



Technical Report 2

Analysis of Policy Framework Objectives and Policies

1 Introduction

This Technical Report identifies the relevant statutory provisions under the Resource Management Act 1991 ('RMA') that must be considered in relation to the Notice of Requirement (NoR) for a designation and resource consent applications for the proposed MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway Project (the Project). The assessment of the Project against the identified relevant statutory provisions is provided in Part I, Chapter 35 of the AEE (in Volume 2).

This Report and the assessment in Part I in Chapter 35 have been prepared to support the NoR and resource consent applications for the statutory authorisations ('the Matters') required for the Project under the RMA. These Matters have been lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) for a proposal of national significance under Part 6AA of the RMA.

The following documents have been addressed:

Assessment matter	Abbreviations	Section of this report
National policy statements		
NPS Freshwater Management	NPS FM	2.1
NPS Electricity Transmission	NPS ET	2.2
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	NZCPS	2.3
Proposed NPS Indigenous Biodiversity	NPS IB	2.4
National environmental standards		
NES Air Quality	NES AQ	3.1
NES Human Drinking Water Sources	NES SHDW	3.2
NES Electricity Transmission Activities	NES ET	3.3
NES Contaminants in Soil	NES CSHH	3.4
Regional policy statements		
Wellington Regional Policy Statement	RPS	4.1
Proposed Wellington Regional Policy Statement	PRPS	4.2
Regional plans		
Regional Freshwater Plan for the Wellington Region ¹	RFP	5.1
Regional Air Quality Management Plan for the Wellington Region	RAQMP	5.2
Regional Plan for Discharges to Land for the Wellington Region	RPDL	5.3
Regional Soil Plan for the Wellington Region	RSP	5.4
Regional Coastal Plan for the Wellington Region	RCP	5.5
District plan		
Kāpiti Coast District Plan	KCDP	6

Assessment matter	Abbreviations	Section of this report
Other relevant matters		
New Zealand Transport Strategy	NZTS	7.1
National State Highway Strategy	NSHS	7.2
State Highway Plan 2011-2012	SHP	7.3
Government Policy Statement on Land Transport Funding	GPS	7.4
National Land Transport Programme	NLTP	7.5
NZTA Environmental Plan	NZTA EP	7.6
New Zealand Walking and Cycling Strategy	NZ WCS	7.7
New Zealand Urban Design Protocol	NZ UDP	7.8
National Infrastructure Plan	NIP	7.9
Wellington Regional Strategy	WRS	7.10
Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy	RLTS	7.11
Wellington Regional Freight Plan	WRFPP	7.12
Wellington Hawkes Bay Conservation Management Strategy	WCMS	7.13
Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan	GWPNP	7.14
Kāpiti Coast Choosing Futures: Community Plan	KCDC LTCCP	7.15
Kāpiti Coast Development Management Strategy	KCDC DMS	7.16
Kāpiti Coast Sustainable Transport Strategy	KCDC STS	7.17
Kāpiti Coast Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Strategy	KCDC CWBS	7.18
Kāpiti Coast Subdivisions and Development Principles and Requirements	KCDC SDPR	7.19
Kāpiti Coast Streetscape Strategy and Guideline	KCDC SS	7.20
Conservation Management Strategy	CMS	7.21

2 National Policy Statements

2.1 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management came into effect on 1 July 2011.

Reference	Provision
NPS FM Objective A1	To safeguard the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems of fresh water, in sustainably managing the use and development of land, and of discharges of contaminants.
NPS FM Objective A2	The overall quality of fresh water within a region is maintained or improved while: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) protecting the quality of outstanding freshwater bodies b) protecting the significant values of wetlands and c) improving the quality of fresh water in water bodies that have been degraded by human activities to the point of being over-allocated.
NPS FM Policy A1	By every regional council making or changing regional plans to the extent needed to ensure the plans: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) establish freshwater objectives and set freshwater quality limits for all bodies of fresh water in their regions to give effect to the objectives in this national policy statement, having regard to at least the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) the reasonably foreseeable impacts of climate change ii) the connection between water bodies b) establish methods (including rules) to avoid over-allocation.
NPS FM Policy A2	Where water bodies do not meet the freshwater objectives made pursuant to Policy A1, every regional council is to specify targets and implement methods (either or both regulatory and non-regulatory) to assist the improvement of water quality in the water bodies, to meet those targets, and within a defined timeframe.
NPS FM Policy A3	By regional councils: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) imposing conditions on discharge permits to ensure the limits and targets specified pursuant to Policy A1 and Policy A2 can be met and b) where permissible, making rules requiring the adoption of the best practicable option to prevent or minimise any actual or likely adverse effect on the environment of any discharge of a contaminant into fresh water, or onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that contaminant (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering fresh water.
NPS FM Policy A4	1. When considering any application for a discharge the consent authority must have regard to the following matters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water including on any ecosystem associated with fresh water; and b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on fresh water, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh water, resulting from the discharge would be avoided.

	<p>2. This policy applies to the following discharges (including a diffuse discharge by any person or animal):</p> <p>a) a new discharge or</p> <p>b) a change or increase in any discharge – of any contaminant into fresh water, or onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that contaminant (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering fresh water.</p> <p>3. This policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management takes effect on 1 July 2011.</p>
NPS FM Objective B3	To improve and maximise the efficient allocation and efficient use of water.
NPS FM Objective B4	To protect significant values of wetlands.
NPS FM Objective C1	To improve integrated management of fresh water and the use and development of land in whole catchments, including the interactions between fresh water, land, associated ecosystems and the coastal environment.
NPS FM Policy C1	By every regional council managing fresh water and land use and development in catchments in an integrated and sustainable way, so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, including cumulative effects.
NPS FM Policy C1	By every regional council making or changing regional policy statements to the extent needed to provide for the integrated management of the effects of the use and development of land on fresh water, including encouraging the co-ordination and sequencing of regional and/or urban growth, land use and development and the provision of infrastructure.
NPS FM Objective D1	To provide for the involvement of iwi and hapu, and to ensure that tangata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in the management of fresh water including associated ecosystems, and decision-making regarding freshwater planning, including on how all other objectives of this national policy statement are given effect to.
NPS FM Policy D1	<p>Local authorities shall take reasonable steps to:</p> <p>a) involve iwi and hapu in the management of fresh water and freshwater ecosystems in the region</p> <p>b) work with iwi and hapu to identify tangata whenua values and interests in fresh water and freshwater ecosystems in the region and</p> <p>c) reflect tangata whenua values and interests in the management of, and decision making regarding, fresh water and freshwater ecosystems in the region.</p>

2.2 National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission

The National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission came into effect on 10 April 2008.

Reference	Provision
NPS ET Objective 5	To recognise the national significance of the electricity transmission network by facilitating the operation, maintenance and upgrade of the existing transmission network and the establishment of new transmission resources to meet the needs of present and future generations, while:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managing the adverse environmental effects of the network; and • managing the adverse effects of other activities on the network.
NPS ET Policy 2	In achieving the purpose of the Act, decision-makers must recognise and provide for the effective operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of the electricity transmission network.
NPS ET Policy 10	In achieving the purpose of the Act, decision-makers must to the extent reasonably possible manage activities to avoid reverse sensitivity effects on the electricity transmission network and to ensure that operation, maintenance, upgrading, and development of the electricity transmission network is not compromised.

2.3 New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

The New Zealand Coastal Policy statement came into effect on 3 December 2010.

Reference	Provision
NZCPS Objective 1	<p>To safeguard the integrity, form, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment and sustain its ecosystems, including marine and intertidal areas, estuaries, dunes and land, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining or enhancing natural biological and physical processes in the coastal environment and recognising their dynamic, complex and interdependent nature; • protecting representative or significant natural ecosystems and sites of biological importance and maintaining the diversity of New Zealand’s indigenous coastal flora and fauna; and • maintaining coastal water quality, and enhancing it where it has deteriorated from what would otherwise be its natural condition, with significant adverse effects on ecology and habitat, because of discharges associated with human activity.
NZCPS Objective 2	<p>To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and protect natural features and landscape values through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising the characteristics and qualities that contribute to natural character, natural features and landscape values and their location and distribution; • identifying those areas where various forms of subdivision, use, and development would be inappropriate and protecting them from such activities; and • encouraging restoration of the coastal environment.
NZCPS Objective 3	<p>To take account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognise the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki and provide for tangata whenua involvement in management of the coastal environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising the ongoing and enduring relationship of tangata whenua over their lands, rohe and resources; • promoting meaningful relationships and interactions between tangata whenua and persons exercising functions and powers under the Act;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incorporating mātauranga Māori into sustainable management practices; and • recognising and protecting characteristics of the coastal environment that are of special value to tangata whenua.
NZCPS Objective 4	<p>To maintain and enhance the public open space qualities and recreation opportunities of the coastal environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising that the coastal marine area is an extensive area of public space for the public to use and enjoy; • maintaining and enhancing public walking access to and along the coastal marine area without charge, and where there are exceptional reasons that mean this is not practicable providing alternative linking access close to the coastal marine area; and • recognising the potential for coastal processes, including those likely to be affected by climate change, to restrict access to the coastal environment and the need to ensure that public access is maintained even when the coastal marine area advances inland.
NZCPS Objective 5	<p>To ensure that coastal hazard risks taking account of climate change, are managed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locating new development away from areas prone to such risks; • considering responses, including managed retreat, for existing development in this situation; and • protecting or restoring natural defences to coastal hazards.
NZCPS Objective 6	<p>To enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and their health and safety, through subdivision, use, and development, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the protection of the values of the coastal environment does not preclude use and development in appropriate places and forms, and within appropriate limits; • some uses and developments which depend upon the use of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment are important to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities; • functionally some uses and developments can only be located on the coast or in the coastal marine area; • the coastal environment contains renewable energy resources of significant value; • the protection of habitats of living marine resources contributes to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities; • the potential to protect, use, and develop natural and physical resources in the coastal marine area should not be compromised by activities on land; • the proportion of the coastal marine area under any formal protection is small and • therefore management under the Act is an important means by which the natural resources of the coastal marine area can be protected; and • historic heritage in the coastal environment is extensive but not fully known, and • vulnerable to loss or damage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.
NZCPS Objective 7	<p>To ensure that management of the coastal environment recognises and provides for New Zealand’s international obligations regarding the coastal environment, including the coastal marine area.</p>
NZCPS Policy 1, Extent and	<p>(1) Recognise that the extent and characteristics of the coastal environment vary from region to region and locality to locality; and the issues that arise may have different</p>

<p>characteristics of the coastal environment</p>	<p>effects in different localities.</p> <p>(2) Recognise that the coastal environment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the coastal marine area; (b) islands within the coastal marine area; (c) areas where coastal processes, influences or qualities are significant, including coastal lakes, lagoons, tidal estuaries, saltmarshes, coastal wetlands, and the margins of these; (d) areas at risk from coastal hazards; (e) coastal vegetation and the habitat of indigenous coastal species including migratory birds; (f) elements and features that contribute to the natural character, landscape, visual qualities or amenity values; (g) items of cultural and historic heritage in the coastal marine area or on the coast; (h) inter-related coastal marine and terrestrial systems, including the intertidal zone; and (i) physical resources and built facilities, including infrastructure, that have modified the coastal environment.
<p>NZCPS Policy 2, The Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Māori heritage</p>	<p>In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) recognise that tangata whenua have traditional and continuing cultural relationships with areas of the coastal environment, including places where they have lived and fished for generations; (b) involve iwi authorities or hapū on behalf of tangata whenua in the preparation of regional policy statements, and plans, by undertaking effective consultation with tangata whenua; with such consultation to be early, meaningful, and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori; (c) with the consent of tangata whenua and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, incorporate mātauranga Māori¹ in regional policy statements, in plans, and in the consideration of applications for resource consents, notices of requirement for designation and private plan changes; (d) provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision making, for example when a consent application or notice of requirement is dealing with cultural localities or issues of cultural significance, and Māori experts, including pūkenga, may have knowledge not otherwise available; (e) take into account any relevant iwi resource management plan and any other relevant planning document recognised by the appropriate iwi authority or hapū and lodged with the council, to the extent that its content has a bearing on resource management issues in the region or district; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) where appropriate incorporate references to, or material from, iwi resource management plans in regional policy statements and in plans; and (ii) consider providing practical assistance to iwi or hapū who have indicated a wish to develop iwi resource management plans; (f) provide for opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over waters, forests, lands, and fisheries in the coastal environment through such measures as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) bringing cultural understanding to monitoring of natural resources; (ii) providing appropriate methods for the management, maintenance and protection of the taonga of tangata whenua; (iii) having regard to regulations, rules or bylaws relating to ensuring sustainability of fisheries resources such as

	<p>taiāpure, mahinga mātaītai or other non-commercial Māori customary fishing; and (g) in consultation and collaboration with tangata whenua, working as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, and recognising that tangata whenua have the right to choose not to identify places or values of historic, cultural or spiritual significance or special value: (i) recognise the importance of Māori cultural and heritage values through such methods as historic heritage, landscape and cultural impact assessments; and (ii) provide for the identification, assessment, protection and management of areas or sites of significance or special value to Māori, including by historic analysis and archaeological survey and the development of methods such as alert layers and predictive methodologies for identifying areas of high potential for undiscovered Māori heritage, for example coastal pā or fishing villages.</p>
<p>NZCPS Policy 3, Precautionary approach</p>	<p>(1) Adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse. (2) In particular, adopt a precautionary approach to use and management of coastal resources potentially vulnerable to effects from climate change, so that: (a) avoidable social and economic loss and harm to communities does not occur; (b) natural adjustments for coastal processes, natural defences, ecosystems, habitat and species are allowed to occur; and (c) the natural character, public access, amenity and other values of the coastal environment meet the needs of future generations.</p>
<p>NZCPS Policy 4, Integration</p>	<p>Provide for the integrated management of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment, and activities that affect the coastal environment. This requires: (a) co-ordinated management or control of activities within the coastal environment, and which could cross administrative boundaries, particularly: (i) the local authority boundary between the coastal marine area and land; (ii) local authority boundaries within the coastal environment, both within the coastal marine area and on land; and (iii) where hapū or iwi boundaries or rohe cross local authority boundaries; (b) working collaboratively with other bodies and agencies with responsibilities and functions relevant to resource management, such as where land or waters are held or managed for conservation purposes; and (c) particular consideration of situations where: (i) subdivision, use, or development and its effects above or below the line of mean high water springs will require, or is likely to result in, associated use or development that crosses the line of mean high water springs; or (ii) public use and enjoyment of public space in the coastal environment is affected, or is likely to be affected; or (iii) development or land management practices may be affected by physical changes to the coastal environment or potential inundation from coastal hazards, including as a result of climate change; or (iv) land use activities affect, or are likely to affect, water quality in the coastal environment and marine ecosystems through increasing sedimentation; or (v) significant adverse cumulative effects are occurring, or can be anticipated.</p>

<p>NZCPS Policy 5, Land or waters managed or held under other Acts</p>	<p>(1) Consider effects on land or waters in the coastal environment held or managed under: (a) the Conservation Act 1987 and any Act listed in the 1st Schedule to that Act; or (b) other Acts for conservation or protection purposes; and, having regard to the purposes for which the land or waters are held or managed: (c) avoiding adverse effects of activities that are significant in relation to those purposes; and (d) otherwise avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of activities in relation to those purposes.</p> <p>(2) Have regard to publicly notified proposals for statutory protection of land or waters in the coastal environment and the adverse effects of activities on the purposes of that proposed statutory protection.</p>
<p>NZCPS Policy 6, Activities in the coastal environment</p>	<p>(1) In relation to the coastal environment: (a) recognise that the provision of infrastructure, the supply and transport of energy including the generation and transmission of electricity, and the extraction of minerals are activities important to the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities; (b) consider the rate at which built development and the associated public infrastructure should be enabled to provide for the reasonably foreseeable needs of population growth without compromising the other values of the coastal environment; (c) encourage the consolidation of existing coastal settlements and urban areas where this will contribute to the avoidance or mitigation of sprawling or sporadic patterns of settlement and urban growth; (d) recognise tangata whenua needs for papakāinga, marae and associated developments and make appropriate provision for them; (e) consider where and how built development on land should be controlled so that it does not compromise activities of national or regional importance that have a functional need to locate and operate in the coastal marine area; (f) consider where development that maintains the character of the existing built environment should be encouraged, and where development resulting in a change in character would be acceptable; (g) take into account the potential of renewable resources in the coastal environment, such as energy from wind, waves, currents and tides, to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; (h) consider how adverse visual impacts of development can be avoided in areas sensitive to such effects, such as headlands and prominent ridgelines, and as far as practicable and reasonable apply controls or conditions to avoid those effects; (i) set back development from the coastal marine area and other water bodies, where practicable and reasonable, to protect the natural character, open space, public access and amenity values of the coastal environment; and (j) where appropriate, buffer areas and sites of significant indigenous biological diversity, or historic heritage value.</p> <p>(2) Additionally, in relation to the coastal marine area: (a) recognise potential contributions to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities from use and development of the coastal marine area, including the potential for renewable marine energy to contribute to meeting the energy needs of future generations; (b) recognise the need to maintain and enhance the public open space and recreation qualities and values of the coastal marine area; (c) recognise that there are activities that have a functional need to be located in the coastal marine area, and provide</p>

	<p>for those activities in appropriate places; (d) recognise that activities that do not have a functional need for location in the coastal marine area generally should not be located there; and (e) promote the efficient use of occupied space, including by: (i) requiring that structures be made available for public or multiple use wherever reasonable and practicable; (ii) requiring the removal of any abandoned or redundant structure that has no heritage, amenity or reuse value; and (iii) considering whether consent conditions should be applied to ensure that space occupied for an activity is used for that purpose effectively and without unreasonable delay.</p>
<p>NZCPS Policy 7, Strategic planning</p>	<p>(1) In preparing regional policy statements, and plans: (a) consider where, how and when to provide for future residential, rural residential, settlement, urban development and other activities in the coastal environment at a regional and district level, and: (b) identify areas of the coastal environment where particular activities and forms of subdivision, use and development: (i) are inappropriate; and (ii) may be inappropriate without the consideration of effects through a resource consent application, notice of requirement for designation or Schedule 1 of the Act process; and provide protection from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development in these areas through objectives, policies and rules.</p>
<p>NZCPS Policy 11, Indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity)</p>	<p>To protect indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment: (a) avoid adverse effects of activities on: (i) indigenous taxa that are listed as threatened⁵ or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists; (ii) taxa that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as threatened; (iii) indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types that are threatened in the coastal environment, or are naturally rare; (iv) habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare; (v) areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; and (vi) areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation; and (b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on: (i) areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation in the coastal environment; (ii) habitats in the coastal environment that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species; (iii) indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are only found in the coastal environment and are particularly vulnerable to modification, including estuaries, lagoons, coastal wetlands, dunelands, intertidal zones, rocky reef systems, eelgrass and saltmarsh; (iv) habitats of indigenous species in the coastal environment that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes; (v) habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; and (vi) ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values identified under this policy.</p>

<p>NZCPS Policy 13, Preservation of natural character</p>	<p>(1) To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and to protect it from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoid adverse effects of activities on natural character in areas of the coastal environment with outstanding natural character; and (b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on natural character in all other areas of the coastal environment; <p>including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) assessing the natural character of the coastal environment of the region or district, by mapping or otherwise identifying at least areas of high natural character; and (d) ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, identify areas where preserving natural character requires objectives, policies and rules, and include those provisions. <p>(2) Recognise that natural character is not the same as natural features and landscapes or amenity values and may include matters such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) natural elements, processes and patterns; (b) biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects; (c) natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks; (d) the natural movement of water and sediment; (e) the natural darkness of the night sky; (f) places or areas that are wild or scenic; (g) a range of natural character from pristine to modified; and (h) experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their context or setting.
<p>NZCPS Policy 14, Restoration of natural character</p>	<p>Promote restoration or rehabilitation of the natural character of the coastal environment, including by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) identifying areas and opportunities for restoration or rehabilitation; (b) providing policies, rules and other methods directed at restoration or rehabilitation in regional policy statements, and plans; (c) where practicable, imposing or reviewing restoration or rehabilitation conditions on resource consents and designations, including for the continuation of activities; <p>and recognising that where degraded areas of the coastal environment require restoration or rehabilitation, possible approaches include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) restoring indigenous habitats and ecosystems, using local genetic stock where practicable; or (ii) encouraging natural regeneration of indigenous species, recognising the need for effective weed and animal pest management; or (iii) creating or enhancing habitat for indigenous species; or (iv) rehabilitating dunes and other natural coastal features or processes, including saline wetlands and intertidal saltmarsh; or (v) restoring and protecting riparian and intertidal margins; or (vi) reducing or eliminating discharges of contaminants; or (vii) removing redundant structures and materials that have been assessed to have minimal heritage or amenity

	<p>values and when the removal is authorised by required permits, including an archaeological authority under the Historic Places Act 1993; or</p> <p>(viii) restoring cultural landscape features; or</p> <p>(ix) redesign of structures that interfere with ecosystem processes; or</p> <p>(x) decommissioning or restoring historic landfill and other contaminated sites which are, or have the potential to, leach material into the coastal marine area.</p>
<p>NZCPS Policy 15, Natural features and natural landscapes</p>	<p>To protect the natural features and natural landscapes (including seascapes) of the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:</p> <p>(a) avoid adverse effects of activities on outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes in the coastal environment; and</p> <p>(b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy, or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on other natural features and natural landscapes in the coastal environment;</p> <p>including by:</p> <p>(c) identifying and assessing the natural features and natural landscapes of the coastal environment of the region or district, at minimum by land typing, soil characterisation and landscape characterisation and having regard to:</p> <p>(i) natural science factors, including geological, topographical, ecological and dynamic components;</p> <p>(ii) the presence of water including in seas, lakes, rivers and streams;</p> <p>(iii) legibility or expressiveness—how obviously the feature or landscape demonstrates its formative processes;</p> <p>(iv) aesthetic values including memorability and naturalness;</p> <p>(v) vegetation (native and exotic);</p> <p>(vi) transient values, including presence of wildlife or other values at certain times of the day or year;</p> <p>(vii) whether the values are shared and recognised;</p> <p>(viii) cultural and spiritual values for tangata whenua, identified by working, as far as practicable, in accordance with tikanga Māori; including their expression as cultural landscapes and features;</p> <p>(ix) historical and heritage associations; and</p> <p>(x) wild or scenic values;</p> <p>(d) ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, map or otherwise identify areas where the protection of natural features and natural landscapes requires objectives, policies and rules; and</p> <p>(e) including the objectives, policies and rules required by (d) in plans.</p>
<p>NZCPS Policy 17, Historic heritage identification and protection</p>	<p>Protect historic heritage in the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development by:</p> <p>(a) identification, assessment and recording of historic heritage, including archaeological sites;</p> <p>(b) providing for the integrated management of such sites in collaboration with relevant councils, heritage agencies, iwi authorities and kaitiaki;</p> <p>(c) initiating assessment and management of historic heritage in the context of historic landscapes;</p> <p>(d) recognising that heritage to be protected may need conservation;</p> <p>(e) facilitating and integrating management of historic heritage that spans the line of mean high water springs;</p> <p>(f) including policies, rules and other methods relating to (a) to (e) above in regional policy statements, and plans;</p>

	<p>(g) imposing or reviewing conditions on resource consents and designations, including for the continuation of activities;</p> <p>(h) requiring, where practicable, conservation conditions; and</p> <p>(i) considering provision for methods that would enhance owners' opportunities for conservation of listed heritage structures, such as relief grants or rates relief.</p>
NZCPS Policy 18, Public open space	<p>Recognise the need for public open space within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, for public use and appreciation including active and passive recreation, and provide for such public open space, including by:</p> <p>(a) ensuring that the location and treatment of public open space is compatible with the natural character, natural features and landscapes, and amenity values of the coastal environment;</p> <p>(b) taking account of future need for public open space within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, including in and close to cities, towns and other settlements;</p> <p>(c) maintaining and enhancing walking access linkages between public open space areas in the coastal environment;</p> <p>(d) considering the likely impact of coastal processes and climate change so as not to compromise the ability of future generations to have access to public open space;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(e) recognising the important role that esplanade reserves and strips can have in contributing to meeting public open space needs.</p>
NZCPS Policy 19, Walking access	<p>(1) Recognise the public expectation of and need for walking access to and along the coast that is practical, free of charge and safe for pedestrian use.</p> <p>(2) Maintain and enhance public walking access to, along and adjacent to the coastal marine area, including by:</p> <p>(a) identifying how information on where the public have walking access will be made publicly available;</p> <p>(b) avoiding, remedying or mitigating any loss of public walking access resulting from subdivision, use, or development;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(c) identifying opportunities to enhance or restore public walking access, for example where:</p> <p>(i) connections between existing public areas can be provided; or</p> <p>(ii) improving access would promote outdoor recreation; or</p> <p>(iii) physical access for people with disabilities is desirable; or</p> <p>(iv) the long-term availability of public access is threatened by erosion or sea level rise; or</p> <p>(v) access to areas or sites of historic or cultural significance is important; or</p> <p>(vi) subdivision, use, or development of land adjacent to the coastal marine area has reduced public access, or has the potential to do so.</p> <p>(3) Only impose a restriction on public walking access to, along or adjacent to the coastal marine area where such a restriction is necessary:</p> <p>(a) to protect threatened indigenous species; or</p> <p>(b) to protect dunes, estuaries and other sensitive natural areas or habitats; or</p> <p>(c) to protect sites and activities of cultural value to Māori; or</p> <p>(d) to protect historic heritage; or</p> <p>(e) to protect public health or safety; or</p>

	<p>(f) to avoid or reduce conflict between public uses of the coastal marine area and its margins; or (g) for temporary activities or special events; or (h) for defence purposes in accordance with the Defence Act 1990; or (i) to ensure a level of security consistent with the purpose of a resource consent; or (j) in other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction. (4) Before imposing any restriction under (3), consider and where practicable provide for alternative routes that are available to the public free of charge at all times.</p>
<p>NZCPS Policy 20, Vehicle access</p>	<p>(1) Control use of vehicles, apart from emergency vehicles, on beaches, foreshore, seabed and adjacent public land where: (a) damage to dune or other geological systems and processes; or (b) harm to ecological systems or to indigenous flora and fauna, for example marine mammal and bird habitats or breeding areas and shellfish beds; or (c) danger to other beach users; or (d) disturbance of the peaceful enjoyment of the beach environment; or (e) damage to historic heritage; or (f) damage to the habitats of fisheries resources of significance to customary, commercial or recreational users; or (g) damage to sites of significance to tangata whenua; might result. (2) Identify the locations where vehicular access is required for boat launching, or as the only practicable means of access to private property or public facilities, or for the operation of existing commercial activities, and make appropriate provision for such access. (3) Identify any areas where and times when recreational vehicular use on beaches, foreshore and seabed may be permitted, with or without restriction as to type of vehicle, without a likelihood of any of (1)(a) to (g) occurring.</p>
<p>NZCPS Policy 21, Enhancement of water quality</p>	<p>Where the quality of water in the coastal environment has deteriorated so that it is having a significant adverse effect on ecosystems, natural habitats, or water based recreational activities, or is restricting existing uses, such as aquaculture, shellfish gathering, and cultural activities, give priority to improving that quality by: (a) identifying such areas of coastal water and water bodies and including them in plans; (b) including provisions in plans to address improving water quality in the areas identified above; (c) where practicable, restoring water quality to at least a state that can support such activities and ecosystems and natural habitats; (d) requiring that stock are excluded from the coastal marine area, adjoining intertidal areas and other water bodies and riparian margins in the coastal environment, within a prescribed time frame; and (e) engaging with tangata whenua to identify areas of coastal waters where they have particular interest, for example in cultural sites, wāhi tapu, other taonga, and values such as mauri, and remedying, or, where remediation is not practicable, mitigating adverse effects on these areas and values.</p>
<p>NZCPS Policy 22,</p>	<p>(1) Assess and monitor sedimentation levels and impacts on the coastal environment.</p>

Sedimentation	<p>(2) Require that subdivision, use, or development will not result in a significant increase in sedimentation in the coastal marine area, or other coastal water.</p> <p>(3) Control the impacts of vegetation removal on sedimentation including the impacts of harvesting plantation forestry.</p> <p>(4) Reduce sediment loadings in runoff and in stormwater systems through controls on land use activities.</p>
NZCPS Policy 24, Identification of coastal hazards	<p>(1) Identify areas in the coastal environment that are potentially affected by coastal hazards (including tsunamis), giving priority to the identification of areas at high risk of being affected. Hazard risks, over at least 100 years, are to be assessed having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) physical drivers and processes that cause coastal change including sea level rise; (b) short-term and long-term natural dynamic fluctuations of erosion and accretion; (c) geomorphological character; (d) the potential for inundation of the coastal environment, taking into account potential sources, inundation pathways and overland extent; (e) cumulative effects of sea level rise, storm surge and wave height under storm conditions; (f) influences that humans have had or are having on the coast; (g) the extent and permanence of built development; and (h) the effects of climate change on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) matters (a) to (g) above; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) storm frequency, intensity and surges; and (iii) coastal sediment dynamics; <p>taking into account national guidance and the best available information on the likely effects of climate change on the region or district.</p>
NZCPS Policy 25, Subdivision, use, and development in areas of coastal hazard risk	<p>In areas potentially affected by coastal hazards over at least the next 100 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoid increasing the risk of social, environmental and economic harm from coastal hazards; (b) avoid redevelopment, or change in land use, that would increase the risk of adverse effects from coastal hazards; (c) encourage redevelopment, or change in land use, where that would reduce the risk of adverse effects from coastal hazards, including managed retreat by relocation or removal of existing structures or their abandonment in extreme circumstances, and designing for relocatability or recoverability from hazard events; (d) encourage the location of infrastructure away from areas of hazard risk where practicable; (e) discourage hard protection structures and promote the use of alternatives to them, including natural defences; and (f) consider the potential effects of tsunamis and how to avoid or mitigate them.

2.4 Proposed National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity

The Proposed National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity was publicly notified on 29 January 2011 and submissions close on 2 May 2011. This Proposed National Policy Statement applies to land owned by any person except that it does not apply to public conservation land. It does not apply

to the coastal marine area. Biodiversity in the coastal marine area should be managed in accordance with relevant policies of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.

Reference	Provision
NPS IB Objective	<p>To promote the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity by protecting areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and to encourage protection and enhancement of biodiversity values more broadly while:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting best practice of local authorities • recognising the positive contribution of landowners as guardians/kaitiaki of their land • recognising that the economic, social and cultural well-being of people and communities depends on, amongst other things, making reasonable use of land
NPS IB Policy 1	For the purpose of this national policy statement, an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna is an area or habitat whose protection is important for the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity
NPS IB Policy 2	<p>In considering the effects of any matter, local authorities shall, in addition to any area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna identified in, or by, provisions of any relevant regional policy statement, or regional or district plan, regard the following as significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the naturally uncommon ecosystem types listed in Schedule One b. indigenous vegetation or habitats associated with sand dunes c. indigenous vegetation or habitats associated with wetlands d. land environments, defined by Land Environments of New Zealand at Level IV (2003), that have 20 per cent or less remaining in indigenous vegetation cover e. habitats of threatened and at risk species
NPS IB Policy 3	Any regional policy statement notified after the date on which this national policy statement takes effect, shall, in addition to any other provisions it has or is required to have relating to section 6(c) of the Act, include criteria for the identification of areas of significant vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna that include, as a minimum, the areas and habitats identified in Policy 2a–d.
NPS IB Policy 4	District plans and any relevant regional plans shall identify, using (where practical) maps and/or schedules, areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. In identifying these areas, decision-makers must include in their plans the criteria of the relevant regional policy statement and, within five years of this national policy statement taking effect, the criteria of Policy 2a–d (to the extent that these may be broader in scope than those of the relevant regional policy statement) and 2e (to the extent that existing information enabling the application of this criteria is available).

	<p>For the purpose of this policy, a relevant regional plan is a regional plan that controls activities that could adversely affect areas of significant vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna.</p>
<p>NPS IB Policy 5</p>	<p>In addition to the inclusion in plans of any other provisions that the plan has or is required to have relating to section 6(c) of the Act, local authorities must manage the effects of activities through district and relevant regional plans (or be satisfied that the effects are managed by methods outside of district or regional plans) to ensure 'no net loss' of biodiversity of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. avoiding adverse effects b. where adverse effects cannot be avoided, ensuring remediation c. where adverse effects cannot be remedied, ensuring mitigation d. where adverse effects cannot be adequately mitigated, ensuring any residual adverse effects that are more than minor, are offset in accordance with the principles set out in Schedule 2. <p>For the avoidance of doubt, in accordance with the principles of Schedule 2, there are limits to what can be offset because some vegetation or habitat and associated ecosystems, is vulnerable or irreplaceable. In such circumstances off-setting will not be possible and local authorities will need to take full account of residual adverse effects in decision-making processes.</p>
<p>NPS IB Policy 6</p>	<p>To promote the maintenance of biodiversity outside of identified areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and to support the Proposed National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity 7 resilience and viability of populations and species assemblages within identified areas and habitats, decision-makers should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. recognise the contribution that all remaining areas of indigenous vegetation make to the maintenance of indigenous biodiversity and encourage the retention of as many elements as possible b. recognise the full range of potential adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity including, but not limited to, population fragmentation, degradation of non-living components (eg, water and soil), interruption to breeding cycles and migratory pathways, and increased exposure to invasive introduced plant and animal species that pose a threat to indigenous biodiversity. c. encourage the retention of existing vegetation, whether indigenous or not (but not including recognised pest plants), that provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. habitat for indigenous species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. seasonal food sources for indigenous species iii. ecological linkage between areas and habitats identified in accordance with Policy 4 iv. a buffer to indigenous vegetation for areas and habitats identified in accordance with Policy 4 d. when the retention of existing vegetation and habitat will not achieve sustainable management, encourage measures that mitigate and offset adverse effects on indigenous species during, and subsequent to, removal or modification of that vegetation or habitat through harvest or clearance or other activity that may threaten the survival

	<p>of affected species populations</p> <p>e. encourage the planting of naturally occurring, locally sourced indigenous species and the creation of habitats for indigenous species as well as plant and animal pest control</p> <p>f. encourage the establishment of additional indigenous riparian vegetation as a means of increasing connectivity and enhancing freshwater habitat for indigenous species</p> <p>g. ensure human-made structures do not adversely impact on indigenous species by interfering with their natural migratory movements</p> <p>h. consider both regulatory incentives (such as bonus development rights in exchange for protection and enhancement of vegetation and habitats) and non regulatory incentives, (such as technical advice and practical help) to support and encourage landowners to make appropriate land management decisions.</p>
NPS IB Policy 7	<p>To recognise and provide for the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki, when developing and implementing regional policy statements and regional and district plans local authorities shall provide for:</p> <p>a. tangata whenua values and interests to be incorporated in to the management of biodiversity</p> <p>b. consultation with tangata whenua regarding the means of protecting and enhancing areas and habitats identified in accordance with Policy 4 that have particular significance to tangata whenua</p> <p>c. active involvement of tangata whenua in the protection of cultural values associated with indigenous biological diversity</p> <p>d. customary use of indigenous biodiversity according to tikanga.</p>

3 National Environmental Standards

3.1 National Environmental Standard for Air Quality

The National Environmental Standard for Air Quality regulations were gazetted and came into effect on 8 October 2004 and were amended on 1 June 2011.

Reference	Provision
NES AQ Regulation 8	Burning of bitumen – The burning of bitumen on a road is prohibited.
NES AQ Regulation 13	Ambient air quality standards (1) The ambient air quality standard for a contaminant specified in the first column of the table in Schedule 1 is that the

	<p>contaminant must not exceed its threshold concentration in an airshed unless the exceedance is a permissible exceedance.</p> <p>(2) The ambient air quality standard for a contaminant is breached if the contaminant exceeds its threshold concentration in an airshed and the exceedance is not a permissible exceedance.</p> <p>(3) In these regulations,—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) exceedance, for a contaminant, means an instance where the contaminant exceeds its threshold concentration in an airshed b) permissible exceedance, for a contaminant, means 1 of the number of exceedances allowed for the contaminant in an airshed as specified in the third column of the table in Schedule 1 c) threshold concentration, for a contaminant, means the concentration of the contaminant specified in the second column of the table in Schedule 1 calculated as a mean for the time period specified in that column.
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3.2 National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water

The National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water regulations came into effect on 20 June 2008.

Reference	Provision
NES SHDW Regulation 6	<p><i>Water and discharge permits in respect of activities with potential to affect certain drinking water supplies.</i></p> <p>Regulations 7 and 8 only apply to an activity that has the potential to affect a registered drinking-water supply that provides no fewer than 501 people with drinking water for not less than 60 days each calendar year.</p>
NES SHDW Regulation 7	<p>A regional council must not grant a water permit or discharge permit for an activity that will occur upstream of an abstraction point where the drinking water concerned meets the health quality criteria if the activity is likely to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Introduce or increase the concentration of any determinands in the drinking water, so that, after existing treatment, it no longer meets the health quality criteria; or b) Introduce or increase the concentration of any aesthetic determinands in the drinking water so that, after existing treatment, it contains aesthetic determinands at values exceeding the guideline values.
NES SHDW Regulation 8	<p>(1) A regional council must not grant a water permit or discharge permit for an activity that will occur upstream of an abstraction point where the drinking water concerned is not tested in accordance with the compliance monitoring procedures in the Drinking-water Standard if the activity is likely to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) increase the concentration of any determinands in the water at the abstraction point by more than a minor amount or b) introduce or increase the concentration of any aesthetic determinands in the drinking water so that, after existing treatment, it contains aesthetic determinands at values exceeding the guideline values. <p>(2) A regional council must not grant a water permit or discharge permit for an activity that will occur upstream of an abstraction</p>

	<p>point where the drinking water concerned does not meet the health quality criteria if the activity is likely to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) increase, by more than a minor amount, the concentration of any determinands in the water at the abstraction point that in the drinking water already exceed the maximum acceptable values for more than the allowable number of times as set out in Table A1.3 in Appendix 1 of the Drinking-water Standard; or b) increase the concentration of any determinands in the water at the abstraction point that in the drinking water do not exceed the maximum acceptable values for more than the allowable number of times as set out in Table A1.3 in Appendix 1 of the Drinking-water Standard to the extent that the drinking water, after existing treatment, exceeds the maximum acceptable values for more than the allowable number of times as set out in the Table in relation to those determinands; or c) introduce or increase the concentration of any aesthetic determinands in the drinking water so that, after existing treatment, it contains aesthetic determinands at values exceeding the guideline values.
<p>NES SHDW Regulation 10</p>	<p>A regional council must not include a rule to allow a permitted activity upstream of an abstraction point where the drinking water concerned meets the health quality criteria unless satisfied that the activity is not likely to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Introduce or increase the concentration of any determinands in the drinking water so that, after existing treatment, it no longer meets the health quality criteria; or b) Introduce or increase the concentration of any aesthetic determinands in the drinking water so that, after existing treatment, it contains aesthetic determinands at values exceeding the guideline values.
<p>NES SHDW Regulation 12</p>	<p>When considering a resource consent application, a consent authority must consider whether the activity to which the application relates may –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Itself lead to an event occurring (for example, the spillage of chemicals) that may have a significant adverse effect on the quality of the water at any abstraction point; or b) As a consequence of an event (for example, an unusually heavy rainfall) have a significant adverse effect on the quality of the water at any abstraction point. <p>If the consent authority considers that the circumstances in subclause (1) apply, and it grants the application, it must impose a condition on the consent.</p> <p>The condition must require the consent holder to notify, as soon as reasonably practicable, the registered drinking-water supply operators concerned and the consent authority, if an event of the type described in subclause (1) occurs that may have a significant adverse effect on the quality of the water at the abstraction point.</p>

3.3 National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities

The National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission (NES ET) contains regulations relating to the relocation of existing transmission lines. This may apply at one section of the proposed Expressway in relation to the HAY-BUN 220kV line at Waikanae North. The NES ET came into effect on 14 January 2010.

Reference	Provision
NES ET Regulation 4	<p>Regulations apply only to certain activities relating to existing transmission lines</p> <p>(2) These regulations apply only to an activity that relates to the operation, maintenance, upgrading, relocation, or removal of an existing transmission line, including any of the following activities that relate to those things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a construction activity; b) a use of land or occupation of the coastal marine area (within the meanings of use and occupy given by section 2(1) of the Act); c) an activity relating to an access track to an existing transmission line; d) undergrounding an existing transmission line. <p>(2) However, these regulations do not apply to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the construction or use of a bridge or culvert to access an existing transmission line; or b) the control of the use of land for the purpose of the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the storage, use, disposal, or transportation of hazardous substances; or c) the refuelling of a vehicle or equipment; or d) the use of land as a landing area for helicopters; or e) an activity carried out in relation to an electricity substation; or f) earthworks to the extent that they are subject to a regional rule.
NES ET Regulation 14	<p><i>Transmission line support structures: Alteration, relocation, and replacement</i> <i>Permitted Activities</i></p> <p>(1) Altering, relocating, or replacing a tower of an existing transmission line (other than as part of a temporary line deviation or undergrounding) is a permitted activity if all of the applicable conditions in subclauses (3) to (6) are complied with.</p> <p>(2) Altering, relocating, or replacing a pole of an existing transmission line (other than as part of a temporary line deviation or undergrounding) is a permitted activity if all of the applicable conditions in subclauses (3), (4), (7), and (8) are complied with.</p> <p><i>Conditions</i></p> <p>(3) If a transmission line support structure is increased in height (including by being replaced with another structure),—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the structure may be made no more than 15% higher than its base height; and b) the additional height must comply with any height restrictions for airport purposes, or any public view shafts, specified in a rule. <p>(4) A transmission line support structure must not be relocated, or replaced with another transmission line support structure, so that any part of the structure at ground level is—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) within 12 metres of an occupied building (measured horizontally); or b) any closer to an occupied building, if the existing structure is within 12 metres of the building (measured horizontally).

	<p>(5) If a tower is widened (including by being replaced with another tower), each side of the tower's footprint may be made no longer than the total of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the length of that side of the tower's base footprint; and b) 25% of the tower's base width. <p>(6) A tower must not be relocated, or replaced with another tower, so that any part of the tower at ground level falls outside the tower's envelope for permitted activities.</p> <p>(7) A pole must not be replaced with a tower.</p> <p>(8) A pole must not be relocated, or replaced with another pole, more than 5 metres from the pole's base position (measured horizontally).</p>
<p>NES ET Regulation 15</p>	<p><i>Transmission line support structures: Alteration, relocation, and replacement</i> <i>Controlled Activities</i></p> <p>(1) Altering, relocating, or replacing a tower of an existing transmission line (other than as part of a temporary line deviation or undergrounding) is a controlled activity if—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) all of the applicable conditions in regulation 14(3) to (5) are complied with; and b) the condition in regulation 14(6) is breached; but c) the tower is not relocated, or replaced with another tower, so that any part of the tower at ground level falls outside the tower's envelope for controlled activities. <p>(2) Altering, relocating, or replacing a pole of an existing transmission line (other than as part of a temporary line deviation or undergrounding) is a controlled activity if—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) all of the applicable conditions in regulation 14(3), (4), and (7) are complied with; and b) the condition in regulation 14(8) is breached; but c) the pole is not relocated, or replaced with another pole, more than 10 metres from the pole's base position (measured horizontally). <p>(3) Altering, relocating, or replacing a tower or pole of an existing transmission line as part of undergrounding, so that the tower or pole becomes a termination structure, is a controlled activity if all of the applicable conditions in regulation 14(3), (4), and (7) are complied with.</p> <p><i>Matters over which control reserved</i></p> <p>(4) Control is reserved over the following matters in relation to a controlled activity under this regulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) visual, landscape, and ecological effects; and b) the effects on historic heritage; and c) the effects and timing of construction works; and d) the effects on services and infrastructure.
<p>NES ET Regulation 16</p>	<p><i>Transmission line support structures: Alteration, relocation, and replacement</i> <i>Restricted Discretionary Activities</i></p> <p>(1) Altering, relocating, or replacing a tower of an existing transmission line (other than as part of a temporary line deviation or undergrounding) is a restricted discretionary activity if—</p>

- a) 1 or more of the conditions in regulation 14(3) to (5) are breached; or
 - b) both of the following apply:
 - (i) the requirement described in regulation 15(1)(c) is breached; but
 - (ii) all of the applicable conditions in regulation 10(2) to (8) are complied with.
- (2) Altering, relocating, or replacing a pole of an existing transmission line (other than as part of a temporary line deviation or undergrounding) is a restricted discretionary activity if—
- a) 1 or more of the conditions in regulation 14(3), (4), and (7) are breached; or
 - b) both of the following apply:
 - (i) the requirement described in regulation 15(2)(c) is breached; but
 - (ii) all of the applicable conditions in regulation 10(2) to (8) are complied with.
- (3) Altering, relocating, or replacing a tower or pole of an existing transmission line as part of undergrounding, so that the tower or pole becomes a termination structure, is a restricted discretionary activity if 1 or more of the conditions in regulation 14(3), (4), and (7) are breached.
- Matters to which discretion restricted*
- (4) Discretion is restricted to the following matters in relation to a restricted discretionary activity under this regulation:
- a) the location and height of the transmission line support structures in relation to—
 - (i) visual, landscape, and ecological effects; and
 - (ii) the effects on historic heritage; and
 - (iii) the effects on sensitive land uses; and
 - b) earthworks, clearance of trees and vegetation, and restoration of the land; and
 - c) the effects and timing of construction works.

3.4 National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health

The National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (NES CSHH) regulations came into effect on 1 January 2012.

Reference	Provision
NES CSHH Regulation 5	<p>These regulations—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) apply when a person wants to do an activity described in any of subclauses (2) to (6) on a piece of land described in subclause (7) or (8); (b) do not apply when a person wants to do an activity described in any of subclauses (2) to (6) on a piece of land described in subclause (9). <p>Activities</p>

(2) An activity is removing a fuel storage system from the piece of land or replacing a fuel storage system in or on the piece of land, which means—

(a) doing any of the following:

(i) removing or replacing the whole system:

(ii) removing or replacing an underground part of the system:

(iii) taking away or putting back soil associated with the removal or replacement of the system or the part:

(b) doing any of the following for purposes associated with removing or replacing the whole system or part of the system:

(i) sampling the soil of the piece of land:

(ii) investigating the piece of land:

(iii) remediating the piece of land:

(iv) validating the piece of land:

(v) managing the piece of land.

(3) An activity is sampling the soil of the piece of land, which means sampling it to determine whether or not it is contaminated and, if it is, the amount and kind of contamination.

(4) An activity is disturbing the soil of the piece of land, which—

(a) means disturbing the soil of the piece of land for a particular purpose:

(b) does not include disturbing the soil of the piece of land, whatever the purpose, if the land is land to which regulation 33(9) or 36 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009 applies.

(5) An activity is subdividing land, which means subdividing land—

(a) that has boundaries that are identical with the boundaries of the piece of land; or

(b) that has all the piece of land within its boundaries; or

(c) that has part of the piece of land within its boundaries.

(6) An activity is changing the use of the piece of land, which means changing it to a use that, because the land is as described in subclause (7), is reasonably likely to harm human health.

Land covered

(7) The piece of land is a piece of land that is described by 1 of the following:

(a) an activity or industry described in the *HAIL* is being undertaken on it:

(b) an activity or industry described in the *HAIL* has been undertaken on it:

(c) it is more likely than not that an activity or industry described in the *HAIL* is being or has been undertaken on it.

(8) If a piece of land described in subclause (7) is production land, these regulations apply if the person wants to—

(a) remove a fuel storage system from the piece of land or replace a fuel storage system in or on the piece of land:

(b) sample or disturb—

(i) soil under existing residential buildings on the piece of land:

(ii) soil used for the farmhouse garden or other residential purposes in the immediate vicinity of existing residential buildings:

	<p>(iii) soil that would be under proposed residential buildings on the piece of land: (iv) soil that would be used for the farmhouse garden or other residential purposes in the immediate vicinity of proposed residential buildings: (c) subdivide land in a way that causes the piece of land to stop being production land: (d) change the use of the piece of land in a way that causes the piece of land to stop being production land.</p> <p>Land not covered</p> <p>(9) These regulations do not apply to a piece of land described in subclause (7) or (8) about which a detailed site investigation exists that demonstrates that any contaminants in or on the piece of land are at, or below, background concentrations.</p>
<p>NES CSHH Regulation 8</p>	<p>Permitted activities</p> <p>Removing or replacing fuel storage system</p> <p>(1) Removing or replacing a fuel storage system is a permitted activity while the following requirements are met:</p> <p>(a) the activity must be done in accordance with the current edition of <i>Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Petroleum Hydrocarbon Contaminated Sites in New Zealand</i>, Wellington, Ministry for the Environment: (b) the territorial authority of the district where the system is located must be notified of— (i) the place where the activity is to be done: (ii) the dates on which it is intended that the activity begin and end: (iii) the facility at which it is intended that soil taken away in the course of the activity be disposed of: (c) notification under paragraph (b) must be done no sooner than 1 month and no later than 1 week before the activity begins: (d) the volume of soil disturbed must be no more than 30 m³ for each tank in the system: (e) the volume of soil taken away in the course of the activity must be no more than 30 m³ for each tank in the system: (f) soil taken away in the course of the activity must be disposed of at a facility authorised to receive soil of that kind: (g) the duration of the activity must be no longer than 2 months: (h) the results of the investigation of the piece of land required by the guidelines described in paragraph (a) must be reported to the territorial authority within 3 months after the activity ends.</p> <p>Sampling soil</p> <p>(2) Sampling the soil of the piece of land is a permitted activity while the following requirements are met:</p> <p>(a) controls to minimise the exposure of humans to mobilised contaminants must— (i) be in place when the activity begins: (ii) be effective while the activity is done: (iii) be effective until the soil is reinstated to an erosion-resistant state: (b) the soil must be reinstated to an erosion-resistant state within 1 month after the end of the course of sampling for which the activity was done: (c) soil must not be taken away in the course of the activity except as samples taken for the purpose of laboratory</p>

	<p>analysis: (d) the integrity of a structure designed to contain contaminated soil or other contaminated materials must not be compromised.</p> <p>Disturbing soil (3) Disturbing the soil of the piece of land is a permitted activity while the following requirements are met: (a) controls to minimise the exposure of humans to mobilised contaminants must— (i) be in place when the activity begins: (ii) be effective while the activity is done: (iii) be effective until the soil is reinstated to an erosion-resistant state: (b) the soil must be reinstated to an erosion-resistant state within 1 month after the serving of the purpose for which the activity was done: (c) the volume of the disturbance of the soil of the piece of land must be no more than 25 m³ per 500 m²: (d) soil must not be taken away in the course of the activity, except that,— (i) for the purpose of laboratory analysis, any amount of soil may be taken away as samples: (ii) for all other purposes combined, a maximum of 5 m³ per 500 m² of soil may be taken away per year: (e) soil taken away in the course of the activity must be disposed of at a facility authorised to receive soil of that kind: (f) the duration of the activity must be no longer than 2 months: (g) the integrity of a structure designed to contain contaminated soil or other contaminated materials must not be compromised.</p> <p>Subdividing or changing use (4) Subdividing land or changing the use of the piece of land is a permitted activity while the following requirements are met: (a) a preliminary site investigation of the land or piece of land must exist: (b) the report on the preliminary site investigation must state that it is highly unlikely that there will be a risk to human health if the activity is done to the piece of land: (c) the report must be accompanied by a relevant site plan to which the report is referenced: (d) the consent authority must have the report and the plan.</p>
<p>NES CSHH Regulation 8</p>	<p>Controlled activities</p> <p>Removing or replacing fuel storage system, sampling soil, or disturbing soil (1) If a requirement described in any of regulation 8(1) to (3) is not met, the activity is a controlled activity while the following requirements are met: (a) a detailed site investigation of the piece of land must exist: (b) the report on the detailed site investigation must state that the soil contamination does not exceed the applicable standard in regulation 7: (c) the consent authority must have the report: (d) conditions arising from the application of subclause (2), if there are any, must be complied with.</p>

	<p>(2) The matters over which control is reserved are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the adequacy of the detailed site investigation, including— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) site sampling: (ii) laboratory analysis: (iii) risk assessment: (b) how the activity must be— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) managed, which may include the requirement of a site management plan: (ii) monitored: (iii) reported on: (c) the transport, disposal, and tracking of soil and other materials taken away in the course of the activity: (d) the timing and nature of the review of the conditions in the resource consent: (e) the duration of the resource consent. <p>Subdividing or changing use</p> <p>(3) If a requirement described in regulation 8(4) is not met, the activity is a controlled activity while the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a detailed site investigation of the piece of land must exist: (b) the report on the detailed site investigation must state that the soil contamination does not exceed the applicable standard in regulation 7: (c) the consent authority must have the report: (d) conditions arising from the application of subclause (4), if there are any, must be complied with. <p>(4) The matter over which control is reserved is the adequacy of the detailed site investigation, including—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) site sampling: (b) laboratory analysis: (c) risk assessment. <p>No public notification of application for resource consent</p> <p>(5) The consent authority must not give public notification of an application for a resource consent to do any of the activities.</p>
<p>NES CSHH Regulation 10</p>	<p>Restricted discretionary activities</p> <p>(1) This regulation applies to an activity described in any of regulation 5(2) to (6) on a piece of land described in regulation 5(7) or (8) that is not a permitted activity or a controlled activity.</p> <p>(2) The activity is a restricted discretionary activity while the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a detailed site investigation of the piece of land must exist: (b) the report on the detailed site investigation must state that the soil contamination exceeds the applicable standard in regulation 7: (c) the consent authority must have the report: (d) conditions arising from the application of subclause (3), if there are any, must be complied with.

	<p>(3) The matters over which discretion is restricted are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the adequacy of the detailed site investigation, including— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) site sampling: (ii) laboratory analysis: (iii) risk assessment: (b) the suitability of the piece of land for the proposed activity, given the amount and kind of soil contamination: (c) the approach to the remediation or ongoing management of the piece of land, including— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the remediation or management methods to address the risk posed by the contaminants to human health: (ii) the timing of the remediation: (iii) the standard of the remediation on completion: (iv) the mitigation methods to address the risk posed by the contaminants to human health: (v) the mitigation measures for the piece of land, including the frequency and location of monitoring of specified contaminants: (d) the adequacy of the site management plan or the site validation report or both, as applicable: (e) the transport, disposal, and tracking of soil and other materials taken away in the course of the activity: (f) the requirement for and conditions of a financial bond: (g) the timing and nature of the review of the conditions in the resource consent: (h) the duration of the resource consent.
<p>NES CSHH Regulation 11</p>	<p>Discretionary activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) This regulation applies to an activity described in any of regulation 5(2) to (6) on a piece of land described in regulation 5(7) or (8) that is not a permitted activity, controlled activity, or restricted discretionary activity. (2) The activity is a discretionary activity.

4 Regional Policy Statements

4.1 Wellington Regional Policy Statement

The operative Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region came into effect in 1995. The Regional Policy Statement identifies the regionally significant issues around the management of the Region’s natural and physical resources and sets out what the Greater Regional Council is seeking to achieve (objectives) and the way in which they will seek to achieve those objectives (policies and methods). Both regional and district plans are required to give effect to the Regional Policy Statement, so it has a direct bearing on what councils need to do to when seeking to achieve sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

Reference	Provision
Iwi Environmental Management System Objective 2	The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account in resource management.
Iwi Environmental Management System Objective 3	There are increased opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga in the Region.
Iwi Environmental Management System Policy 2	To support the active participation of tangata whenua in the development and implementation of resource management policy and plans, and in the resource consent granting process.
Iwi Environmental Management System Policy 4	To recognise and provide for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.
Freshwater Objective 1	The quantity of fresh water meets the range of uses and values for which it is required, safeguards its life supporting capacity, and has the potential to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.
Freshwater Objective 2	The quality of fresh water meets the range of uses and values for which it is required, safeguards its life supporting capacity, and has the potential to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.
Freshwater Objective 3	Freshwater resources of significance or of high value for cultural, spiritual, scenic, ecosystem, natural, recreational, or other amenity reasons are protected or enhanced.
Freshwater Policy 1	To manage the quantity of fresh water so that it is available for a range of uses and values, and: (1) Its life supporting capacity is safeguarded; and (2) Its potential to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations is sustained; and, (3) For surface water, any adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.
Freshwater Policy 2	To promote the conservation and efficient use of fresh water.
Freshwater Policy 3	To control the use and allocation of groundwater so that it is not depleted in the long-term and sea water intrusion is minimised.
Freshwater Policy 4	To maintain and protect the quality of fresh water so that it is available for a range of uses and values, and: (1) Its life supporting capacity is safeguarded; and (2) Its potential to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations is sustained; and (3) For surface water, any adverse effects on aquatic and riparian ecosystems are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.
Freshwater Policy 5	To improve water quality and restore contaminated water to a standard which is appropriate for its desired uses and natural values.
Freshwater Policy 6	To ensure that the effects of contaminants contained in point source discharges on the quality of fresh water and aquatic ecosystems are avoided, remedied, or mitigated and allowing for reasonable mixing:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Do not render any fresh water unsuitable for any purpose specified in any regional plan for that water; (2) Do not prevent the receiving fresh water from meeting any standards established in any regional plan for that water; (3) Do not render any water in the coastal marine area unsuitable for any purpose specified in a regional coastal plan for the Wellington Region.
Freshwater Policy 7	To avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on water quality and aquatic ecosystems of contaminants contained in non-point source discharges.
Freshwater Policy 8	<p>To promote the retirement and planting of riparian margins for the purposes of maintaining or improving the structural integrity of the beds and banks of water bodies, flood management, maintaining or enhancing water quality, and encouraging the healthy functioning of aquatic and riparian ecosystems.</p> <p>In determining catchments, sub catchments, or reaches of water bodies to which this policy might apply, to have regard to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Any existing inferior water quality (including high water temperatures, and nitrate and dissolved phosphate levels); (2) Any existing inferior habitat quality (including in stream habitat); (3) The potential of land uses to affect water quality and their proximity to a watercourse; (4) The actual or likely contamination from non-point source contamination; (5) The extent of any bank degradation, erosion, or loss of vegetation; (6) The actual or potential uses made or to be made of the water body; (7) The actual or potential amenity values of the water body (including scenic and recreational values); (8) Any relevant Maori spiritual or cultural values; and (9) Any significant flora or fauna in the water body.
Freshwater Policy 9	To avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of modifications to the beds of water bodies on water quality, groundwater, aquatic ecosystems, and the amenity and cultural values of water.
Freshwater Policy 10	<p>To manage the quality of water in, and the flows, levels and beds of, water bodies so that the following values are protected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Regionally significant natural features, indigenous vegetation or regionally significant habitats of indigenous aquatic fauna, including those identified in table 4. (2) Scenes or landscapes of regional significance within which water forms an essential component, as identified in table 5. (3) Landforms and geological features of regional significance, including those identified in table 6. (4) Heritage, recreational, scientific, or other amenity or intrinsic values of regional significance, including those identified in table 7.
Freshwater Policy 11	To ensure that, in respect of all water bodies not covered by Fresh Water Policy 10, any adverse effects on amenity values or the intrinsic values of ecosystems which may result from any use and development, and on any natural or near natural areas, are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.
Freshwater Policy 12	To avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects of any new or existing use and development where these effects impact on the natural character of wetlands, lakes, rivers, and other water bodies, and their margins.
Freshwater Policy 13	To recognise the cultural relationship of the tangata whenua with rivers, lakes, wetlands, and other water bodies, and to promote the management of fresh water in ways that take into account iwi values and beliefs. In addition, to promote the

	protection and management of sites of significance to iwi within the beds of water bodies.
Freshwater Policy 14	To protect the healthy functioning of wetlands and their biological communities from the inappropriate effects of land and water use and to promote the restoration of degraded wetlands and the creation of artificial wetlands. In assessing the appropriateness of the effects of land and water use, to have regard to the following characteristics of any wetland: (1) The degree of modification from a natural state; (2) The degree of significance of areas of indigenous vegetation and/or habitats of indigenous fauna; (3) The degree of representative importance; (4) The biological uniqueness and/or diversity of species, communities, or habitats; (5) The amenity values of the wetland (including cultural, recreational, and aesthetic values); and (6) The degree to which the wetland provides for the continued functioning of ecological and physical processes.
Freshwater Policy 15	To protect water resources used for public water supply from abstractions of water and discharges of contaminants which may affect the suitability of those waters for water supply purposes.
Soil and Minerals Objective 1	The soils of the Wellington Region maintain those desirable physical, chemical, and biological characteristics which enable them to retain their life supporting capacity and to sustain plant growth.
Soil and Minerals Objective 2	Land degradation is limited to that for which there is no feasible remedy.
Soil and Minerals Objective 3	Land uses within river catchments are consistent with downstream river management and water use requirements, and do not undermine catchment resilience to storm damage and other natural calamities.
Soil and Minerals Objective 4	The susceptibility of soils to natural hazards (flooding, land movement, subsidence, erosion, fire and wind) is such that the risk of damage is acceptable to the communities affected and the adverse effects of these events are reduced as far as is practicable.
Soil and Minerals Objective 5	The off-site impacts of soil degradation on land, water, air, ecosystems and communities are avoided or mitigated.
Soil and Minerals Policy 1	To avoid, remedy or mitigate erosion and other forms of soil degradation on susceptible sites and avoid off-site effects of erosion and other soil degradation, including the contamination of water, contamination of the beds of water bodies and the coastal marine area and contamination of air.
Soil and Minerals Policy 3	To ensure that, where feasible, sites are rehabilitated in circumstances where, as a result of either natural processes or human activities, or some combination of both, soils are, or are likely to be, eroded, removed, disturbed or otherwise rendered unable to sustain their life supporting capacity or to meet the needs of the local or regional community.
Soil and Minerals Policy 4	To manage rivers within approved design standards derived from floodplain management studies.
Soil and Minerals Policy 6	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of harmful waste and contaminants on soil, and to dispose of these in ways which respect the assimilative capacity of the soil and which comply with relevant standards set for water quality and air quality.
Soil and Minerals Policy 8	To manage soils in such a way that the risks of flooding, erosion, land movement and subsidence are reduced to a level

	which is acceptable to the affected community.
Air Objective 1	High quality air in the Region is maintained and protected, and there is no significant deterioration in air quality in any part of the Region.
Air Objective 3	The adverse effects of the discharge of contaminants into air on human health, local or global environmental systems and public amenity are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Air Objective 4	The output of gases which potentially promote climate change is at a level which is consistent with central government climate change policy.
Air Policy 7	To promote the use of energy sources and transport fuels that are low or non-polluting of the atmosphere.
Air Policy 8	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of local and global air pollution on human health.
Air Policy 9	To promote measures that achieve a net reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances
Air Policy 10	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of air pollution on surface and groundwater, soil, plants and animals.
Air Policy 11	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of air pollution on public amenity values.
Air Policy 12	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of odours on public amenity.
Ecosystem Objective 1	The overall quality of ecosystems in the Region is increased.
Ecosystem Objective 2	Healthy, functioning ecosystems are distributed throughout the Region, including the rural and urban environments.
Ecosystem Objective 3	The area and quality of indigenous ecosystems in the Region is increased.
Ecosystem Objective 4	The Region has a diversity of healthy ecosystems which represent the full range of regional flora, fauna and habitats.
Ecosystem Objective 5	Special ecosystems in the Region are actively protected and appropriately managed.
Ecosystem Policy 3	To integrate ecological principles, derived from Maori and western environmental thought and practice, throughout resource management policy, planning and practice.
Ecosystem Policy 4	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of activities on ecosystems, and in particular, to avoid, remedy or mitigate any of the following effects: (1) Reduction in the indigenous biodiversity of an ecosystem; (2) Prevention of the natural processes of an ecosystem, including nutrient cycles and energy flows, from operating effectively; (3) Simplification of the structure of indigenous ecosystems; and (4) Reduction in the quality or quantity of the non-living parts of an ecosystem (e.g., decaying plant and animal remains, water, air, soil) to a level which adversely affects the life supporting capacity of the ecosystem.
Ecosystem Policy 5	To prioritise ecosystems for restoration and protection in the Region, on the basis of the following criteria: (1) Ecosystems with a high priority for protection: a) Are currently or are likely to be under a high degree of threat; and b) Are representative of the Region's natural (indigenous) diversity; or

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Are regionally or nationally rare or vulnerable; or d) Have special features such as regionally or nationally rare, vulnerable or unique species, populations of species known or likely to be of value as a genetic resource, an unusually high diversity of indigenous species, unique or unusual geological features, or special cultural or spiritual values. <p>(2) Ecosystems with a high priority for restoration are degraded and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Are currently under a high degree of threat; and b) Have one or more of the criteria listed under (1)(b)-(1)(d) above; or c) Have the potential to be significant areas of indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna; or d) Have significant public support for their restoration.
Ecosystem Policy 6	<p>To restore or enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Indigenous ecosystems which have been degraded; and (2) Urban and rural ecosystems which have been identified as being of high priority for restoration.
Ecosystem Policy 7	<p>To actively protect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Indigenous ecosystems; and (2) Urban and rural ecosystems which have been identified as being of high priority for protection.
Ecosystem Policy 8	To improve the management of protected ecosystems, where existing management regimes are not adequately safeguarding the valued aspects of the protected ecosystems.
Ecosystem Policy 9	To prevent the isolation of ecosystems by providing linking corridors and buffer zones and avoiding the fragmentation of ecosystems.
Ecosystem Policy 10	To encourage the planting of native vegetation, and particularly, regionally appropriate species.
Landscape Objective 1	Nationally and regionally outstanding geological features, landforms, soil sites and other natural features of the Region are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
Landscape Objective 2	Adverse effects of human activities on the Region's natural and physical resources are avoided, remedied or mitigated so that the quality of any regionally outstanding landscapes which those resources contribute to is maintained.
Landscape Objective 3	<p>The cultural heritage of the Region which is of regional significance is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Recognised as being of importance to the Region; (2) Managed in an integrated manner with other resources; and (3) Conserved and sustained for present and future generations.
Landscape Objective 4	The attributes of natural and physical resources which provide for regional recreational opportunity, and for the appreciation and enjoyment of those resources by the regional community, are maintained or enhanced.
Landscape Policy 1	To manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in ways which recognise and respect their contribution as elements of regionally outstanding landscapes.
Landscape Policy 2	To avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of subdivision, use, and development on regionally outstanding landscapes, and nationally and regionally outstanding landforms, geological features, soil sites, and other natural features.
Landscape Policy 3	To manage the use, development and protection of outstanding landscapes of significance to the tangata whenua.

Landscape Policy 4	To promote the maintenance and enhancement of the amenity and intrinsic values of regionally outstanding landscapes, and of nationally and regionally outstanding landforms, geological features, soil sites, and other natural features.
Landscape Policy 6	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development on regionally significant cultural heritage resources.
Landscape Policy 7	To manage and protect existing recreational opportunities of regional significance.
Natural Hazards Objective 1	Any adverse effects of natural hazards on the environment of the Wellington Region are reduced to an acceptable level.
Natural Hazards Policy 1	To ensure that there is sufficient information available on natural hazards to guide decision making.
Natural Hazards Policy 2	<p>To consider all of the following matters when planning for, and making decisions on, new subdivision, use, and development in areas which are known to be susceptible to natural hazards:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The probability of occurrence and magnitude of the natural hazards, and the location of the effects, including any possible changes which might arise from climate change; (2) The potential consequences of a natural hazard event occurring, both on-site and off-site. Potential loss of life, injury, social and economic disruption, civil defence implications, costs to the community, and any other adverse effects on the environment should be considered; (3) The measures proposed to mitigate the effects of natural hazard events, the degree of mitigation they will provide, and any effects on the environment from adopting such measures; (4) Alternative measures that might be incorporated into the subdivision, use and development to mitigate the effects of natural hazard events, the degree of mitigation they will provide, and any effects on the environment from adopting such measures. Both structural and non-structural measures should be considered; (5) The benefits and costs of alternative mitigation measures; (6) The availability of alternative sites for the activity or use; and (7) Any statutory obligations to protect people and communities from natural hazards.
Natural Hazard Policy 4	To ensure that human activities which modify the environment only change the probability and magnitude of natural hazard events where these changes have been explicitly recognised and accepted.
Energy Objective 1	Energy demand is moderated and energy that is needed is produced, distributed and used efficiently so as to reduce impacts on the environment and to make effective use of limited energy resources.
Energy Objective 2	An increasing proportion of energy is provided by sources that are renewable
Energy Objective 3	Adverse local and global environmental effects of energy production, transportation, transmission, conversion and end use are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Energy Policy 2	<p>To promote a moderation in energy demand and efficient energy use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In production processes and activities (including production and transmission of energy); • In the operation of equipment and appliances; and • Through the development of energy efficient products and services
Energy Policy 3	<p>To promote the consideration and the application of energy efficiency and a moderation in energy demand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In building design and site layout;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the use of construction materials; • In the design and operation of transport vehicles and transportation systems; and • In plans, policies and proposals that influence urban form and the distribution of land uses and activities.
Energy Policy 4	To promote efficient and effective use and management of all energy resources in the short-term, and the adoption and use of appropriate renewable energy resources for industry, commerce and domestic energy services in the longer-term.
Energy Policy 5	To promote a movement away from the use of non-renewable fossil fuels as the primary source of motive power for transport in the Region.
Energy Policy 7	To avoid, remedy or mitigate effects on the atmosphere, including emissions of greenhouse gases, that result from energy production, transportation, transmission, conversion and end use, consistent with national standards and international protocols.
Energy Policy 8	To avoid, remedy or mitigate pollution of soil, water and ecosystems that arise from energy production, transportation, conversion and end use consistent with any standards or rules that may be set for managing such effects.
Energy Policy 9	To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on human health that arise from the production, transmission, transportation, conversion and end use of energy
Waste Objective 1	The quantity of waste generated is reduced.
Waste Objective 2	The quantity of residual wastes for disposal is minimised through reuse, recycling and resource recovery.
Waste Policy 6	To provide opportunities for the reuse of waste materials, recycling, and the recovery of resources from waste (including composting and the recovery of landfill gas).
Waste Policy 7	To ensure that all residual wastes are safely disposed of in an appropriate facility
Built Environment and Transport Objective 1	Urban areas, the built environment and transportation systems are developed so that they, and their associated activities, use resources efficiently and demand for the use of finite resources is moderated.
Built Environment and Transport Objective 2	The adverse environmental effects that result from the use of urban areas, transportation systems and infrastructure are avoided, remedied or mitigated and, in particular, any effects that result from the concentration and scale of activities in urban areas are recognised and provided for.
Built Environment and Transport Objective 3	The environmental quality of urban areas is maintained and enhanced.
Built Environment and Transport Policy 2	To use natural and physical resources efficiently in the development of urban areas and in use of the built environment by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Encouraging forms of urban development that reflect efficient use of resources; and (2) Avoiding, where practicable, the use of new resources, particularly non-renewable resources.
Built Environment and Transport Policy 3	To promote the development of transportation systems in the Region that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Meet community needs for accessibility; (2) Use modes of transport that are powered by renewable energy fuels; (3) Help moderate demand for energy and use energy efficiently; (4) Discourage dispersed development; and

	(5) Avoid or reduce adverse effects on human health, public amenity and water, soil, air and ecosystems.
Built Environment and Transport Policy 4	To provide for the accessibility needs of the Region by protecting existing transport corridors.
Built Environment and Transport Policy 5	To recognise that the services provided by network utility operations and infrastructure make an important contribution to the social and economic well-being of the Region.
Built Environment and Transport Policy 6	To promote the provision and efficient use of infrastructure in the Region, and the reduction of adverse environmental effects from its use.
Built Environment and Transport Policy 7	To take account of regionally significant effects on the environment of any new use or development, the size, function or location of which is likely to give rise to those effects.
Built Environment and Transport Policy 8	To promote a high level of environmental quality in urban areas by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Encouraging good urban design; (2) Enhancing and protecting amenity values; and (3) Maintaining and enhancing natural areas and protecting those places, features or buildings with significant heritage, ecological, cultural or landscape values.

4.2 Proposed Wellington Regional Policy Statement

The Proposed Regional Policy Statement (PRPS) for the Wellington Region was publicly notified in March 2009. The hearing of submissions took place in November 2009, with the decisions on the submissions released in May 2010. The PRPS is currently subject to appeals to the Environment Court.

Reference	Provision
Air Quality Objective 1	Discharges of odour, smoke and dust to air do not adversely affect amenity values and people's wellbeing.
Air Quality Objective 2	Human health is protected from unacceptable levels of fine particulate matter.
Public Access Objective 8	Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers is enhanced(objective 8 is shared for the coastal environment and freshwater)
Energy, Infrastructure and Waste Objective 9	The region's energy needs are met in ways that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improve energy efficiency and conservation; b) Diversify the type and scale of renewable energy development; c) Maximise the use of renewable energy resources; d) Reduce dependency on fossil fuels; and e) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation.

Energy, Infrastructure and Waste Objective 10	The social, economic, cultural and environmental, benefits of regionally significant infrastructure are recognised and protected.
Energy, Infrastructure and Waste Policy 6	Recognising the benefits from regionally significant infrastructure and renewable energy – regional and district plans
Energy, Infrastructure and Waste Policy 8	Reducing the use and consumption of non renewable transport fuels and carbon dioxide emissions from transportation – Regional Land Transport Strategy
Energy, Infrastructure and Waste Policy 9	Promoting travel demand management – district plans and the Regional Land Transport Strategy
Fresh water Objective 12	The quantity and quality of fresh water: a) Meet the range of uses and values for which water is required; b) Safeguard the life supporting capacity of water bodies; and c) Meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.
Fresh water Objective 13	The region's rivers, lakes and wetlands support healthy functioning ecosystems.
Fresh water Objective 14	Water is used efficiently and is not wasted.
Freshwater Policy 13	Minimising contamination in stormwater from new development – regional plans.
Freshwater Policy 14	Minimising the effects of earthworks and vegetation disturbance – district and regional plan
Freshwater Policy 39	Maintaining and enhancing aquatic ecosystem health – consideration
Freshwater Policy 40	Minimising the effects of earthworks and vegetation disturbance – consideration
Freshwater Policy 41	Minimising contamination in stormwater from development – consideration
Historic heritage Objective 15	Historic heritage is identified and protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.
Indigenous ecosystems Objective 16	Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values are maintained and restored to a healthy functioning state.
Indigenous ecosystems Policy 23	Protecting indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – district and regional plans.
Landscape Objective 17	The region's outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified and their values protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
Landscape Policy 49	Managing effects on outstanding natural features and landscapes, and significant amenity landscapes – consideration
Natural hazards Objective	The risks and consequences to people, communities, their businesses, property and infrastructure from natural hazards and climate change effects are reduced.

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Natural hazards Objective 19	Hazard mitigation measures, structural works and other activities do not increase the risk and consequences of natural hazard events.
Natural hazards Objective 20	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.
Regional form, design and function Objective 21	<p>A compact, well designed and sustainable regional form that has an integrated, safe and responsive transport network and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A viable and vibrant regional central business district in Wellington city; b) An increased range and diversity of activities in and around the regionally significant centres to maintain vibrancy and vitality; c) Sufficient industrial-based employment locations or capacity to meet the region's needs; d) Development and/or management of the Regional Focus areas identified in the Wellington Regional Strategy; e) Urban development in existing urban areas, or when beyond urban areas, development that reinforces the region's existing urban form; f) Strategically planned rural development; g) A range of housing (including affordable housing); h) Integrated public open spaces; i) Integrated land use and transportation; j) Improved east-west transport linkages; k) Efficient use of existing infrastructure (including transport network infrastructure); and l) Essential social services to meet the region's needs.
Regional form, design and function Objective 53	Achieving the region's urban design principles – consideration
Regional form, design and function Objective 56	Integrating land use and transportation - consideration
Tangata Whenua Objective 22	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.
Tangata Whenua Objective 23	The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account in a systematic way when resource management decisions are made.
Tangata Whenua Objective 24	The concept of kaitiakitanga is integrated into the sustainable management of the Wellington region's natural and physical resources.
Tangata Whenua Objective 25	Mauri is sustained, particularly in relation to coastal and fresh waters.

Tangata Whenua Objective 26	Mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes, are maintained and enhanced, and these resources are healthy and accessible to tangata whenua.
Tangata Whenua Objective 27	Adverse effects on the cultural relationship of Maori with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga are avoided.
Soils and minerals Objective 28	Land management practices do not accelerate soil erosion.
Soils and minerals Objective 29	Soils maintain those desirable physical, chemical and biological characteristics that enable them to retain their ecosystem function and range of uses.
Soils and minerals Objective 30	The demand for mineral resources is met from local sources as much as possible.
Policy 38 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of energy generated from renewable energy resources and/or regionally significant infrastructure; and b) Protecting regionally significant infrastructure from incompatible subdivision, use and development occurring under, over or adjacent to the infrastructure; and c) The need for renewable electricity generation facilities to locate where the renewable energy resources exist; and d) Significant wind and marine renewable energy resources within the region.
Policy 39 Maintaining and enhancing aquatic ecosystem health in water bodies– consideration	When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change , variation or review of a regional or district plan, particular regard shall be given to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Requiring, as a minimum , that water quality, flows and water levels of surface water bodies are managed for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing aquatic ecosystem health; b) Requiring, as a minimum, water quality in the coastal marine area to be managed for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing aquatic ecosystems health; and c) Managing water bodies and the water quality of coastal water for other purposes identified in regional plans,
Policy 40 Minimising the effects of earthworks and vegetation disturbance – consideration	When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan, particular regard shall be given to minimising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Erosion; and b) Silt and sediment runoff into water, or onto or into land that may enter water, so that healthy aquatic ecosystems are sustained.
Policy 41 Minimising contamination in stormwater from development – consideration	When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change , variation or review of a regional or district plan, the adverse effects of stormwater run-off from subdivision and development shall be reduced by having particular regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Limiting the area of new impervious surfaces in the stormwater catchment b) Using water permeable surfaces to reduce the volume of stormwater leaving a site;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Restricting zinc or copper roofing materials, or requiring their effects to be mitigated; d) Collecting water from roofs for domestic or garden use while protecting public health e) Using soakpits for the disposal of stormwater; f) Using roadside swales, filter strips and rain gardens; g) Using constructed wetland treatment areas; h) Using in situ treatment devices; i) Using stormwater attenuation techniques that reduce the velocity and quantity of stormwater discharges; and j) Using educational signs, as conditions on resource consents, that promote the values of water bodies and methods to protect them from the effects of stormwater discharges.
Policy 42 Protecting aquatic ecological function of water bodies – consideration	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintaining or enhancing the functioning of ecosystems in the water body; b) Maintaining or enhancing the ecological functions of riparian margins; c) Minimising the effect of the proposal on groundwater recharge areas that are connected to surface water bodies; d) Maintaining or enhancing the amenity and recreational values of rivers and lakes, including significant amenity and recreational values of rivers and lakes listed in Table 15 of Appendix 1; e) Protecting the significant indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values of rivers and lakes, including rivers and lakes listed in Table 16 of Appendix 1. f) Retaining natural flow regimes; g) Maintaining fish passage h) Protecting and reinstating riparian habitat, in particularly riparian habitat that is important for fish spawning; i) Discouraging stock access to rivers lakes and wetlands; and j) Preventing the removal or destruction of indigenous wetland plants in wetlands.
Policy 43 Managing water takes to ensure efficient use – consideration	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent to take water, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Whether the applicant has demonstrated that the volume of water sought is reasonable and justifiable for the intended use, including consideration of soil and crop type when water is taken for irrigation purposes; b) Requiring the consent holder to measure and report the actual amount of water taken; and c) Requiring the consent holder to adopt water conservation and demand management measures and demonstrate how water will be used efficiently.
Policy 45 Managing effects on historic heritage values – consideration	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan, a determination shall be made as to whether an activity may affect a place, site or area with historic heritage value, and in determining whether an activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The degree to which historic heritage values will be lost, damaged or destroyed; b) The irreversibility of adverse effects on heritage values; c) The opportunities to remedy or mitigate any previous damage to heritage values; d) The degree to which previous changes that have heritage value in their own right are respected and retained; e) The probability of damage to immediate or adjacent heritage values; f) The magnitude or scale of any effect on heritage values;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) The degree to which unique or special materials and/or craftsmanship are retained; h) Whether the activity will lead to cumulative adverse effects on historic heritage; and i) Whether the relationships between distinct elements of a historic place, site or area will be maintained.
Policy 46 Managing effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – consideration	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan, a determination shall be made as to whether an activity may affect indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values, and in determining whether the proposed activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintaining connections within, or corridors between, habitats of indigenous flora and fauna, and/or enhancing the connectivity between fragmented indigenous habitats b) Providing adequate buffering around areas of significant indigenous ecosystems and habitats from other land uses; c) Managing wetlands for the purpose of aquatic ecosystem health d) Avoiding the cumulative adverse effects of the incremental loss of indigenous ecosystems and habitats; e) Providing seasonal or core habitat for indigenous species; f) Protecting the life supporting capacity of indigenous ecosystems and habitats g) Remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the indigenous biodiversity values where avoiding adverse effects is not practically achievable; and h) The need for a precautionary approach when assessing the potential for adverse effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats.
Policy 47 Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi – consideration	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi; and b) Waitangi Tribunal reports and settlement decisions relating to the Wellington region.
Policy 48 Avoiding adverse effects on matters of significance to tangata whenua – consideration	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or replacement to a district or regional plan, particular regard shall be given to avoiding adverse effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Policy 49 Managing effects on outstanding natural features and landscapes, and significant amenity landscapes – consideration	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan, a determination shall be made as to firstly, whether an activity may affect an outstanding natural feature and/or landscape or significant amenity landscape, and secondly whether or not an activity is inappropriate having particular regard to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The degree to which the natural feature or landscape values will be modified, damaged or destroyed including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The duration and frequency of any effect, and/or ii) The magnitude or scale of any effect; b) The irreversibility of adverse effects on landscape values c) The resilience of the natural feature place or area to change

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) The opportunities to remedy or mitigate previous damage to natural feature or landscape values; and e) Whether the activity will lead to cumulative adverse effects on the natural feature or landscape values.
Policy 50 Minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards – consideration	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The frequency and magnitude of the range of natural hazards that may adversely affect the proposal or development, including residual risk; b) The potential for climate change and sea level rise to increase the frequency or magnitude of a hazard event; c) Whether the location of the development will foreseeably require hazard mitigation works in the future; d) The potential for injury or loss of life, social disruption and emergency management and civil defence implications – such as access routes to and from the site; e) 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; f) Avoiding inappropriate development in areas at high risk from natural hazards; g) The potential need for hazard adaptation and mitigation measures in moderate risk areas; and h) The need to locate habitable floor areas and access routes above the 1:100 year flood level, in identified flood hazard areas.
Policy 51 Minimising adverse effects of hazard mitigation measures – consideration	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan, for hazard mitigation measures, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The need for structural protection works or hard engineering methods; b) Whether non-structural or soft engineering methods are a more appropriate option c) Avoiding structural protection works or hard engineering methods unless it is necessary to protect existing development or property from unacceptable risk and the works form part of a long-term hazard management strategy that represents the best practicable option for the future; d) The cumulative effects of isolated structural protection works; and e) Residual risk remaining after mitigation works are in place, so that they reduce and do not increase the risks of natural hazards.
Policy 53 Achieving the region’s urban design principles – consideration	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan, for development, particular regard shall be given to achieving the region’s urban design principles in Appendix 2.</p>
Policy 56: Integrating land use and transportation	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or replacement to 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; b) Connectivity with, or provision of access to, public services or activities, open spaces or recreational areas;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Whether there is good access to the strategic public transport network; d) Provision of safe and attractive environments for walking and cycling; and e) Minimising the demands for new, or upgrades to existing, transport network infrastructure.
<p>Policy 57: Co-ordinating land use with development and operation of infrastructure – consideration</p>	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a plan change, variation or replacement to 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Make efficient use of existing infrastructure capacity; and/or b) Coordinate with the development and operation of new infrastructure

5 Regional Plans

5.1 Regional Freshwater Plan for the Wellington Region

The Regional Freshwater Plan for the Wellington Region came into force in December 1999. There have been 5 plan changes that have been made operative since 1999:

- Plan Change 1, which changed rules relating to access to groundwater on the Kāpiti Coast, identified minimum flows and allocation limits for three rivers in the region and made small changes to improve the plan. This plan change came into effect in May 2009.
- Plan Change 2, set minimum flows and water allocation limits for the Mangatarere Stream and its tributaries. This plan change came into effect in 2007.
- Plan Change 3 sets allocation limits for at risk rivers and groundwater areas in the Wairarapa. The plan change came into effect in 2009.
- Plan Change 4 to the Regional Freshwater Plan inserted policies to give effect to policies A4 and B7 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. Plan Change 4 was made operative in December 2011.
- Plan Change 5 to the Regional Freshwater Plan implements the decision of the Board of Inquiry for the Transmission Gully Plan Change. It became operative on 25 January 2012. These provisions relate to the catchments and water bodies of the Transmission Gully project.

The Freshwater Plan applies to all the majority of freshwater in the Wellington Region, including all water in rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, aquifers and artificial water courses, but excluding freshwater in the coastal marine area. It also applies to all land in river and lake beds outside of the coastal marine area. The Freshwater Plan applies to all types of activities that use freshwater or that are in the beds of rivers and lakes. Activities on the surface of rivers and lakes are managed under the provisions of District Plans. Activities covered by the Plan, which are relevant to the MacKays to Peka Peka Project include:

- Discharges to freshwater
- The taking, using, damming or diverting of freshwater
- Building and modifying structures in river and lake beds
- Disturbing river and lake beds
- Depositing substances on river and lake beds
- Reclaiming or draining river and lake beds
- Development on the flood plain
- Flood mitigation.

Reference	Provision
General Objective 4.1.1	The relationship of tangata whenua and their culture and traditions with freshwater, and with ancestral sites, waahi tapu and other taonga within the beds of rivers and lakes, is recognised and provided for.
General Objective 4.1.2	The mauri of water bodies and river and lake beds is protected.
General 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.
General Objective 4.1.4	The natural character of wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, is preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
General Objective 4.1.5	The life-supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded from the adverse effects of any subdivision, use and development.
General Objective 4.1.6	Significant indigenous aquatic vegetation and significant habitats of fresh water fauna in water bodies are protected.
General Objective 4.1.7	The amenity and recreational values of wetlands, lakes, and rivers are maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced.
General Objective 4.1.9	The risk of flooding to human life, health, and safety is at an acceptable level.
General Objective 4.1.10	The adverse effects of flooding on natural values and physical resources, including people's property, are at an acceptable level.
General Objective 4.1.11	People and communities are able to use and develop freshwater resources to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well being and for their health and safety.
General Objective 4.1.12	The adverse effects of the use and development of freshwater resources are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.
General Objective 4.1.13	Activities that enhance freshwater resources are promoted.

General Policy 4.2.1	To manage sites of special value to the tangata whenua in water bodies and river and lake beds so that the cultural values of those sites are not adversely affected.
General Policy 4.2.2	To encourage applicants to consult directly with affected tangata whenua when making an application for a resource consent which is for an activity within, upstream, or immediately downstream of any identified site of special value to the tangata whenua. As part of this consultation the applicant should determine: (1) Whether granting the resource consent could have any adverse effects on the special values of the site. (2) How any potential adverse effects that might result from the activity could be avoided or remedied.
General Policy 4.2.3	To not allow the use or development of water bodies and river and lake beds that would restrict the access of tangata whenua to any identified site of special value in a publicly owned river or lake bed, unless that access can specifically be provided for, or the loss can be adequately remedied or mitigated.
General Policy 4.2.4	To avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds on the habitats of species traditionally harvested by the tangata whenua.
General Policy 4.2.7	To encourage and support, where appropriate, tangata whenua participation in monitoring the effects of activities that may potentially adversely affect sites or values of importance to the tangata whenua.
General Policy 4.2.8	To have regard to matters raised in an iwi or hapu management plan authorised by the tangata whenua of the Region when assessing resource consent applications.
General Policy 4.2.9	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: <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.
General Policy 4.2.10	To avoid adverse effects on wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, identified in Appendix 2 (Parts A and B), when considering the protection of their natural character from the adverse effects of subdivision, use, and development.
General Policy 4.2.11	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds on aquatic habitats and freshwater ecosystems by having regard to: <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.
General Policy 4.2.12	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.
General Policy 4.2.13	To protect the nationally threatened indigenous aquatic plants identified in Part B of Appendix 3 and to protect nationally

	<p>threatened freshwater fauna, in the water bodies identified in Part A of Appendix 3 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing water quality so that Polices 5.2.1 to 5.2.7, whichever is (are) relevant, is (are) 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 • Maintaining migratory and dispersal pathways for fish; and • Avoiding adverse affects on habitats that are important to the life cycle and survival (including spawning areas) of fish and birds; and • Promoting landowner and user knowledge of nationally threatened species, the sites where they are present, and how they can be protected.
General Policy 4.2.14	<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 • 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.
General Policy 4.2.15	<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 affects on amenity values and recreational use are minimised.
General Policy 4.2.16	<p>To ensure there is no reduction in the quality of lawful public access along the beds of lakes and rivers unless exceptional circumstances arise that make restrictions necessary, including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect any characteristic of any site or feature which gives a water body its special value or any conservation value; or • Provide for public health and safety; or • Provide for security on private property; or • Protect the rights of property owners, including the protection of crops and stock.
General Policy 4.2.18	To promote the avoidance or mitigation of the potential adverse effects associated with flooding.
General Policy 4.2.22	To adopt a precautionary approach when planning for and making decisions about the potential adverse effects of flooding on people and communities where information is incomplete or limited.
General Policy 4.2.23	To have regard to the benefits arising from any proposal for the use and development of a water body when assessing the proposal.

General Policy 4.2.24	To have regard to the effects on other established activities when considering any proposal for the use and development of water bodies.
General Policy 4.2.26	To adopt a precautionary approach to the management of freshwater in the Wellington Region where information is incomplete or limited.
General Policy 4.2.27	To encourage the restoration or rehabilitation of freshwater resources in the Region, including the establishment of wetlands, where appropriate.
General Policy 4.2.28	To have regard to any relevant objectives and policies in section 4 of the Plan, when considering an application for a discharge permit to discharge to fresh water, a water permit, a land use consent to construct a bore/well, or a land use consent within a river or lake bed.
General Policy 4.2.33	<p>To provide for those activities which have no more than minor adverse effects on the environment. As a guide, the adverse effects of activities are likely to be no more than minor if the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The activity does not require exclusive use of the river or lake bed, and does not preclude lawful public access to, and use of, the river or lake bed (subject to the circumstances listed in Policy 4.2.16 that make restrictions necessary); and (2) Any adverse effects on plants, animals or their habitats are confined to a small area or are temporary, and the area will naturally re-establish habitat values comparable with those prevailing before commencement of the activity; and (3) There are no significant or prolonged decreases in water quality; and (4) There are no off-site adverse effects; and (5) River bank or lake shoreline stability is not adversely affected; and (6) There are no adverse effects on mahinga kai, waahi tapu, or any other sites of special value to tangata whenua; and (7) There are no adverse effects on the natural character of wetlands, and lakes and river and their margins.
General Policy 4.2.34	<p>To avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects which are associated with, or are a consequence of, an activity by placing conditions on resource consents, particularly where adverse effects are likely to occur on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of spiritual, historical or cultural significance to tangata whenua; or • Natural values; or • Amenity and recreational values; or • Lawful public access.
General Policy 4.2.35	<p>To have regard to the following matters when determining the nature and extent of any conditions to be placed on a resource consent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the adverse effects arising as a consequence of, or in association with, the proposed activity; and • The extent to which the proposed activity contributes to the adverse effects; and • The extent to which the adverse effects of the proposed activity can be, and have been, dealt with by other means; and • Any proposals by the applicant to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, and any agreements reached at pre-hearing meetings; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monitoring proposed to be carried out by the applicant; and • The extent to which the community as a whole benefits from the proposed activity and from any proposed conditions on a consent; and • The financial cost of complying with any conditions on a consent; and • The extent to which a condition placed on a consent will avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects.
General Policy 4.2.36	<p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, conditions on a resource consent may relate to all or any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project design and implementation, choice of materials, site improvements; or • Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, creation and improvement; or • Restocking and replanting of fauna or flora (with respect to replanting, preference will be given to the use of indigenous species, with a further preference for the use of local genetic stock); or • Works and services relating to the improvement, provisions, reinstatement, protection, restoration or enhancement of the matters listed in Policy 4.2.35; or • The relationship between flow in a river and water quality (e.g. conditions attached to discharge permits can be flow related in respect of compliance with water quality guidelines).
General Policy 4.2.38	To recognise that there are circumstances where placing conditions on resource consents may not be sufficient to adequately avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of a proposal; and that in such circumstances a consent application will be declined.
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Objective 5.1.1	The quality of fresh water meets the range of uses and values for which it is required while the life supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded.
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Objective 5.1.2	The quality of fresh water has the potential to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Objective 5.1.3	The quality of water is, as far as practicable, consistent with the values of the tangata whenua.
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.3	To manage water quality for trout fishery and fish spawning purposes in those rivers, or parts of rivers, identified in Appendix 4 (subject to Policy 5.2.10).
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.6	Except for rivers and streams identified in Appendix 7, to manage the water quality of all surface water bodies in the Region for aquatic ecosystem purposes (subject to Policy 5.2.10).
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater	To manage all groundwater in the Wellington Region so that there are no net adverse affects on its quality as a result of discharges to surface water or groundwater (subject to Policy 5.2.10).

Policy 5.2.7	
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.10	To allow the discharge of contaminants to fresh water which do not satisfy Policies 5.2.1 to 5.2.9, whichever is (are) relevant, only where: (1) The discharge is of a temporary nature; or (2) The discharge is associated with necessary maintenance works; or (3) Exceptional circumstances justifying the granting of a permit; or (4) The discharge: <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 (5) That in any event, it is consistent with the purpose of the Act to allow the discharge.
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.11	To ensure that any zones allowed on a discharge permit for reasonable mixing of contaminants or water with the receiving water are determined by having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose for which the receiving water is being managed, and any effects of the discharge on that management purpose; and • Any tangata whenua values that may be affected; and • The volume of water or concentration of contaminants being discharged, and the area of receiving water that could potentially be affected; and • The physical, hydraulic and hydrological characteristics of the receiving water.
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.13	To encourage users to discharge to land as an alternative to surface water where: <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.
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.14	To encourage the treatment of stormwater discharges to reduce the adverse effects of such discharges on the receiving water body.
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.15	To promote the reduction of the levels of contaminants entering water bodies, including groundwater, from non-point sources in the Wellington Region, particularly in water bodies where non-point sources of contamination contribute to making water quality unsuitable for the purposes that the water body is to be managed for in Policies 5.2.1 to 5.2.7
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.16	To minimise the adverse effects of accidental spills on water quality

5.2 Regional Air Quality Management Plan for the Wellington Region

The Regional Air Quality Management Plan for the Wellington Region (RAQMP) became operative on 8 May 2000. There are no known upcoming proposed plan changes. The RAQMP applies to discharges to air in the whole of the Wellington region, except in the CMA.

Reference	Provision
RAQMP Objective 4.1.1	High quality air in the Region is maintained and protected, degraded air is enhanced, and there is no significant deterioration in ambient air quality in any part of the Region.
RAQMP Objective 4.1.2	Discharges to air in the Region are managed in a way, or at a rate which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while ensuring that adverse effects, including any adverse effects on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local ambient air quality; • Human health; • Amenity values; • Resources or values of significance to tangata whenua; • The quality of ecosystems, water, and soil; and • The global atmosphere; are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
RAQMP Policy 4.2.1	To have regard to the Regional Ambient Air Quality Guidelines in Appendix 2, in managing the Region's air resource.
RAQMP Policy 4.2.4	To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effect of the discharge of contaminants to air that is noxious, dangerous, offensive, or objectionable.
RAQMP Policy 4.2.6	To ensure that any measures adopted to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of discharges of contaminants to air, take account of the sensitivity of alternative receiving environments (e.g., water or soil).
RAQMP Policy 4.2.7	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the discharge of contaminants to air on amenity values.
RAQMP Policy 4.2.14	To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects, (including on human health or amenity values) which arise as a result of the frequency, intensity, duration, offensiveness, time and location of the discharge to air of odorous contaminants.
RAQMP Policy 4.2.15	To require that, where appropriate, dispersion models are used to assess the potential effects of discharges to air.
RAQMP Policy 4.2.22	To avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of discharges to air from mobile transport sources and to promote: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The use of transport fuels which are low or non-polluting; (2) The use of fuel-efficient and well maintained vehicles; and

	(3) Driving habits which minimise the production of harmful emissions.
RAQMP Policy 4.2.23	To promote improved air quality in the Region through regional and district transport planning practices which: (1) Encourage the development of an efficient and effective public transport system; (2) Promote the use of non-motorised forms of transport such as walking and cycling; and (3) Aim to reduce the growth in motor vehicle numbers and motor vehicle congestion in urban centres.

5.3 Regional Plan for Discharges to Land for the Wellington Region

The Regional Plan for Discharges to Land for the Wellington Region came into effect in December 1999. Plan Change 1 to the Discharges to land Plan came into effect in 2003. The Plan applies to the whole of the Wellington region, except the coastal marine area. The Plan manages discharges of contaminants to land, whether or not the discharge enters water, in order for the receiving environment to be sustainably managed. Discharges of relevance to the Project which are regulated under the Plan include:

- Stormwater
- Discharge of cut material to land
- Disposal to land of any contaminated material
- Discharge of hazardous substances (including pesticides, waste oil, discharges from contaminated sites).

Reference	Provision
Objective 4.1.1	The quantity of wastes discharged to land in the Region is significantly reduced by: (1) Minimising the amount of waste generated at its source; (2) Re-using, recycling and recovering materials from the waste stream to the greatest extent practicable; and (3) Ensuring that waste generators meet the true costs of managing the wastes they produce.
Objective 4.1.3	Any adverse effects from discharging solid contaminants to land are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
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.
Objective 4.1.11	The risk of any further sites within the Wellington Region becoming contaminated is minimised.
Policy 4.2.1	To encourage all organisations and individuals who generate or manage waste to implement the waste management hierarchy, to the greatest extent practicable, in relation to their own operations, by: (4) Reducing the amount and/or toxicity of material entering the waste stream; (5) Re-using materials;

	<p>(6) Recycling the material that cannot be reused;</p> <p>(7) Recovering resources from materials in the waste stream;</p> <p>(8) Taking responsibility for the safe and effective management of the residual wastes that remain after the waste stream has been reduced through the application of each of the previous steps; and</p> <p>(9) Rehabilitating the environment after the disposal of residual wastes.</p>
Policy 4.2.2	To actively promote cleaner production practices throughout the Region, particularly with respect to activities which have significant discharges into land, water or air.
Policy 4.2.8	<p>To ensure that discharges of residual solid wastes to land in the Region occur only by way of:</p> <p>(1) Disposal in municipal or private landfills which have the appropriate discharge consents required by the Act and this Plan; or</p> <p>(2) Disposal in cleanfills, provided that the discharge is not subject to biological or chemical breakdown; or</p> <p>(3) Disposal in any other situation where the discharge consists only of household or farm wastes generated on the property, or inert solids, provided that any adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p>
Policy 4.2.44	<p>To give priority to identifying and assessing the following types of sites:</p> <p>(1) Current and closed landfills;</p> <p>(2) Old gas works;</p> <p>(3) Underground storage tanks;</p> <p>(4) Timber treatment plants and storage sites; and</p> <p>(5) Munitions and military equipment dumps</p>
Policy 4.2.46	To develop, in consultation with site owners, occupiers and territorial authorities, strategies for further action for contaminated sites.
Policy 4.2.47	<p>(1) To encourage owners of contaminated sites causing adverse effects on the environment to:</p> <p>a) Take primary responsibility for characterising the degree of contamination of the site;</p> <p>b) Inform the Regional Council so that the site can be registered on the Regional database;</p> <p>c) Take responsibility for appropriate remedial action (if necessary) or management of the site; and</p> <p>d) Apply for resource consents for any discharges arising from the site that may have adverse effects, including any discharges resulting from remedial action.</p> <p>(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>
Policy 4.2.48	<p>To give particular consideration to the following matters when assessing applications for permits for discharges associated with contaminated sites:</p> <p>(1) The nature, concentration and quantity of contaminants at the site;</p> <p>(2) The potential for contaminants from the site to contaminate surrounding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater; • Surface water; • Soil; or • Air; and any effects of that contamination

	<p>(3) The potential for direct or indirect contact of humans or animals with contaminants on the site;</p> <p>(4) Any actual or potential adverse effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; <p>(5) Any potential long-term or cumulative effects of discharges from the site;</p> <p>(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) and (5) above, whether at the site or at another location; and</p> <p>(7) The ANZECC Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Contaminated Sites and the Draft Health and Environmental Guidelines for Selected Timber Treatment Chemicals, and any other relevant national or international guidelines of standards.</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.

5.4 Regional Soil Plan for the Wellington Region

The Regional Soil Plan became operative on 9 October 2000. Change 1 to the Regional Soil Plan was made operative on 1 September 2003. The Plan Change affected the definition of "soil", but there were no changes to the rules. The Plan applies to the whole of the Wellington Region, except the coastal marine area. It identifies issues to be addressed so that the effects of soil disturbance and vegetation clearance can be sustainably managed. Objectives, policies, and methods (including rules) have been adopted to address these issues.

Reference	Provision
General Objective 4.1.1	Land use practices reflect the inherent susceptibility of some landforms to erosion.
General Objective 4.1.2	The potential of the Region's soils to provide for a full range of uses for present and future generations is maintained or enhanced.
General Objective 4.1.3	The life-supporting capacity of the Region's soils is maintained.
General Objective 4.1.11	Land management practices are adopted for the effective control of sediment runoff to water bodies
General Policy 4.2.1	To promote land management practices that recognise the inherent susceptibility of some landforms to erosion.
General	When considering land use activities which have the potential for irreversible effects on soils, to have regard to locating

Policy 4.2.2	those activities, where practicable, on soils of low versatility
General Policy 4.2.9	To recognise that land managers and owners have the prime responsibility for achieving sustainable land management in the Wellington Region.
General Policy 4.2.5	To promote and facilitate the adoption of sustainable land management practices.
Vegetation Cover Objective 4.1.8	Any adverse effects of accelerated erosion are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Vegetation Cover Objective 4.1.9	On erosion prone areas vegetative cover is maintained (including maintained through revegetation), enhanced or established; or where the retention of vegetation is not practical, other methods are used so that the adverse effects of erosion are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Vegetation Cover Objective 4.1.10	Riparian vegetation cover is maintained, enhanced or established, so that erosion and sediment deposition is minimised in and around water bodies.
Vegetation Cover Policy 4.2.14	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of vegetation disturbance by promoting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance and enhancement of vegetation in erosion prone areas; • The conversion of erosion prone areas to forestry or soil conservation woodlots, or regeneration or active restoration to native bush; • Riparian management, including where this will help safeguard the life-supporting capacity of aquatic ecosystems; • Compliance with industry recognised standards and procedures such as the Logging Industry Research Organisation's (LIRO) "Forestry Code of Practice" (Second Edition, 1993); and/or • The maintenance and retention of erosion control plantings.
Tangata Whenua Objective 4.1.7	The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account in the management of the Region's soil resource.
Tangata Whenua Policy 4.2.13	To encourage resource consent applicants to notify and consult directly with any affected tangata whenua group where a resource consent application is for an activity in, or immediately adjacent to, a site of significance to tangata whenua. As part of this consultation the applicant should determine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the granting of the resource consent would have any effects on the values that cause the site to be significant to tangata whenua; and • How any actual or potential adverse effects which might result from the activity could be avoided, remedied or mitigated (in that order of preference).
Soil Disturbance Objective 4.1.11	Land management practices are adopted for the effective control of sediment runoff to water bodies.
Soil Disturbance Policy 4.2.15	To regulate soil disturbance activities to ensure that they are unlikely to have significant adverse effects on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion rates; • Soil fertility;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil structure; • Flood mitigation structures and works; • Water quality; • Downstream locations; • Bridges, culverts and other water crossing structures; • Aquatic ecosystems; and • Historic sites with tangata whenua values.
Soil Disturbance Policy 4.2.16	To ensure that recognised erosion control and land rehabilitation techniques are adopted to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects resulting from soil disturbance activities.

5.5 Regional Coastal Plan for the Wellington Region

The Regional Coastal Plan for the Wellington Region became operative in March 2000. Plan Change 1 to the Regional Plan was adopted on 7 April 2008. This Plan is operative within the CMA of the Wellington Region. The outer or seaward boundary is the outer boundary of the Wellington Region as defined in SO35951. The inner or landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except where that line crosses a river, in which case the boundary is the lesser of:

- one kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or
- the point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.

The locations of river mouths in the Wellington Region are listed in Appendix 1 of the Plan. Appendix 1 also contains a description of the coastal marine area boundary and maps for the major rivers.

Reference	Provision
General Objective 4.1.1 - Environmental	The intrinsic values of the coastal marine area and its components are preserved and protected from inappropriate use and development.
General Objective 4.1.2 - Environmental	<p>People and communities are able to undertake appropriate uses and developments in the coastal marine area which satisfy the environmental protection policies in the plan, including activities which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rely on natural and physical resources of the coastal marine area; or • require a coastal marine area location; or • provide essential public services; or • avoid adverse effects on the environment; or

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have minor adverse effects on the environment, either singly or in combination with other users; or • remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment and provide a net benefit to the environment.
General Objective 4.1.5 - Environmental	The natural character of the coastal marine area is preserved and protected from inappropriate use and development.
General Objective 4.1.9 - Environmental	Amenity values in the coastal marine area are maintained and enhanced.
General Objective 4.1.10 - Environmental	Important views to and from the coastal marine area are retained.
General Objective 4.1.11 - Environmental	Any adverse effects from natural hazards are reduced to an acceptable level.
General Objective 4.1.13 – Tangata Whenua	Characteristics of special spiritual, historical or cultural significance to tangata whenua, including waahi tapu, tauranga waka, mahinga maataitai and taonga raranga, are protected.
General Objective 4.1.14 – Tangata Whenua	The values of the tangata whenua, as well as their traditional uses, are, where practicable, recognised and provided for.
General Objective 4.1.15 – Tangata Whenua	Opportunities for iwi and hapu to exercise kaitiakitanga in the coastal marine area are increased.
General Objective 4.1.16 – Tangata Whenua	Tangata whenua are consulted on resource consent applications which may affect their interests and values.
General Objective 4.1.18 – Management	There is sufficient information available to make informed decisions on resource management in the coastal marine area.
General Objective 4.1.19 – Management	In addition to the requirements of objective 4.1.16, opportunities are provided for people and communities to be involved in any decision-making about significant activities in the coastal marine area, and in the management of natural and physical resources in that area.
General Objective 4.1.20 – Management	In promoting the sustainable management of the coastal marine area, appropriate recognition is given to integrating management of land, water and air, both within the coastal marine area and across the line of mean high water springs.
General Objective 4.1.22 – Management	There is good communication between all agencies with management responsibilities in the coastal environment.
Policies 4.2.1 - Environmental	To recognise that the intrinsic values of the coastal marine area and its components are the heritage of future generations and are worthy of protection in their own right, while allowing for appropriate use and development.
Policies 4.2.2 -	To recognise and distinguish between those parts of the coastal marine area which retain natural character, and those

Environmental	areas where natural character has already been compromised, and to encourage appropriate new developments only in the latter areas.
Policies 4.2.3 - Environmental	When considering the significance of adverse effects of activities on the coastal marine area, to recognise and distinguish between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • those activities which require occupancy on a "permanent" basis, and those which can effectively relinquish coastal space at a future date; • those activities which have irreversible adverse effects and those for which adverse effects are reversible; and • those activities which have short term adverse effects and those which have on-going or long term adverse effects.
Policies 4.2.4 - Environmental	To recognise and give appropriate weight to the potential for cumulative adverse effects resulting from two or more activities in the coastal marine area.
Policies 4.2.5 - Environmental	To adopt a precautionary approach to resource management decisions in the coastal marine area, particularly in those situations where it is difficult to predict adverse effects with any certainty.
Policies 4.2.10 - Environmental	To protect sensitive, rare, or unusual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitats; • natural and physical resources; and • ecosystems from the adverse effects of use and development. In particular, the values of the areas identified by this Plan either as an Area of Significant Conservation Value or an Area of Important Conservation Value shall be protected.
Policies 4.2.11 - Environmental	To protect, where practicable, habitats which are important for traditional or cultural purposes from the adverse effects of use and development.
Policies 4.2.12 - Environmental	To protect significant cultural and historic features in the coastal marine area from the adverse effects of use and development. In particular, the values of the features and buildings identified in Appendix 4 will be protected.
Policies 4.2.15 - Environmental	Subject to Policy 4.2.17, to ensure that the adverse effects of new use and development on existing lawful access along and within the coastal marine area are avoided where practicable; where avoidance is not practicable, to ensure that the adverse effects are mitigated or remedied so that there is no net reduction of the quality of public access in the area.
Policies 4.2.16 - Environmental	Subject to Policy 4.2.17, to support any initiatives which might arise to improve public access along and within the coastal marine area, and to take appropriate opportunities arising from new use and development to improve public access, particularly in those places where it has been identified as desirable to enhance public access.
Policies 4.2.19 - Environmental	To recognise the importance of amenity values in the coastal marine area, and to avoid, where practicable, any adverse effects on these values; where avoidance is not practicable, to remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects.
Policies 4.2.20 - Environmental	To recognise the importance of the coastal environment to recreation activities, and to avoid, where practicable, any adverse effects on these values; where avoidance is not practicable, to remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects.

Policies 4.2.24 – Tangata Whenua	To record the location of areas of special spiritual, historical or cultural value to tangata whenua in a manner to be negotiated between the iwi of the Region and the Wellington Regional Council. Tangata whenua have the right to choose not to identify all or any areas of special significance to them.
Policies 4.2.25 – Tangata Whenua	Where a resource consent application is for an activity in or immediately adjacent to a site of significance to tangata whenua, to require the applicant to notify and consult directly with the tangata whenua group in order to ascertain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the granting of the resource consent would have any adverse effects on the values that cause the site to be significant to the tangata whenua; and • how any actual or potential adverse effects which might result from the activity could, from the tangata whenua viewpoint, be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policies 4.2.35 – Management	To consider placing conditions on resource consents for the purpose of avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects which are associated with, or are a consequence of, an activity, particularly where adverse effects impact on the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fauna, flora or habitat; • lawful public access; • natural character; • amenity values; • views to and from the coastal marine area; • characteristics of spiritual, historical or cultural significance to tangata whenua; or • recreational opportunities.
Policies 4.2.36 – Management	To have regard to the following matters when determining the nature and extent of any conditions to be placed on a resource consent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the significance of the adverse effects arising as a consequence of, or in association with, the proposed activity; • the extent to which the proposed activity contributes to the adverse effects; • the extent to which the adverse effects of the proposed activity can and have been dealt with by other means; • any proposals by the applicant to avoid remedy or mitigate, adverse effects, and any agreements reached at pre hearing meetings; • the extent to which the community as a whole benefits from the proposed activity and from any proposed conditions on a consent; • the financial cost of complying with any conditions on a consent; and • the extent to which a condition placed on a consent will avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects.
Policies 4.2.37 – Management	To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, conditions on a resource consent may relate to all or any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • design and project implementation, choice of materials, site

improvements;

- habitat restoration, rehabilitation, creation and improvement;
- restocking and replanting of fauna or flora (with respect to replanting, preference will be given to the use of indigenous species, with a further preference for the use of local genetic stock);
- works and services relating to the improvement, provision, reinstatement, protection, restoration or enhancement of the matters listed in 4.2.35.

6 District Plan

The Kāpiti Coast District Plan (KCDP) became operative on 30 July 1999. The proposed route involves land in the following KCDP zones:

- Rural;
- Residential;
- Open Space;
- Industrial / Service
- Ngarara; and
- River Corridor.

The KCDP contains an existing designation that relates to the Western Link Road route:

- Designation D0102 “*Western Link Road*” (WLR). KCDC is the requiring authority responsible for this designation.

The proposed Expressway Designation has a similar alignment as the WLR, and as such would traverse much of that designation.

The existing SH1 designation is also included in the KCDP referred to as D0101 “*State Highway*” designated for State Highway 1 purposes.

The proposed Expressway Alignment also crosses a small part of two other KCDC designations, being:

- Designation D1110 “*Paraparaumu Sewage Treatment Plant*”; and
- Designation D1119 “*Otaihanga Landfill*”.

In addition, it will affect Designation D1135 which is a KCDC designation for “*Roading*” which applies district wide to all local roads.

The GWRC also has a designation, being D0403 “River Management”, along the Waikanae River. The Project will involve an area of land that is subject to this designation.

In addition to the underlying zoning and existing designations, there are a number of other KCDP notations along the proposed Alignment:

- Notional Road (Ihakara Street);
- Outstanding Landscape (Waikanae River);
- Ecological Sites (K066 – Te Harakeke Swamp and K170 – El Rancho Manuka Wetland);
- Waahi Tapu Sites (W1 – Takamore Cemetery and W4 – Takamore Waahi Tapu Area);
- Low Impact Urban Area (Ngarara Zone);
- EcoHamlet (Ngarara Zone);
- High Voltage Transmission Lines; and
- Natural Gas Lines.

There are a number of operative and proposed plan changes and variations to the KCDP. None of these are considered relevant to the proposed Expressway.

The following table contains an assessment of the relevant provisions of the KCDP:

Reference	Provision
Residential Zone KCDP Objective C.1.1.1.0 - General	Ensure that the low density, quiet character of the District’s Residential Environments is maintained and that adverse effects on the amenity values that constitute this character and make the residential environments safe, pleasant and healthy places for residents are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
KCDP Policy C.1.1.1.1 – Amenity Values	Activities locating and/or operating in the district’s residential environments shall display a residential appearance and be at a density which enables the existing character to be maintained and, in particular, which does not cause a decline in the amenity values of these environments through the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearance of vegetation; • Changes to the landform; • Loss of private gardens and open space; • Creation of hard surfaces and lack of permeable area; • Loss of landscaped frontages; • Overshadowing and overlooking of neighbouring residential properties; • Generation of excessive levels of noise, vibration, glare, dust or odour associated with the activities themselves; • Generation of additional traffic movements resulting in excessive noise, vibration, glare, dust or odour and a

	<p>decline in traffic safety;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imposition of buildings, structures, signs or other features that are visually obtrusive and out of character with the character of these environments; • Degradation of the natural environment and/or modification of natural processes likely to lead to degradation; • Inadequate provision for access to sites of activities and also maneuverability for associated traffic movements; • Hazards to human health and residential convenience of inadequate or inappropriate supply of water, disposal of effluent and stormwater; • Creation of neighbourhoods with inadequate availability of network utility services; • Generation of nuisance or health risks to adjoining residents of farming activities and/or the keeping of animals/birds. • Lack of off-street parking • Siting of buildings • Storage of goods • Generation of traffic
KCDP Policy C.1.1.1.2 – Natural Environment	Ensure the adverse effects of residential use and development on the natural environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
KCDP Policy C.1.1.1.6 6 – Walkways/Cycleways/ Public transport	Ensure that appropriate pedestrian, cycle and public transport access is provided for, where appropriate, in the subdivision and development of land.
KCDP Objective C.1.1 2.0 – Non Residential Activities	Ensure that any effects of activities on the natural and physical environment or rural areas and of rural activities beyond this environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated with particular regard to sustaining the life supporting of the resources of the land to meet the needs of future generations.
KCDP C.1.1 Objective 2.0 Policy 3 – Public Benefit	Encourage the continued development of non-residential activities where the adverse effects on the amenity values of the residential environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Rural Zone KCDP Objective C.2.1.1.0 - General	Ensure that any adverse effects of activities on the natural and physical environment of rural areas and of rural based activities beyond this environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated with particular regard to sustaining the life supporting capacity of the resource of the land to meet the needs of future generations.
KCDP Policy C2.1.1(A)	Identify and protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.
KCDP Policy C2.1.1(B)	Ensure the adverse effects of rural use and development on the natural environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
KCDP Policy C2.1.2	Maintain, enhance and protect the district’s outstanding landscapes in the Rural Zone from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
Tangata Whenua KCDP Objective C.6.1.1.0 –	Take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi when making resources of the Kāpiti Coast, have particular regard to Kaitiakitanga in the management of the District’s resources and ensure that the relationship of the Tangata

Treaty of Waitangi	Whenua with the natural environment in the District is recognised and provided for.
KCDP Policy C.6.1.1.1 – Representation	Recognise Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira Inc., Te Runanga o Raukawa Inc, and Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai Inc. as the authorised voices of the Tangata Whenua.
KCDP Policy C.6.1.1.2 – Resourcing	Enable the involvement of Tangata Whenua in the resource management decision-making and planning processes of the district through the provision of necessary resources.
KCDP Policy C.6.1.1.3 – Kaitiakitanga	Have particular regard to the exercise of Kaitiakitanga by Tangata Whenua in the management of the District's resources.
KCDP Policy C.6.1.1.4 – Waahi Tapu	Protect waahi tapu, sites of cultural importance and other taonga from desecration.
KCDP Policy C.6.1.1.5 – Relationship with the natural environment	Recognise and provide for the desire of Tangata Whenua to maintain and enhance their traditional relationship with the natural environment.
KCDP Policy C.6.1.1.6 – Water Management	Ensure that the effects of subdivision, land use and development activities do not alter the water table of lakes and significant wetlands to a significant extent. Ensure that any adverse effects on water quality resulting from subdivision, land use and development activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Earthworks KCDP Objective C.7.3	To maintain the District's natural landforms by ensuring any adverse effects of earthworks on the natural, physical and cultural environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
KCDP Policy C.7.3.1 – General Assessment Criteria	Ensure the adverse effects of earthworks on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated when considering applications for resource consents for earthworks by taking into account the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which any earthworks may impact on prominent or visually sensitive landforms, including the coastal marine area, ridgelines, dunes, escarpments, native vegetation, wetlands and waterbodies and the effects of earthworks on water quality; • The extent to which any cut or fill can be restored or treated to resemble natural landforms. Council will seek to avoid the creation of unnatural scar faces; • The extent of screening by vegetation; • The extent to which any cut or fill will remove existing vegetation, alter existing landforms, affect water quality through siltation or affect existing natural features such as waterbodies; • The provision of acceptable roading gradients, practicability of drainage systems, minimum site building levels, drive on access to all lots and creation of practical reserve areas; • The necessity for carrying out the works; and • Whether the earthworks proposed increase or decrease flood hazards • The outcome of consultation with Tangata Whenua in accordance with the requirements contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991.
KCDP Policy C.7.3.2 –	Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of earthworks on outstanding landscapes, and have regard to the extent to

Outstanding Landscapes	<p>which the earthworks maintain and affect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The integrity and character of the underlying landform; ii. The visual character, including legibility (clear definition) and coherence (continuity of pattern which gives the landscape a sense of unity); iii. The cultural heritage values, including special meanings of sites and resources of the landscape to Maori; iv. Indigenous vegetation, habitats and biological processes; v. Access and recreational opportunities; vi. Views towards the landscape.
KCDP Policy C.7.3.3 – Waahi Tapu and Cultural Sites	Protect sites of significance to Tangata Whenua from inadvertent destruction caused by earthworks.
Heritage KCDP Objective C.8.1.0 - General	To identify and protect heritage features of significance to the Kāpiti District.
KCDP Policy C.8.1.2	<p>When considering the destruction, burning, cutting and/or removal of native vegetation, as defined in Part Q of this plan, and destruction, demolition, alteration, modification or removal of any heritage feature recorded in the Heritage Register, take into account the following:</p> <p>In respect of native vegetation (excluding individual trees - see below), ecological and geological sites and waahi tapu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The necessity for carrying out the works. • The degree to which the activity detracts from the integrity/value of the heritage site. • Whether the proposal can be altered to preserve the integrity of the site. • The degree to which the proposal reflects the conservation principles contained within the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value. • The registration (if applicable) and the reasons for this registration of the heritage resource under the Historic Places Act 1993. • The recommendations made by the NZ Historic Places Trust and any other professionally recognised party in heritage conservation issues. • The outcome of consultation with Tangata Whenua and other parties where appropriate in accordance with the requirements contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991. • Assessment of actual, potential, seasonally significant or cumulative effects on the environment including flora, fauna, recreational water quality and animal and plant pests. • An assessment of the species that can be transplanted and the risk/loss factor of the species where appropriate. <p>In respect of historic buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The heritage significance of the building and whether there is any change in circumstances since the building was identified as significant in the Plan that reduces its significance. • The degree to which the proposal reflects the conservation principles contained within the ICOMOS New

	<p>Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The registration (if applicable) and the reasons for this registration of the heritage resource under the Historic Places Act 1993. • The policies of any conservation plan and heritage inventory relating to the heritage resource. • The importance (if any) of land surrounding the heritage resource. • The impact the proposal has on the integrity/value of the heritage resource. • The importance attributed to the heritage resource by the wider community. • The recommendations made by the NZ Historic Places Trust and any other professionally recognised party in heritage conservation issues. • Whether the building can be economically and adaptively re-used. • Whether any alteration to the building can be made that retains the heritage significance of the building while reasonably accommodating the objectives of the applicant. • Whether the building poses a risk to life in the case of earthquake.
Landscape KCDP Objective C.10.1	That the District's outstanding landscapes and identified and protected from the adverse environmental effects of subdivision, use and development.
KCDP Policy C.10.1.1	Ensure new buildings, structures, services and earthworks within outstanding landscapes are located so that they will not be visually dominant. (e.g. below the dominant ridge line where practicable).
KCDP Policy C.10.1.3	Ensure no dune or landform modification takes place within outstanding landscapes of the open space, rural and residential zones, except to the minimum necessary for roading, access, provision of services, building site and farming purposes.
KCDP Policy C10.1.4	<p>Ensure the following outstanding landscapes are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development through controls on subdivision and land uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The foredune and consolidated sand dunes. • The foothills of the Tararua Ranges including Pukehou hill. • The wavecut escarpments behind Paraparaumu and Paekakariki. • Kāpiti Island and associated Islands. • The river landscapes of the Ōtaki and Waikanae Rivers. • Ecological areas shown on the Planning Maps.
Ecology KCDP Objective C.11.1	Protect and enhance the natural environment and ecological integrity of the District, including protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats for indigenous flora and fauna.
KCDP Policy C.11.1.1	Identify and protect significant sites of flora and fauna.
KCDP Policy C.11.1.2	Ensure that potential or actual adverse effects on the natural environment from subdivision, use and development are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
KCDP Policy C.11.1.4	Ensure significant native vegetation is not removed and any disturbance is avoided, remedied or mitigated.

KCDP Policy C11.1.5	Ensure that the effects of subdivision, land use and development activities do not alter the water table of significant wetlands and lakes to a significant extent.
KCDP Policy C11.1.6	Ensure that land use activities avoid or minimise disturbance to native fauna and their habitats.
KCDP Policy C11.1.7	Ensure that land use activities do not adversely affect water quality.
KCDP Policy C11.1.8	Encourage planting of locally sourced indigenous species adjacent to water bodies and other areas that will restore linkages and ecological corridors.
KCDP Policy C11.1.9	Encourage restoration of degraded habitats with locally sourced (genetically appropriate) native vegetation.
KCDP Policy C.11.1.10	Advocate for the protection of areas identified as suitable for providing linking corridors for fauna.
KCDP Policy C.11.1.11	Maintain and enhance the natural landscape values of the District.
KCDP Policy C.11.1.12	Ensure that appropriate buffer zones are provided around areas of significant natural value and that wider ecological processes are considered when making decisions about significant sites.
KCDP Objective C11.2	To recognise and provide for the relationship of Tangata Whenua with the natural environment.
KCDP Policy C.11.2.1	Provide for Tangata Whenua input into the decision-making process, regarding proposals affecting policies and the natural resources of importance to Tangata Whenua.
KCDP Policy C.11.2.3	Recognise and provide for Kaitiakitanga by Tangata Whenua in the management of the natural environment.
Open Spaces and Reserves KCDP Objective C.12.1	To identify, maintain and enhance the open space and recreation resources of the District to ensure that the present and future needs of the District for recreational opportunities and open spaces are met without adverse effects on the physical values of the natural environment.
KCDP Policy C.12.1.1	Recognise the open space amenity value of reserves and areas of significant scenic, ecological, scientific and national importance, including native trees, significant landforms and natural character.
KCDP Policy C.12.1.2	Identify and ensure the development of a walking and cycleway system in co-operation with landowners and other agencies, linking areas of open space, ecological reserves, schools, commercial and community facilities, public transport and residential adjoining land owners.
KCDP Policy C.12.1.7	Require a reserves contribution in cash or land from subdivision and development, and utilising the funds for both land purchase and reserve development
KCDP Policy C.12.1.8	Require reserve contributions which may be sought and used for natural area protection, enhancement and maintenance, as well as the creation and management of recreation resources and facilities for organised/active or passive recreation.
KCDP Objective C.12.1.3.	To recognise that Queen Elizabeth Park provides for outdoor recreational use, while protecting a representative example of the natural landscape of the Kāpiti Coastal Plain.
KCDP Policy C.12.1.3.1	Recognise the status of Queen Elizabeth Park Management Plan, as a public document prepared under the Local Government Act 1974 (and 1992 Amendment), and its purpose for directing the management and development of the Park.
KCDP Policy C.12.1.3.2	Recognise the special role of Queen Elizabeth Park as a Regional Park providing for recreation, education, production

	farming, conservation and natural and cultural heritage protection.
KCDP Policy C.12.1.3.3	Recognise the importance of existing uses and facilities (including the tramways museum, farm buildings, sports pavilions and clubrooms, dwellings and the motorcamp) to the management, operation and recreational value of the Park.
Noise KCDP Objective C.14.1	Ensure that the adverse effects of noise from non-residential activities on the amenity values of the residential and rural environments is avoided, remedied or mitigated.
KCDP Policy C.14.1.1	Protect the quiet character of residential areas of the district from the adverse effects of unreasonable noise from non-residential activities.
KCDP Policy C.14.1.2	Ensure noise in the environment generated from non-residential activities does not reach a level injurious to the health of residents in residential and rural areas.
KCDP Policy C.14.1.3	Provide developers, users and residents with recognised noise assessment criteria and measurement techniques (refer Noise Standards for Permitted Activities in Part D).
KCDP Objective C.14.2	Ensure that the adverse effects of road traffic noise on the amenity values of the residential environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
KCDP Policy C.14.2.2	Ensure that new roads, in locations which may result in excessive traffic noise at existing or predicted residential sites, shall be designed to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects of traffic noise in the residential areas without restricting the movement of traffic.
KCDP Policy C.14.2.3	Provide guidelines and information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable level of noise emission from new roads • Differing methods of noise mitigation for residential accommodation and road construction.
KCDP Policy C.14.2.4	Ensure that the adverse effects of road traffic noise generated from new roads, on the inhabitants of existing residential accommodation, are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Natural Hazards KCDP Objective C15.1	To manage activities and development within natural hazard prone areas so as to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of natural hazardous.
KCDP Policy C.15.1.1	Permit subdivision and development where the effects of natural hazards can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
KCDP Policy C.15.1.2	Ensure services are designed to resist natural hazard events.
KCDP Policy C.15.1.6	Promote a viable alternative access to the north of the district in the event of an earthquake.
Network Utilities KCDP Objective C.16.1	To provide for the efficient development, operation and maintenance of network utilities throughout the district while minimising potentially adverse environmental impacts
KCDP Policy C.16.1.2	Provide for the operation, use and development of network utilities while ensuring the adverse effects on the environment (including the residential, commercial, industrial, coastal environments) are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
KCDP Policy C.16.1.3	When considering the construction of buildings or structures within 20 metres each side of the centre line of high voltage (110 and 220 KV) or high pressure gas transmission lines, take into account the following:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which the building or structure may restrict or inhibit the operation, access, maintenance or upgrading of the line or support structures. • The potential cumulative effect of buildings or structures which may restrict the operation, access, maintenance or upgrading of the line or support structures. • The nature of the building or activities which may occur within or around it and the number of persons likely to visit or work within the area and the extent to which they are potentially susceptible to harm from lines or support structures in the unlikely event of emergency or line damage.
KCDP Policy C.16.1.4	Avoid, remedy or mitigate any significant adverse effects of network utilities on landscape and amenity values, including visual effects.
KCDP Policy C.16.1.5	Ensure the significant adverse effects of the operation, use and development of network utilities on the natural environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Transport KCDP Objective C.18.1	To achieve a transport infrastructure that provides for efficient and safe movement of people and goods throughout the district and which avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects of existing and new traffic routes.
KCDP Policy C.18.1.1	Ensure the provision of pedestrian and cycleways separate from vehicular traffic along the Western Link Road.
KCDP Policy C.18.1.2	Designate new routes which are an essential part of the future Kāpiti Coast roading network, as determined by roading studies.
KCDP Policy C.18.1.3	Require all other new roads to be dealt with as controlled activities and for these roads to be consistent with the Kāpiti Coast District Council Subdivisions and Development Principles and Requirements 2005.
KCDP Policy C.18.1.4	Identify proposed roads likely to be required long term as part of the Kāpiti Coast roading network and have regard to these when considering applications for subdivision or development.
KCDP Policy C.18.1.5	Require environmental impact reports for any proposed river crossings of the Waikanae or Ōtaki Rivers and designations involving full opportunity for public consultation and input by affected communities and interests.
KCDP Policy C.18.1.9	Identify and ensure the development of a walking and cycleway system in co-operation with landowners and other agencies linking areas of open space, ecological reserves, schools, commercial and community facilities, public transport and residential neighbourhoods.
KCDP Policy C.18.1.11	Ensure the adverse effects of earthworks associated with new roads are avoided, remedied or mitigated (refer C.7.3 Earthworks).
KCDP Policy C.18.1.12	Protect the existing state highway and/or proposed routes from the adverse effects created by adjoining land use activities including the subdivision of land, to ensure the safe and efficient movement of goods and people through the District.
KCDP Policy C.18.1.14	Ensure all new roads facilitate and/or are consistent with the functional roading hierarchy shown on the Road Hierarchy Map.
Ngarara Zone KCDP Objective C. 22.1	Promote the sustainable management and development of the Ngarara settlement to provide for an environmentally sustainable community.

KCDP Policy C.22.1.2	Ensure that infrastructure, in particular potable water supply and wastewater disposal, is available to support development prior to the release of land without impacting on existing levels of service in a manner that protects the levels of service elsewhere in the District.
KCDP Policy C.22.1.3	Protect, preserve and enhance the ecological values within sensitive dune and wetland areas as identified in the Neighbourhood Development Areas, particularly Kawakahia Wetland (K066 Ecological Site) and Nga Manu swamp forest (K133).
KCDP Policy C.22.1.5	Promote sustainable land use practices which protect the landform and character of the site by minimising earthworks and avoiding development in visually prominent locations.
KCDP Policy C.22.1.6	Ensure that pedestrian, cycle, horse riding and public transport access is provided for, where appropriate, in the subdivision and development of land.
KCDP Policy C.22.1.13	Ensure that the protection, mitigation and management of sites of archaeological, historic and cultural significance reflects their significance and overall heritage values.
KCDP Objective C. 22.3	Allow for non-residential, commercial and retail activities at appropriate locations throughout the zone in accordance with the identified neighbourhood development areas.

7 Other Relevant Matters

There are a number of other national, regional and local documents which, although not documents prepared under the RMA, still warrant consideration as they contain policy and direction for the development of the proposed Expressway. These documents are as follows:

- New Zealand Transport Strategy 2008
- National State Highway Strategy 2007
- State Highway Plan 2011-2012
- Government Policy Statement on Land Transport Funding 2009/10 – 2018/19
- National Land Transport Programme (2009 – 2012)
- NZTA Environmental Plan 2008)
- New Zealand Cycling and Walking Strategy – Getting there On Foot By Cycle
- New Zealand Urban Design Protocol (2005)
- National Infrastructure Plan (2011)
- Wellington Regional Strategy (2007)
- Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy (2010 – 2040)

- Wellington Regional Freight Plan – Greater Wellington Regional Council (2011)
- Wellington Hawkes Bay Conservation Management Strategy (1996)
- Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan (2011)
- Kāpiti Coast Choosing Futures: Community Plan (2009)
- Kāpiti Coast Development Management Strategy (2007)
- Kāpiti Coast Sustainable Transport Strategy (2008)
- Kāpiti Coast Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Strategy (2009)
- Kāpiti Coast Subdivisions and Development Principles and Requirements (2005)
- Kāpiti Coast Streetscape Strategy and Guideline (2006)
- Conservation Management Strategy

Each of these documents are analysed in the following subsections.

7.1 New Zealand Transport Strategy (2008)

The New Zealand Transport Strategy, published in 2008, sets the direction for transport in New Zealand through until 2040. The strategy’s framework includes a vision and objectives, targets, key challenges, actions, and a monitoring and review. The vision of the strategy is that in 2040 *“People and freight in New Zealand have access to an affordable, integrated, safe, responsive and sustainable transport system”*. This vision is supported by five objectives and their targets, being:

Objectives	Targets for Objectives
Ensuring environmental sustainability	Halve per capita greenhouse gas emissions from domestic transport by 2040
	Increase coastal shipping’s share of inter-regional freight to 30 percent of tonne-kilometres by 2040.
	Increase rail’s share of freight to 25 percent of tonne kilometres by 2040.
	Become one of the first countries in the world to widely use electric vehicles.
	Reduce the kilometres travelled by single occupancy vehicles, in major urban areas on weekdays, by ten percent per capita by 2015 compared to 2007.
	Reduce the rated carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions per kilometre of combined average new and used vehicles entering the light vehicle fleet to 170 grams CO ₂ per kilometre by 2015, with a corresponding reduction in average fuel used per kilometre.
	Increase the area of Crown transport land covered with indigenous vegetation.
Assisting economic	For identified critical routes:

Objectives	Targets for Objectives
development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve reliability of journey times • reduce average journey times.
Assisting safety and personal security	Reduce road deaths to no more than 200 per annum by 2040.
	Reduce serious injuries on roads to no more than 1,500 per annum by 2040.
Improving access and mobility	Increase use of public transport to seven percent of all trips by 2040 (i.e. from 111 million boardings in 2006/7 to more than 525 million boardings in 2040).
	Increase walking, cycling and other active modes to 30 percent of total trips in urban areas by 2040.
Protecting and promoting public health	Reduce the number of people exposed to health endangering noise levels from transport.
	Reduce the number of people exposed to health endangering concentrations of air pollution in locations where the impact of transport emissions is significant.

The key challenges outlined in the NZTS that are applicable to the Project are:

- Funding of investment in infrastructure and services
- Increases in the environmental and social impacts of transport

The following items are considered to be important in terms of delivering the vision of the strategy:

- Integrated Planning
- Making best use of existing networks and infrastructure
- Investing in critical infrastructure and the transport sector workforce
- Increasing the availability of public transport, cycling, walking and other shared and active modes

7.2 National State Highway Strategy (2007)

The National State Highway Strategy, published in June 2007, sets out how the New Zealand Transport Agency will develop and manage the State highway network as an integral part of a multimodal transport system over the next 30 years. It provides a link between the NZTS, the Land Transport Management Act 2003 (and other legislation) and NZTA's plans and policies. The Strategy vision and the goals of the strategy are:

- *Ensure state highway corridors make the optimum contribution to an integrated multimodal land transport system.*
- *Provide safe state highway corridors for all users and affected communities.*
- *Ensure state highways enable improved and more reliable access and mobility for people and freight.*
- *Improve the contribution of state highways to economic development.*
- *Improve the contribution of state highways to the environmental and social wellbeing of New Zealand, including energy efficiency and public health.*

The NSHS does not provide for specific projects on the State highway network.

7.3 State Highway Plan 2011-2012

The State Highway Plan was published in April 2010. The key purpose of this document is to communicate the NZTA's state highway annual work programme. It provides internal guidance on how the state highway network can be best developed and managed to achieve the government's objectives and meet our customers' needs, while balancing the competing demands on available funding over the period. The Wellington Northern Corridor RoNS programme is referenced in this document as a project which is continuing to develop.

7.4 Government Policy Statement on Land Transport Funding (2009/10 – 2018/19)

A Government Policy Statement on Land Transport Funding (GPS) is developed and issued under the Land Transport Management Act 2003, which is the main statute for New Zealand's land transport planning and funding system. The current GPS came into force in May 2009 and was amended in November 2010. The GPS is replaced every three years. As such the GPS 2009 covers the financial period from 2009/10 to 2014/15 and provides indicative figures for 2015 -2019. The GPS 2009 will be replaced by another GPS on 1 July 2012, which will cover the period from 2012/13 until 2021/22.

The NZTA must ensure that the National Land Transport Programme gives effect to the GPS and must take into account the GPS when deciding whether or not to approve activities for funding from the national land transport fund. Regional transport committees preparing a Regional Land Transport Strategy must take into account the GPS and Regional Land Transport Programmes must be consistent with the GPS.

The GPS recognises the Roads of National Significance (RoNS) as national road development priorities and as seven of New Zealand's most essential routes that require significant development to reduce congestion, improve safety and support economic growth. The purpose of listing roads as nationally significant in the GPS is to ensure these priority roading developments are taken fully into account when the NZTA develops the National Land Transport Programme. The specific impacts the government expects to be achieved through the use of the National Land Transport Fund are:

Impacts that contribute to economic growth and productivity

- *Improvements in the provision of infrastructure and services that enhance transport efficiency and lower the cost of transportation through:*
 - *improvements in journey time reliability*
 - *easing of severe congestion*
 - *more efficient freight supply chains*
 - *better use of existing transport capacity.*
- *Better access to markets, employment and areas that contribute to economic growth.*
- *A secure and resilient transport network.*

Other impacts

- *Reductions in deaths and serious injuries as a result of road crashes.*
- *More transport choices, particularly for those with limited access to a car where appropriate.*
- *Reductions in adverse environmental effects from land transport.*
- *Contributions to positive health outcomes.*

7.5 National Land Transport Programme (2009 – 2012)

The National Land Transport Programme (NLTP) contains all the land transport activities, such as road construction and maintenance, which are eligible to seek funding from the national land transport fund. The NZTA is responsible for allocating funding from the national land transport fund.

NLTP 2009-2012's primary focus is a series of targeted investments that will help to address the important challenges New Zealand faces with land transport – in particular improving journey time reliability on key transport routes, some easing congestion in those areas with serious problems, upgrading important freight and tourism routes, and improving safety and access to markets, employment and areas that contribute to economic growth.

The NLTP recognises that the Government has identified the Roads of National Significance (RoNS) as essential routes which require significant investment. The proposed Expressway is a part of the Wellington Northern Corridor (Levin to Wellington) – SH1 RoNS.

7.6 NZTA Environmental Plan (2008)

The NZTA Environmental Plan was produced by Transit in 2004, and outlines NZTA’s environmental policies, including the following:

Reference	Provision
Noise Objective N2	Determine reasonable noise requirements when seeking new or altering existing designations including when designating existing local roads by using RMA procedures.
Noise Objective N3	Manage construction and maintenance noise to acceptable levels
Noise Objective N4	Influence activities adjacent to state highways to discourage noise-sensitive activities establishing in areas adversely affected, or likely to be in the future, by state highway traffic noise
Air Quality Objective A2	Ensure new state highway projects do not directly cause national environmental standards for ambient air quality to be exceeded.
Air Quality Objective A3	Contribute to reducing emissions where the state highway network is a significant source of exceedances of national ambient air quality standards.
Water Resources Objective W1	Ensure run-off from state highways complies with RMA requirements.
Water Resources Objective W2	Limit the adverse effects of run-off from state highways on sensitive receiving environments
Water Resources Objective W3	Ensure stormwater treatment devices on the network are effective
Water Resources Objective W4	Optimise the value of water management through partnerships with others
Erosion and Sediment Control Objective ES1	Ensure construction and maintenance activities avoid, remedy or mitigate effects of soil erosion, sediment run-off and sediment deposition.
Erosion and Sediment Control Objective ES2	Identify areas susceptible to erosion and sediment deposition and implement erosion and sediment control measures appropriate to each situation with particular emphasis on high-risk areas.
Erosion and Sediment Control Objective ES3	Use bio-engineering and low-impact design practices where practicable.
Social Responsibility Objective SR1	Enhance and contribute to community cohesion
Culture and Heritage Objective H1	Proactively limit the disturbance of significant cultural and heritage features along state highways.
Ecological Resource	Promote biodiversity on the state highway network

Reference	Provision
Objective E1	
Ecological Resource Objective E2	No net loss of native vegetation, wetlands, critical habitat or endangered species
Ecological Resource Objective E3	Limit the spread of plant pests
Spill Response and Contamination S1	Design stormwater control and retention devices that can accommodate spills in areas of high environmental risk
Spill Response and Contamination S2	Ensure the removal, placement and disposal of contaminated soils is achieved in accordance with best practices
Resource Efficiency Objective RE1	Manage energy consumption and waste associated with Transit’s business in a cost effective and sustainable manner.
Resource Efficiency Objective RE2	Make resource efficiency an integral part of all state highway activities
Climate Change Objective C1	Manage increased hazards of climate change impacts on state highway infrastructure
Climate Change Objective C2	Collect and analyse information on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the impact of climate change on the functioning of the state highway to support decision-making.
Climate Change Objective C3	Mitigate activities associated with the construction, operation and maintenance of state highways to effect a net reduction of GHG from transport
Visual Quality Objective VQ1	Incorporate multi-purpose landscaping as an integral part of all new state highway construction projects
Vibration Objective V1	Plan and design new state highways to avoid or reduce adverse vibration effects
Vibration Objective V3	Avoid or reduce, as far as is practicable, the disturbance to communities from vibration during construction and maintenance.

7.7 New Zealand Cycling and Walking Strategy – Getting there on Foot by Cycle

The New Zealand Cycling and Walking Strategy, titled “Getting There On Foot By Cycle”, was published in 2005 in response to one of the commitments in the New Zealand Transport Strategy 2002. It sets out a strategy to advance walking and cycling in New Zealand transport. It is a high level strategic

document with a vision of “A New Zealand where people from all sectors of the community walk and cycle for transport and enjoyment”. This vision is supported by three goals, being:

- *Community environments and transport systems that support walking and cycling*
- *More people choosing to walk and cycle, more often*
- *Improved safety for pedestrians and cyclists*

There are six key principles in the document which support the goals, being:

- *Walking and cycling face similar issues, but are different modes of transport with different needs*
- *Providing a transport system that works for pedestrians and cyclists means catering for diversity*
- *Walking and cycling are important for all communities, but critical in urban areas*
- *Increasing the use of walking and cycling requires a comprehensive approach*
- *Safety needs to be integrated with promotion*
- *The needs of current users must be addressed alongside those of new users.*

There are no specific objectives or policies contained within this document.

7.8 New Zealand Urban Design Protocol (2005)

The New Zealand Urban Design Protocol provides a platform to make New Zealand towns and cities more successful through quality urban design. The Urban Design Protocol is a voluntary commitment by central and local government, property developers and investors, design professionals, educational institutes and other groups to undertake specific urban design initiatives. The Urban Design Protocol identifies seven essential design qualities that together create quality urban design:

- *Context: seeing buildings, places and spaces as part of whole towns and cities*
- *Character: reflecting and enhancing the distinctive character, heritage and identity of our urban environment*
- *Choice: ensuring diversity and choice for people*
- *Connections: enhancing how different networks link together for people*
- *Creativity: encouraging innovative and imaginative solutions*
- *Custodianship: ensuring design is environmentally sustainable, safe and healthy*
- *Collaboration: communicating and sharing knowledge across sectors, professions and with communities.*

There are no specific objectives or policies contained within this document.

7.9 National Infrastructure Plan (2011)

The second National Infrastructure Plan was released on Monday 4 July 2011. The Plan outlines the government's 20 year vision for New Zealand's infrastructure 2030 "*New Zealand's infrastructure is resilient, coordinated and contributes to economic growth and increased quality of life.*" It also outlines a 3 year programme of work to progress this vision. The overall purpose of this Plan is to improve investment certainty for businesses by increasing confidence in current and future infrastructure provision. A transport chapter is contained within the plan. The chapter assesses the current situation, current work programme and key issues for transport infrastructure. The vision for transport is outlined as "*a transport sector that supports economic growth by achieving efficient and safe movement of freight and people*".

The goals for transport are outlined as:

- *Maximising the potential synergies between regional planning and central government strategies.*
- *A flexible and resilient transport system offering greater accessibility and can respond to changing patterns in demand.*
- *A network of priority roads to improve journey time and reliability, and ease severe congestion, boosting the growth potential of key economic areas and improving transport efficiency, road safety and access to markets.*
- *A continued reduction in the number of accidents, deaths and serious injuries that occur on the network.*
- *A public transport system that is robust and effective and offers a range of user options to attract a greater percentage of long term users.*
- *A rail system that enables the efficient movement of freight and complements other modes of passenger transport and freight movement.*
- *Sea and air ports that are linked to the overall transport network and are able to respond to technological changes and changing international safety and security standards.*

The relevant strategic opportunities outlined in the plan to help achieve the vision goals are

- *ensure a stable regulatory environment.*
- *Improving the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the transport network.*

7.10 Wellington Regional Strategy (2007)

The Wellington Regional Strategy (WRS) was developed by the nine local authorities in the region, working in tandem with central government and business, education, research and voluntary sector interests. It was fully adopted in May 2007. The WRS is a sustainable economic growth strategy and contains a range of initiatives to realise economic potential. It aims to enhance the Wellington regions “regional form” by addressing such issues as transport, housing, urban design and open spaces, which are all the things that contribute to quality of life.

In 2007, the nine local authorities of the Greater Wellington Region collaboratively finalised the production of the WRS. The Strategy has the aim of making the Greater Wellington area internationally competitive, in terms of being a region with a great lifestyle and job opportunities, supported by a strong economy.

The WRS identifies three focus areas for sustainable growth. They are:

- **Leadership and partnership** – *Key players working together to deliver the region’s sustainable growth.*
- **Grow the region’s economy, especially its exports** – *Export more and become less reliant on trade within New Zealand.*
- **Good regional form** – *Building on the physical arrangement of our communities and how they link, and strengthening our city and town centres, matching transport decisions and land use, creating quality urban design, creating strong open spaces and recreation amenities, and providing good housing choice – essentially, making the Wellington Region a great place to live, with a good quality of life.*

The WRS initiatives for the promotion of an efficient regional form include:

- *Strong regional centres and land for business growth.*
- *Integrating transport with urban and rural needs - The WRS identifies we must create more employment close to where people live. The efficient operation and use of our transport system and consideration of the development 'fit' with the transport network are fundamental to creating a good regional form.*
- *More homes close to city centres and transport links - One of the region's strengths is its wide range of housing and lifestyle options. A need has been identified to enable medium and higher density development close to centres and transport links, while protecting the character of the traditional low-density family-focused suburbs.*
- *Rural lifestyles - The WRS has identified that the region offers excellent opportunities for rural residential living. It recognizes the benefits in making lifestyle options available in certain areas including making better use of poor productivity areas, strengthening smaller communities, unlocking economic development opportunities, and enhanced management of special environmental features. This is counter balanced with caution regarding removing high quality soils from primary production, threatening sensitive ecosystems or significant landscapes, and land fragmentation creating urban expansion difficulties.*

The strategy includes the following statements in relation to Paraparaumu town centre to Paraparaumu beach - *The area from Paraparaumu town centre to Paraparaumu beach along Kāpiti Road includes an existing commercial area around Te Roto Drive, and an area of future commercial development on the Paraparaumu airport site (recently enabled by confirmation of a plan change) and vacant land adjoining the town centre. It is subject to residential and retail – especially 'big box' – development pressure which potentially undermines town centre intensification and passenger transport goals. Furthermore, the area is affected by the proposed SH1 Kāpiti Expressway and is served by a bus/rail transport hub. Careful planning is needed to integrate current and potential uses with the overall objectives of the area.*

7.11 Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy (2010 – 2040)

The Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy (RLTS) 2010-2040 was approved by Greater Wellington in September 2010. It is a statutory document prepared under the Land Transport Management Act 2003, and recently had the Western Corridor Plan 2006 adopted as part of the strategy. It is the strategic transport document that guides the development of the region's transport system. It sets the framework and vision for the provision and management of movement and transport throughout the region.

The vision of the Wellington RLTS 2010-40 is:

‘To deliver an integrated land transport network that supports the region’s people and prosperity in a way that is economically, environmentally and socially sustainable.’

The RLTS objectives are to:

- *Assist economic and regional development*
- *Assist safety and personal security*
- *Improve access, mobility and reliability*
- *Protect and promote public health*
- *Ensure environmental sustainability*
- *Ensure that the Regional Land Transport Programme is affordable for the regional community.*

Reference	Provision
RLTS Pol 8.1(a)	Ensure the critical role of the regional transport network in providing national and regional accessibility and economic growth is protected.
RLTS Pol 8.1(b)	Ensure the regional transport network provides effective and efficient connections to the region’s principal economic growth and productivity areas, such as the Wellington City CBD and regional centres, Wellington’s port and international airport.
RLTS Pol 8.1(u)	Encourage the separation of arterial and local road traffic where practicable.
RLTS Pol 8.1(v)	Ensure the transport network provides for freight and commercial needs.
RLTS Pol 8.1(w)	Ensure that key regional freight routes are developed in a way that facilitates efficient movement of freight, including provision for over-dimension and over-weight vehicles, where appropriate.
RLTS Pol 8.3(a)	Ensure continuous improvement of regional road safety based on a ‘safer systems approach’ involving a combined package of measures targeting safer road users, safer vehicles, safer roads and roadsides, and safer travel speeds.
RLTS Pol 8.4(a)	Support best practice in design, construction and maintenance of transport projects to avoid, to the extent reasonable in the circumstances, adverse impacts on the environment.
RLTS Pol 8.4(g)	Ensure location and design of new transport infrastructure enhance access, minimise community severance issues and take account of the special values of the local area including, but not limited to, environmental matters and community concerns.
RLTS Pol 8.5(a)	Support the growth and land use aspirations of the Wellington Regional Strategy and the Regional Policy Statement, particularly in relation to compact, well designed and sustainable regional form, as well as supporting a strong Wellington City CBD and regional centres, and denser more connected development around public transport nodes and key public transport corridors.
RLTS Pol 8.5(b)	Ensure new transport infrastructure is consistent with the region’s urban design principles as set out in the Regional Policy

	Statement.
RLTS Pol 8.5(d)	Ensure the current and future regional transport network and the Road of National Significance are identified and protected in territorial authority planning documents.
RLTS Pol 8.5(f)	Ensure new land use development includes provision for walking, cycling and public transport services, consistent with relevant best practice guidance.
RLTS Pol 8.5(g)	Ensure the current and future regional transport network and the Road of National Significance are identified and protected in territorial authority planning documents.
RLTS Pol 8.5(h)	Ensure major recreational, tourist and freight traffic flows are taken into account during planning processes
RLTS Pol 8.8(b)	Ensure that the order of priority in the Regional Land Transport Programme takes account of the following prioritisation approach: iii) Third-priority activities are the high cost 'large new projects' (>\$4.5m).
RLTS Pol 8.8(c)	Ensure that prioritisation of activities or projects within the Third-priority 'Large New Projects' category in the Regional Land Transport Programme includes consideration of: (i) Strategic Fit: how the identified problem, issue, or opportunity to be considered by the project or package aligns with the NZ Transport Agency's strategic investment direction which is derived from the Government Policy Statement. (ii) Effectiveness: the extent to which the package or project contributes to the broad policy objectives set out in the RLTS and the effectiveness of the project or package to deliver against the outcomes sought by the RLTS. (iii) Economic efficiency: a rating that demonstrates how well the proposed solution maximises the value of what is produced from the resources used, as measured by a benefit cost ratio. Particular consideration shall also be given to safety issues when considering the priority order of these activities and projects.

7.12 Regional Freight Plan - Greater Wellington Regional Council (2011)

The Wellington Regional Freight Plan was adopted in June 2011. The freight plan is a supporting document to the RLTS, as it provides a pathway to implement the RLTS objectives and policies that are relevant to freight. It also supports the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport Funding with its focus on economic growth. The key actions identified within the Freight Plan 2011 which are relevant to the proposed Expressway are as follows:

- *Integrate planning processes – Support the implementation of projects in the Corridor Plans identified as having significant freight benefits*
- *Improve road freight reliability – Ensure the design of the state highway projects facilitate the efficient movement of freight, including provision for over-dimension and over-weight vehicles*

7.13 Wellington Hawkes Bay Conservation Management Strategy (1996)

The Wellington Conservation Management Strategy was published in 1996. There has been a preliminary draft Wellington Hawkes Bay Conservation Management Strategy released but it is currently a non-statutory draft document.

Reference	Provision
General Objective 1	Maintenance of the diversity of indigenous species and communities in their appropriate habitat, in particular threatened species.
General Objective 2	Maintenance of the natural processes within ecosystems on the areas managed, especially ecosystems which are rare or threatened elsewhere in the Conservancy.
General Objective 3	Protection of the diversity of landforms, geological and soil sites.
General Objective 4	Protection of historic resources.
General Objective 5	Protection of the intrinsic values of natural landscapes.
General Objective 6	Maintenance and enhancement of the range of recreation opportunities, provided this is not inconsistent with the conservation of natural and historic resources.
General Objective 7	Establishment and maintenance of a cooperative working relationship with the tangata whenua for an area to recognise their interests in an area.
General Objective 8	Establishment and maintenance of positive working relationships with the community within which the area is located, the adjoining landowners and users to recognise their interests in an area and inform them of the natural and historic resources present.
General Implementation 4	Provide for public access to areas managed by the Department and provide recreational facilities appropriate for the level of public use and the natural and historic resources present.
General Implementation 8	Ensure all the operations and developments are in conformity with the Resource Management Act 1991.
General Implementation 9	Assess proposals for activities on adjoining land and water with regard to the impact on areas managed by the Department and advocate for the protection of the natural and historic resources present on the areas managed by the Department and any adjoining area.
General	Allow uses, provided these are compatible with the conservation of natural and historic resources, and recreation opportunities.

Implementation 10	
General Implementation 11	In the management of areas, have regard to the need to respect sites of cultural or spiritual significance and consult with tangata whenua to identify and provide for their interests.

The Wellington Conservation Management Strategy is a statutory document under the Conservation Act 1987 which implements general policies and establishes objectives for the integrated management of natural (including land and species) and historic resources. It indicates what DOC intends to do and how it can respond to requests to use the natural and historic resources it manages. NZTA guidelines for State Highway work within or adjacent to Public Conservation Land provide that state highway work within any reserves or conservation areas must address any relevant conservation management strategy.

7.14 Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan (2011)

The Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan (GWPNP) came into effect on 1 January 2011. It is a statutory document prepared under section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977. It combines and supersedes previous separate management plans for each of the regional parks in the region, including Queen Elizabeth Park in Paekakariki.

Reference	Provision
GWPNP 6.7.3	<p>Management focus</p> <p>The focus for Queen Elizabeth Park is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Preserve the coastal ecosystems, dunes, wetlands and bush remnant (2) Implement a sustainable farm management plan and continue farming operations to manage open space where appropriate (3) Provide family recreational opportunities (4) Make provisions for a heritage precinct and associated visitor attractions (5) Recognise the historical occupation of the area by both European settlers and Māori (6) Re-evaluate future land management of the north-eastern area of the park that may be affected by any expressway development (7) Work with the Department of Conservation to integrate management processes, where appropriate, between Queen Elizabeth Park and Whareroa Farm.
GWPNP 6.7.4a	To have particular regard for the high priority indigenous areas and links with Whareroa Farm when determining ecosystem protection and enhancement priorities as listed in Table 8.
GWPNP 6.7.4b	To restore the coastal dunes and native forest remnants with plants sourced from the Foxton Ecological District.
GWPNP 6.7.4c	To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development, specifically:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The beach from Raumati to Paekakariki • The Whareroa dune complex • All wetlands and streams • The modified landscapes of Whareroa and Wainui pa.
GWPNP 6.7.4e	To protect significant cultural heritage values and features relating to Māori, early European settlers, and WWII US Marine occupation.

7.15 Kāpiti Coast Choosing Futures: Community Plan (2009)

Kāpiti Coast Choosing Futures: Community Plan is the KCDC Long Term Plan (LTP). It was adopted by KCDC on 25 June 2009. This was prior to the proposed Expressway being announced. There are seven community key outcomes identified in the Plan as follows:

1. There are healthy natural systems which people can enjoy;
2. Local character is retained within a cohesive District;
3. The nature and rate of population growth and development is appropriate to community goals;
4. The Community makes wise use of local resources and people have the ability to act in a sustainable way on a day to day basis;
5. There is increased ability to work locally;
6. The District is a place which works for young people;
7. The District has a strong, healthy, safe and involved community.

Detailed sections of the LTCCP provide a strategy for Council activities, projects and programmes contribute to the achievement of Community Outcomes.

It should be noted that under a section headed 'Major Projects' a 'Western Link' is discussed. It is stated that the council is committed to building a Western Link Road, and that a two lane road is likely.

Provision

Access and Transport

Access

• strategically this is a very important service level. Generally Kāpiti Coast has poor roading and passenger rail linkages. It has a growing walkway/cycleway network and the Council will continue to invest in walking and cycling, and to ensure road space is shared across modes. The Council is concerned with improving linkages between communities, especially pedestrian and cycling, in order to improve local choices and reduce reliance on vehicles. There is significant investment projected for the Western Link, but this is in order to improve local connectivity and reduce dependence on State Highway 1, and not to relieve congestion and improve travel times. (Refer to the Major Projects section of this document for more details on the Western Link construction costs and timing)

Noise

• introduction of asphalt in retail areas and for all arterial roads carrying more than 8,000 vehicles per day will result in reduction of road noise

Design quality

• major changes have been made to the design of the Western Link to ensure that the road design itself is integrated with other modes within a wider transport corridor.

How will we know we are achieving community outcomes?

Summary indicators of long term progress

extent of cycleways, walkways and bridleways system.

improved access to services and facilities within and between communities.

Summary of milestones

components of the cycleway, walkway, bridleway system are completed.

completion of the Western Link system;
passenger rail services extended to Waikanae and Ōtaki.

7.16 Kāpiti Coast Development Management Strategy (2007)

Part of the overall 2003/04 LTCCP programme “Choosing Futures”, the Development Management Strategy was published in September 2007. The Development Management Strategy’s purpose is to set a framework for:

- *the management of location and intensity of growth pressures and change*
- *improvement to the quality of the built environment*
- *the development management processes that Council will use over time*

The document contains a number of policies which could be considered relevant to the proposed Expressway development as follows:

Reference	Provision
Policy 2.1 (a)	The basic development form of the District will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be fundamentally shaped by the key landform elements of the District of dunes, inter-dune wetlands, rivers and streams, escarpment and coastal hills and remnant native forest and ecological sites;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retain stream and river corridors, including stream and river mouths and estuaries as major features of any developed area; • enable restoration of riparian vegetation to create corridors between the coast and the coastal hills; • protect remaining coastal dunes within the existing urban areas; • retain and protect coastal dunes and wetlands within the wider rural areas; • protect the landscape values of the coastal hills and escarpment; • retain and protect remnant stands of native forest.
Policy 2.5 (a)	Sustainable development will be managed within the rural areas of the District in a way that protects and maintains the life supporting and productive capacity of those lands. Provision for the maintenance of the productive capacity of the high quality soils, for landscape and rural lifestyle activities and opportunities will occur within this framework.
Policy 2.6 (a)	<p>The Kāpiti Coast District's transport and access network will be developed in a way that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increases the connectivity of communities; • reduces use of fossil fuels as an energy source and as a consequent source of greenhouse gases; • increases the range of transport mode choices; • provides alternatives to reliance on the State Highway as a means of internal district access; • recognises and provides, where possible, for improved and safe access for people with disabilities, older people and children; • improves access to services, the District centres and to recreation areas, provided that the latter is consistent with natural character and wider environmental goals; • delivers a quality of design and a network that recognises and respects the character and qualities of local areas; • is integrated across nodes of travel.
Policy 2.6 (c)	<p>Kāpiti Coast District Council will continue to seek the following physical works for the Western Transport Corridor (as currently defined from Ngauranga Gorge to Peka Peka Road):</p> <p>Rail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immediate construction of the Raumati rail station and improved park and ride facilities at Paraparaumu; • improved passenger and freight rail carrying capacity; • early as possible extension of suburban passenger rail services to Waikanae and Ōtaki; • construction of the Lindale transport hub in conjunction with timing for the Western Link Road. <p>Roading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased State Highway 1 resilience and reliability by (in priority order): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the earliest possible construction of the Western Link Road - investment in road safety works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Centennial Highway barrier; - Otaihanga grade separation (Stage 1); - Waikanae grade separation; - construction of the southern east/ west corridor as a priority; - investment in the alternative Transmission Gully route, provided that funding issues can be resolved; - in the long term (20+ years) four laning of the State Highway from Peka Peka to Poplar Avenue, provided that the design

	<p>speeds and solutions support local centres, including their employment role and role as passenger transport hubs and does not pass on unreasonable costs to the local network.</p> <p>Bus services and travel demand management initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continued investment in local bus services and initiatives to encourage reduced reliance on private vehicles and north/ south commuting.
Policy 2.6 (e)	<p>Kāpiti Coast District Council will continue to work to establish a Western Link Road route from Raumati in the south to join the highway at Peka Peka Road in the north, including a Waikanae River Crossing.</p> <p>This route is designed to be compatible with and enhance surrounding communities as it passes through the District but will provide an alternative route for State Highway 1 traffic should the highway fail.</p>
Policy 2.6 (f)	<p>Subdivision development, including design of roads, will be managed in a way that maximises implementation of Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Indicative Network</p>
Policy 2.6 (g)	<p>The roading network will be managed in a way that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supports and encourages development of pedestrian, cycling and bridleway routes; • provides for a vehicle movement hierarchy that controls vehicle volumes and road speeds in a way that recognises and protects local urban and rural character where possible.
Policy 2.8(a)	<p>Development thresholds and the timing of development will be guided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current infrastructure capacities for water, wastewater, roading, stormwater and community facilities; • future impacts of climate change on capacity; • the timing and extent of any community programme of investment in infrastructure capacity, extent and quality as set out in the Long Term Council Community Plan; • consideration of national and regional infrastructure needs.
Policy 2.9(a)	<p>Wahi tapu, ecological and cultural and heritage sites form a significant part of the broad District form and will continue to shape development decisions. This will be done through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on-going work with iwi and hapu to identify and record (where relevant) sites of significance to them; • on-going work with residents interested in local history and ecology to record sites of significance; • identification of significant sites for formal protection via the District Plan; • collaborative pre-consent processes focused on finding ways to protect and manage sites.

7.17 Kāpiti Coast Sustainable Transport Strategy (2008)

This document was published in 2008 and according to the introduction to the strategy is “*deliberately entitled ‘Towards a Sustainable Transport System’. It is concerned with reshaping the local transport system to a position where it has the characteristics of a sustainable system. It is about dealing with key problems which are a barrier to sustainable outcomes.*” It is a document intended to bridge the gap between the direction provided in both the Kāpiti Coast District Plan and the Regional Land Transport Strategy. It contains five focus areas, being:

- Transport Network
- Mode changes
- Management of the Road corridor – road network hierarchy
- Vehicle Fleet Emissions
- Living with the State Highway

The document recognises that traffic congestion on SH1 is a problem. However, as the document was published before the MacKays to Peka Peka Expressway proposal was introduced, the only reference is to the proposed Western Link Road. The document in general supports this link.

7.18 Kāpiti Coast Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Strategy (2009)

The Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Strategy was published by the Kāpiti Coast District Council in December 2009 as part of the overall Kāpiti Coast: Choosing Futures LTCCP. The strategy gives direction for the future planning of cycling, walking and horse riding in Kāpiti, as well as providing a foundation for implementation of a network that will enhance the users experience of walkways, cycleways and bridleways. The vision of the strategy is that *“The Kāpiti Coast is renowned for its walking, cycling and horse riding”*. To achieve this vision, three objectives and supporting action points are contained within the document:

Reference	Action Points to Achieve Objective
Objective 1: To promote cycling, walking and horse riding as safe, everyday modes of transport and recreation.	1.1 Encourage and promote walking, cycling and horse riding for day-to-day trips, tourism, recreation and health. 1.2 Lead the community by example through the Council actively supporting walking, cycling and horse riding in its day-to-day operations. 1.3 Support safety, education and enforcement programmes for pedestrians, cyclists, horseriders and motorists.
Objective 2: To develop safe networks which improve cycling, walking and horse riding access and linkages throughout Kāpiti.	2.1 Expand and enhance walking, cycling and horse riding networks and facilities. 2.2 Adopt best practice guidelines and standards for walking, cycling and horse riding in the planning, design, construction and maintenance of all transport facilities. 2.3 Aim to provide footpaths on both sides of major and minor arterial roads. 2.4 Make new and existing roads and footpaths compatible with the needs of pedestrians and cyclists of all ages and levels of ability. 2.5 New subdivisions provide convenient and attractive linkages for active transport through and between subdivisions. 2.6 New urban roads are built to the specifications described in the Streetscape Design Guide and relevant design guides. 2.7 Traffic calming and local area traffic management plans support walking and cycling. 2.8 Provide cycle lanes on both sides of all arterial roads in addition to off-road cycle paths where feasible.

	<p>2.9 Maintain and enhance the Council’s safety management system for roads and provide for the safety needs of pedestrians, cyclists and horse-riders.</p> <p>2.10 Identify and develop off-road and on-road facilities and links that integrate the walking, cycling and horse riding networks within the District and with surrounding districts.</p>
<p>Objective 3: To encourage local, regional and national coordination and collaboration in the planning and provision of safe walking, cycling and horse riding opportunities.</p>	<p>3.1 The strategy is consistent with regional walking and cycling plans.</p> <p>3.2 Consult with the CWB Implementation Group over network implementation and construction programmes and proposed new subdivision, development and transport projects.</p> <p>3.3 Publish, promote, implement, monitor and maintain this strategy.</p>

7.19 Kāpiti Coast Subdivisions and Development Principles and Requirements (2005)

This document was published in 2005 and sets out what KCDC needs from all developers in the district. Emphasis is placed on the integrated management of the effects of activities on the environment. There is one transportation objective in the document, being *“To plan, provide and maintain an efficient road network appropriate to the level of use that will ensure the safe and orderly passage of road users (including cyclists) and pedestrians throughout the Kāpiti Coast District. The Council wishes to encourage pleasant, cyclable and walkable neighbourhoods with a low speed environment which provides increased amenity.”*

7.20 Kāpiti Coast Streetscape Strategy and Guideline (2008)

The Kāpiti Coast Streetscape Strategy and Guideline was published in 2008. This strategy and guideline supports the assessment of applications for subdivision consents and proposals for upgrades of existing streets. It provides design guidance to enable a coordinated approach to streetscapes. A section on the SH1 streetscape is included in the document. Important issues and elements of the existing SH1 streetscape in the Kāpiti Coast District are recognised in the document as including:

- *The lack of access to highways means they are often treated as ‘backs’ to land use, with solid fencing and poor interfaces presented. The use of back-lane or slip-road approaches in particular can reduce connection issues.*
- *Reverse sensitivity issues (especially related to large freight vehicles in terms of noise, visual and air pollution) means uses turn their backs to highways, which causes the loss of passive surveillance;*
- *State Highways are not designed for pedestrians or cyclists, as such there are inherent safety issues that limit crossing opportunities to selected signalled interchanges within certain town centres;*
- *Changes to the strategic network, including new or realigned sections of the highway and new on / off ramps can isolate communities and further limit crossing opportunities;*
- *Large-scale concrete barriers or acoustic fences can present monotonous mass for several continuous kilometres, reducing the quality of views of the District;*
- *Interchanges act as critical entry / departure gateways to the District and towns within it. The opportunity to integrate these with land uses, specific art or architectural statements, and other treatments to maximise this ‘front door’ effect have traditionally been ignored in other places.*

The key treatments identified in the document for improving the State Highway 1 streetscape are:

- *Provide specific ‘gateway’ streetscape treatments at the key Kāpiti Coast State Highway One interchanges;*
- *Slip roads (even if set well back to ensure reserve sensitivity issues are managed) allow some street frontage and reduce the visual effects of solid ‘back’ fences and barriers by providing opportunities for landscaping;*
- *Developing low-impact stormwater treatments such as swales at the interface of State Highway One and residential areas will provide a good amenity buffer;*
- *Optimise the utility of areas with the highest exposure to State Highway One by providing for business or employment uses. This will avoid the need for high barriers and fencing for privacy or amenity, meaning that uses can directly engage with the motorway and take advantage of the ‘movement economy’ of passing traffic. Signage associated with these uses should be very carefully managed to avoid clutter;*
- *Seek to treat the use of concrete or other large-scale barriers or medians with surface or colour treatments to avoid monotonous visual blandness;*
- *Provide and encourage landscaping which maintains sightlines and coordinates with surrounding land uses.*

7.21 Conservation Management Strategy (1996)

The CMS is the key strategic document of the Wellington Conservancy of DOC. In terms of resources managed by the DOC in close proximity to the proposed Expressway, the Paraparaumu Scenic Reserve (R26033), the Hemi Matenga Scenic Reserve (R26023) and the Waikanae Estuary Scientific Reserve (R26019) are identified in the CMS.

The relevant objective of the CMS in relation to the Waikanae Estuary Scientific Reserve is:

(1) Protection for scientific study, education and the benefit of the country, the indigenous ecological associations, soil types and geomorphologic features of the reserve.

Implementation of the CMS includes the following objectives:

(4) Advocate for improved water quality in the Waikanae River and Mazengarb Drain to enhance the habitat for freshwater fish, birds and indigenous plant communities.

(5) Advocate for management of land and of land uses adjacent to the estuary [Waikanae] and river and within the river catchment that will not have an adverse effect on natural and historic resources

