiding a site with significant mana whenua values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), and</p> <p>h) the identified values of that area of water, and</p> <p>i) avoiding significant adverse effects within the zone of reasonable mixing.</p> <p>Policy P98: Land use activities, erosion and associated discharges</p> <p>Earthworks, vegetation clearance and plantation forestry harvesting activities that have the potential to result in significant accelerated soil erosion, or to lead to off-site discharges of silt and sediment to surface water bodies, shall use measures, including good management practice, to:</p> <p>a) minimise the risk of accelerated soil erosion, and</p> <p>b) control silt and sediment runoff, and</p> <p>c) ensure the site is stabilised and vegetation cover is restored</p> <p>Policy P101: Management of riparian margins</p> <p>Maintain or restore water quality, aquatic ecosystem health, mahinga kai and natural character, and reduce the amount of contaminants entering surface water bodies, through the management of riparian margins including:</p> <p>a) the exclusion or restricted access of livestock likely to affect riparian margins or water quality,</p> <p>b) appropriate set-back distances from surface water bodies for some land use activities,</p> <p>c) encouraging the planting of appropriate riparian vegetation, and</p> <p>(d) the control of pest plants and animals.</p>

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Biodiversity and ecology	<p>Policy 7:</p> <p>The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.</p> <p>Policy 8:</p> <p>The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected.</p> <p>Policy 9:</p> <p>The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.</p> <p>Policy 10:</p> <p>The habitat of trout and salmon is protected, insofar as this is consistent with Policy 9.</p>	<p>Objective 13</p> <p>The region's rivers, lakes and wetlands support healthy functioning ecosystems.</p> <p>Objective 16</p> <p>Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values are maintained and restored to a healthy functioning state.</p> <p>Policy 43</p> <p>Protecting aquatic ecological function of water bodies – consideration</p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>a. maintaining or enhancing the functioning of ecosystems in the water body;</p> <p>b. maintaining or enhancing the ecological functions of riparian margins;</p> <p>c. minimising the effect of the proposal on groundwater recharge areas that are connected to surface water bodies;</p> <p>d. maintaining or enhancing the amenity and recreational values of rivers and lakes, including those with significant values listed in Table 15 of Appendix 1;</p> <p>e. protecting the significant indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values of rivers and lakes, including those listed in Table 16 of Appendix 1;</p> <p>f. maintaining natural flow regimes required to support aquatic ecosystem health;</p> <p>g. maintaining fish passage;</p>	<p>Objective 4.1.5</p> <p>The life-supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded from the adverse effects of any subdivision, use and development</p> <p>Objective 4.1.6</p> <p>Significant indigenous aquatic vegetation and significant habitats of fresh water fauna in water bodies are protected.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.11</p> <p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds on aquatic habitats and freshwater ecosystems by having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the maintenance of biological and physical processes; and the maintenance of habitat for feeding, breeding and sheltering aquatic life; and the maintenance of the diversity of aquatic life; and the maintenance of the ability of fish to disperse and migrate; and the times which will least affect feeding, spawning, dispersal or migratory patterns of fish and other aquatic species; and the prevention of irreversible adverse effects. <p>Policy 4.2.12</p> <p>To promote the maintenance and enhancement of aquatic habitats and ecosystems when considering the adverse effects of the subdivision, use and development of land outside river and lake beds.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.14</p> <p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on important trout habitat in the Region, identified in Appendix 4, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> managing water quality so that Policy 5.2.3 is satisfied; and 	<p>Objective 12.3.1</p> <p>The protection and enhancement of significant indigenous ecosystems and biological diversity.</p> <p>Policy 12.4.1</p> <p>To protect and enhance significant natural areas of indigenous vegetation and fauna habitats from the adverse effects of activities that would reduce indigenous biological diversity and/or the life supporting capacity of ecosystems.</p>	<p>Objective O27</p> <p>Vegetated riparian margins are established, maintained or restored to enhance water quality, aquatic ecosystem health, mahinga kai and indigenous biodiversity of rivers, lakes, natural wetlands and the coastal marine area.</p> <p>Objective O29</p> <p>The passage of fish and koura is maintained, or is improved, by instream structures, except where it is desirable to prevent the passage of some fish species in order to protect desired fish species, their life stage or their habitats.</p> <p>Objective O30</p> <p>The habitat of trout identified in Schedule I (trout habitat) is maintained and or improved.</p> <p>Objective O31</p> <p>Outstanding water bodies and their significant values are protected, and restored. Where the significant values relate to biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai, restoration is to a healthy functioning state as defined by Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8.</p> <p>Objective O35</p> <p>Ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected, and where appropriate restored to a healthy functioning state as defined by Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8.</p>

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		<p>h. protecting and reinstating riparian habitat, in particular riparian habitat that is important for fish spawning;</p> <p>i. discouraging stock access to rivers, lakes and wetlands; and</p> <p>j. discouraging the removal or destruction of indigenous wetland plants in wetlands.</p> <p>Policy 47</p> <p>Managing effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – consideration</p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, a determination shall be made as to whether an activity may affect indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values, and in determining whether the proposed activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>a. maintaining connections within, or corridors between, habitats of indigenous flora and fauna, and/or enhancing the connectivity between fragmented indigenous habitats;</p> <p>b. providing adequate buffering around areas of significant indigenous ecosystems and habitats from other land uses;</p> <p>c. managing wetlands for the purpose of aquatic ecosystem health;</p> <p>d. avoiding the cumulative adverse effects of the incremental loss of indigenous ecosystems and habitats;</p> <p>e. providing seasonal or core habitat for indigenous species;</p> <p>f. protecting the life supporting capacity of indigenous ecosystems and habitats;</p> <p>g. remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the indigenous biodiversity values where avoiding adverse effects is not practicably achievable; and</p> <p>the need for a precautionary approach when assessing the potential for adverse effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> managing the flows and levels of water bodies so that Policies 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.12, and 6.2.13, whichever is (are) relevant, is (are) satisfied; and having particular regard to offsetting adverse effects on trout habitat; and having particular regard to maintaining the same, or similar, river bed configuration in the rivers identified. <p>Policy 5.2.3</p> <p>To manage water quality for trout fishery and fish spawning purposes in those rivers, or parts of rivers, identified in Appendix 4 (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>Policy 5.2.6</p> <p>Except for rivers and streams identified in Appendix 7, to manage the water quality of all surface water bodies in the Region for aquatic ecosystem purposes (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>Policy 7.2.11</p> <p>To ensure that the use of any river or lake bed which is not covered by water does not disturb nesting birds or any of the nationally threatened plant species identified in Part B of Appendix 3.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.14</p> <p>To ensure that the deliberate introduction of plants to a river or lake bed for flood mitigation, erosion protection, habitat restoration, or for mitigating non-point source discharges of contaminants, will not result in the displacement of desirable species which are already present.</p>		<p>Policy P31: Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai</p> <p>Biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai shall be maintained or restored by managing the effects of use and development on physical, chemical and biological processes to:</p> <p><i>Hydrology</i></p> <p>a. maintain or restore natural flow characteristics and hydrodynamic processes, and the natural pattern and range of water level fluctuations in rivers, lakes and natural wetlands, and</p> <p><i>Water quality</i></p> <p>b. maintain or improve water quality to meet the objectives in Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 of Objective O25, and <i>Aquatic habitat diversity and quality</i></p> <p>c. maintain or restore aquatic habitat diversity and quality, including the form, frequency and pattern of pools, runs, and riffles in rivers, and the natural form of rivers, lakes, natural wetlands and the coastal marine area, and</p> <p>d. restore the connections between fragmented aquatic habitats, and</p> <p><i>Critical habitat for indigenous aquatic species and indigenous birds</i></p> <p>e. maintain or restore habitats that are important to the life cycle and survival of indigenous aquatic species and the habitats of indigenous birds in the coastal marine area, natural wetlands and the beds of lakes and rivers and their margins that are used for breeding, roosting, feeding, and migration, and</p> <p><i>Critical life cycle periods</i></p> <p>f. minimise adverse effects on aquatic species at times which will most affect the breeding, spawning, and dispersal or migration of those species, including timing the activity, or the adverse effects of the activity, to avoid times of the year when adverse effects may be more significant, and</p> <p><i>Riparian habitats</i></p> <p>g. maintain or restore riparian habitats, and</p> <p><i>Pests</i></p> <p>h. avoid the introduction, and restrict the spread, of aquatic pest plants and animals.</p> <p>Policy P32 Adverse effects on biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health, and mahinga kai</p> <p>Adverse effects on biodiversity, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai shall be managed by:</p> <p>(a) avoiding significant adverse effects, and</p> <p>(b) where significant adverse effects cannot be avoided, remedying minimising them, and</p> <p>(c) where significant adverse effects cannot be remedied, mitigating them avoided and/or minimised they are remedied, and</p> <p>(d) where significant residual adverse effects remain, it is appropriate to consider the use of biodiversity offsets.</p> <p>Proposals for biodiversity mitigation and biodiversity offsetting will be assessed against the principles listed in Schedule G1 (biodiversity mitigation) and Schedule G2 (biodiversity offsetting).</p> <p>Policy P34: Fish passage</p> <p>The construction or creation of new barriers impeding the efficient and safe passage of fish and koura species at all their life stages shall be avoided, except where this is required for the protection of indigenous fish and koura populations</p>

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					<p>Policy P38: Restoration of wetlands</p> <p>The restoration of natural wetlands and the construction of artificial wetlands to meet the water quality, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai objectives set out in Tables 3.7 and 3.8, to provide habitat for indigenous flora and fauna, and to carry out the physical and ecological functions of natural wetlands, shall be encouraged and supported.</p> <p>P40: Ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values</p> <p>Protect and restore the following ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems identified in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes), and b. the habitats for indigenous birds identified in Schedule F2 (bird habitats), and c. significant natural wetlands, including the significant natural wetlands identified in Schedule F3 (identified significant natural wetlands), and d. the ecosystems and habitat-types with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area identified in Schedule F4 (coastal sites) and Schedule F5 (coastal habitats). <p>Policy P41: Managing adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values</p> <p>In order to protect the ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values identified in Policy P40, in the first instance activities that risk causing adverse effects on the values of a significant site, other than activities carried out in accordance with a wetland restoration management plan, shall avoid these ecosystems and habitats.</p> <p>If the ecosystem or habitat cannot be avoided, (except for those ecosystems and habitats identified in Policy P40 (b), (c) and (d) that are identified and managed by Policy P39A(a)), the adverse effects of activities shall be managed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. avoiding more than minor adverse effects, and b. where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimising them, and c. where more than minor adverse effects cannot be avoided and/or minimised, they are remedied, and d. where residual adverse effects remain the use of biodiversity offsets may be proposed or agreed by the applicant. <p>Proposals for biodiversity mitigation and biodiversity offsetting will be assessed against the principles listed in Schedule G1 (biodiversity mitigation) and Schedule G2 (biodiversity offsetting). A precautionary approach shall be used when assessing the potential for adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values.</p> <p>Where more than minor adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values identified in Policy P40 cannot be avoided, remedied, mitigated or redressed through biodiversity offsets, the activity is inappropriate.</p> <p>Policy P41A: Effects on the spawning and migration of indigenous fish species habitat</p> <p>Avoid more than minor adverse effects of activities on indigenous fish species known to be present in any water body identified in Schedule F1 (rivers/lakes) as habitat for indigenous fish species, and or Schedule F1b (inanga spawning habitats), during known spawning and migration times identified in Schedule F1a (fish spawning/migration). These activities may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. discharges of contaminants, including sediment, and b. disturbance of the bed or banks that would affect spawning habitat at peak times of the year, and c. damming, diversion or taking of water which leads to loss of flow or which makes the river impassable to migrating indigenous fish.

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					<p>Policy P42: Protecting and restoring ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values</p> <p>In order to protect the ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values identified in Policy P40, particular regard shall be given to managing the adverse effects of use and development in surrounding areas on physical, chemical and biological processes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> maintain ecological connections within and between these habitats, or provide for the enhancement of ecological connectivity between fragmented habitats through biodiversity offsets, and provide adequate buffers around ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values, and avoid cumulative adverse effects on, and the incremental loss of the values of these ecosystems and habitats.

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<p>Instream works / activities within the bed of rivers</p>	<p>Objective 7.1.1 Appropriate uses of the beds of rivers and lakes are allowed while avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects.</p> <p>Policy 4.2.33 To provide for those activities which have no more than minor adverse effects on the environment. As a guide, the adverse effects of activities are likely to be no more than minor if the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the activity does not require exclusive use of the river or lake bed, and does not preclude lawful public access to, and use of, the river or lake bed (subject to the circumstances listed in Policy 4.2.16 that make restrictions necessary); and any adverse effects on plants, animals or their habitats are confined to a small area or are temporary, and the area will naturally re-establish habitat values comparable with those prevailing before commencement of the activity; and there are no significant or prolonged decreases in water quality; and there are no off-site adverse effects; and river bank or lake shoreline stability is not adversely affected; and there are no adverse effects on mahinga kai, waahi tapu, or any other sites of special value to tangata whenua; and there are no adverse effects on the natural character of wetlands, and lakes and river and their margins. <p>Policy 7.2.1 To allow the following uses within river and lake beds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> structures or activities for flood mitigation or erosion protection purposes; structures for transportation and network utility purposes; or structures for activities which need to be located in, on, under, or over the beds of rivers and lakes; or structures for cultural harvest (e.g., pa tuna); or the maintenance of any lawful structure; or the removal of aquatic weeds from farm drains and urban drains for drainage purposes; or the extraction of sand, gravel, or rock; or the diversion of water associated with activities that are otherwise authorised; or the enhancement of the natural character of any wetland, lake or river and its margins; <p>provided that any adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated and that the significant adverse effects identified in Policy 7.2.2 are avoided (unless the effects are of activities for the Transmission Gully Project and are addressed in accordance with Policy 4.2.33A).</p> <p>Policy 7.2.2 To not allow the use of river and lake beds for structures or activities that have significant adverse effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the values held by tangata whenua; and/or natural or amenity values; and/or lawful public access along a river or lake bed; and/or the flood hazard; and/or river or lake bed or bank stability; and/or water quality; and/or water quantity and hydraulic processes (such as river flows and sediment transport); and/or the safety of canoeists or rafters; <p>unless the structures or activities are for the Transmission Gully Project and addressed in accordance with Policy 4.2.33A.</p> <p>Policy 7.2.12 To ensure that the disturbance of any river or lake bed associated with the removal of vegetation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> does not exacerbate bank erosion or the flood hazard; and/or maintains the drainage of farmland; and/or is required to be carried out either as a permitted activity or an activity for which a resource consent has been granted. 	<p>Policy P106: Management of plants in the beds of lakes and rivers The introduction to and removal of a plant, or part of a plant, from the beds of lakes and rivers shall be managed so that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> pest plants are not introduced and their removal is enabled, and indigenous plant species are encouraged to be planted where they are appropriate for the purpose and are typical of the area and their removal (in whole or in part) is only enabled for the purpose of Māori customary use or for the reasonable use of an individual, or where it is necessary to manage flooding and erosion, and the introduction or removal of a plant, or part of a plant, does not increase flooding and erosion either at the site of introduction or removal, or across the wider river catchment, and the introduction or removal of a plant, or a part of a plant, does not adversely affect significant biodiversity values of the site.

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<p>Take, use and diversion of water</p>	<p>Policy 11: Freshwater is allocated and used efficiently, all existing over-allocation is phased out, and future over-allocation is avoided.</p>	<p>Objective 14 Fresh water available for use and development is allocated and used efficiently.</p>	<p>Objective 6.1.1 People and communities are able to take, use, dam, or divert surface water, and take and use groundwater, while ensuring that the flows in rivers, and water levels in lakes and wetlands, are sufficient to maintain the natural and amenity values of water bodies.</p> <p>Objective 6.1.2 People and communities are able to take and use groundwater while ensuring that the construction of bores and abstractions do not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> exceed the safe yields of aquifers; or adversely affect the yields of nearby bores through interference, inefficient borehole construction, or excessive drawdown; or adversely affect water quality. <p>Objective 6.1.4 The flows in rivers and water levels in lakes and wetlands are, as far as practicable, consistent with the values of the tangata whenua.</p> <p>Policy 6.2.7 To encourage users to take groundwater as an alternative to surface water resources where: the groundwater is of sufficient quality and quantity for the prospective use; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the groundwater is of sufficient quality and quantity for the prospective use; and there are no significant environmental, technical, or financial constraints associated with abstracting groundwater. <p>Policy 6.2.8 To ensure that water permits to take groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consider excessive reductions in the yields of nearby bores (including excessive interference drawdowns); and avoid significant adverse effects on surface water bodies. <p>Policy 6.2.14 To provide for minor or temporary diversions of water in any river, lake or wetland, where they are associated with authorised works and/or the exercise of a resource consent.</p> <p>Policy 6.2.15 To allow the damming or diversion of water in any river, lake, or wetland, provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and significant adverse affects, which cannot be adequately offset, are avoided on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the values held by tangata whenua; and natural or amenity values; and water quality and flows below the dam or diversion; and water levels in any lake or wetland; and biological and physical processes; and fish passage; and sediment transport processes; and the quality of lawful public access along a river or lake bed; and the flood hazard; and river or lake bed or bank stability. <p>Policy 6.2.17 To promote land uses that do not have adverse effects on river flows, water levels in lakes and wetlands, or on groundwater yields.</p>	<p>Policy P110: National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management requirements for water takes, damming and diversion When considering any application the consent authority shall have regard to the following matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the extent to which the change would adversely affect safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem, and the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem resulting from the change would be avoided. <p>This policy applies to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> any new activity, and any change in the character, intensity or scale of any established activity that involves any taking, using, damming or diverting of fresh water or draining of any wetland which is likely to result in any more than minor adverse change in the natural variability of flows or level of any fresh water, compared to that which immediately preceded the commencement of the new activity or the change in the established activity (or in the case of a change in an intermittent or seasonal activity, compared to that on the last occasion on which the activity was carried-out). <p>This policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011.</p> <p>Policy P122: Flow variability The take and use of water shall provide for variable river flows, including flushing flows, to maintain aquatic ecosystem health and sediment transport.</p> <p>Policy P123: Direct, cumulative adverse effects The adverse effects of taking groundwater on the reliability of supply to properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning existing bores shall be minimised.</p> <p>Policy P125: Taking of groundwater or ground disturbance The taking of groundwater or ground disturbance shall not result in cross contamination between aquifers or water-bearing layers that results in, or may result in, adverse effects on water quality.</p> <p>Policy P126: Site dewatering Localised land subsidence resulting from dewatering that affects structures shall be avoided and any more than minor adverse effects of dewatering that are more than minor on the following shall be avoided, remedied or mitigated:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the ecosystem functioning of connected water bodies, and the reliability of supply for existing surface and ground water users, and the quality of surface or groundwater, and the contamination of land and water. <p>Policy P129: Minimum flows and minimum water levels The damming or diversion of water from a surface water body shall not reduce flows or water levels below minimum flows or minimum water levels identified in the whitua chapters of the Plan (chapters 7-11).</p> <p>Policy P130: Bores Bores, including new bores, shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> be sited to ensure adequate separation from existing bores, avoid an over-concentration of bores in a particular area (except where intensive investigation is required on a site for geotechnical, contamination or other investigative purposes), and to minimise adverse effects on the reliability of supply from properly constructed, efficient and fully functioning existing bores, and be constructed, and bore logs and other records be prepared, in accordance with the NZS 4411:2001 Environmental Standard for Drilling of Soil and Rock, and be used in a manner that prevents: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> contaminants from entering the bore from the land surface, and

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				ii. the waste of water. Policy P131 Bores no longer required Bores that are no longer required shall be decommissioned and any such decommissioning shall be in general accordance with the NZS 4411:2001 <i>Environmental Standard for Drilling of Soil and Rock</i> .

Topic	RPS	HCC District Plan	UHCC District Plan	PNRP (Appeals Version as at 9 August 2021)
General amenity effects	Objective 1 Discharges of odour, smoke and dust to air do not adversely affect amenity values and people's wellbeing. Objective 2 Human health is protected from unacceptable levels of fine particulate matter	Objective 14C 1.1 To maintain or enhance the amenity value of all activity areas by ensuring that the adverse effects of excessive noise on the environment are avoided or mitigated. Policy f. To recognise that noise levels may be different through a construction phase. g. To recognise that Noise Management Plans may be appropriate to manage matters beyond those addressed in the District Plan.	Objective 15.3.1 The promotion of a high level of environmental quality in the City by protecting amenity values. Policy 15.4.4 To manage noise emissions to levels acceptable to the community.	Objective O41 The adverse effects of odour, smoke and dust on amenity values and people's well-being are minimised. Policy P55: Managing air amenity Air quality amenity in urban, rural and the coastal marine areas shall be managed to minimise offensive or objectionable odour, smoke and dust, particulate matter, fumes, ash and visible emissions.