

Technical report 21

Transmission Gully Project – Statutory provisions report

Prepared for the NZ Transport Agency and Porirua City Council

By Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner Ltd

29 July 2011

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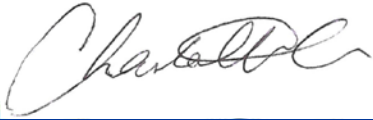


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1 Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to identify the statutory provisions relevant to the Transmission Gully Project (the Project) under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) as a cross-reference to Part I of the Assessment of Effects on the Environment report for the Project.

The NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) and Porirua City Council (PCC) are serving notices of requirement for designations (NoRs) and lodging applications for resource consent (collectively referred to as 'matters') for the Project.

These matters are being lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) as a proposal of national significance under Part 6AA of the RMA.

1.1 Territorial authority jurisdiction

Construction and operation of the Main Alignment requires land in four districts:

- land in the Kapiti Coast District under the jurisdiction of the Kapiti Coast District Council, administered through the Kapiti Coast District Plan;
- land in Upper Hutt City under the jurisdiction of the Upper Hutt City Council, administered through the Upper Hutt City District Plan;
- land in Porirua City under the jurisdiction of the Porirua City Council, administered through the Porirua City District Plan; and
- land in Wellington City under the jurisdiction of the Wellington City Council, administered through the Wellington City District Plan.

The Kenepuru Link Road required land in two districts:

- land in Porirua City under the jurisdiction of the Porirua City Council, administered through the Porirua City District Plan; and
- land in Wellington City under the jurisdiction of the Wellington City Council, administered through the Wellington City District Plan.

The Porirua Link Roads only required land in Porirua City under the jurisdiction of the Porirua City Council, administered through the Porirua City District Plan.

Each component of the Project in each district requires a separate NoR. The NoRs being served by the NZTA and PCC are set out in Table 21.1 and shown in Figure 21.2.

Table 21.1: NoRs for the Project

Project component	District			
	Kapiti Coast	Upper Hutt	Porirua City	Wellington City
Main Alignment	NoR 1	NoR 2	NoR 3	NoR 4
Kenepuru Link Road	-	-	NoR 5	NoR 6
Porirua Link Roads	Whitby Link Road	-	NoR 7	-
	Waitangirua Link Road	-	NoR 8	-



Figure 21.2: NoRs for the Project

1.2 Regional council jurisdiction

The Project is entirely within the Wellington Region under the jurisdiction of the Greater Wellington Regional Council, administered through the Wellington regional plans.

The NZTA is applying for resource consents for the following general activities:

- Land use consents, for:
 - bulk earthworks (roading and tracking activities involving soil disturbance and vegetation clearance);
 - the use, erection and placement of new structures (culverts, bridge support structures, erosion protection structures, stormwater pipes and outfall structures) in river beds;
 - the disturbance of river beds; and
 - the reclamation of river beds.
- Water permits, for:
 - the diversion of water.
- Discharge permits, for:
 - the discharge of chemically treated sediment laden water (from construction) to land;
 - the discharge of chemically treated sediment laden water (from construction) to water;
 - the discharge of contaminants (from concrete batching) to air; and
 - the discharge of contaminants in stormwater (from concrete batching) to water.

PCC is applying for resource consents for the following general activities:

- Land use consents, for:
 - bulk earthworks (roading and tracking activities involving soil disturbance and vegetation clearance);
 - the use, erection and placement of new structures (culverts, bridge support structures, erosion protection structures, stormwater pipes and outfall structures) in river beds;
- Discharge permits, for:
 - the discharge of chemically treated sediment laden water (from construction) to land; and
 - the discharge of chemically treated sediment laden water (from construction) to water.

1.3 Statutory matters

Although the matters are likely to be considered by a board of inquiry (BoI) the statutory provisions that must be taken into account are the same as if they were being considered by the local authorities (i.e. all references to territorial authority or consent authority should be read as a reference to a BoI).

1.3.1 Consideration of the NoRs

For the NoRs, the provisions which must be considered are outlined in section 171(1) of the RMA:

“When considering a requirement and any submissions received, a territorial authority must, subject to Part 2, consider the effects on the environment of allowing the requirement, having particular regard to -

(a) any relevant provisions of -

(i) a national policy statement:

(ii) a New Zealand coastal policy statement:

(iii) a regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement:

(iv) a plan or proposed plan; and

...

(d) any other matter the territorial authority considers reasonably necessary in order to make a recommendation on the requirement."

This report covers those relevant provisions listed in section 171(1)(a) and other relevant matters under section 171(1)(d).

1.4 Consideration of the applications for resource consent

For the applications for resource consent, the provisions which must be considered are outlined in section 104(1) of the RMA:

"When considering an application for a resource consent and any submissions received, the consent authority must, subject to Part 2, have regard to -

(b) any relevant provisions of -

(i) a national environmental standard:

(ii) other regulations:

(iii) a national policy statement:

(iv) a New Zealand coastal policy statement:

(v) a regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement:

(vi) a plan or proposed plan; and

(c) any other matter the consent authority considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine the application.

This report covers those relevant provisions listed in section 104(1)(b) as well as those matters considered relevant under section 104(1)(c).

For activities which have status as non-complying activities, there are particular restrictions for the granting of resource consent. These restrictions are outlined in section 104D(1) of the RMA:

Despite any decision made for the purpose of section 95A(2)(a) in relation to adverse effects, a consent authority may grant a resource consent for a non-complying activity only if it is satisfied that either -

(a) the adverse effects of the activity on the environment (other than any effect to which section 104(3)(a)(ii) applies) will be minor; or

(b) the application is for an activity that will not be contrary to the objectives and policies of -

(i) the relevant plan, if there is a plan but no proposed plan in respect of the activity; or

(ii) the relevant proposed plan, if there is a proposed plan but no relevant plan in respect of the activity; or

(iii) both the relevant plan and the relevant proposed plan, if there is both a plan and a proposed plan in respect of the activity.

1.5 Scope of the provisions considered

In accordance with sections 171(1) and 104(1), the relevant provisions were identified in the following:

- national policy statements;
- the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement;
- the regional policy statement and the proposed regional policy statement;
- regional plans and proposed regional plans;
- district plans and proposed district plans;
- national environmental standards (only relevant to the applications for resource consent);
- other regulations (only relevant to the applications for resource consent); and
- other relevant matters (under sections 171(1)(d) and 104(1)(c).

Table 21.2 contains a complete list of the planning documents examined and where in this report the relevant provisions identified are contained.

Table 21.2: Planning documents considered

Planning document	Reference	Section of this report
National policy statements		
NPS Freshwater Management	NPS FM	2.1
NPS Electricity Transmission	NPS ET	2.2
NZ Coastal Policy Statement	NZCPS	2.3
Regional policy statements		
Wellington Regional Policy Statement	RPS	3.1
Proposed Wellington Regional Policy Statement	PRPS	3.2
Regional plans		
Regional Freshwater Plan for the Wellington Region	RFWP	4.1
Regional Air Quality Management Plan for the Wellington Region	RAQMP	4.2
Regional Plan for Discharges to Land for the Wellington Region	RPDL	4.3
Regional Coastal Plan for the Wellington Region	RCP	4.4
Regional Soil Plan for the Wellington Region	RSP	4.5
District plans		
Kapiti Coast District Plan	KCDP	5.1

Planning document	Reference	Section of this report
Upper Hutt City District Plan	UHCDP	5.2
Porirua City District Plan	PCDP	5.3
Wellington City District Plan	WCDP	5.4
National environmental standards		
NES Air Quality	NES AQ	6.1
NES Sources of Human Drinking Water	NES SHDW	6.2
Other regulations		
<i>None considered relevant</i>		
Other relevant matters		
Wellington Regional Strategy	WRS	8.1
Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy	RLTS	8.2
Porirua Development Framework	PDF	8.3
Porirua City Community Outcomes Action Plan 2009 - 2015	PCCOAP	8.4
Wellington Conservation Management Strategy	WCMS	8.5
Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan	GWPNP	8.6
Pauatahanui Inlet Action Plan	PIAP	8.7

1.6 Documents not considered

There were some potential matters which were not considered to be relevant to the Project.

1.6.1 Proposed national policy statements and proposed national environment standards

There is no requirement under the RMA to assess proposed national policy statements or proposed national environmental standards (i.e. non-gazetted documents).

1.6.2 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, which is one of the activities required as part of the enabling works for the Project. The applications for the relocation of the existing transmission lines (under the NES ET) are being made separately by Transpower (refer Volume 6). As the NES ET is not relevant to the Transmission Gully Project, it was not included in this report.

1.6.3 Statutory considerations under other legislation

The report only covered matters required to be considered under the RMA. Where documents have been prepared under other statutes, they have been included only because they are considered to be other relevant matters under section 171(1)(d), section or section 104(1)(c).

1.7 Structure of this report

The relevant provisions identified in each planning document are contained within a separate table. These tables contain:

- a provision reference;
- the exact wording of the relevant provisions; and
- a tag of the key topic area(s) the provision relates to.

The topic areas are as follows:

- air quality
- amenity
- access
- coastal
- designations
- earthworks
- ecology
- erosion / sedimentation
- general effects
- hazards
- heritage
- hydrology
- landscape / visual
- network utilities
- noise
- parks / reserves
- tangata whenua
- transport
- urban design
- water quality

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.

NPS FM reference	Provision	Topic area
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Hydrology ■ Water quality
Objective A2	The overall quality of fresh water within a region is maintained or improved while: <ul 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Hydrology ■ Water quality
Policy A1(a) & (b)	By every regional council making or changing regional plans to the extent needed to ensure the plans: <ul 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: <ul 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Hydrology
Objective B1	To safeguard the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems of fresh water, in sustainably managing the taking, using, damming, or diverting of fresh water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
Objective B2	To avoid any further over-allocation of fresh water and phase out existing over-allocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology
Objective B3	To improve and maximise the efficient allocation and efficient use of water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology
Objective B4	To protect significant values of wetlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology

NPS FM reference	Provision	Topic area
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Tangata whenua
Policy D1	Local authorities shall take reasonable steps to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) involve iwi and hapu in the management of fresh water and freshwater ecosystems in the region b) work with iwi and hapu to identify tangata whenua values and interests in fresh water and freshwater ecosystems in the region and c) reflect tangata whenua values and interests in the management of, and decision-making regarding, fresh water and freshwater ecosystems in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Tangata whenua

2.2 National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission

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

NPS ET reference	Provision	Topic area
Objective	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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Network utilities ■ General effects
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Network utilities ■ General effects
Policy 11	Local authorities must consult with the operator of the national grid, to identify an appropriate buffer corridor within which it can be expected that sensitive activities will generally not be provided for in plans and/or given resource consent. To assist local authorities to identify these corridors, they may request the operator of the national grid to provide local authorities with its medium to long-term plans for the alteration or upgrading of each affected section of the national grid (so as to facilitate the long-term strategic planning of the grid).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Network utilities

2.3 New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) came into effect on 3 December 2010. The purpose of a NZCPS is to state policies in order to achieve the sustainable management of the natural and physical resources in relation to the coastal environment of New Zealand.

NZCPS reference	Provision	Topic area
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal/marine ■ Ecology
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal/marine ■ Landscape
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; ■ incorporating mātauranga Māori into sustainable management practices; and ■ recognising and protecting characteristics of the coastal environment that are of special value to tangata whenua. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal/marine ■ Tangata whenua
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"> ■ Coastal/marine ■ Parks/Reserves

NZCPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<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. 	
Policy 1	<p>Extent and characteristics of the coastal environment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 effects in different localities. 2. Recognise that the coastal environment includes: <ol 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal
Policy 2	<p>The Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Māori</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> <ol 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; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal/marine ■ Tangata whenua

NZCPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) with the consent of tangata whenua and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, incorporate mātauranga Māori¹ in regional policy statements, in plans, and in the consideration of applications for resource consents, notices of requirement for designation and private plan changes; d) provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision making, for example when a consent application or notice of requirement is dealing with cultural localities or issues of cultural significance, and Māori experts, including pūkenga², may have knowledge not otherwise available; e) take into account any relevant iwi resource management plan and any other relevant planning document recognised by the appropriate iwi authority or hapū and lodged with the council, to the extent that its content has a bearing on resource management issues in the region or district; and <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 taiāpure, mahinga mātaimai or other non-commercial Māori customary fishing; 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	

NZCPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>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>Policy 6</p>	<p>Activities in the coastal environment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In relation to the coastal environment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 papakāinga³, 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. 2. Additionally, in relation to the coastal marine area: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Amenity ■ Access ■ Coastal ■ Ecology ■ Heritage ■ Landscape/Visual ■ Network Utilities ■ Tangata Whenua ■ Urban Design

NZCPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>should not be located there; and</p> <p>e. promote the efficient use of occupied space, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Policy 13	<p>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; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal/marine ■ Landscape / visual ■ Ecology

NZCPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Policy 14	<p>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; and recognising that where degraded areas of the coastal environment require restoration or rehabilitation, possible approaches include: <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 values and when the removal is authorised by required permits, including an archaeological authority under the Historic Places Act 1993; or viii. restoring cultural landscape features; or ix. redesign of structures that interfere with ecosystem processes; or x. decommissioning or restoring historic landfill and other contaminated sites which are, or have the potential to, leach material into the coastal marine area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal/marine ■ Landscape/Visual ■ Ecology
Policy 21	Enhancement of water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal/marine

NZCPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality
Policy 22	<p>Sedimentation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Assess and monitor sedimentation levels and impacts on the coastal environment. 2 Require that subdivision, use, or development will not result in a significant increase in sedimentation in the coastal marine area, or other coastal water. 3 Control the impacts of vegetation removal on sedimentation including the impacts of harvesting plantation forestry. 4 Reduce sediment loadings in runoff and in stormwater systems through controls on land use activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal/marine ■ Erosion / sedimentation
Policy 23	<p>Discharge of contaminants</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In managing discharges to water in the coastal environment, have particular regard to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the sensitivity of the receiving environment; b. the nature of the contaminants to be discharged, the particular concentration of contaminants needed to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment, and the risks if that concentration of contaminants is exceeded; and c. the capacity of the receiving environment to assimilate the contaminants; and: d. avoid significant adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats after reasonable mixing; e. use the smallest mixing zone necessary to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment; and f. minimise adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of water within a mixing zone. 2. In managing discharge of human sewage, do not allow: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal/marine ■ Water quality

NZCPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. discharge of human sewage directly to water in the coastal environment without treatment; and b. the discharge of treated human sewage to water in the coastal environment, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. there has been adequate consideration of alternative methods, sites and routes for undertaking the discharge; and ii. informed by an understanding of tangata whenua values and the effects on them. 3. Objectives, policies and rules in plans which provide for the discharge of treated human sewage into waters of the coastal environment must have been subject to early and meaningful consultation with tangata whenua. 4. In managing discharges of stormwater take steps to avoid adverse effects of stormwater discharge to water in the coastal environment, on a catchment by catchment basis, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. avoiding where practicable and otherwise remedying cross contamination of sewage and stormwater systems; b. reducing contaminant and sediment loadings in stormwater at source, through contaminant treatment and by controls on land use activities; c. promoting integrated management of catchments and stormwater networks; and d. promoting design options that reduce flows to stormwater reticulation systems at source. 5. In managing discharges from ports and other marine facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. require operators of ports and other marine facilities to take all practicable steps to avoid contamination of coastal waters, substrate, ecosystems and habitats that is more than minor; b. require that the disturbance or relocation of contaminated seabed material, other than by the movement of vessels, and the dumping or storage of dredged material does not result in significant adverse effects on water quality or the seabed, substrate, ecosystems or habitats; c. require operators of ports, marinas and other relevant marine facilities to provide for the collection of sewage and waste from vessels, and for residues from vessel maintenance to be safely contained and disposed of; and d. consider the need for facilities for the collection of sewage and other wastes for recreational and commercial boating. 	

3 Regional policy statements

3.1 Wellington Regional Policy Statement

The operative Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (RPS) became operative on 15 May 1995.

The RPS identifies the regionally significant issues around the management of the region's natural and physical resources and sets out what needs to be achieved (objectives) and the way in which objectives will be achieved (policies and methods).

Relevant RPS chapter are:

- Chapter 4: Iwi Environmental management system
- Chapter 5: Freshwater
- Chapter 6: Soils and Minerals
- Chapter 7: The Coastal Environment
- Chapter 8: Air
- Chapter 9: Ecosystems
- Chapter 10: Landscape and Heritage
- Chapter 11: Natural Hazards
- Chapter 14: Built Environment and Transport

RPS reference	Provision	Topic area
Iwi Environmental Management System Objective 2	The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account in resource management.	■ Tangata whenua
Iwi Environmental Management System Objective 3	There are increased opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga in the Region.	■ Tangata whenua
Iwi Environmental Management System	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.	■ Tangata whenua

RPS reference	Provision	Topic area
Policy 2		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
Freshwater Policy 1	To manage the quantity of fresh water so that it is available for a range of uses and values, and: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
Freshwater Policy 2	To promote the conservation and efficient use of fresh water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
Freshwater Policy 5	To improve water quality and restore contaminated water to a standard which is appropriate for its desired uses and natural values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology

RPS reference	Provision	Topic area
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: (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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
Freshwater Policy 7	To avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on water quality and aquatic ecosystems of contaminants contained in non-point source discharges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
Freshwater Policy 8	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. In determining catchments, sub catchments, or reaches of water bodies to which this policy might apply, to have regard to the following: (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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
Freshwater Policy 10	To manage the quality of water in, and the flows, levels and beds of, water bodies so that the following	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality

RPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>values are protected:</p> <ol 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua ■ Ecology
Freshwater Policy 14	<p>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.</p> <p>In assessing the appropriateness of the effects of land and water use, to have regard to the following characteristics of any wetland:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology

RPS reference	Provision	Topic area
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Network utilities
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks
Soil and Minerals Objective 2	Land degradation is limited to that for which there is no feasible remedy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Erosion / sedimentation
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Hazards
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Hazards
Soil and Minerals Objective 5	The off-site impacts of soil degradation on land, water, air, ecosystems and communities are avoided or mitigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Erosion / sedimentation
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Erosion / sedimentation
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Erosion / sedimentation
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hazards
The Coastal Environment Objective 1	The natural character of the coastal environment is preserved through:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Landscape /

RPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	(1) The protection of nationally and regionally significant areas and values; (2) The protection of the integrity, functioning and resilience of physical and ecological processes in the coastal environment; (3) The restoration and rehabilitation of degraded areas; and (4) The management of subdivision, use and development, and the allocation of resources in the coastal environment so that adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	visual
The Coastal Environment Objective 3	Coastal water quality is of a high standard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Water quality
The Coastal Environment Policy 1	To give effect to the following matters when planning for and making decisions on subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment: (1) Protection, from all actual or potential adverse effects, of areas of nationally or regionally significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats for indigenous fauna, including those listed in table 8; (2) Protection of the values associated with nationally or regionally outstanding landscapes, seascapes, geological features, landforms, sand dunes and beach systems and sites of historical or cultural significance, including those listed in tables 9 and 10; (3) Protection of sensitive, rare or unusual natural and physical resources, habitats, amenity values and ecosystems which are unique to the coastal environment (including estuaries, coastal wetlands, mangroves and dunes, and their margins) by avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects so as to preserve the natural character of the coastal environment. (4) Protection of the integrity, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment in terms of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Dynamic processes and features arising from the natural movement of sediments, water and air; (b) Natural movement of biota; (c) Natural substrate composition; (d) Natural water quality and quantity, and air quality; (e) Natural biodiversity, productivity and biotic patterns; and (f) Intrinsic values of ecosystems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Ecology ■ Water quality
The Coastal Environment Policy 5	To maintain or improve the quality of coastal water by: (1) Improving, where necessary, the quality of fresh water entering the coastal marine area;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Water quality

RPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>(2) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating the effects of activities in the coastal environment that can degrade coastal water; and</p> <p>(3) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating the effects of point discharges that directly enter the coastal marine area so the effects do not render any water in the coastal marine area unsuitable for any purpose specified in a Regional Coastal Plan for the Wellington Region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
The Coastal Environment Policy 6	<p>To adopt a precautionary approach to the evaluation of risk in making decisions that affect the coastal environment, recognising that there will be situations where there is a low probability of an event occurring, but that such an event has the potential to create major adverse effects. Such events include:</p> <p>(1) Earthquakes and tsunami;</p> <p>(2) Maritime shipping disasters; and</p> <p>(3) Accidents involving release of contaminants into the coastal marine area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal
The Coastal Environment Policy 7	To protect, where appropriate, the characteristics of the coastal environment of special value to the tangata whenua including waahi tapu, tauranga waka, mahinga maataitai and taonga raranga.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Tangata whenua
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality
Air Policy 10	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of air pollution on surface and groundwater, soil, plants and animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality
Air Policy 11	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of air pollution on public amenity values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality ■ Amenity
Air Policy 12	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of odours on public amenity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality ■ Amenity
Ecosystem Objective 1	The overall quality of ecosystems in the Region is increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
Ecosystem Objective 2	Healthy, functioning ecosystems are distributed throughout the Region, including the rural and urban environments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
Ecosystem Objective 3	The area and quality of indigenous ecosystems in the Region is increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology

RPS reference	Provision	Topic area
Ecosystem Objective 4	The Region has a diversity of healthy ecosystems which represent the full range of regional flora, fauna and habitats.	■ Ecology
Ecosystem Objective 5	Special ecosystems in the Region are actively protected and appropriately managed.	■ Ecology
Ecosystem Policy 3	To integrate ecological principles, derived from Maori and western environmental thought and practice, throughout resource management policy, planning and practice.	■ Ecology ■ Tangata whenua
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 lifesupporting capacity of the ecosystem.	■ Ecology
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 (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. (2) Ecosystems with a high priority for restoration are degraded and: (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	■ Ecology

RPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>(c) have the potential to be significant areas of indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna; or</p> <p>(d) have significant public support for their restoration.</p>	
Ecosystem Policy 6	To restore or enhance: <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. 	■ Ecology
Ecosystem Policy 7	To actively protect: <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. 	■ Ecology
Ecosystem Policy 9	To prevent the isolation of ecosystems by providing linking corridors and buffer zones and avoiding the fragmentation of ecosystems.	■ Ecology
Ecosystem Policy 10	To encourage the planting of native vegetation, and particularly, regionally appropriate species.	■ Ecology
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 / visual
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 / visual
Landscape Objective 3	The cultural heritage of the Region which is of regional significance is: <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 / visual
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 / visual
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 / visual

RPS reference	Provision	Topic area
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 / visual
Landscape Policy 3	To manage the use, development and protection of outstanding landscapes of significance to the tangata whenua.	■ Landscape / visual
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 / visual
Landscape Policy 6	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development on regionally significant cultural heritage resources.	■ Landscape / visual
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.	■ Hazards
Natural Hazards Policy 1	To ensure that there is sufficient information available on natural hazards to guide decision making.	■ Hazards
Natural Hazards Policy 2	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: <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; 	■ Hazards

RPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	(6) The availability of alternative sites for the activity or use; and (7) Any statutory obligations to protect people and communities from natural hazards.	
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport
Built Environment and Transport Objective 3	The environmental quality of urban areas is maintained and enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport
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: (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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport
Built Environment and Transport Policy 3	To promote the development of transportation systems in the Region that: (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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport
Built Environment and Transport Policy 4	To provide for the accessibility needs of the Region by protecting existing transport corridors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport ■ Designations
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Network utilities ■ Transport
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport ■ General effects
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport

RPS reference	Provision	Topic area
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport

3.2 Proposed Wellington Regional Policy Statement

The PRPS was publically notified on 21 March 2009. Hearings were held in November 2009 and GRWC's decisions were released in May 2010. The PRPS is currently subject to appeals to the Environment Court, although none of the points of appeal are directly relevant to the Project. The NZTA has not lodged an appeal on the PRPS. PCC has lodged an appeal but it is on a matter of no relevance to the Project. The following PRPS provisions are considered relevant:

- air quality;
- the coastal environment;
- energy, infrastructure and waste;
- fresh water (including public access);
- historic heritage;
- indigenous ecosystems;
- landscape;
- natural hazards;
- regional form, design and function;
- resource management with tangata whenua; and
- soils and minerals.

The PRPS also defines "Regionally significant infrastructure" in the PRPS and addresses the provision of Regionally Significant infrastructure in the proposed objectives of the PRPS. The Strategic Transport Network, which includes the state highway network is included in this definition. Overall, the PRPS provides a comprehensive overview of the region's resource management issues.

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
Air Quality Objective 1	Discharges of odour, smoke and dust to air do not adversely affect amenity values and people's wellbeing.	■ Air quality
Air Quality Objective 2	Human health is protected from unacceptable levels of fine particulate matter.	■ Air quality
Coastal Environment Objective 3	Habitats and features in the coastal environment are protected because of their significant indigenous biodiversity, recreational, cultural, historical, or landscape values.	■ Coastal
Coastal Environment Objective 4	The natural character of the coastal environment is protected from the adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	■ Coastal
Coastal Environment Objective 5	Areas of the coastal environment where natural character has been degraded are restored and rehabilitated.	■ Coastal
Coastal Environment Objective 6	The quality of coastal waters is maintained or enhanced to a level that is suitable for the health and vitality of coastal and marine ecosystems.	■ Coastal ■ Water quality
Coastal Environment Objective 7	The integrity, functioning and resilience of physical and ecological processes in the coastal environment are protected from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development.	■ Coastal ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
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)	■ Coastal ■ Access
Energy, Infrastructure and Waste Objective 10	The social, economic, cultural and environmental, benefits of regionally significant infrastructure are recognised and protected.	■ Transport
Fresh water Objective 12	The quantity and quality of fresh water: (a) meet the range of uses and values for which water is required;	■ Water quality ■ Ecology

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	(b) safeguard the lifesupporting 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
Historic heritage Objective 15	Historic heritage is identified and protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Heritage
Indigenous ecosystems Objective 16	Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values are maintained and restored to a healthy functioning state.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
Landscape Objective 17	The region's outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified and their values protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual
Natural hazards Objective 18	The risks and consequences to people, communities, their businesses, property and infrastructure from natural hazards and climate change effects are reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hazards
Natural hazards Objective 19	Hazard mitigation measures, structural works and other activities do not increase the risk and consequences of natural hazard events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hazards
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hazards
Regional form, design and function Objective 21	A compact, well designed and sustainable regional form that has an integrated, safe and responsive transport network and: <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; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	(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.	
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
Tangata Whenua Objective 24	The concept of kaitiakitanga is integrated into the sustainable management of the Wellington region's natural and physical resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
Tangata Whenua Objective 25	Mauri is sustained, particularly in relation to coastal and fresh waters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua ■ Water quality ■ Coastal ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
Soils and minerals Objective 28	Land management practices do not accelerate soil erosion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Earthworks
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Earthworks
Policy 1: Reverse sensitivity associated with odour, smoke and dust – district plans	District plans shall include policies and/or rules that discourage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) new sensitive activities locating near land uses or activities that emit odour, smoke or dust, which can affect the health of people and lower the amenity values of the surrounding area; and (b) new land uses or activities that emit odour, smoke or dust and which can affect the health of people and lower the amenity value of the surrounding areas, locating near sensitive activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air Quality
Policy 2: Reducing adverse effects of the discharge of odour, smoke, dust and fine particulate matter – regional plans	Regional plans shall include policies and/or rules that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) protect or enhance the amenity values of neighbouring areas from discharges of odour, smoke and dust; and (b) protect people’s health from discharges of dust, smoke and fine particulate matter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air Quality
Policy 5: Maintaining and enhancing coastal water	Regional plans shall include policies and rules to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) require, as a minimum, water quality in the coastal marine area to be maintained or enhanced so that it sustains healthy ecosystems; and (b) manage coastal water quality for other identified purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
quality for aquatic ecosystem health – regional plans		
Policy 6: Recognising the benefits from regionally significant infrastructure and renewable energy – regional and district plans	<p>District and regional plans shall include policies that recognise:</p> <p>(a) the social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of regionally significant infrastructure including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) people can travel to, from and around the region efficiently; (ii) public health and safety is maintained through the provision of essential services, supply of potable water and the collection and transfer of sewage; (iii) people have access to energy so as to meet their needs; and (iv) people have access to telecommunication services. <p>(b) the social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of energy generated from renewable energy resources including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) security of supply and diversification of our energy sources; (ii) reducing dependency on imported energy resources; and (iii) reducing greenhouse gas emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Network Utilities
Policy 7: Protecting regionally significant infrastructure – regional and district plans	<p>District and regional plans shall include policies and rules that protect regionally significant infrastructure from incompatible new land uses or activities under, over, or alongside.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Network Utilities
Policy 11: Maintaining and enhancing	<p>Regional plans shall include policies, rules and/or methods that:</p> <p>(a) require, as a minimum, that water quality, flows and water levels, and the aquatic habitat of all water bodies are to be managed for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing aquatic ecosystem health; and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water Quality

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
aquatic ecosystem health in water bodies – regional plans	(b) manage water bodies for other identified purposes	
Policy 12: Allocating water – regional plans	Regional plans shall include policies and/or rules that: (a) establish allocation limits for the total amount of water that can be taken from rivers without compromising aquatic ecosystem health; and (b) establish allocation limits for the total amount of water that can be taken from groundwater, taking into account the aquatic ecosystem health of rivers, lakes and wetlands, and preventing saltwater intrusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water Quality
Policy 13: Minimising contamination in stormwater from new development – regional plans	Regional plans shall include policies, rules and/or methods that protect aquatic ecosystem health by minimising ecotoxic and other contaminants in stormwater that discharges into water, or onto or into land that may enter water, from new subdivision and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water Quality
Policy 14: Minimising the effects of earthworks and vegetation disturbance – district and regional plans	Regional and district plans shall include policies, rules and methods that control earthworks and vegetation disturbance to minimise: (a) erosion; and (b) silt and sediment runoff into water, or onto land that may enter water, so that aquatic ecosystem health is safeguarded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Erosion/Sediment
Policy 15:	Regional plans shall include policies, rules and/or methods that:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water Quality

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
Promoting discharges to land – regional plans	(a) promote discharges of human and/or animal waste to land rather than water, particularly discharges of sewage; and (b) promote the use of collective sewage treatment systems that discharge to land while maintaining groundwater quality and soil health.	
Policy 16: Protecting aquatic ecological function of water bodies – regional plans	Regional plans shall include policies, rules and/or methods that: (a) promote the retention of in-stream habitat diversity by retaining natural features – such as pools, runs, riffles, and the river’s natural form; (b) promote the retention of natural flow regimes – such as flushing flows; (c) promote the protection and reinstatement of riparian habitat; (d) promote the installation of off-line water storage over dams in river beds; (e) discourage the reclamation, piping, straightening or concrete lining of rivers; (f) prevent stock access to rivers, lakes and wetlands; (g) discourage the diversion of water into or from wetlands – unless the diversion is necessary to restore the hydrological variation to the wetland; (h) prevent the removal or destruction of indigenous plants in wetlands and lakes; and (i) maintain fish passage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
Policy 17: Protecting significant values of rivers and lakes – regional plans	Regional plans shall include policies and rules that protect: (a) the significant amenity and recreational values associated with the rivers and lakes listed in Appendix 1; and (b) the significant indigenous ecosystems associated with the rivers and lakes listed in Appendix 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Amenity
Policy 20: Identifying places, sites and areas with significant	Regional and district plans shall identify places, sites and areas with significant historic heritage values using the following criteria, and having determined that the place, site or area makes an important contribution to an understanding and appreciation of history and culture under one or more of the criteria: (a) Historic values: these relate to the history of a place and how it demonstrates important historical themes, events, people or experiences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Heritage

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
historic heritage values – district and regional plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Themes: the place is associated with important themes in history or patterns of development. (ii) Events: the place has an association with an important event or events in local, regional or national history. (iii) People: the place is associated with the life or works of an individual, group or organisation that has made a significant contribution to the district, region or nation. (iv) Social: the place is associated with everyday experiences from the past and contributes to our understanding of the culture and life of the district, region or nation. <p>(b) Physical values: these values relate to the physical evidence present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Archaeological: there is potential for archaeological investigation to contribute new or important information about the human history of the district, region or nation. (ii) Architectural: the place is notable for its style, design, form, scale, materials, ornamentation, period, craftsmanship or other architectural values. (iii) Technological: the place provides evidence of the history of technological development or demonstrates innovation or important methods of construction or design. (iv) Integrity: the significant physical values of the place have been largely unmodified. (v) Age: the place is particularly old in the context of human occupation of the Wellington region. (vi) Group or townscape values: the place is strongly associated with other natural or cultural features in the landscape or townscape, and/or contributes to the heritage values of a wider townscape or landscape setting, and/or it is a landmark. <p>(c) Social values: these values relate to the meanings that a place has for a particular community or communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sentiment: the place has strong or special associations with a particular cultural group or community for spiritual, political, social, religious, ethnic, national, symbolic or commemorative reasons. (ii) Recognition: the place is held in high public esteem for its historic heritage values, or its contribution to the sense of identity of a community, to the extent that if it was damaged or destroyed it would cause a sense of loss. <p>(d) Tangata whenua values: the place is sacred or important to Maori for spiritual, cultural or historical reasons.</p> <p>(e) Surroundings: the setting or context of the place contributes to an appreciation and understanding of its character, history and/or development.</p>	

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>(f) Rarity: the place is unique or rare within the district or region.</p> <p>(g) Representativeness: the place is a good example of its type or era.</p>	
<p>Policy 21: Protecting historic heritage values – district and regional plans</p>	<p>District and regional plans shall include policies, rules and/or other methods that:</p> <p>(a) protect the significant historic heritage values associated with places, sites and areas identified in accordance with policy 20, from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development; and</p> <p>(b) avoid the destruction of unidentified archaeological sites and wahi tapu with significant historic heritage values.</p>	<p>■ Heritage</p>
<p>Policy 22: Identifying indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values – district and regional plans</p>	<p>District and regional plans shall identify indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values that meet one or more of the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) Representativeness: high representativeness values are given to particular ecosystems and habitats that were once typical and commonplace in a district or in the region, and:</p> <p>(i) are no longer commonplace; or</p> <p>(ii) are poorly represented in existing protected areas.</p> <p>(b) Rarity: the ecosystem or habitat has biological physical features that are scarce or threatened in a local, regional or national context. This can include individual species, rare and distinctive biological communities and physical features that are unusual or rare.</p> <p>(c) Diversity: the ecosystem or habitat has a natural diversity of ecological units, ecosystems, species and physical features within an area.</p> <p>(d) Ecological context of an area: the ecosystem or habitat:</p> <p>(i) enhances connectivity or otherwise buffers representative, rare or diverse indigenous ecosystems and habitats; or</p> <p>(ii) provides seasonal or core habitat for threatened indigenous species.</p> <p>(e) Tangata whenua values: the ecosystem or habitat contains characteristics of special spiritual, historical or cultural significance to tangata whenua, identified in accordance with tikanga Maori.</p>	<p>■ Ecology</p>
<p>Policy 23: Protecting indigenous</p>	<p>District and regional plans shall include policies, rules and methods to protect indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>	<p>■ Ecology</p>

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – district and regional plans		
Policy 24: Identifying outstanding natural features and landscapes – district and regional plans	<p>District and regional plans shall identify outstanding natural features and landscapes using the following criteria, and having determined that the natural feature or landscape is exceptional or out of the ordinary under one or more of the criteria and the natural components dominate over the influence of human activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Natural science values: these values relate to the geological, ecological, topographical and natural process components of the natural feature or landscape: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Representativeness: the combination of natural components that form the feature or landscape strongly typifies the character of an area. (ii) Research and education: all or parts of the feature or landscape are important for natural science research and education. (iii) Rarity: the feature or landscape is unique or rare within the district or region, and few comparable examples exist. (iv) Ecosystem functioning: the presence of healthy ecosystems is clearly evident in the feature or landscape. (b) Aesthetic values: these values relate to scenic perceptions of the feature or landscape: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Coherence: the patterns of land cover and land use are in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of landform and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use. (ii) Vividness: the feature or landscape is visually striking and is widely recognized within the local and wider community for its memorable and sometimes iconic qualities. (iii) Naturalness: the feature or landscape appears largely unmodified by human activity and the patterns of landform and land cover appear to be largely the result of intact and healthy natural systems. (c) Expressiveness (legibility): the feature or landscape clearly shows the formative natural processes and/or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape/Visual

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>historic influences that led to its existing character.</p> <p>(d) Transient values: the consistent and noticeable occurrence of transient natural events, such as seasonal change in vegetation or in wildlife movement, contributes to the character of the feature or landscape.</p> <p>(e) Shared and recognised values: the feature or landscape is widely known and is highly valued for its contribution to local identity within the immediate and wider community.</p> <p>(f) Tangata whenua values: Maori values inherent in the feature or landscape add to the feature or landscape being recognised as a special place.</p> <p>(g) Historical associations: knowledge of historic events that occurred in and around the feature or landscape is widely held and substantially influences and adds to the value the community attaches to the natural feature or landscape.</p>	
<p>Policy 25: Protecting outstanding natural features and landscape values – district and regional plans</p>	<p>Where outstanding natural features and landscapes have been identified in accordance with policy 24, district and regional plans shall include policies, rules and/or methods that protect outstanding natural features and landscape values from inappropriate subdivision, use or development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape/Visual
<p>Policy 26: Identifying significant amenity landscape values – district and regional plans</p>	<p>District and regional plans shall identify significant amenity landscapes using the following criteria and having determined the landscape has important landscape value under one or more of the criteria:</p> <p>(a) Natural science values: these values relate to the geological, ecological, topographical and natural process components of the natural feature or landscape:</p> <p>(i) Representativeness: the combination of natural components that form the feature or landscape strongly typifies the character of an area.</p> <p>(ii) Research and education: all or parts of the feature or landscape are important for natural science research and education.</p> <p>(iii) Rarity: the feature or landscape is unique or rare within the district or region, and few comparable examples exist.</p> <p>(iv) Ecosystem functioning: the presence of healthy ecosystems is clearly evident in the feature or</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Amenity ■ Landscape/Visual

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>landscape.</p> <p>(b) Aesthetic values: these values relate to scenic perceptions of the feature or landscape:</p> <p>(i) Coherence: the patterns of land cover and land use are in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of landform and there are no significant discordant elements of land cover or land use.</p> <p>(ii) Vividness: the feature or landscape is visually striking and is widely recognized within the local and wider community for its memorable and sometimes iconic qualities.</p> <p>(iii) Naturalness: the feature or landscape appears largely unmodified by human activity and the patterns of landform and land cover appear to be largely the result of intact and healthy natural systems.</p> <p>(c) Expressiveness (legibility): the feature or landscape clearly shows the formative natural processes and/or historic influences that led to its existing character.</p> <p>(d) Transient values: the consistent and noticeable occurrence of transient natural events, such as seasonal change in vegetation or in wildlife movement, contributes to the character of the feature or landscape.</p> <p>(e) Shared and recognised values: the feature or landscape is widely known and is highly valued for its contribution to local identity within the immediate and wider community.</p> <p>(f) Tangata whenua values: Maori values inherent in the feature or landscape add to the feature or landscape being recognised as a special place.</p> <p>(g) Historical associations: knowledge of historic events that occurred in and around the feature or landscape is widely held and substantially influences and adds to the value the community attaches to the natural feature or landscape.</p>	
<p>Policy 27: Maintaining and enhancing significant amenity landscapes – district and regional plans</p>	<p>Where significant amenity landscapes have been identified in accordance with policy 26, district and regional plans shall include policies, rules and/or methods that maintain or enhance the significant amenity landscape values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Amenity ■ Landscape/Visual
<p>Policy 29: Maintaining</p>	<p>District plans shall include policies, rules and/or methods that encourage a range of land use activities that maintain and enhance the viability and vibrancy of the regional central business district in Wellington city and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban Design

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
and enhancing the viability and vibrancy of regionally significant centres – district plans	<p>the following centres of regional significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Upper Hutt city centre; (b) Lower Hutt city centre; (c) Porirua city centre; (d) Paraparaumu town centre; (e) Masterton town centre (f) Petone; (g) Kilbirnie; and (h) Johnsonville. 	
Policy 30: Identifying and promoting higher density and mixed use development – district plans	<p>District plans shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) identify key centres suitable for higher density and/or mixed use development; (b) identify locations, with good access to the strategic public transport network, suitable for higher density and/or mixed use development; and (c) include policies, rules and/or methods that encourage higher density and/or mixed use development in and around these centres and locations, so as to maintain and enhance a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban Design
Policy 31: Identifying and protecting key industrial-based employment locations – district plans	<p>District plans should include policies, rules and/or methods that identify and protect key industrial-based employment locations where they maintain and enhance a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban Design
Policy 32:	The Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy shall contain objectives and policies that support the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban Design

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
Supporting a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form – Regional Land Transport Strategy	maintenance and enhancement of a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form.	
Policy 38: Recognising the benefits from regionally significant infrastructure and renewable energy – 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:</p> <p>(a) the social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of regionally significant infrastructure and/or energy generated from renewable energy resources; and</p> <p>(b) the nationally significant wind and marine renewable energy resources within the region and the need for electricity generation facilities to locate where these resources exist.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport/traffic ■ Social
Policy 39: Maintaining and enhancing aquatic ecosystem health – consideration	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or replacement to a regional or district plan, particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>(a) requiring, as a minimum, that water quality, flows and water levels of water bodies are managed for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing aquatic ecosystem health;</p> <p>(b) requiring, as a minimum, that water quality in the coastal marine area is maintained or enhanced so that it sustains healthy aquatic ecosystems; and</p> <p>(c) managing water bodies and the water quality of coastal water for other purposes identified in regional plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Water Quality
Policy 40: Minimising	When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or replacement to a regional or district plan, particular regard shall be given to controlling earthworks and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
the effects of earthworks and vegetation disturbance – consideration	vegetation disturbance to minimise: <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Erosion/Sediment
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 replacement to a 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; (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, where the soil type is suitable for this purpose, and groundwater will not be adversely affected; (f) using roadside swales, filter strips and rain gardens; (g) using constructed wetland treatment areas; (h) using in situ treatment devices; and (i) using stormwater attenuation techniques that reduce the velocity and quantity of stormwater discharges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water Quality
Policy 42: Protecting aquatic ecological function of water bodies – consideration	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: <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) protecting the significant amenity and recreational values of rivers and lakes, including those identified in Appendix 1; (e) protecting the significant indigenous ecosystems of rivers and lakes, including those identified in Appendix 1; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) retaining natural flow regimes; (g) maintaining fish passage; (h) protecting and reinstating riparian habitat, in particular riparian habitat that is important for fish spawning; (i) preventing stock access to rivers lakes and wetlands; and (j) preventing the removal or destruction of indigenous wetland plants in wetlands. 	
<p>Policy 45: Managing effects on historic heritage values – consideration</p>	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or replacement to a district or regional plan, a determination shall be made as to whether an activity may affect a place, site or area with historic heritage value, and in determining whether an activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the degree to which historic heritage values will be lost, damaged or destroyed; (b) the irreversibility of adverse effects on heritage values; (c) the opportunities to remedy or mitigate any previous damage to heritage values; (d) the degree to which previous changes that have heritage value in their own right are respected and retained; (e) the probability of damage to immediate or adjacent heritage values; (f) the magnitude or scale of any effect on heritage values; (g) the degree to which unique or special materials and/or craftsmanship are retained; (h) whether the activity will lead to cumulative adverse effects on historic heritage; and (i) whether the relationships between distinct elements of an historic place, site or area will be maintained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Heritage
<p>Policy 47: Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi – consideration</p>	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or replacement to a district or regional 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata Whenua
<p>Policy 48: Avoiding adverse effects on matters of significance</p>	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata Whenua

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
to tangata whenua – consideration	(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 replacement to a district or regional plan, a determination shall be made as to whether an activity may affect an outstanding natural feature and landscape, or significant amenity landscape, and/or in determining whether an activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>(a) the degree to which the natural feature or landscape values will be modified, damaged or destroyed including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) the duration and frequency of any effect, and/or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) the magnitude or scale of any effect;</p> <p>(b) the irreversibility of adverse effects on landscape values;</p> <p>(c) the resilience of the natural feature place or area to change;</p> <p>(d) the opportunities to remedy or mitigate previous damage to natural feature or landscape values; and</p> <p>(e) whether the activity will lead to cumulative adverse effects on the natural feature or landscape values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Amenity ■ Landscape/Visual
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> <p>The frequency and magnitude of the range of natural hazards that may adversely affect the proposal or development, including residual risk;</p> <p>The potential for climate change and sea level rise to increase the frequency or magnitude of a hazard event;</p> <p>Whether the location of the development will foreseeably require hazard mitigation works in the future;</p> <p>The potential for injury or loss of life, social disruption and emergency management and civil defence implications – such as access routes to and from the site;</p> <p>The impact of the proposed development on any natural features that act as a buffer, and where development should not interfere with their ability to reduce the risks of natural hazards;</p> <p>Avoiding inappropriate development in areas at high risk from natural hazards;</p> <p>The potential need for hazard adaptation and mitigation measures in moderate risk areas; and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hazards

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
	The need to locate habitable floor areas and access routes above the 1:100 year flood level, in identified flood hazard areas.	
Policy 52: Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers – consideration	When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or replacement to a district plan, particular regard shall be given to enhancing public access to, and along, areas of the coastal marine area, and lakes and rivers with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) places, sites and areas with significant historic heritage values identified in accordance with policy 20; (b) areas of indigenous ecosystems and habitats, and areas with significant indigenous biodiversity values identified in accordance with policy 22; (c) outstanding natural features and landscapes identified in accordance with policy 24; (d) significant amenity landscapes identified in accordance with policy 26; (e) places, sites and areas with high natural character identified in accordance with policy 35; and (f) the rivers and lakes identified in table 15 of Appendix 1, except where there is a need to protect: (g) sensitive indigenous habitats of species; (h) the health or safety of people; (i) sensitive cultural and historic heritage values; and/or (j) the integrity and security of regionally significant infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Access ■ Coastal
Policy 53 Achieving the region's urban design principles – consideration	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport
Policy 54: Maintaining a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form	When considering an application for a resource consent, or a change, variation or replacement to a district plan for urban development beyond the region's urban areas (as at March 2009), particular regard shall be given to whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the proposed development is the most appropriate option to achieve Objective 21; (b) the proposed development is consistent with the Council's growth and/or development framework or strategy that describes where and how future urban development should occur in that district; and/or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
– consideration	(c) a structure plan has been prepared.	
Policy 56: Integrating land use and transportation – consideration	<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> <p>(a) whether traffic generated by the proposed development can be accommodated within the existing transport network and the impacts on the efficiency, reliability or safety of the network;</p> <p>(b) connectivity with, or provision of access to, public services or activities, open spaces or recreational areas;</p> <p>(c) whether there is good access to the strategic public transport network;</p> <p>(d) provision of safe and attractive environments for walking and cycling; and</p> <p>(e) minimising the demands for new, or upgrades to existing, transport network infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport
Policy 57: Co-ordinating land use with development and operation of infrastructure – consideration	<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> <p>(a) make efficient use of existing infrastructure capacity; and/or</p> <p>(b) coordinate with the development and operation of new infrastructure.</p>	
Policy 58: Managing the Regional Focus Areas – consideration	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation, or a replacement to a district plan, for subdivision, use or development, particular regard shall be given to the management goals for the Regional Focus Areas described in the Wellington Regional Strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport
Policy 59 Retaining highly productive	<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 retaining the productive capability for agriculture of Class I and II land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Erosion / sedimentation

PRPS reference	Provision	Topic area
agricultural land (Class I and II land)-consideration		
Policy 64: Supporting environmental enhancement initiatives – non-regulatory	Take a whole of catchment approach that recognises the inter-relationship between land and water, and support environmental enhancement initiatives to restore and enhance: (a) coastal features, ecosystems and habitats; (b) aquatic ecosystems and habitats; and (c) indigenous ecosystems and habitats.	■ Ecology
Policy 66: Enhancing involvement of tangata whenua in resource management decision-making – non-regulatory	To enhance involvement of tangata whenua in resource management decision-making by improving opportunities for iwi authority representatives to participate in local authority decision-making.	■ Tangata Whenua
Policy 68: Minimising soil erosion – non-regulatory	To minimise soil erosion by encouraging sustainable land management practices and taking a whole of catchment approach.	■ Erosion/Sediment

4 Regional plans

4.1 Regional Freshwater Plan for the Wellington Region

The RFP applies to all freshwater in the region, including 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. The RFP applies to all types of activities that use freshwater or that are in the beds of rivers and lakes. Activities covered by the RFP which are relevant to the 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;
- reclaiming or draining river and lake beds;
- development on the flood plain; and
- flood mitigation.

Resource consents are sought under the following RFWP rules:

RFWP reference	Provision
Rule 5	The discharge of any contaminant or water into fresh water: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ that is not provided for in Rules 1, 2, 3, and 4; and■ which cannot meet the requirements of Rules 1, 2, 3, and 4; and■ which is not a non-complying activity in Rule 6; is a Discretionary Activity.
Rule 16	The taking, use, damming, or diversion of any fresh water, or the transfer to another site of any water permit to take or use water: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ that is not specifically provided for in any other rules in this Plan; and■ which cannot meet the requirements of those rules; and■ that, for takes of water from the Lower Hutt Groundwater Zone (Taita Alluvium/Waiwhetu aquifers), would not cause the maximum rate of takes authorised by resource consents to exceed 32.85 million cubic metres per year; and■ which is not a non-complying activity in Rules 17, 18 or 19

Rule 49	The use, of any river or lake bed; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ which is not specifically provided for in Rules 22 to 48; and ■ which cannot meet the requirements of Rules 22 to 48; and ■ which is not a non-complying or prohibited activity in Rules 50 and 51
Rule 50	The reclamation of the bed, or any part of the bed, of any lake or river that is included in Policy 4.2.10, excluding Lake Wairarapa which is subject to Rule 51, is a non-complying activity.

The following RFWP objectives and policies are considered relevant:

RFWP reference	Provision	Topic area
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua ■ Ecology
General Objective 4.1.2	The mauri of water bodies and river and lake beds is protected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
General Objective 4.1.6	Significant indigenous aquatic vegetation and significant habitats of fresh water fauna in water bodies are protected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
General Objective	The amenity and recreational values of wetlands, lakes, and rivers are maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Amenity

RFWP reference	Provision	Topic area
4.1.7		
General Objective 4.1.8	The quality of lawful public access to and along river and lake beds is maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced.	■ Parks/Reserves
General Objective 4.1.9	The risk of flooding to human life, health, and safety is at an acceptable level.	■ Hazards
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.	■ Hazards
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.	■ Water quality ■ Ecology
General Objective 4.1.12	The adverse effects of the use and development of freshwater resources are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.	■ Water quality ■ Ecology
General Objective 4.1.13	Activities that enhance freshwater resources are promoted.	■ Water quality ■ Ecology
General Objective 4.1.14	The needs of existing lawful resource users are recognised during the transition from the Transitional Regional Plan to the Regional Freshwater Plan.	■ Social ■ Hydrology
General Objective 4.1.15	Opportunities are provided for people and communities to be involved in decision making on significant freshwater resource management issues in the Wellington Region.	■ Social
General Objective 4.1.16	The administrative requirements of activities are minimised, particularly in those situations where the adverse effects are minor.	■ Social
General	Conditions placed on resource consents are used as a means of avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse	■ Various

RFPW reference	Provision	Topic area
Objective 4.1.17	effects.	
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
General Policy 4.2.2	<p>To encourage applicants to consult directly with affected tangata whenua when making an application for a resource consent which is for an activity within, upstream, or immediately downstream of any identified site of special value to the tangata whenua. As part of this consultation the applicant should determine:</p> <p>(1) Whether granting the resource consent could have any adverse effects on the special values of the site.</p> <p>(2) How any potential adverse effects that might result from the activity could be avoided or remedied.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
General Policy 4.2.5	To have regard to the values and customary knowledge of the tangata whenua, where these have been identified by the tangata whenua, when assessing resource consent applications for the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata Whenua
General Policy 4.2.6	To not restrict tangata whenua initiatives for the use or development of freshwater resources subject to the provisions of this Plan and the Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
General Policy 4.2.9	<p>To have regard to the following characteristics of wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, when considering the protection of their natural character from the adverse effects of subdivision, use, and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ecosystems, habitats and species; and ■ water quality; and ■ the natural flow characteristics and hydraulic processes (such as sediment transport) of rivers or the pattern and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual ■ Water quality ■ Ecology ■ Erosion /

RFPW reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>range of water level fluctuations that occur naturally in wetlands or lakes; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the topography and physical composition of river or lake beds and the course of the river. 	sedimentation
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual ■ Water quality ■ Ecology ■ Erosion / sedimentation
General Policy 4.2.11	<p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds on aquatic habitats and freshwater ecosystems by having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the maintenance of biological and physical processes; and ■ the maintenance of habitat for feeding, breeding and sheltering aquatic life; and ■ the maintenance of the diversity of aquatic life; and ■ the maintenance of the ability of fish to disperse and migrate; and ■ the times which will least affect feeding, spawning, dispersal or migratory patterns of fish and other aquatic species; and ■ the prevention of irreversible adverse effects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology ■ Erosion / sedimentation
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology ■ Erosion / sedimentation
General Policy 4.2.13	<p>To protect the nationally threatened indigenous aquatic plants identified in Part B of Appendix 3 and to protect nationally 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 Policies 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 effects on habitats that are important to the life cycle and survival (including spawning areas) of fish and birds; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology ■ Erosion / sedimentation

RFPW reference	Provision	Topic area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology ■ Erosion / sedimentation
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 effects on amenity values and recreational use are minimised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology ■ Erosion / sedimentation
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Access
General Policy 4.2.17	<p>To promote lawful public access to water bodies when the subdivision, use and development of land adjacent to water bodies is being considered, particularly those water bodies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ have a high degree of natural character (Policy 4.2.10), are important trout habitat in the Region (Policy 4.2.14), or are regionally significant for amenity values and recreational use (Policy 4.2.15); or ■ are considered by the relevant territorial authority to be of benefit to the local community for their recreational, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Access

RFWP reference	Provision	Topic area
	cultural, scenic, spiritual, or other amenity values.	
General Policy 4.2.18	To promote the avoidance or mitigation of the potential adverse effects associated with flooding.	■ Hydrology
General policy 4.2.19	To allow the maintenance of lawful flood mitigation works within river and lake beds and on floodplains.	■ Hydrology
General Policy 4.2.20	To ensure that there is sufficient information about flood hazards to enable flooding in the Region to be mitigated to an acceptable level.	■ Hydrology
General Policy 4.2.21	To encourage community awareness about flood hazards by involving people in the processes that establish acceptable levels of flood mitigation.	■ Social ■ Hydrology
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.	■ Hydrology
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.	■ Hydrology
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.	■ Hydrology
General Policy 4.2.25	To encourage users of fresh water to adopt an ethic of guardianship for future generations.	■ Water Quality
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.	■ Hydrology
General Policy 4.2.27	To encourage the restoration or rehabilitation of freshwater resources in the Region, including the establishment of wetlands, where appropriate.	■ Hydrology
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.	■ Hydrology
General Policy 4.2.29	To recognise the needs of existing lawful users of fresh water by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ allowing existing users to upgrade progressively their environmental performance where improvements are needed to meet the provisions of the Plan; and/or ■ giving priority to existing users over new users at locations where the demand for the use of water is greater than 	■ Water Quality

RFP reference	Provision	Topic area
	the resource can sustain.	
General Policy 4.2.30	To work with other relevant agencies and tangata whenua in order to achieve the integrated management of fresh water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata Whenua
General Policy 4.2.31	To ensure that the process for making decisions relating to the management of fresh water is fair and transparent. In particular, to ensure that as far as practicable, all interested people and communities have the opportunity to be involved in freshwater resource management processes, including significant resource consents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water Quality
General Policy 4.2.32	To encourage the development of industry “Codes of Practice” and “Guidelines”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water Quality
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Access ■ Amenity ■ Ecology ■ Tangata whenua ■ Landscape / visual
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Access ■ Amenity ■ Ecology ■ Tangata whenua ■ Landscape /

RFPW reference	Provision	Topic area
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 ■ 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. 	<p>visual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Access ■ Amenity ■ Ecology ■ Tangata whenua ■ Landscape / visual
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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
General Policy 4.2.37	<p>To encourage applicants for resource consents to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ consult and discuss with parties who may be affected by the proposal prior to applying for a consent; and ■ identify in the consent application how adverse effects may be avoided, remedied or mitigated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Social
General Policy	To recognise that there are circumstances where placing conditions on resource consents may not be sufficient to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality

RFPW reference	Provision	Topic area
4.2.38	adequately avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of a proposal; and that in such circumstances a consent application will be declined.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology ■ Tangata whenua
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.1	To manage water quality in its natural state in those water bodies identified in Part A of Appendix 2 (subject to Policy 5.2.10).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water Quality
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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
Water Quality	Except for rivers and streams identified in Appendix 7, to manage the water quality of all surface water bodies in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality

RFPW reference	Provision	Topic area
and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.6	the Region for aquatic ecosystem purposes (subject to Policy 5.2.10).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.7	To manage all groundwater in the Wellington Region so that there are no net adverse effects on its quality as a result of discharges to surface water or groundwater (subject to Policy 5.2.10).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.8	To have regard to the relevant guidelines in Appendix 8 when deciding whether a discharge is able to satisfy Policies 5.2.1 to 5.2.7 (above) when considering applications for resource consents (subject to Policy 5.2.10).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.10	<p>To allow the discharge of contaminants to fresh water which do not satisfy Policies 5.2.1 to 5.2.9, whichever is (are) relevant, only where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.11	<p>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:</p> <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Hydrology ■ Ecology ■ Tangata whenua

RFP reference	Provision	Topic area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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	<p>To encourage users to discharge to land as an alternative to surface water where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the provisions of the Regional Plan for Discharges to Land are satisfied; and ■ discharging to land has less adverse environmental effects than discharging to water; and ■ there are no significant cultural, environmental, technical, or financial constraints associated with discharging to land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Hydrology ■ Ecology
Water Quality and Discharges to Freshwater Policy 5.2.14	<p>To encourage the treatment of stormwater discharges to reduce the adverse effects of such discharges on the receiving water body.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Hydrology ■ Ecology
Water Quantity and the Taking, Use, Damming or Diversion of Fresh Water Objective 6.1.1	<p>People and communities are able to take, use, dam, or divert surface water, and take and use groundwater, while ensuring that the flows in rivers, and water levels in lakes and wetlands, are sufficient to maintain the natural and amenity values of water bodies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality ■ Hydrology ■ Ecology ■ Amenity
Water Quantity and the Taking, Use, Damming or Diversion of Fresh Water Objective 6.1.2	<p>People and communities are able to take and use groundwater while ensuring that the construction of bores and abstractions do not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ exceed the safe yields of aquifers; or ■ adversely affect the yields of nearby bores through interference, inefficient borehole construction, or excessive drawdown; or ■ adversely affect water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology

RFPW reference	Provision	Topic area
Water Quantity and the Taking, Use, Damming or Diversion of Fresh Water Objective 6.1.4	The flows in rivers and water levels in lakes and wetlands are, as far as practicable, consistent with the values of the tangata whenua.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
Water Quantity and the Taking, Use, Damming or Diversion of Fresh Water Policy 6.2.1	<p>To manage the allocation of water and flows in the parts of the rivers and streams shown in column 1 of Table 6.1 by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) recognising the flows shown in column 3 as minimum flows that should be achieved in low flow conditions; and (2) authorising, through resource consents, the taking of no more than the core allocation shown in column 4 (except where the requirements for supplementary allocation in clause (3) of this policy are satisfied); and (3) authorising, through resource consents, the taking of a supplementary allocation when the flow exceeds that shown in column 5 (which is additional to the core allocation provided for in clause (2) of this policy); and (4) authorising, through resource consents, the taking of no more than the first and second stepdown allocations shown in columns 6 and 7, respectively, when the river or stream is below the stepdown flows, also shown in columns 6 and 7 respectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology
Water Quantity and the Taking, Use, Damming or Diversion of Fresh Water Policy 6.2.2	<p>To manage the flows in rivers and streams not identified in Policy 6.2.1 by having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the significance of natural, amenity, and tangata whenua values; and ■ the scale/magnitude of any adverse effects on natural, amenity and tangata whenua values; and ■ the reversibility of any adverse effects on natural, amenity and tangata whenua values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology ■ Tangata whenua ■ Ecology ■ Landscape / visual ■ Amenity
Quantity and the Taking, Use, Damming or Diversion of	<p>To manage the water levels in lakes and wetlands, excluding Lake Wairarapa, by having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the significance of natural, amenity, and tangata whenua values; and ■ the scale/magnitude of any adverse effects on natural, amenity and tangata whenua values; and ■ the reversibility of any adverse effects on natural, amenity and tangata whenua values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology ■ Ecology ■ Amenity ■ Tangata

RFPW reference	Provision	Topic area
Fresh Water Policy 6.2.13		whenua
Quantity and the Taking, Use, Damming or Diversion of Fresh Water Policy 6.2.14	To provide for minor or temporary diversions of water in any river, lake or wetland, where they are associated with authorised works and/or the exercise of a resource consent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology
Quantity and the Taking, Use, Damming or Diversion of Fresh Water Policy 6.2.15	<p>To allow the damming or diversion of water in any river, lake, or wetland, provided:</p> <p>(1) adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and</p> <p>(2) significant adverse affects, which cannot be adequately offset, are avoided on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the values held by tangata whenua; and ■ natural or amenity values; and ■ water quality and flows below the dam or diversion; and ■ water levels in any lake or wetland; and ■ biological and physical processes; and ■ fish passage; and ■ sediment transport processes; and ■ the quality of lawful public access along a river or lake bed; and ■ the flood hazard; and ■ river or lake bed or bank stability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology ■ Water quality ■ Tangata whenua ■ Amenity ■ Hazards ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Access
Quantity and the Taking, Use, Damming or Diversion of Fresh Water Policy 6.2.16	To ensure that, for any proposal to divert water between catchments, there has been consultation with the tangata whenua in accordance with tikanga Maori.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua

RFPW reference	Provision	Topic area
Use of the Beds of Rivers and Lakes and Development on the Floodplain Objective 7.1.1	Appropriate uses of the beds of rivers and lakes are allowed while avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology ■ Water quality ■ General effects
Use of the Beds of Rivers and Lakes and Development on the Floodplain Objective 7.1.2	The risk of flooding or erosion is not increased by locating structures or carrying out activities in the beds of rivers and lakes or on the floodplain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology ■ Hazards
Use of the Beds of Rivers and Lakes and Development on the Floodplain Objective 7.1.4	The uses of river and lake beds are, as far as practicable, consistent with the values of the tangata whenua.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
Use of the Beds of Rivers and Lakes and Development on the Floodplain Policy 7.2.1	<p>To allow the following uses within river and lake beds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ structures or activities for flood mitigation or erosion protection purposes; ■ structures for transportation and network utility purposes; or ■ structures for activities which need to be located in, on, under, or over the beds of rivers and lakes; or ■ structures for cultural harvest (e.g., pa tuna); or ■ the maintenance of any lawful structure; or ■ the removal of aquatic weeds from farm drains and urban drains for drainage purposes; or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology

RFP reference	Provision	Topic area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the extraction of sand, gravel, or rock; or ■ the diversion of water associated with activities that are otherwise authorised; or ■ the enhancement of the natural character of any wetland, lake or river and its margins; <p>provided that any adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated and that the significant adverse effects identified in Policy 7.2.2 are avoided.</p>	
Use of the Beds of Rivers and Lakes and Development on the Floodplain Policy 7.2.2	<p>To not allow the use of river and lake beds for structures or activities that have significant adverse effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the values held by tangata whenua; and/or ■ natural or amenity values; and/or ■ lawful public access along a river or lake bed; and/or ■ the flood hazard; and/or ■ river or lake bed or bank stability; and/or ■ water quality; and/or ■ water quantity and hydraulic processes (such as river flows and sediment transport); and/or ■ the safety of canoeists or rafters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua ■ Amenity ■ Hazards ■ Hydrology ■ Water quality ■ Ecology
Use of the Beds of Rivers and Lakes and Development on the Floodplain Policy 7.2.3	<p>To not allow new uses within the beds of rivers and lakes, and subdivision, use and development on the floodplain where the potential effect of flooding significantly increases the risk to human life, health, and safety; or where the actual or potential effect of flooding has significant adverse effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ private or community property; and ■ flood mitigation structures and works; and ■ natural values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology ■ Access ■ Amenity
Use of the Beds of Rivers and Lakes and Development on the Floodplain Policy 7.2.8	<p>To allow re-contouring of the beds of rivers provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the activity is necessary to avoid or mitigate the effects of flood hazard; and ■ the assessment of a resource consent application to carry out the activity is subject to Part II of the Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology
Use of the Beds of Rivers	<p>To ensure that the use of any river or lake bed which is not covered by water does not disturb nesting birds or any</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology

RFWP reference	Provision	Topic area
and Lakes and Development on the Floodplain Policy 7.2.11	of the nationally threatened plant species identified in Part B of Appendix 3.	
Use of the Beds of Rivers and Lakes and Development on the Floodplain Policy 7.2.12	To ensure that the disturbance of any river or lake bed associated with the removal of vegetation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ does not exacerbate bank erosion or the flood hazard; and/or ■ maintains the drainage of farmland; and/or ■ is required to be carried out either as a permitted activity or an activity for which a resource consent has been granted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Hydrology
Use of the Beds of Rivers and Lakes and Development on the Floodplain Policy 7.2.15	To ensure that the reclamation or drainage of any river or lake bed is only carried out when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ there are no practicable alternatives which do not involve reclamation or drainage; and ■ the reclamation or drainage provides significant benefits to the community; and ■ the reclamation or drainage is consistent with Policy 4.2.10. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Hydrology

4.2 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. The RAQMP applies to discharges to air in the whole of the Wellington region, except the CMA.

Resource consent is being sought for the discharge of contaminants to air from the proposed concrete batching plant:

RAQMP reference	Provision
RAQMP Rule 23	The discharge of contaminants into air from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Any process or activity explicitly excluded from Rules 1-22 or 2) Any process or activity covered by Rules 1-22, but which does not meet the conditions attached to those rules; or

- 3) Any process or activity on an industrial or trade premises not covered by Rules 1-22;
Is a Discretionary Activity.

The following RAQMP objectives and policies are considered relevant:

RAQMP reference	Provision	Topic area
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality ■ Amenity ■ Tangata whenua ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality
RAQMP Policy 4.2.2	To adopt the indicators specified in Appendix 2 as the principal ambient air quality indicators for air quality in the Wellington Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality
RAQMP Policy	To gather data on ambient air quality, the emission of contaminants to air, and meteorology in the Wellington Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality

RAQMP reference	Provision	Topic area
4.2.3		
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.	■ Air quality
RAQMP Policy 4.2.5	To avoid or minimise, where appropriate and practicable, the discharge of contaminants to air at their source.	■ Air quality
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).	■ Air quality ■ Water quality
RAQMP Policy 4.2.7	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the discharge of contaminants to air on amenity values.	■ Air quality ■ Amenity
RAQMP Policy 4.2.8	To encourage the development and use of industry guidelines, and codes of practice to reduce the adverse effects of the discharge of contaminants to air.	■ Air quality
RAQMP Policy 4.2.9	To give particular consideration, where relevant, to the following matters when assessing an application for a resource consent to discharge contaminants to air: (1) the volume, composition and characteristics of the discharge, including the maximum ground level concentration of significant contaminants in the discharge, especially hazardous contaminants identified in Appendix 1 and any contaminants listed in Appendix 2; (2) the frequency, intensity, duration, offensiveness, location and time of the discharge; (3) the potential for the discharge to be reduced at source, and in particular, the desirability of minimising the emission of any of the "Hazardous Air Contaminants" identified in Appendix 1; (4) any actual or potential effects of the discharge on human health and safety; (5) any actual or potential effects of the discharge on amenity values, including any effects of odour or particulate matter arising from the discharge; (6) any actual or potential effects of the discharge on resources or values of significance to tangata	■ Air quality

RAQMP reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>whenua;</p> <p>(7) any actual or potential effects of the discharge on the health and functioning of ecosystems, plants and animals, including indigenous ecosystems and plants and animals of commercial significance;</p> <p>(8) any actual or potential effects of the discharge on other environmental media;</p> <p>(9) any actual or potential effects on the global atmosphere;</p> <p>(10) any cumulative effects which may arise over time or in combination with other effects;</p> <p>(11) any effects of low probability but high potential impact;</p> <p>(12) any positive effects arising from activities associated with the discharge; and</p> <p>(13) any other relevant matters.</p>	
<p>RAQMP Policy 4.2.10</p>	<p>To adopt the following approach when placing conditions on air discharge permits:</p> <p>(1) to set emission limits on a discharge, where appropriate, in order to minimize its effects on ambient air quality and the surrounding environment;</p> <p>(2) to require, where appropriate, that the best practicable option (BPO) be adopted to prevent or minimise the adverse effects arising from discharges;</p> <p>(3) to minimise the emission of any of the hazardous air contaminants identified in Appendix 1;</p> <p>(4) to require, where appropriate, an operations manual and contingency plans relating to discharges;</p> <p>(5) to require, where relevant, adherence to particular guidelines or codes of practice; and</p> <p>(6) to require appropriate effects-based monitoring, where appropriate, which may consider a wider range of air contaminants and their effects than those listed in Appendix 2.</p>	<p>■ Air quality</p>
<p>RAQMP Policy 4.2.11</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>■ Air quality</p>
<p>RAQMP Policy 4.2.12</p>	<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> <p>(1) the significance of the adverse effects arising as a consequence of, or in association with, the proposed activity;</p> <p>(2) the extent to which the proposed activity contributes to the adverse effects;</p> <p>(3) the extent to which the adverse effects of the proposed activity can be, and have been, dealt with by</p>	<p>■ Air quality</p>

RAQMP reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>other means;</p> <p>(4) any proposals by the applicant to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, and any agreements reached at pre-hearing meetings;</p> <p>(5) the monitoring proposed to be carried out by the applicant;</p> <p>(6) the extent to which the community as a whole benefits from the proposed activity and from any proposed conditions on a consent;</p> <p>(7) the financial cost of complying with any conditions on a consent;</p> <p>(8) the extent to which a condition placed on a consent will avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects;</p> <p>(9) the degree of compliance with a relevant industry code of practice; and</p> <p>(10) agreements with affected parties.</p>	
RAQMP Policy 4.2.13	<p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, conditions on a resource consent may relate to all or any of the following:</p> <p>(1) project design and implementation, choice of materials, site improvements;</p> <p>(2) habitat restoration, rehabilitation, creation and improvement;</p> <p>(3) 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);</p> <p>(4) works and services relating to the improvement, provisions, reinstatement, protection, restoration or enhancement of the matters listed in Policy 4.2.12; and</p> <p>(5) the monitoring proposed to be carried out by the applicant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality
RAQMP Policy 4.2.14	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality
RAQMP Policy 4.2.15	<p>To require that, where appropriate, dispersion models are used to assess the potential effects of discharges to air.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality
RAQMP Policy 4.2.22	<p>To avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of discharges to air from mobile transport sources and to promote:</p> <p>(1) the use of transport fuels which are low or non-polluting;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality

RAQMP reference	Provision	Topic area
	(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.	■ Air quality
RAQMP Policy 4.2.25	To support and promote, as appropriate, central government initiatives to control and minimise greenhouse gas emissions.	■ Air quality

4.3 Regional Coastal Plan for the Wellington Region

The Regional Coastal Plan for the Wellington Region (RCP) became operative on 19 June 2000.

There are no proposed plan changes to the RCP currently notified. The RCP applies to the CMA of the region. The CMA is the foreshore, seabed and coastal water, and the air space above the water, between the outer limits of the territorial sea and the line of mean high water springs. The RCP also applies to areas identified as areas of significant conservation value. The Pauatahanui Inlet and wetlands is identified as an area of significant conservation value.

The Project does not involve any activities in the CMA and resource consents are not being sought under the RCP. However, some of the activities involved in the Project do have the potential to cause effects on the coastal environment. This relates to potential effects of the Project on streams, all of which ultimately discharge to the coastal environment. Policies in relation to the following aspects are considered to be relevant:

- general objectives and policies (Section 4); and
- discharges to land and water (Section 2.7).

RCP reference	Provision	Topic area
Objective 4.1.3	The adverse effects that new activities may have on existing legitimate activities in the coastal marine area are avoided, remedied or mitigated as far as is practicable.	■ Coastal
Objective 4.1.4	Land, water and air in the coastal marine area retains its life supporting capacity.	■ Coastal ■ Ecology
Objective 4.1.6	Important ecosystems and other natural and physical resources in and adjacent to the coastal marine area are protected from inappropriate use and development.	■ Coastal ■ Ecology
Objective 4.1.7	Public health is not endangered through the effects of previous, present or future activities in the coastal marine area.	■ Coastal ■ Amenity
Objective 4.1.14	The values of the tangata whenua, as well as their traditional uses, are, where practicable, recognised and provided for.	■ Coastal ■ Tangata whenua
Objective 4.1.16	Tangata whenua are consulted on resource consent applications which may affect their interests and values.	■ Tangata whenua
Objective 4.1.18	There is sufficient information available to make informed decisions on resource management in the coastal marine area.	■ Coastal
Objective 4.1.19	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.	■ Coastal
Objective 4.1.23	Conditions placed on resource consents are used as a means of avoiding, mitigating or remedying adverse effects.	■ Coastal
Policy 4.2.3	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. 	■ Coastal
Policy 4.2.5	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.	■ Coastal

RCP reference	Provision	Topic area
Policy 4.2.10	<p>To protect sensitive, rare, or unusual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ habitats; ■ natural and physical resources; and ■ ecosystems <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Ecology ■ Amenity
Policy 4.2.11	To protect, where practicable, habitats which are important for traditional or cultural purposes from the adverse effects of use and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Tangata whenua
Policy 4.2.14	To have regard to the land and areas under the Conservation Act 1987, and other land and areas administered by the Department of Conservation, as identified in any approved Conservation Management Strategy for the Wellington Region, so that their status is taken into account in deciding resource consents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Ecology
Policy 4.2.19	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Amenity
Policy 4.2.20	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Access
Policy 10.2.1	<p>To manage all water in the following areas for shellfish gathering purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet R27 519 829 and NZMS 260 Sheet R27 568 829; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet R27 574 828 and NZMS 260 Sheet R27 580 828. From mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres of Taputeranga Island and outcrops but not west of a point at NZMS 260 Sheet R27 582 826; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet R27 596 831 and NZMS 260 Sheet R27 600 833, including the rock outcrops at Te Raekaihau; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet R27 615 835 and NZMS 260 Sheet R27 628 843, including the rock outcrops at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal

RCP reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>Tarakena Bay/Palmer Head;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet R27 637 847 and NZMS 260 Sheet R27 639 849; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet R27 638 884 and NZMS 260 Sheet R27 629 898; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet R27 676 866 and NZMS 260 Sheet R27 650 825; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres surrounding Somes Island and Mokopuna Island; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres surrounding Ward Island; and ■ All other parts of the coastal marine area except that described in Policy 10.2.2. 	
Policy 10.2.2	<p>To manage all water in the following areas for contact recreation purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area within Wellington Harbour and the Wellington South Coast landward of a straight line extending between a point 1000 metres offshore of Baring Head (NZMS 260 Sheet R28 657 749) and 1000 metres offshore of Tongue Point (NZMS 260 Sheet Q27 484 828), except that described in Policy 10.2.1; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area within Porirua Harbour, Pauatahanui Inlet and the Porirua and Plimmerton Coast landward of a straight line extending between the north-eastern end of Onehunga Bay at NZMS 260 Sheet R26 657 113 and the north-eastern end of Plimmerton Beach at NZMS 260 Sheet R26 659 131; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area in Lake Onoke from the outlet to the sea at NZMS 260 Sheet R28 892 766 to the coastal marine area boundary at NZMS 260 Sheet R28 890 796; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area in Titahi Bay landward of a line extending from Ruakutane Point at NZMS 260 Sheet R27 632 096 to NZMS 260 Sheet R26 639 102; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area surrounding Paekakariki from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet R26 730 210 and NZMS 260 Sheet R26 749 241; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area of Raumati South to Waikanae Beach from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet R26 760 270 and NZMS 260 Sheet R26 817 376; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal

RCP reference	Provision	Topic area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area surrounding Te Horo Beach from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet R25 854 435 and NZMS 260 Sheet R25 859 443; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area surrounding Otaki Beach from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet R25 882 492 and NZMS 260 Sheet R25 890 508; ■ Those parts of the coastal marine area surrounding Riversdale Beach from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet T27 677 073 and NZMS 260 Sheet T27 685 087; and ■ Those parts of the coastal marine are surrounding Castlepoint from mean high water springs seawards for 200 metres between the points NZMS 260 Sheet U26 812 278 and NZMS 260 Sheet U26 812 298. 	
Policy 10.2.10	To investigate, advocate for, and support opportunities to reduce the adverse effects of discharges to land or water in the coastal marine area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Ecology
Policy 10.2.11	To have particular regard to the views, values, aspirations and customary knowledge of tangata whenua when assessing applications to discharge contaminants to land or water in the coastal marine area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Tangata Whenua
Policy 10.2.12	To seek to reduce any adverse effects on water quality in the coastal marine area which are caused by "non-point source discharges" to land or water in the coastal marine area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Water Quality

4.4 Regional Plan for Discharges to Land for the Wellington Region

The Regional Plan for Discharges to Land for the Wellington Region (RPDL) became operative on 17 December 1999. The RPDL applies to the whole of the Region, except the CMA. It aims to manage the discharge of contaminants to land, whether or not the discharge enters water, in order for the receiving environment to be sustainably managed.

Resource consent is sought for the discharge of sediment laden water (from sediment control ponds) to land:

RPDL reference	Provision
Rule 2	<p>The discharge of any contaminant onto or into land that is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) not allowed as a Permitted Activity by Rule 1; or (b) provided for as a Permitted Activity by Rule 3, 4, 9(2), 11, 12, 14, 16 or 18 but does not meet any condition of the rule; or (c) provided for as a Controlled Activity in Rule 13, 17, 19 or 22 but does not meet any standard of the rule <p>and that is</p>

(d) not described as a Discretionary Activity in Rule 8, 10, or 20; or
 (e) not described as a Non-Complying Activity in Rule 15.
 is a Discretionary Activity.

The following provisions are relevant to the Project:

RDL reference	Provision	Topic area
Objective 4.1.5	The adverse environmental effects of discharges of liquid contaminants from point sources into or onto land are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Earthworks ■ Water quality
Objective 4.1.7	The potential for unplanned discharges of hazardous substances in the Region is minimised, and appropriate action is taken to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of any unplanned discharge that does occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contamination
Objective 4.1.8	Any adverse effects from the planned discharge of a hazardous substance to land, in the course of (1) the use of a hazardous substance; or (2) the disposal of a hazardous waste are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contamination
Policy 4.2.19	To allow discharges of liquid contaminants to land which are not likely to have adverse effects on soil, water quality and amenity values, particularly where the effects of the contaminants would be greater if they were discharged directly into water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Earthworks ■ Water quality
Policy 4.2.21	To give particular consideration to the following matters in relation to the effects of discharges of agricultural effluent and other wastes to land: (1) the source, volume and characteristics of the effluent to be discharged; (2) the potential for any contaminants to enter groundwater, surface water, or coastal water, including the risks of any accidental discharges, and any effects on water quality and aquatic ecosystems; (3) any actual or potential effects on human, plant, animal or ecosystem health; (4) any odour or other contaminant, including spray drift, discharged into air; (5) any effects on resources or values of significance to tangata whenua; and, for discharges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contamination

RDLP reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>from effluent ponds:</p> <p>(6) the location of the ponds with respect to soil types, water bodies, and adjoining land uses;</p> <p>(7) the size of the ponds required to treat the anticipated volume of effluent;</p> <p>(8) any need for mechanical aeration or filtration systems;</p> <p>(9) provisions for pond maintenance and regular removal and disposal of sludge; and, for applying effluent to land, including by irrigation:</p> <p>(10) the area of land over which the effluent is to be spread and the drainage characteristics of the soil; and</p> <p>(11) any potential cumulative effects of the discharge, including any effects on soil characteristics.</p>	
Policy 4.2.22	<p>To promote good practice in the on-site treatment and disposal of agricultural wastes, including adherence to any relevant Guidelines and Codes of Practice, so that:</p> <p>(1) any adverse effects on soil, groundwater or surface water are avoided, remedied or mitigated;</p> <p>(2) accidental or unauthorised discharges of agricultural effluent, particularly into waterways, are minimised; and</p> <p>(3) the disposal of agricultural wastes does not create a hazard to human, animal, plant or ecosystem health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contamination ■ Water Quality
Policy 4.2.24	<p>To promote land management practices which minimise the effects on surface water and groundwater of run-off and leachate from non-point sources of agricultural contaminants, including:</p> <p>(1) setting aside and planting riparian strips along river banks to reduce surface water pollution from animal residues and fertilisers;</p> <p>(2) stabilising erosion-prone soils; and</p> <p>(3) applying fertilisers and agrichemicals at rates which are appropriate to site and weather conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Erosion/Sediment ■ Contamination ■ Water Quality
Policy 4.2.25	<p>To clarify responsibilities for controlling the use of land for the purpose of preventing or mitigating any adverse effects of the storage, use, disposal or transportation of hazardous substances as follows:</p> <p>(1) territorial authorities have the primary responsibility for developing rules for controlling the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contamination

RDLP reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>use of land for the above purpose on dry land in the Region;</p> <p>(2) the Regional Council has primary responsibility for developing rules for controlling the use of land for the above purpose in the coastal marine area and in the beds of lakes and rivers;</p> <p>(3) matters of regional concern are identified in this Plan as policy guidance for the development of appropriate provisions (including rules) in district plans.</p>	
Policy 4.2.26	To work towards the adoption, by the Region's local authorities, of a common hazard assessment system, the Hazardous Facilities Screening Procedure ³³ for facilities using or storing hazardous substances.	■ Contamination
Policy 4.2.28	<p>To ensure that facilities where hazardous substances are used or stored have appropriate structures, procedures and contingency plans in place in order to:</p> <p>(1) reduce the potential for an unplanned discharge to occur; and</p> <p>(2) in the event of an unplanned discharge, prevent or minimise:</p> <p>(a) any adverse effects beyond the boundary of the site; and</p> <p>(b) any discharge of a hazardous substance into water, whether directly, through land, or through a drainage system.</p>	■ Contamination
Policy 4.2.34	To ensure that any discharges of hazardous wastes to land in the Region occur only by way of controlled co-disposal in landfills or at other sites which have the appropriate resource consents and management plans which enable hazardous wastes to be accepted.	■ Contamination
Policy 4.2.41	<p>To give particular consideration to the following matters when assessing applications for permits to discharge hazardous substances to land:</p> <p>(1) the purpose of the discharge, including any associated benefits;</p> <p>(2) the characteristics, concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances to be discharged;</p> <p>(3) the potential for the hazardous substances (or related contaminants) to enter groundwater, surface water, or coastal water, and any effects of that contamination;</p> <p>(4) the potential for the hazardous substance to contaminate soil, and any effects of that contamination;</p> <p>(5) any odour, particulate matter or other contaminant discharged into air;</p>	■ Contamination

RDLP reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>(6) any actual or potential effects of the discharge on human health and on the health and functioning of plants, animals or ecosystems;</p> <p>(7) any potential cumulative effects of the discharge;</p> <p>(8) any other uses or values of the site, including any values placed on the site by tangata whenua;</p> <p>(9) any steps which have been taken or could be taken to modify the activity or the substance used in order to reduce the quantity or toxicity of the discharge;</p> <p>(10) the extent to which the hazardous substance will break down to safe byproducts and/or be immobilised or otherwise contained indefinitely; and</p> <p>(11) any other legislation or regulations relevant to the discharge.</p>	
Policy 4.2.43	Seek to identify and evaluate sites with a history of using, storing or manufacturing hazardous substances in the Wellington Region, and set priorities for further investigation to confirm the presence or absence of contamination using the ANZECC Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Contaminated Sites (1992).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contamination
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; <p>and any effects of that contamination;</p> <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contamination

RDLP reference	Provision	Topic area
	surrounding area; (5) any potential long-term or cumulative effects of discharges from the site; (6) any remedial action planned or required in relation to the site, and the potential adverse effects of any remedial action on the matters listed in (1)-(5) above, whether at the site or at another location; and (7) The ANZECC Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Contaminated Sites and the Draft Health and Environmental Guidelines for Selected Timber Treatment Chemicals, ⁴⁰ and any other relevant national or international guidelines of standards.	

4.5 Regional Soil Plan for the Wellington Region

The Regional Soil Plan for the Wellington Region (RSP) became operative on 9 October 2000.

The Project is located entirely within Area 2 of the RSP. Area 2 of the RSP defines 'erosion prone land' as including "any land within Area 2... with a slope greater than 28 degrees". Parts of the Project are on erosion prone land'. It identifies issues to be addressed so that the effects of soil disturbance and vegetation clearance can be sustainably managed.

Resource consent is being sought for bulk earthworks under the following rules:

RSP reference	Provision
Rule 1	Any roading or tracking activity that is: (1) located in Area 1 and, during any 12 month period, will result in a road or track having a continuous length of new upslope batter extending for greater than 200 metres, with a height of greater than 1.5 metres measured vertically; or (2) located in Area 2 and, during any 12 month period, will result in a road or track having a continuous length of new upslope batter extending for greater than 200 metres, with a height of greater than 2 metres measured vertically; excluding any roading or tracking activity that is undertaken in accordance with conditions on a subdivision consent is a Restricted Discretionary Activity. The matters over which the Wellington Regional Council has restricted the exercise of its discretion are: (1) The duration of the consent;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) The carrying out of measurements, samples, analyses, surveys, investigations, or inspection; (3) The provision of information to the consent authority at specified times; (4) Compliance with monitoring, sampling and analysis conditions at the consent holder's expense; (5) The payment of administration charges; (6) The methods of sediment retention and sediment run-off control to be adopted; (7) Any measures necessary to rehabilitate the land following the completion of the activity; (8) The effects of the activity on soil conservation and water quality including any measures necessary to avoid, remedy or mitigate those adverse effects; (9) Any steps to be taken to ensure the minimisation of vegetation, soil, slash or any other debris entering any water body; (10) Any steps to be taken to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of the activity on slope stability; (11) The effects of the activity on tangata whenua values.
Rule 4	<p>Any vegetation disturbance activity which is provided for by Rule 3 but does not comply with any of the conditions in Rule 3 is a Restricted Discretionary Activity.</p> <p>The matters over which the Wellington Regional Council has restricted the exercise of its discretion are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The duration of the consent. (2) The carrying out of measurements, samples, analyses, surveys, investigations, or inspection. (3) The provision of information to the consent authority at specified times. (4) Compliance with monitoring, sampling and analysis conditions at the consent holder's expense. (5) The payment of administration charges. (6) The methods of sediment retention and sediment run-off control to be adopted. (7) Any measures necessary to rehabilitate the land following the completion of the activity. (8) The effects of the activity on soil conservation and water quality including any measures necessary to avoid, remedy or mitigate those adverse effects. (9) Any steps to be taken to ensure the minimisation of vegetation, soil, slash or any other debris entering any water body. (10) The deposition of soil on, or immediately adjacent to, the area of land being disturbed. (11) Any steps to be taken to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of the activity on slope stability. (12) The effects of the activity on tangata whenua values.

The following provisions of the RSP are considered relevant:

RSP reference	Provision	Topic area
Objective 4.1.4	There is sufficient information available to make sound resource management decisions.	
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
Objective 4.1.8	Any adverse effects of accelerated erosion are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	■ Erosion / sedimentation
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.	■ Erosion / sedimentation
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.	■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Water quality
Objective 4.1.11	Land management practices are adopted for the effective control of sediment runoff to water bodies.	■ Erosion / sedimentation
Policy 4.2.6	To provide for research and monitoring which will assist the Council to further its sustainable land management objectives.	Monitoring
Policy 4.2.8	To work with other relevant agencies and groups in order to determine roles and responsibilities for promoting and achieving a co-ordinated approach to sustainable land management.	Monitoring
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). 	■ Tangata whenua
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 	■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Ecology

RSP reference	Provision	Topic area
	restoration to native bush; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ riparian management, including where this will help safeguard the lifesupporting 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. 	
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; ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Earthworks ■ Ecology ■ Water quality ■ Tangata whenua ■ Heritage
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Earthworks

5 District plans

5.1 Kapiti Coast District Plan

The Kapiti Coast District Plan (KCDP) became operative on 30 July 1999.

The proposed route involves land in the following KCDP zones:

- Rural Zone

In addition to the underlying zoning, there are a number of other KCDP notations:

- Water Collection Area
- Faultline
- Ecological sites K111 (Wainui Stream Bush – DOC 711), K139 (Rowans Bush) and E17 (Tararua Ranges - DOC 281)
- Outstanding Landscape
- Noise Contour.

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

The KCDP contains an existing designation that relates to the Transmission Gully route:

- Designation D0103 relates to the main route from the previous alignment and NZTA is the requiring authority responsible for this designation.

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

KCDP reference	Provision	Topic area
Objective C2.1	Ensure that any effects of activities on the natural and physical environment or rural areas and of rural activities beyond this environment and 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ General effects
Policy C2.1(1A)	Identify and protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
Policy C2.1(1B)	Ensure the adverse effects of rural use and development on the natural environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ General effects
Policy C2.1(2)	Maintain, enhance and protect the district's outstanding landscapes in the Rural Zone from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual
Objective C6.1	Take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi when making resources of the Kapiti Coast, have particular regard to Kaitiakitanga in the management of the District's resources and ensure that the relationship of the Tangata Whenua with the natural environment in the District is recognised and provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua ■ Cultural effects

KCDP reference	Provision	Topic area
	for.	
Policy C6.1.1	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua ■ Cultural effects
Policy C6.1.4	Protect waahi tapu, sites of cultural importance and other taonga from desecration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua ■ Cultural effects
Policy C6.1.6	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Hydrology
Objective C7.3.1	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Landscape / visual
Policy C7.3.1.1	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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthwork ■ Landscape / visual ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Tangata whenau
Policy	Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of earthworks on outstanding landscapes, and have regard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthwork

KCDP reference	Provision	Topic area
C7.3.1.2	<p>to the extent to which the earthworks maintain and affect:</p> <ul 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Ecology ■ Tangata whenau
Policy C7.3.1.3	Protect sites of significance to Tangata Whenua from inadvertent destruction caused by earthworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Tangata Whenua
Objective C8.1	To identify and protect heritage features of significance to the Kapiti District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Heritage
Policy C8.1.2	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Heritage ■ Cultural effects ■ Tangata whenua ■ Ecology

KCDP reference	Provision	Topic area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 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 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. 	
Objective C10.1	That the District's outstanding landscapes and identified and protected from the adverse environmental effects of subdivision, use and development.	■ Landscape / visual
Policy C10.1.1	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).	■ Landscape / visual
Policy C10.1.2	Encourage landowners to design and clad their buildings to blend in with the rural landscape.	■ Landscape/Visual
Policy C10.1.3	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.	■ Landscape / visual

KCDP reference	Provision	Topic area
PolicyC10.1.4	<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. ■ Kapiti Island and associated Islands. ■ The river landscapes of the Otaki and Waikanae Rivers. ■ Ecological areas shown on the Planning Maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape/Visual
Objective C11.1	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
Policy C11.1.1	Identify and protect significant sites of flora and fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
Policy C11.1.2	Ensure that potential or actual adverse effects on the natural environment from subdivision, use and development are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Erosion / sedimentation
Policy C11.1.3	Undertake an ongoing monitoring programme of the quality of the district's natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
Policy C11.1.4	Ensure significant native vegetation is not removed and any disturbance is avoided, remedied or mitigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology
Policy C11.1.6	Ensure that land use activities avoid or minimise disturbance to native fauna and their habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
Policy C11.1.7	Ensure that land use activities do not adversely affect water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Erosion / sedimentation
Policy C11.1.11	Maintain and enhance the natural landscape values of the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual
Objective C14.1	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Noise

KCDP reference	Provision	Topic area
Policy C14.1.1	Protect the quiet character of residential areas of the district from the adverse effects of unreasonable noise from non-residential activities.	■ Noise
Policy C14.1.2	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.	■ Noise
Policy C14.1.3	Provide developers, users and residents with recognised noise assessment criteria and measurement techniques (refer Noise Standards for Permitted Activities in Part D).	■ Noise
Objective C14.2	Ensure that the adverse effects of road traffic noise on the amenity values of the residential environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	■ Noise
Policy C14.2.2	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.	■ Noise
Policy C14.2.3	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. 	■ Noise
Policy C14.2.4	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	■ Noise
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.	■ Hazards
Policy C15.1.2	Ensure services are designed to resist natural hazard events.	■ Hazards
Objective C16.1	To provide for the efficient development, operation and maintenance of network utilities throughout the district while minimising potentially adverse environmental impacts	■ Utilities ■ General effects
Policy C16.1.2	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.	■ Utilities ■ General effects
Policy C16.1.3	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 	■ Transmission lines

KCDP reference	Provision	Topic area
	<p>upgrading of the line or support structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. 	
Policy C16.1.4	Avoid, remedy or mitigate any significant adverse effects of network utilities on landscape and amenity values, including visual effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual
Policy C16.1.5	Ensure the significant adverse effects of the operation, use and development of network utilities on the natural environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Utilities ■ General effects
Objective C18.1	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport ■ General effects
Policy 18.1.2	Designate new routes which are an essential part of the future Kapiti Coast roading network, as determined by roading studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport ■ Designations
Policy 18.1.5	Require environmental impact reports for any proposed river crossings of the Waikanae or Otaki Rivers and designations involving full opportunity for public consultation and input by affected communities and interests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ General effects
Policy 18.1.11	Ensure the adverse effects of earthworks associated with new roads are avoided, remedied or mitigated (refer C.7.3 Earthworks).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks
Policy 18.1.14	Ensure all new roads facilitate and/or are consistent with the functional roading hierarchy shown on the Road Hierarchy Map.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport

5.2 Upper Hutt City District Plan

The Upper Hutt City District Plan (UHCDP) became operative on 1 September 2004.

The proposed route involves land in the following UHCDP zone:

- Rural Hill Zone

There are no other notations for the land shown in the UHCDP.

There are no proposed plan changes to the UHCDP considered of relevance to the proposed Transmission Gully project.

The UHCDP contains an existing designation that relates to the Transmission Gully route:

- Designation TNZ4 (Rural map 8) relates to the main route from the previous alignment and NZTA is the requiring authority responsible for this designation. On Rural Map 8 of the UHCDP the designation is labelled as 'State Highway 2'. Upper Hutt City Council has confirmed that this labelling is an error¹.

Designation TNZ4 is bounded to the east by a Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) designation (WRC6) for the Akatarawa and Whakatiki Water Catchment.

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

UHCDP reference	Provision	Topic
Objective 5.3.2	To maintain and enhance the amenity values of the rural area.	■ Amenity
Policy 5.4.1	To manage the adverse environmental effects arising from the scale, density, number and location of earthworks, new building developments and activities so that they do not significantly compromise rural character and landscape values.	■ Earthworks
Policy 5.4.2	To ensure that subdivision, development and land use within the Valley Floor and Hill Sub-zones minimise	■ Amenity

¹ Telecommunication between P. McGimpsey (Beca) and M. Yu (Upper Hutt City Council), 2 March 2010.

UHCDP reference	Provision	Topic
	adverse effects on rural character, areas of significant indigenous flora or fauna, and amenity values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology
Policy 5.4.4	To ensure that subdivision, development and land use within the Rural Hill Sub-zone minimise adverse effects on significant natural, ecological, scenic, visual, landscape, recreational and cultural values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Visual / landscape ■ Ecology ■ Cultural values
Policy 5.4.5	To ensure that activities which alter the contour of the land do not significantly affect rural character and amenity values, particularly where the land is visible from roads and public places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Amenity ■ Landscape / visual
Policy 5.4.7	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of activities on soil, water, land and other natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Hydrology ■ Air quality
Policy 5.4.8	To avoid or mitigate run-off, contamination and erosion of soil from subdivision and land development so as to sustain the life-supporting capacity of the soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Hydrology
Objective 9.3.1	The promotion of subdivision and development that is appropriate to the natural characteristics, landforms, and visual amenity of the City, significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna, is consistent with the sustainable use of land, and has regard for walking, cycling and public transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Landscape / visual
Policy 9.4.1	To ensure that earthworks are designed and engineered in a manner compatible with natural landforms, significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna, the amenity of an area, and the mitigation of natural hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Landscape / visual
Policy 9.4.2	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the contamination, degradation and erosion of soil from earthworks or vegetation removal through advocating responsible land use practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Ecology
Objective 13.3.1	The protection and enhancement of the high water quality and diversity of aquatic habitats in the City's water bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality
Policy 13.4.1	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of land use activities on the quality or quantity of water resources and the diversity of aquatic habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality
Objective 15.3.1	The promotion of a high level of environmental quality in the City by protecting amenity values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Amenity
Policy 15.4.4	To manage noise emissions to levels acceptable to the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Noise
Objective	The sustainable management of physical infrastructure so that it can meet both the needs of today's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Utilities

UHCDP reference	Provision	Topic
16.3.1	community and the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.	
Policy 16.4.1	To ensure that the establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading of essential utilities in the City avoids, remedies or mitigates any adverse environmental effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Utilities ■ General effects

5.3 Porirua City District Plan

The Porirua City District Plan (PCDP) became operative on 1 November 1999.

The proposed route (including the Porirua link roads) involves land in the following PCDP zones:

- Industrial Zone [Kenepuru link road only]
- Suburban Zone
- Rural Zone
- Whitby Landscape Protection Area
- Judgeford Hills Zone
- Recreation Zone
- Public Open Space Zone

Part of the route also falls within the 'Permitted Activity Levy' area. This area relates to financial contributions for development and subdivision. It is not considered relevant to the Transmission Gully project.

There are seven operative plan changes to the PCDP [Plan Changes 1 – 6 and 8]. These have all been incorporated into the current District Plan and are therefore covered by the assessment of the Plan. There are three proposed plan changes to the PCDP:

- Proposed Plan Change 7 (Wind farms), notified 22 September 2007
- Proposed Plan Change 10 (Suburban Zone: Residential Infill Amenity Management and Miscellaneous Minor Amendments), notified 29 September 2009
- Proposed Plan Change 11 (Minor Earthworks), notified 29 September 2009

Proposed Plan Change 9 (Duck Creek Flood Management and Comprehensive Development Policy Area) has been withdrawn.

The PCDP contains three designations that relate to the Transmission Gully route:

- Designation K0405 relates to the Transmission Gully Motorway route and NZTA is the requiring authority responsible for this designation.
- Designation K0406 relates to the Kenepuru Link Road. NZTA is also the requiring authority responsible for this designation.
- Designation K1051 (PCC as the requiring authority) included the land for the Warspite Avenue Link Road. This designation was removed (uplifted) on 1 November 2004.

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

PCDP reference	Provision	Topic area
Objective 4.1	To identify a rural zone and continue its management so as to ensure avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of the activities within it.	■ General effects
Policy 4.1.3	To ensure that activities within the Rural Zone do not detract from the character or quality of the rural environment.	■ Amenity
Objective 4.2	To avoid or reduce the adverse effects of activities on ecosystems and the character of the rural zone.	■ Amenity ■ Ecosystems
Policy 4.2.2	To protect the natural and physical environment from silt run-off caused by the removal of native vegetation and earthworks and disturbances to the land.	■ Ecology ■ Earthworks
Policy 4.2.4	To encourage the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological integrity and natural character of the Rural Zone.	■ Ecology
Objective 4A.3.3	To provide for existing and proposed infrastructure services in a manner that is physically and environmentally sustainable.	■ Utilities
Policy 4A.3.3.1	To manage the effects of stormwater generated during and after construction.	■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Water quality
Objective 4A.3.5	To minimise any adverse visual effects of development on the surrounding landscape and natural character.	■ Visual / landscape
Policy 4A.3.5.2	To have regard to the effects of the Transmission Gully Motorway on landscape and natural character.	■ Visual / landscape
Objective	To provide for development that is in accordance with the Structure Plan and which avoids, remedies or	■ General effects

PCDP reference	Provision	Topic area
4A.3.6	mitigates adverse effects.	
Policy 4A.3.6.1	To control the extent of earthworks in the Judgeford Hills Zone to the extent that is appropriate in terms of potential effects on, stormwater, geotechnical stability, amenity values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Earthworks ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Water quality ■ Amenity
Policy 4A.3.6.3	To limit any future new or upgraded vehicle access to or from Belmont Road and / or the Transmission Gully Motorway.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Access ■ Regional Parks
Objective 4A.3.7	To provide an opportunity for appropriate public access to Belmont Regional Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Access ■ Regional Parks
Policy 4A.3.7.1	To enable an opportunity for non-motorised public access, via the Judgeford Hills Zone, to Belmont Regional Park incorporating appropriate facilities to enhance such access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Access ■ Regional Parks
Objective 4B.1	That the use and development of public open spaces and recreation areas in Porirua City provides for and complements the demand for recreation and community activities and contributes to the City's amenity and character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Parks / reserves
Policy 4B.1.2	To provide for a limited range of non-recreation and non-community activities on recreation areas and public open spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Parks / reserves
Objective 4B.2	That the use and development of recreation areas and public open spaces does not have significant adverse effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Parks / reserves
Policy 4B.2.3	To provide for and manage activities within the City's recreation areas and public open spaces in a manner that ensures that any adverse environmental effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Parks / reserves
Objective 5.1	To respond to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, and the Other Matters of Significance to Maori as referred to in the Act, in a manner which is appropriate and clear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata Whenua
Policy 5.1.1	To recognise Te Runanga O Toa Rangatira as the voice of the tangata whenua.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata Whenua
Policy 5.1.3	To have particular regard to the exercise of kaitiakitanga in the management of the resources of the City.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata Whenua
Policy 5.1.4	To recognise the desire of Ngati Toa to maintain and enhance their traditional relationship with the natural world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata Whenua

PCDP reference	Provision	Topic area
Policy 5.1.5	To recognise the resources needed by Ngati Toa if the tangata whenua are to have an active role in all aspects of resource management in the City.	■ Tangata Whenua
Policy 5.1.6	To protect waahi tapu and other taonga from desecration.	■ Tangata Whenua
Objective 7.1	To achieve a safe and efficient transportation network that ensures the people of the City and the wider community to provide for their social and economic wellbeing without creating significant adverse environmental effects.	■ Transport
Policy 7.1.1	To use a roading hierarchy as the basis for the management of the effects of traffic on adjacent activities, and the effects of activities on the transportation network.	■ Transport
Policy 7.1.2	To ensure that the adverse effects of land use and development on the efficiency and safety of the transportation network are taken into account, and any intersection or frontage conflicts are avoided or minimised or remedied as appropriate.	■ Transport
Policy 7.1.3	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse environmental effects of the transportation network on the environment.	■ Transport
Policy 7.1.4	To protect the corridors of existing and proposed major transport routes in the City.	■ Transport
Policy 7.1.5	To encourage the undertaking of major road improvements in a timely manner and in a sequence, location and form that reflects comprehensive economic, social and environmental assessments.	■ Transport
Policy 7.1.6	To encourage major new developments and activities in a manner that makes best use of the City's existing and proposed transportation network.	■ Transport
Objective 8.1	To protect significant heritage features in Porirua City.	■ Heritage
Policy 8.1.1	To identify and protect significant heritage features.	■ Heritage
Objective 9.1	To manage in a sustainable manner the landscape and ecological systems within Porirua City.	■ Landscape / visual ■ Ecology
Policy 9.1.4	To protect the Belmont Scarp and Eastern Porirua Ridge from urban encroachment in order to preserve the open space and rural edge of Porirua City.	■ Landscape / visual ■ Ecology
Policy 9.1.5	To protect the visual and ecological character of the Rural Zone.	■ Landscape / visual ■ Ecology

PCDP reference	Provision	Topic area
Policy 9.1.6	To encourage the protection and preservation of areas of significant native vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual ■ Ecology
Policy 9.1.9	To protect the ecological and visual values of the vegetated gullies and higher ridges in the Plimmerton area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual ■ Ecology
Policy 9.1.10	To protect the ecological and visual values of the vegetated gullies in the Pukerua Bay area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual ■ Ecology
Policy 9.1.12	To protect and enhance the spiritual, cultural, ecological and amenity values of rivers and the coast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Amenity ■ Ecology
Policy 9.1.15	To recognise, protect and enhance the existing ecological and landscape features in the Whitby Landscape Protection Area, including Duck Creek and the Resolution Ridge, through subdivision design, location, roads, low residential densities, allotment size and the management of earthworks and vegetation clearance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual ■ Ecology
Objective 10.1	To protect and enhance the spiritual, cultural, ecological and amenity values of the coast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Landscape / visual ■ Ecology ■ Coastal
Policy 10.1.1	To promote the long-term legal protection of, and access to, the coast through the use of riparian strips.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Access
Policy 10.1.5	To manage the effects of activities likely to result in increased levels of contaminants and silt run-off so as to avoid and/or mitigate these effects on the coastal environment and coastal marine area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Water quality ■ Earthworks ■ Coastal
Objective 11.1	To minimise the adverse effects of noise on the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Noise
Policy 11.1.1	To protect the natural and physical environment from unreasonable noise in order to maintain and enhance the amenity values of the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Noise
Policy 11.1.2	To promote health by ensuring environmental noise does not exceed a reasonable level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Noise
Objective 12.1	To minimise the risk from earthquakes to the wellbeing and safety of the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hazards

PCDP reference	Provision	Topic area
Policy 12.1.2	To minimise the effects of ground damage from Ohariu fault movement in rock or very stiff soil types.	■ Hazards
Policy 12.1.3	To minimise the effects of ground damage from Ohariu fault movement in intermediate and flexible, or deep soil.	■ Hazards
Policy 12.1.4	To manage the effects of ground damage from earthquake induced liquefaction of soils.	■ Hazards
Policy 12.1.5	To minimise the effects of ground damage created by slope failures, earthquake induced slope instability and landslides.	■ Hazards
Objective 14.1	To provide for the efficient development of network utilities, while protecting the present and future development potential of the land and minimising any potential adverse effects on the environment.	■ Network Utilities
Policy 14.1.4(a)	To avoid, or mitigate, any potential adverse effects of above ground lines.	■ Network Utilities
Policy 14.1.5	To recognise the importance of existing network utilities to the functioning of the City.	■ Network Utilities
Proposed Plan Change 10	Proposed Plan Change 10 proposes amendments to the Suburban Zone provisions. It is not considered that the proposed new provisions will be relevant to the Transmission Gully project.	-
Proposed Plan Change 11	Proposed Plan Change 11 proposes inserting permitted activity standards for earthworks associated with building platforms in the following zones: City Centre, Business Park, Industrial, Suburban and Rural Zones. As it only relates to domestic (minor) scale earthworks, it is not considered relevant to the Transmission Gully Project.	-

5.4 Wellington City District Plan

The Wellington City District Plan (WCDP) became operative on 27 July 2000.

The Project requires land in the following WCDP zones:

- Outer Residential Zone; and
- Rural Zone.

There are a number of operative and proposed plan changes and variations to the WCDP. Only two of these are considered to potentially be relevant to the Project:

- Proposed Plan Change 72 (Residential Review), notified 29 September 2009; and
- Proposed Plan Change 70 (Earthworks), notified 18 July 2009.

The WCDP contains two existing designations that relate to the Project:

- Designation H5 (Planning maps 29 and 31) relates to the main route from the previous alignment and the NZTA is the requiring authority responsible for this designation.
- Designation X1 (Planning map 29) relates to the Warspite Link Road and Interchange from the previous alignment. Porirua City Council is the requiring authority responsible for this designation.

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

WCDP Reference	Provision	Topic area
Objective 4.2.1	To promote the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources in Residential Areas.	
Objective 4.2.2	To maintain and enhance the amenity values of Residential Areas	■ Amenity
Policy 4.2.2.4	Manage the road network to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of road traffic on Residential Areas.	■ General effects
Policy 4.2.2.5	Manage any adverse effects of earthworks.	■ Earthworks
Objective 4.2.9	To enable efficient, convenient and safe access for people and goods within Residential Areas.	■ Access
Policy 4.2.9.4	Manage the road system in accordance with a defined road hierarchy.	■ Transport
Objective 14.2.1	To promote the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources in the Rural Area.	
Objective 14.2.3	To maintain and enhance the amenity values and rural character of Rural Areas.	■ Amenity
Policy 14.2.3.2	Control the adverse effects of noise within the Rural Area.	■ Noise
Policy 14.2.3.3	Acknowledge the natural and cultural landscape of the Belmont Hills in recognition of their scenic and recreational values.	■ Landscape / visual

WCDP Reference	Provision	Topic area
Objective 14.2.9	To enable efficient, convenient and safe access for people and goods within the Rural Area.	■ Transport
Policy 14.2.9.1	Manage the road network to avoid, remedy or mitigate and adverse effects of road traffic on Rural Areas.	■ General effects
Policy 14.2.9.2	Manage the road system in accordance with a defined road hierarchy.	■ Transport
Objective 22.2.1	To provide for the efficient development and maintenance of utility networks throughout the city while avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.	■ Network Utilities
Objective 24.2.1	To provide for designations, only where they are necessary, to ensure the efficient functioning and operation of public works.	■ Designations
Policy 24.2.1.2	Encourage the removal of designations in favour of the management of public works through District Plan rules.	■ Designations
Policy 24.2.1.3	Avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse environmental effects of public works by including management provisions for their operation in the District Plan.	■ General effects
Objective 29.2.1	To provide for the use, development and protection of land and physical resources while avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of earthworks and associated structures on the environment.	■ Earthworks
Policy 29.2.1.3	Ensure that earthworks are designed to minimise the risk of instability.	■ Earthworks
Policy 29.2.1.4	Require earthworks to be designed and managed to minimise erosion, and the movement of dust and sediment beyond the area of the work, particularly to streams, rivers, wetlands and the coastal marine area.	■ Earthworks ■ Erosion/Sediment
PC72 Objective 4.2.7	To facilitate a range of activities within Residential Areas provided that adverse effects are suitably avoided, remedied or mitigated, and amenity values are maintained or enhanced.	■ Amenity ■ General effects
PC72 Policy 4.2.7.2	Control adverse noise effects within Residential Areas.	■ Noise
PC72 Policy 4.2.7.3	Provide for a range of non-residential activities within Residential Areas, provided character and amenity standards are maintained, and any adverse effects are appropriately avoided, remedied, or mitigated.	■ Amenity General effects
PC72 Objective	To avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of natural and technological hazards on people, property and the	■ Hazards

WCDP Reference	Provision	Topic area
4.2.10	environment.	
PC72 Policy 4.2.10.4	Ensure that critical facilities are located to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of hazards.	■ Hazards
PC72 Policy 4.2.12.2	Manage the road network to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of road traffic within Residential Areas.	■ Transport
PC72 Policy 4.2.12.5	Manage the road system in accordance with a defined road hierarchy.	■ Transport
PC70 Objective 29.2.1	To provide for the use, development and protection of land and physical resources while avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of earthworks and associated structures on the environment.	■ Earthworks
PC70 Policy 29.2.1.3	Ensure that earthworks are designed to minimise the risk of instability.	■ Earthworks
PC70 Policy 29.2.1.4	Require earthworks to be designed and managed to minimise erosion, and the movement of dust and sediment beyond the area of the work, particularly to streams, rivers, wetlands and the coastal marine area.	■ Earthworks ■ Erosion / sedimentation
PC70 Policy 29.2.1.5	Ensure that earthworks and associated structures do not exacerbate flood events in Flood Hazard Areas.	■ Earthworks ■ Hazards
PC70 Policy 29.2.1.6	Ensure earthworks and associated structure are designed and managed in a way that protects and enhances the character and amenity of streams and wetlands through measures such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ minimising changes to the flow of water in streams or wetlands; ■ encouraging appropriate riparian management to ensure that rivers and wetlands stay healthy. 	■ Earthworks ■ Amenity
PC70 Policy 29.2.1.7	Ensure that earthworks and associated structures are designed and landscaped (where appropriate) to reflect natural landforms and to reduce and soften their visual impact having regard to the character and visual amenity of the local area.	■ Earthworks ■ Landscape / visual
PC70 Policy 29.2.1.11	Ensure the transport of earth or construction fill material, to and from a site, is undertaken in a way that is safe and minimises adverse effects on surrounding amenity and the roading network.	■ Earthworks ■ Amenity ■ Noise
PC70 Policy	Protect koiwi (human remains), taonga, Maori and Non-Maori material and archaeological sites dated from	■ Earthworks

WCDP Reference	Provision	Topic area
29.2.1.12	before 1900, by advising applicants of their obligations under legislation and using enforcement powers where necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua ■ Heritage

6 National environmental standards

6.1 National Environmental Standards for Air Quality

The regulations were gazetted and came into effect on 8 October 2004. The NES AQ sets out ambient air quality standards for five contaminants which are relevant thresholds for the air quality assessment for the Project.

NES AQ reference	Provision	Topic area	
Schedule 1	Carbon monoxide Nitrogen dioxide Ozone PM10 Sulphur dioxide	10 milligrams per cubic metre expressed as a running 8-hour mean 200 micrograms per cubic metre expressed as a 1-hour mean 150 micrograms per cubic metre expressed as a 1-hour mean 50 micrograms per cubic metre expressed as a 24-hour mean 350 micrograms per cubic metre expressed as a 1-hour mean 570 micrograms per cubic metre expressed as a 1-hour mean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality

6.2 National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water

These regulations came into effect on 20 June 2008.

NES SWDH Reference	Provision	Topic area
Regulation 6	Water and discharge permits in respect of activities with potential to affect certain drinking water supplies. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality

NES SWDH Reference	Provision	Topic area
	year. ²	
Regulation 7	<p>Granting of water permit or discharge permit upstream of abstraction point where drinking water meets health quality criteria</p> <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water quality

7 Other regulations

There are no other regulations relevant to the Project.

² It is assumed that the KCDC abstraction bore at the foot of the Te Puka stream valley meets health quality criteria and supplies over 501 people. On this basis, regulation 7 would apply.

8 Other relevant matters

8.1 Wellington Regional Strategy

In 2007 the nine local authorities in the region produced the Wellington Regional Strategy (WRS). The WRS has a principal aim of making the region internationally competitive, in terms of being a region with great lifestyle and job opportunities, supported by a strong economy.

WRS reference	Provision	Topic area
Focus area three	<p>Good regional form</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport
Regional focus areas	<p>Pauatahanui</p> <p>This area is important because it is close to the proposed Transmission Gully Motorway and State Highway 58 interchange. This creates pressure for development that could undermine the region's quality of life objectives, especially given the ecological importance of the Pauatahanui inlet. All territorial authorities within the region have an interest in land use in this area.</p> <p>Porirua to Linden</p> <p>This area incorporates significant development opportunities at several adjoining sites including the Aotea block, the old Porirua hospital land, Porirua city centre and industrial estates at Elsdon and Kenepuru Drive. All of these areas are potentially impacted by transport decisions, especially the location of the proposed Transmission Gully interchange with State Highway 1 and the Porirua Rail Station upgrade.</p> <p>State Highway 2 / State Highway 58 interchange to Upper Hutt City centre</p> <p>This area is important for a range of reasons. It contains large regionally significant sites including St Patrick's College, biosecurity at Wallaceville and the former General Motors site on Alexandra Road. There is opportunity to provide greater housing choice, including intensification around transport points in Silverstream, Trentham and the Upper Hutt CBD. The area would also benefit from the improved east-west connection arising from Transmission Gully Motorway and State Highway 2 and 58 upgrades.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport

8.2 Regional Land Transport Strategy

The Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy (RLTS) 2010-2040 was adopted by Greater Wellington in September 2010. It is a statutory document prepared under the Land Transport Management Act 2003. 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.

RLTS reference	Provision	Topic
Policy 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport ■ Social
Policy 8.1(r)	Ensure the proposed Transmission Gully project is developed as the long term solution to address access reliability for State Highway 1 between MacKays and Linden.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport ■ Social
Policy 8.1(s)	Ensure the existing State Highway 1, between MacKays Crossing in the north and Mungavin Interchange in the south, is managed in a way that is consistent with its long term purpose of a scenic access route once the Transmission Gully project is operational.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport ■ Social
Policy 8.1(t)	Support improved east-west transport links between the Western and Hutt Corridors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport ■ Social
Policy 8.1(v)	Ensure the transport network provides for freight and commercial needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport

RLTS reference	Provision	Topic
Policy 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport
Policy 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport ■ Social
Policy 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport
Policy 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport ■ Social
Policy 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport
Policy 8.8(e)	Ensure that Western Corridor passenger rail infrastructure and other public transport improvements are in place prior to the opening of the Transmission Gully project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport
Policy 8.8(f)	Ensure the following applies to the allocation of Crown "C" funds: (v) All C3 funds will be used to develop the proposed Transmission Gully project as the long term solution to address access reliability for State Highway 1 between MacKays and Linden.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport

8.3 Porirua Development Framework

The Porirua Development Framework (Framework) is a guiding document that is intended to influence how and where the city will physically develop over time. It provides a picture of what the city may eventually look like, areas where people may live, work and play. It is also intended to guide change within the City.

PDF reference	Provision	Topic area
Objective 3	Maximise business opportunities created by Transmission Gully or other large infrastructural developments through and around the city, thus supporting economic development and employment growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport ■ Social

PDF reference	Provision	Topic area
Objective 11	Ensure new development is supported by the provision of appropriate and efficient infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport ■ Social
Objective 12	Improve the transport system, by strengthening the links between communities while ensuring they are safe for all users; focusing on the creation of transport nodes; widening the choice of transport modes; future proofing the physical infrastructure; and focusing on the use and provision of public transport and walking/cycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urban design ■ Transport ■ Social

8.4 Porirua City Community Outcomes Action Plan 2009 – 2015

The Community Outcomes Action Plan was prepared by the Porirua City Council in conjunction with the community to work towards achieving the community outcomes identified through the Local Government Act 2002 process. The Action Plan identifies nine high-level community outcomes. One of these, 'Well Connected & On The Move', is of relevance to the Transmission Gully Project.

PCCOAP Reference	Provision	Topic area
Section objective	<p>We get to where we want</p> <p>This is important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ We have transport Options; ■ We have good transport routes; and ■ Transport is safe and Sustainable <p>Some of the things we will look at:</p> <p>Commitment and progress on Transmission Gully Motorway</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport ■ Social
Priority Projects	<p>3) Transmission Gully Motorway Lead agency/forum: NZ Transport Agency</p> <p>Identified in outcomes workshops and through the intensive investigations of the past. A clear local, regional and national road transport priority.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport

8.5 Wellington Conservation Management Strategy 1996-2005

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

WCMS reference	Provision	Topic area
General Objective 1	Maintenance of the diversity of indigenous species and communities in their appropriate habitat, in particular threatened species.	■ Ecology
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.	■ Ecology
General Objective 3	Protection of the diversity of landforms, geological and soil sites.	■ Ecology
General Objective 4	Protection of historic resources.	■ Heritage
General Objective 5	Protection of the intrinsic values of natural landscapes.	■ Landscape / visual
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.	■ Access
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.	■ Tangata whenua
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.	■ Access ■ Heritage
General Implementation 8	Ensure all the operations and developments are in conformity with the Resource Management Act 1991.	■ General effects
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.	■ Ecology ■ Heritage ■ Landscape / visual

WCMS reference	Provision	Topic area
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Amenity
General Implementation 10	Allow uses, provided these are compatible with the conservation of natural and historic resources, and recreation opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Heritage ■ Landscape / visual ■ Amenity
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tangata whenua
Pauatahanui Inlet – Porirua Harbour Objective 1	Conservation of the estuarine wetlands, indigenous species, historic resources and scenic qualities of the reserves administered by the Department.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Coastal
Pauatahanui Inlet – Porirua Harbour Objective 2	Public appreciation of the reserves, especially Pauatahanui Inlet Wildlife Management Reserve, by providing passive recreational and educational opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecology ■ Coastal ■ Parks / reserves
Pauatahanui Inlet – Porirua Harbour Objective 4	Conservation of the natural and historic resources of the Pauatahanui Inlet and its catchments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Ecology
Pauatahanui Inlet – Porirua Harbour Implementation 2	Monitor changes in ecosystem processes and indigenous species in the inlet to assess the effectiveness of protection and to help determine appropriate protection, and advocate that other agencies monitor the effects of surrounding land uses on the inlet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Ecology
Pauatahanui Inlet – Porirua Harbour Implementation	Consult with tangata whenua on the management of waahi tapu, traditional food gathering areas and cultural materials of importance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Tangata whenua ■ Ecology

WCMS reference	Provision	Topic area
4		
Pauatahanui Inlet – Porirua Harbour Implementation 6	Seek opportunities to protect land around Pauatahanui Inlet containing other natural and historic resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coastal ■ Ecology

8.6 Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan

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.

GWPNP reference	Provision	Topic area
Battle Hill Farm Forest Park 6.2.2.	The proposed Transmission Gully motorway will cut the park in two, separating the farm and forest remnant from the production forest. This will have an impact on park use, and potentially, the leasehold viability of the farm. Greater Wellington will ensure that access to both future areas of the park will be retained for farming, operational and recreational activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Parks / reserves ■ Access
Battle Hill Farm Forest Park 6.2.3	The focus for Battle Hill Farm Forest Park is to: (6) Ensure access links across the park are retained when Transmission Gully motorway is developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Parks / reserves ■ Access
Battle Hill Farm Forest Park 6.2.5	Work with the New Zealand Transport Agency with regards to the Transmission Gully route and other agencies to: (a) ensure recreation and management access links across the park and (b) advocate for a non-motorised/shared track from the park towards Haywards Hill Road.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Parks / reserves ■ Access
Battle Hill Farm Forest Park 6.3.1	There is also a designation for the Transmission Gully route project ¹³ which dissects the western section of the park (Cannon's Creek) from the rest of Belmont Park. This has significant implications for the park and its future management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Parks / reserves ■ Access

8.7 Pauatahanui Inlet Action Plan

The Pauatahanui Inlet Action Plan (PIAP) was released in August 2000 by the Pauatahanui Inlet Action Group. The PIAP was prepared by the group with input from a number of stakeholders, including the NZ Transport Agency (then Transit NZ). The overall vision for the Inlet involves the protection and restoration of the ecosystem and its use for recreational opportunities. The PIAP contains a set of management actions to achieve this vision. These management actions are grouped into eight themes.

Theme 5 (Roading) is relevant to the Transmission Gully Project:

PIAP reference	Provision	Topic
Theme 5: Roading		
Issue 5.3	The construction of the Transmission Gully and/or the upgrading of the existing SH1 corridor, with a new bridge at the entrance of the Inlet are likely to have significant impacts on the Inlet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ General effects ■ Ecology ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Water quality
Actions 5.2 and 5.3	<p>Ensure that the roading agencies develop and adopt a Memorandum of Understanding based on best practice which includes:</p> <p>Management systems for on-going maintenance activities which identify and mitigate adverse environmental effects on the Pauatahanui Inlet; and</p> <p>New applications for roading activities under the RMA must recognise that the protection of the Inlet from adverse environmental effects is a critical issue to be addressed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ General effects ■ Ecology ■ Erosion / sedimentation ■ Water quality

