



Te Ahu a Turanga; Manawatū Tararua Highway Notices of Requirement for Designations Volume Two: Assessment of Effects on the Environment and supporting material





PART J:
APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE: RELEVANT STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Appendix One - Statutory Provisions

1. INTRODUCTION

The following statutory provisions have been identified by the NZ Transport Agency and Councils as having relevance to the consideration of the NoR under section 171(1)(a) of the RMA. The assessment of the Project in relation to these provisions is provided in Part I of this Report (Volume 2).

2. NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENTS

2.1 National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation

The National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation (“NPSREG”) came into effect on 13 May 2011. The NPSREG is relevant to the effects of the Project on the Te Āpiti wind farm.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective	To recognise the national significance of renewable electricity generation activities by providing for the development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of new and existing renewable electricity generation activities, such that the proportion of New Zealand’s electricity generated from renewable energy sources increases to a level that meets or exceeds the New Zealand Government’s national target for renewable electricity generation.
Objective A Recognising the benefits of renewable electricity generation activities - Policy A	Decision-makers shall recognise and provide for the national significance of renewable electricity generation activities, including the national, regional and local benefits relevant to renewable electricity generation activities. These benefits include, but are not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none">maintaining or increasing electricity generation capacity while avoiding, reducing or displacing greenhouse gas emissions;maintaining or increasing security of electricity supply at local, regional and national levels by diversifying the type and/or location of electricity generation;using renewable natural resources rather than finite resources;the reversibility of the adverse effects on the environment of some renewable electricity generation technologies;avoiding reliance on imported fuels for the purposes of generating electricity.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
<p>Objective B Acknowledging the practical implications of achieving New Zealand’s target for electricity generation from renewable resources - Policy B</p>	<p>Decision-makers shall have particular regard to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintenance of the generation output of existing renewable electricity generation activities can require protection of the assets, operational capacity and continued availability of the renewable energy resource; and b) even minor reductions in the generation output of existing renewable electricity generation activities can cumulatively have significant adverse effects on national, regional and local renewable electricity generation output; and c) meeting or exceeding the New Zealand Government’s national target for the generation of electricity from renewable resources will require the significant development of renewable electricity generation activities.
<p>Objective C Acknowledging the practical constraints associated with the development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of new and existing renewable electricity generation activities – Policy C1</p>	<p>Decision-makers shall have particular regard to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the need to locate the renewable electricity generation activity where the renewable energy resource is available; b) logistical or technical practicalities associated with developing, upgrading, operating or maintaining the renewable electricity generation activity; c) the location of existing structures and infrastructure including, but not limited to, roads, navigation and telecommunication structures and facilities, the distribution network and the national grid in relation to the renewable electricity generation activity, and the need to connect renewable electricity generation activity to the national grid; d) designing measures which allow operational requirements to complement and provide for mitigation opportunities; and e) adaptive management measures.
<p>Objective D Managing reverse sensitivity effects on renewable electricity generation activities – Policy D</p>	<p>Decision-makers shall, to the extent reasonably possible, manage activities to avoid reverse sensitivity effects on consented and on existing renewable electricity generation activities.</p>

2.2 National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission

The National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission (“NPSET”) came into effect on 14 January 2010. The NPSET is relevant to the effects of the Project on the National Grid, where the Project may intersect with the Mangamaire – Woodville A 110kV transmission line.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
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.
Recognition of the national benefits of transmission	
Policy 1	In achieving the purpose of the Act, decision-makers must recognise and provide for the national, regional and local benefits of sustainable, secure and efficient electricity transmission. The benefits relevant to any particular project or development of the electricity transmission network may include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> maintained or improved security of supply of electricity; or efficient transfer of energy through a reduction of transmission losses; or the facilitation of the use and development of new electricity generation, including renewable generation which assists in the management of the effects of climate change; or enhanced supply of electricity through the removal of points of congestion. The above list of benefits is not intended to be exhaustive and a particular policy, plan, project or development may have or recognise other benefits.
Managing the environmental effects of transmission	
Policy 2	In achieving the purpose of the Act, decision-makers must recognise and provide for the effective operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of the electricity transmission network.
Managing the adverse effects of third parties on the transmission network	
Policy 10	In achieving the purpose of the Act, decision-makers must to the extent reasonably possible manage activities to avoid reverse sensitivity effects on the electricity transmission network and to ensure that operation, maintenance, upgrading, and development of the electricity transmission network is not compromised.

2.3 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014, updated August 2017

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (“NPSFM”) came into effect on 1 August 2014. Amendments made in August 2017 took effect on 7 September 2017.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective AA1	To consider and recognise Te Mana o te Wai in the management of fresh water.
Water Quality	
Objective A1	To safeguard: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems, of fresh water; and the health of people and communities, as affected by contact with fresh water;

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	in sustainably managing the use and development of land, and of discharges of contaminants.
Objective A2	The overall quality of fresh water within a freshwater management unit is maintained or improved while: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> protecting the significant values of outstanding freshwater bodies; protecting the significant values of wetlands; and improving the quality of fresh water in water bodies that have been degraded by human activities to the point of being over-allocated.
Objective A3	The quality of fresh water within a freshwater management unit is improved so it is suitable for primary contact more often, unless: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> regional targets established under Policy A6(b) have been achieved; or naturally occurring processes mean further improvement is not possible.
Objective A4	To enable communities to provide for their economic well-being, including productive economic opportunities, in sustainably managing freshwater quality, within limits.
Water quantity	
Objective B4	To protect significant values of wetlands and of outstanding freshwater bodies.
Integrated management	
Objective C1	To improve integrated management of fresh water and the use and development of land in whole catchments, including the interactions between fresh water, land, associated ecosystems and the coastal environment.
Tangata whenua roles and interests	
Objective D1	To provide for the involvement of iwi and hapū, 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.

3. REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT – HORIZONS ONE PLAN (PART 1)

The Horizons One Plan was made operative of 19 December 2014. The Regional Policy Statement provisions are included in Part 1.

Chapter 2 – Te Ao Māori

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 2-1: Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To have regard to the mauri of natural and physical resources to enable hapū and iwi to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing. Kaitiakitanga must be given particular regard and the relationship of hapū and iwi with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	(including wāhi tūpuna) must be recognised and provided for through resource management processes.
Policy 2-2: Wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance	<p>a) Wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance to Māori identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. in the Regional Coastal Plan and district plans, ii. as historic reserves under the Reserves Act 1977, iii. as Māori reserves under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, iv. as sites recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association’s Site Recording Scheme, and v. as registered sites under the [Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014] <p>must be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use or development that would cause adverse effects on the qualities and features which contribute to the values of these sites.</p> <p>b) The Regional Council must facilitate hapū and iwi recording the locations of wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance to Māori in an appropriate publicly-available database.</p> <p>c) Potential damage or disturbance (including that caused by inappropriate subdivision, use or development) to wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance to Māori not identified (for confidentiality and sensitivity reasons) by hapū or iwi under (a), above, must be minimised by the Regional Council facilitating the compilation of databases by hapū and iwi to record locations which need to remain confidential.</p> <p>d) The Regional Council must ensure that resource users and contractors have clear procedures in the event wāhi tapu or wāhi tūpuna are discovered.</p>
Policy 2-4: Other resource management issues	<p>The specific issues listed in 2.2 which were raised by hapū and iwi must be addressed in the manner set out in Table 2.1 below.</p> <p>Table 2.1 highlights issues of significance to the Region’s hapū and iwi, provides explanations in the context of Māori belief and demonstrates how the Regional Council must address these matters. The issues and explanations do not in any way represent a complete picture of hapū and iwi concerns, but they offer possible explanations as to the depth of feeling and connection hapū and iwi have with the Region’s natural resources.</p> <p>Table 2.1 Resource management issues of significance to hapū and iwi. [set out below – as relevant to the NoR]</p>

Table 2.1 Resource management issues of significance to hapū and iwi.

Resource issue of significance to hapū and iwi.	Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed
a) Management of water quality and quantity throughout the Region does not provide for the special qualities significant to Māori.	Mauri Wai Māori (pure water) is essential to hapū and iwi in the Region to ensure activities conducted for cultural purposes, such as spiritual	Surface water quality Chapter 2 - Te Ao Māori Objective 2-1 Policy 2-3 Chapter 2 Methods Chapter 5 - Water

Resource issue of significance to hapū and iwi.	Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed
	cleansing, baptismal rituals and food gathering, are achievable. Mauri acts as a balancing agent to ensure the life-supporting qualities within the water are maintained.	Objective 5-1 Policy 5-1 Chapter 5 Methods Rules, Chapter 14 -Discharges to Land and Water
b) Hazardous substances and nitrate run-off need to be better managed to avoid contaminants entering water.	Human activities, application of impure agents, loss of water capacity, and contaminants all affect the ability of the mauri to perform its role effectively, therefore resulting in a standard of water not suitable for hapū and iwi to perform their relevant tikanga Māori or cultural activities associated with its use.	Surface water quality Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policy 5-8 Chapter 5 Methods Rules, Chapter 14 -Discharges to Land and Water
c) Lakes and streams (for example, Punahau/Waipunahau (Lake Horowhenua and Hokio Stream)) have suffered degradation which continues and are considered culturally unclean.		Surface water quality Chapter 5 - Water Objectives 5-1 and 5-2, Policies 5-1 to 5-5 and 5-8 to 5-10 Chapter 5 Methods Rules, Chapter 14 -Discharges to Land and Water
d) Access to and availability of clean water to exercise cultural activities such as food gathering and baptismal rituals have diminished.		Surface water quality Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policies 5-2 to 5-11 Chapter 5 Methods
i) More riparian retirement and planting is needed to protect river banks from erosion. Several iwi believe harakeke (flax) would provide the most desirable outcome.	Manaaki whenua (nurturing the land) Hapū and iwi would like to see more measures put in place to plant river banks throughout the Region to avoid bank erosion and silt build-up in rivers. Harakeke (common New Zealand flax) would be the ideal choice.	Surface water quality Chapter 5 - Water Objective 5-2 Policy 5-8 Rules, Chapter 14 -Discharges to Land and Water and Water Quality
j) Land management plans need to be encouraged to ensure consistent land management practices Region-wide.	Land management plans give hapū* and iwi* more certainty that landowners have an holistic land use management approach.	Standards in Schedule D Land use management Chapter 4 - Land Objective 4-1 Policy 4-1
k) Adverse effects of land use continue to have a detrimental effect on traditional food gathering areas, native habitats and ecosystems.	Traditional food gathering sites and associated native habitats and ecosystems are valued very highly by Māori.	Chapter 4 Methods Rules, Chapter 13 – Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity

Resource issue of significance to hapū and iwi.	Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed
l) The removal, destruction or alteration of wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna by inappropriate activities continues to have a detrimental effect on those sites and upon hapū and iwi.	<p>Wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna</p> <p>Hapū and iwi view wāhi tapu and wāhi tūpuna as western cultures view cemeteries and churches - as locations that are a significant part of history which require protection and preservation. Wāhi tapu are sites that remain tapu (sacred), given the nature of their location and purpose.</p> <p>Ancient urupā (burial sites) are prominent throughout the Region and their locations more often than not remain the intellectual property of hapū or iwi members charged with keeping them safe from harm.</p>	<p>Land use management</p> <p>Chapter 4 - Land</p> <p>Objective 4-1</p> <p>Policy 4-1</p> <p>Chapter 4 Method</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 14 -Discharges to Land and Water</p> <p>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage</p> <p>Objective 6-3</p> <p>Policies 6-11 and 6-12</p> <p>Method 6-10</p> <p>Rules and conditions protecting wāhi tapu throughout the Plan.</p>
m) The transfer of indigenous plants from rohe to rohe is considered culturally unnatural.	<p>Tapu (sacred)</p> <p>The transfer of indigenous plants from one rohe to another can result in the cross-pollination of plants native to a particular rohe, affecting elements of tapu. The act of artificially cross-pollinating plants including trees or removing and planting them away from their points of origin is not common practice to hapū and iwi. Ideally they would like the integrity of each rohe preserved in its natural state.</p> <p>Hapū and iwi are advocating for assistance via policy and funding to protect the integrity of indigenous plants and animals from human activity and pest plants and pest animals.</p>	<p>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage Objective 6-1</p> <p>Policies 6-1 to 6-5</p> <p>Chapter 6 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p>
n) Indigenous plants and animals continue to be under increased threat by human and pest activity.	<p>Indigenous biological diversity is not common practice to hapū and iwi. Ideally they would like the integrity of each rohe preserved in its natural state.</p> <p>Hapū and iwi are advocating for assistance via policy and funding to protect the integrity of indigenous plants and animals from human activity and pest plants and pest animals.</p>	<p>Indigenous biological diversity</p> <p>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage</p> <p>Objective 6-1</p> <p>Policies 6-1 to 6-5</p> <p>Chapter 6 Methods</p> <p>Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p>
p) Biodiversity research needs more funding.	<p>Tiro whakamua (a glance at the future)</p> <p>Many Māori landowners are actively involved in restoring and preserving wetlands to maintain native habitats for future generations.</p>	<p>Threatened indigenous biological diversity</p> <p>Chapter 6 - Indigenous biological diversity, landscape and historic heritage</p> <p>Objective 6-1</p> <p>Policies 6-1 to 6-4</p> <p>Chapter 6 Methods</p>

Resource issue of significance to hapū and iwi.	Resource issue in the context of tikanga Māori	Relevant part of One Plan where issue is addressed
		Rules, Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity

Chapter 3 - Infrastructure, Energy, Waste, Hazardous Substances and Contaminated Land

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 3-1: Infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance	Have regard to the benefits of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance by recognising and providing for their establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading.
Objective 3-2: Energy	An improvement in the efficiency of the end use of energy and an increase in the use of renewable energy resources within the Region.
Objective 3-5: Waste, hazardous substances and contaminated land	The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must work together in a regionally consistent way to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. minimise the quantity of waste generated in the Region and ensure it is disposed of appropriately, ii. manage adverse effects from the use, storage, disposal and transportation of hazardous substances, and iii. manage adverse effects from contaminated land.
Policy 3-1: Benefits of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance	a) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must recognise the following infrastructure as being physical resources of regional or national importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. facilities for the generation of more than 1 MW of electricity and its supporting infrastructure where the electricity generated is supplied to the electricity distribution and transmission networks ii. the National Grid and electricity distribution and transmission networks defined as the system of transmission lines, subtransmission and distribution feeders (6.6kV and above) and all associated substations and other works to convey electricity iii. pipelines and gas facilities used for the transmission and distribution of natural and manufactured gas iv. the road and rail networks as mapped in the Regional Land Transport Strategy v. the Palmerston North and Wanganui airports vi. the RNZAF airport at Ohakea vii. telecommunications and radiocommunications facilities viii. public or community sewage treatment plants and associated reticulation and disposal systems ix. public water supply intakes, treatment plants and distribution systems

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x. public or community drainage systems, including stormwater systems xi. the Port of Wanganui. b) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must recognise the following facilities and assets as being physical resources of regional or national importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. solid waste facilities including landfills, transfer stations and resource recovery facilities that deal with municipal waste ii. existing flood protection schemes iii. New Zealand Defence Force facilities. c) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must, in relation to the establishment, operation, maintenance, or upgrading of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance, listed in (a) and (b), have regard to the benefits derived from those activities. d) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must achieve as much consistency across local authority boundaries as is reasonably possible with respect to policy and plan provisions and decision-making for existing and future infrastructure.
<p>Policy 3-2: Adverse effects of other activities on infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance</p>	<p>The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must ensure that adverse effects on infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance from other activities are avoided as far as reasonably practicable, including by using the following mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensuring that current infrastructure, infrastructure corridors and other physical resources of regional or national importance, are identified and had regard to in all resource management decision-making, and any development that would adversely affect the operation, maintenance or upgrading of those activities is avoided as far as reasonably practicable, b) ensuring that any new activities that would adversely affect the operation, maintenance or upgrading of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance are not located near existing such resources or such resources allowed by unimplemented resource consents or other RMA authorisations, c) ensuring that there is no change to existing activities that increases their incompatibility with existing infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance, or such resources allowed by unimplemented resource consents or other RMA authorisations, d) notifying the owners or managers of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance of consent applications that may adversely affect the resources that they own or manage, e) ensuring safe separation distances are maintained when establishing rules and considering applications for buildings, structures and other activities near overhead electric lines and conductors eg., giving effect to the New Zealand Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP 34:2001), prepared under the Electricity Act 1992, and the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 prepared under the Electricity Act 1992, f) ensuring safe separation distances are maintained when establishing rules and considering applications for buildings, structures and other activities near transmission gas pipelines eg., giving effect to the Operating Code Standard for Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum (NZS/AS 2885) and the Gas Distribution Networks (NZS 5258:2003), the latter promulgated under the Gas Act 1992, g) ensuring that any planting does not interfere with existing infrastructure, eg., giving effect to the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	<p>promulgated under the Electricity Act 1992 and Section 6.4.4 External Interference Prevention of the Operating Code Standard for Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum (NZS/AS 2885), and</p> <p>h) ensuring effective integration of transport and land use planning and protecting the function of the strategic road and rail network as mapped in the Regional Land Transport Strategy.</p>
<p>Policy 3-3: Adverse effects of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance on the environment</p>	<p>In managing any adverse environmental effects arising from the establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure or other physical resources of regional or national importance, the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) recognise and provide for the operation, maintenance and upgrading of all such activities once they have been established, b) allow minor adverse effects arising from the establishment of new infrastructure and physical resources of regional or national importance, and c) avoid, remedy or mitigate more than minor adverse effects arising from the establishment of new infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance, taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the need for the infrastructure or other physical resources of regional or national importance, ii. any functional, operational or technical constraints that require infrastructure or other physical resources of regional or national importance to be located or designed in the manner proposed, iii. whether there are any reasonably practicable alternative locations or designs, and iv. whether any more than minor adverse effects that cannot be adequately avoided, remedied or mitigated by services or works can be appropriately offset, including through the use of financial contributions.
<p>Policy 3-6: Renewable energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must have particular regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the benefits of the use and development of renewable energy resources including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. contributing to reduction in greenhouse gases, B. reduced dependency on imported energy sources, C. reduced exposure to fossil fuel price volatility, and D. security of supply for current and future generations, ii. the Region’s potential for the use and development of renewable energy resources, and iii. the need for renewable energy activities to locate where the renewable energy resource is located, and iv. the benefits of enabling the increased generation capacity and efficiency of existing renewable electricity generation facilities, and v. the logistical or technical practicalities associated with developing, upgrading, operating or maintaining an established renewable electricity generation activity. b) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must generally not restrict the use of small domestic-scale renewable energy production for individual domestic use.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Policy 3-7: Energy efficiency	c) Territorial Authority decisions and controls on subdivision and land use must ensure that sustainable transport options such as public transport, walking and cycling can be integrated into land use development.
Policy 3-8 Waste policy hierarchy	Wastes, including solid, liquid, gas and sludge waste, must be managed in accordance with the following hierarchy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) reducing the amount of waste produced b) reusing waste c) recycling waste d) recovering resources from waste e) appropriately disposing of residual wastes.
Policy 3-15: Management of priority contaminated land	Where land use changes are likely to increase the risks to human health or the environment from priority contaminated land (as identified under Policy 3-14) the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the landowner or land developer fully investigates the extent and degree of contamination prior to the granting of consent allowing development (assistance with investigations may be provided by the Regional Council in some cases), b) land is made suitable for its intended use through an appropriate level of remediation or management (including engineering) controls, and c) land remains suitable for its intended use through appropriate monitoring of residual contaminant levels and associated risks and through the use of management controls on the activities undertaken on the land.

Chapter 4 - Land

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 4-2: Regulating potential causes of accelerated erosion	Land is used in a manner that ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) accelerated erosion and increased sedimentation in water bodies (with resultant adverse effects on people, buildings and infrastructure) caused by vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry, or cultivation are avoided as far as reasonably practicable, or otherwise remedied or mitigated, and b) sediment loads entering water bodies as a result of accelerated erosion are reduced to the extent required to be consistent with the water management objectives and policies for water quality set out in Chapter 5 of this Plan.
Policy 4-2: Regulation of land use activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In order to achieve Objective 4-2 the Regional Council must regulate vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry and cultivation through rules in this Plan and decisions on resource consents, so as to minimise the risk of accelerated erosion, minimise discharges of sediment to water, and maintain the benefits of riparian vegetation for water bodies. b) Territorial Authorities may regulate, through rules in district plans and decisions on resource consents, the actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land, in order to achieve Objective 4-2. However, Territorial Authorities must not have rules that are contradictory to the rules in this Plan that control the use of land. c) The Regional Council will generally allow small scale vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry and cultivation to be undertaken without the need for a resource consent if conditions are met. Vegetation clearance and land disturbance require a resource consent if they are undertaken adjacent to

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	some water bodies (including certain wetlands) in Hill Country Erosion Management Areas or in coastal foredune areas. Any other large scale land disturbance will also require a resource consent.

Chapter 5 - Water

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 5-1: Water management Values	Surface water bodies and their beds are managed in a manner which safe guards their life supporting capacity and recognises and provides for the Values in Schedule B1.
Objective 5-2: Water quality	<p>a) Surface water quality is managed to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. water quality is maintained in those rivers and lakes where the existing water quality is at a level sufficient to support the Values in Schedule B. ii. water quality is enhanced in those rivers and lakes where the existing water quality is not at a level sufficient to support the Values in Schedule B. <p>b) Groundwater quality is managed to ensure that existing groundwater quality is maintained or where it is degraded/over allocated as a result of human activity, groundwater quality is enhanced.</p>
Objective 5-4: Beds of rivers and lakes	<p>The beds of rivers and lakes will be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sustains their life supporting capacity b) provides for the instream morphological components of natural character c) recognises and provides for the Schedule B Values d) provides for infrastructure and flood mitigation purposes. <p>The land adjacent to the bed of reaches with a Schedule B Value of Flood Control and Drainage will be managed in a manner which provides for flood mitigation purposes.</p>
Policy 5-1: Water Management Zones and Values	<p>For the purposes of managing water quality, water quantity, and activities in the beds of rivers and lakes, the catchments in the Region have been divided into Water Management Zones and Water Management Sub-zones in Schedule A.2 Groundwater has been divided into Groundwater Management Zones in Schedule D.</p> <p>The rivers and lakes and their beds must be managed in a manner which safeguards their life supporting capacity and recognises and provides for the Schedule B Values when decisions are made on avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of activities or in relation to any other function under the Resource Management Act 1991 exercised by the Regional Council or Territorial Authorities. The individual Values and their associated management objectives are set out in the Schedule B Surface Water Management Values Key and repeated in Table 5.2.</p>
Policy 5-3: Ongoing compliance where water quality targets are met	<p>a) Where the existing water quality meets the relevant Schedule E water quality targets within a Water Management Sub-zone, water quality must be managed in a manner which ensures that the water quality targets continue to be met beyond the zone of reasonable mixing (where mixing is applicable).</p> <p>b) For the avoidance of doubt:</p>

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in circumstances where the existing water quality of a Water Management Sub-zone meets all of the water quality targets for the Sub-zone (a) applies to every water quality target for the Sub-zone ii. in circumstances where the existing water quality of a Water Management Sub-zone meets some of the water quality targets for the Sub-zone (a) applies only to those water quality targets that are met iii. for the purpose of (a) reasonable mixing is only applicable to a discharge from an identifiable location.
<p>Policy 5-4: Enhancement where water quality targets are not met</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where the existing water quality does not meet the relevant Schedule E water quality targets within a Water Management Sub-zone, water quality within that sub-zone must be managed in a manner that enhances existing water quality in order to meet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the water quality target for the Water Management Zone in Schedule E, and/or ii. the relevant Schedule B Values and management objectives that the water quality target is designed to safeguard. b) For the avoidance of doubt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in circumstances where the existing water quality of a Water Management Sub-zone does not meet all of the water quality targets for the Sub-zone, (a) applies to every water quality target for the Sub-zone ii. in circumstances where the existing water quality of a Water Management Sub-zone does not meet some of the water quality targets for the Sub-zone, (a) applies only to those water quality targets not met.
<p>Policy 5-5: Management of water quality in areas where existing water quality is unknown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where there is insufficient data to enable a comparison of the existing water quality with the relevant Schedule E water quality targets, water quality within the Water Management Sub-Zone must be managed in a manner which, beyond the zone of reasonable mixing (where reasonable mixing is applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. maintains or enhances the existing water quality ii. has regard to the likely effect of the activity on the relevant Schedule B Values that the water quality target is designed to safeguard iii. has regard to relevant information about the existing water quality in upstream or downstream Water Management Subzones, where such information exists. b) For the avoidance of doubt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in circumstances where there is insufficient data to enable a comparison of the existing water quality with all of the water quality targets for a Water Management Sub-zone (a) applies to every water quality target for the Sub-zone ii. in circumstances where there is insufficient data to enable a comparison of the existing water quality with some of the water quality targets for a Water Management Sub-zone (a) applies only to those water quality targets with insufficient data iii. for the purpose of (a) reasonable mixing is only applicable to a discharge from an identifiable location.
<p>Policy 5-6: Maintenance of groundwater quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Discharges and land use activities must be managed in a manner which maintains the existing groundwater quality, or where groundwater quality is degraded/over allocated as a result of human activity, it is enhanced.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	<p>b) An exception may be made under (a) where a discharge onto or into land better meets the purpose of the RMA than a discharge to water, provided that the best practicable option is adopted for the treatment and discharge system.</p>
<p>Policy 5-9: Point source discharges to water</p>	<p>The management of point source discharges into surface water must have regard to the strategies for surface water quality management set out in Policies 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5, while having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the degree to which the activity will adversely affect the Schedule B Values for the relevant Water Management Sub-zone b) whether the discharge, in combination with other discharges, including non-point source discharges will cause the Schedule E water quality targets to be breached c) the extent to which the activity is consistent with contaminant treatment and discharge best management practices d) the need to allow reasonable time to achieve any required improvements to the quality of the discharge e) whether the discharge is of a temporary nature or is associated with necessary maintenance or upgrade work and the discharge cannot practicably be avoided f) whether adverse effects resulting from the discharge can be offset by way of a financial contribution set in accordance with Chapter 19 g) whether it is appropriate to adopt the best practicable option.
<p>Policy 5-10: Point source discharges to land</p>	<p>Discharges of contaminants onto or into land must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) does not result in pathogens or other toxic substances accumulating in soil or pasture to levels that would render the soil unsafe for agricultural, domestic or recreational use b) has regard to the strategies for surface water quality management set out in Policies 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5, and the strategy for groundwater management set out in Policy 5-6 c) maximises the reuse of nutrients and water contained in the discharge to the extent reasonably practicable d) results in any discharge of liquid to land generally not exceeding the available water storage capacity of the soil (deferred irrigation) e) ensures that adverse effects on rare habitats, threatened habitats and at-risk habitats are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
<p>Policy 5-22: General management of the beds of rivers and lakes</p>	<p>Activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes must generally be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) recognises and provides for the Schedule B Values for the Water Management Sub-zone(s) in which the activity takes place, in the manner described in Policies 5-23, 5-24 and 5-25 b) avoids any significant reduction in the ability of a river and its bed to convey flood flows, or significant impedance to the passage of floating debris c) avoids, remedies or mitigates any significant adverse effects on the stability and function of the beds of rivers and lakes, and existing structures including flood and erosion control structures d) avoids, remedies or mitigates any significant reduction in the habitat diversity, including the morphological diversity, of the river or lake or its bed e) manages effects on natural character and public access in accordance with the relevant policies in Chapter 6. Natural character can include the natural style and dynamic processes of the river, such as bed style and width and the quality and quantity of bed habitat

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) provides for the safe passage of fish both upstream and downstream g) ensures that the existing nature and extent of navigation of the river or lake are not obstructed h) ensures that access required for the operation, maintenance, and upgrade of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance is not obstructed i) provides for continued public access in accordance with Policy 6-10.
<p>Policy 5-23: Activities in sites with a Value of Natural State, Sites of Significance – Cultural, or Sites of Significance – Aquatic</p>	<p>In sites with a Schedule B Value of Natural State, Sites of Significance - Cultural or Sites of Significance - Aquatic, activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoids adverse effects on these Values in the first instance, or b) for infrastructure and other resources of regional and national importance, or activities that result in an environmental benefit, remedies or mitigates those effects where it is not practicable to avoid them, and c) maintains the habitat and spawning requirements of the species identified.
<p>Policy 5-24: Activities in rivers or lakes and their beds with a Value of Flood Control and Drainage</p>	<p>In reaches of rivers or lakes and their beds with a Schedule B Value of Flood Control and Drainage, activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes and on land adjacent to the bed where the Value is located must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) enables the degree of flood hazard and erosion protection existing at the time of Plan notification (31 May 2007) to be maintained or enhanced b) addresses adverse effects by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in the first instance, avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the instream morphological components of natural character and other Schedule B Values ii. providing consent applicants with the option of making an offset iii. allowing compensation by way of a financial contribution in accordance with the policies in Chapter 19.
<p>Policy 5-25: Activities in Rivers or lakes and their beds with other Schedule B Values</p>	<p>In sites with Schedule B Values other than Natural State, Sites of Significance - Cultural, Sites of Significance - Aquatic, or Flood Control and Drainage, activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in the first instance avoids, remedies or mitigates significant adverse effects on the instream morphological components of natural character and Schedule B Values b) provides consent applicants with the option of making an offset. c) allows compensation by way of a financial contribution in accordance with the policies in Chapter 19.
<p>Policy 5-26: Essential and beneficial activities</p>	<p>Activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes that are essential or result in an environmental benefit must generally be allowed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the use, maintenance and upgrading of existing infrastructure and other existing physical resources of regional or national importance b) works designed to maintain or improve the stability and functionality of existing structures c) the removal of derelict, unlawful or non-functional structures d) the restoration or enhancement of natural habitats.

Chapter 6 - Indigenous Biological Diversity, Landscape and Historic Heritage

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 6-1: Indigenous biological diversity	Protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and maintain indigenous biological diversity, including enhancement where appropriate.
Objective 6-2: Outstanding natural features and landscapes, and natural character	<p>a) The characteristics and values of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the Region’s outstanding natural features and landscapes, including those identified in Schedule G, and ii. the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. <p>b) Adverse effects, including cumulative adverse effects, on the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. avoided in areas with outstanding natural character, and ii. avoided where they would significantly diminish the attributes and qualities of areas that have high natural character, and iii. avoided, remedied or mitigated in other areas. <p>c) Promote the rehabilitation or restoration of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins.</p>
Objective 6-3: Historic heritage	Protect historic heritage from activities that would significantly reduce heritage qualities.
Policy 6-2: Regulation of activities affecting indigenous biological diversity ¹	<p>For the purpose of managing indigenous biological diversity in the Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Habitats determined to be rare habitats and threatened habitats under Schedule F must be recognised as areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna. b) At-risk habitats that are assessed to be significant under Policy 13-5 must be recognised as significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna. c) The Regional Council must protect rare habitats, threatened habitats and at-risk habitats identified in (a) and (b), and maintain and enhance other at-risk habitats by regulating activities through its regional plan and through decisions on resource consents. d) Potential adverse effects on any rare habitat, threatened habitat or at-risk habitat located within or adjacent to an area of forestry must be minimised. e) When regulating the activities described in (c) and (d), the Regional Council must, and when exercising functions and powers described in Policy 6-1, Territorial Authorities must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. allow activities undertaken for the purpose of pest plant and pest animal control or habitat maintenance or enhancement, ii. consider indigenous biological diversity offsets in appropriate circumstances as defined in Policy 13-4, iii. allow the maintenance, operation and upgrade of existing structures, including infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance as identified in Policy 3-1, and

¹ Regional Plan Policies 13-4 and 13-5 are relevant provisions to the extent that they are referenced in, and necessary for, Policy 6.2. These provisions are set out below.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	<p>iv. not unreasonably restrict the existing use of production land where the effects of such land use on rare habitat, threatened habitat or at-risk habitat remain the same or similar in character, intensity and scale.</p>
<p>Policy 6-6: Regionally outstanding natural features and landscapes</p>	<p>The natural features and landscapes listed in Schedule G Table G.1 must be recognised as regionally outstanding and must be spatially defined in the review and development of district plans. All subdivision, use and development directly affecting these areas must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoids significant adverse cumulative effects on the characteristics and values of those outstanding natural features and landscapes, and b) except as required under (a), avoids adverse effects as far as reasonably practicable and, where avoidance is not reasonably practicable, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on the characteristics and values of those outstanding natural features and landscapes.
<p>Policy 6-7: Assessing outstanding natural features and landscapes</p>	<p>The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must take into account but not be limited to the criteria in Table 6.1 when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identifying outstanding natural features and landscapes, and consider whether the natural feature or landscape is conspicuous, eminent, remarkable or otherwise outstanding, and b) considering adding to, deleting from, or otherwise altering, redefining or modifying the list of outstanding natural features or landscapes listed in Table G.1 of Schedule G, or c) considering the inclusion of outstanding natural features or landscapes into any district plan, or d) establishing the relevant values to be considered when assessing effects of an activity on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. outstanding natural features and landscapes listed in Table G.1 of Schedule G, or ii. any other outstanding natural feature or landscape.
<p>Policy 6-8: Natural character</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins must be preserved and these areas must be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. b) The natural character of these areas must be restored and rehabilitated where this is appropriate and practicable. c) Natural character of these areas may include such attributes and characteristics as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Natural elements, processes and patterns, ii. Biophysical, ecological, geological, geomorphological and morphological aspects, iii. Natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks, iv. The natural movement of water and sediment including hydrological and fluvial processes, v. The natural darkness of the night sky, vi. Places or areas that are wild and scenic, vii. A range of natural character from pristine to modified, and viii. Experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their content or setting.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Policy 6-9: Managing natural character	In relation to the natural character of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the component of the coastal environment which is not coastal marine area (CMA), and b) wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins, subdivision, use or development must generally (but without limitation) be considered appropriate if it: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c) is compatible with the existing level of modification to the environment, d) has a functional necessity to be located in or near the component of the coastal environment which is not coastal marine area (CMA), wetland, river or lake and no reasonably practicable alternative locations exist, e) is of an appropriate form, scale and design to be compatible with the existing landforms, geological features and vegetation, f) will not, by itself or in combination with effects of other activities, significantly disrupt natural processes or existing ecosystems, and g) will provide for the restoration and rehabilitation of natural character where that is appropriate and practicable.
Policy 6-10: Public access to and along rivers and lakes and their margins	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Activities within or near rivers and lakes must be established and operated in a manner which readily provides for public access. Public access may be restricted only where necessary for safety, cultural or conservation purposes, or to ensure a level of security appropriate for activities authorised by a resource consent. b) Public access for recreational purposes must recognise the need to protect rare habitats, threatened habitats* and at-risk habitats. c) Public access must recognise existing private property rights.

Table 6.1 Natural Feature and Landscape Assessment Factors

Assessment Factor	Scope
(a) Natural science factors	<p>These factors relate to the geological, ecological, topographical and natural process components of the natural feature or landscape:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Representative: 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	<p>The aesthetic values of a feature or landscape may be associated with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Coherence: the patterns of land cover and land use are largely in harmony with the underlying natural pattern of landform and there are no, or few, discordant elements of land cover or land use. ii. Vividness: the feature or landscape is visually striking, widely recognised within the local and wider community, and may be regarded as iconic.

Assessment Factor	Scope
	<p>iii Naturalness: the feature or landscape appears largely unmodified by human activity and the patterns of landform and land cover are an expression of natural processes and intact healthy ecosystems.</p> <p>iv. Memorability: the natural feature or landscape makes such an impact on the senses that it becomes unforgettable.</p>
(c) Expressiveness (legibility)	The feature or landscape clearly shows the formative natural processes or historic influences that led to its existing character.
(d) Transient values	The consistent and noticeable occurrence of transient natural events, such as daily or seasonal changes in weather, vegetation or wildlife movement, contributes to the character of the feature or landscape.
(e) Shared and recognised values	The feature or landscape is widely known and is highly valued for its contribution to local identity within its immediate and wider community.
(f) Cultural and spiritual values for tangata whenua	Māori values inherent in the feature or landscape add to the feature or landscape being recognised as a special place.
(g) Historic Heritage values	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. Heritage features, sites or structures that are present and add to the enjoyment and understanding of the feature or landscape.

Chapter 7 - Air

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 7-1: Ambient Air quality	A standard of ambient air quality is maintained which is not detrimental to amenity values, human health, property or the life-supporting capacity of air and meets the national ambient air quality standards.
Objective 7-2: Fine particle (PM10*) levels	<p>a) Fine particle levels in Taihape and Taumarunui are reduced to comply with the national ambient air quality standard for PM10* by 1 September 2013.</p> <p>b) Fine particle levels in other areas are managed in a manner which ensures ongoing compliance with the national ambient air quality standard for PM10*.</p>
Policy 7-1: National Environmental Standards	<p>The National Environmental Standards set out in Table 7.1 must be adopted as ambient air quality standards for the Region and ambient air quality must be:</p> <p>a) maintained or enhanced in those areas which meet the standards, and</p> <p>b) enhanced in those airsheds which do not meet the standards in accordance with the air quality categories and designated responses in Table 7.2.</p>
Policy 7-2: Regional standards for ambient air quality	In addition to the National Environmental Standards set out in Policy 7-1, ambient air quality must be managed in accordance with the regional standards set out in Table 7.3.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Policy 7-3: Regulation of discharges to air	Discharges of contaminants into air will be generally allowed, provided: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the effects of the discharge are consistent with the approach set out in Policy 7-1 for implementing the National Environmental Standards for ambient air quality, and the discharge is consistent with the regional standards for ambient air quality set out in Policy 7-2.
Policy 7-4: Incompatible land uses	Air quality problems arising from incompatible land uses establishing near each other must be avoided, remedied or mitigated primarily through district plans and Territorial Authority consent decisions which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> prevent the future establishment of potentially incompatible land use activities near each other, or allow the establishment of potentially incompatible land use activities near each other provided no existing lawful activity, operated in a manner that adopts the best practicable option or which is otherwise environmentally sound, is restricted or compromised.

Chapter 9 – Natural Hazards

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 9-1: Effects of natural hazard events	The adverse effects of natural hazard events on people, property, infrastructure and the wellbeing of communities are avoided or mitigated.
Policy 9-3: New critical infrastructure	The placement of new critical infrastructure in an area likely to be inundated by a 0.5% AEP (1 in 200 year) flood event (including floodways mapped in Schedule J), or in an area likely to be adversely affected by another type of natural hazard, must be avoided, unless there is satisfactory evidence to show that the critical infrastructure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> will not be adversely affected by floodwaters or another type of natural hazard, will not cause any adverse effect on the environment in the event of a flood or another type of natural hazard, is unlikely to cause a significant increase in the scale or intensity of natural hazard events, and cannot reasonably be located in an alternative location.
Policy 9-4: Other types of natural hazards	The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must manage future development and activities in areas susceptible to natural hazard events (excluding flooding) in a manner which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ensures that any increase in risk to human life, property or infrastructure from natural hazard events is avoided where practicable, or mitigated where the risk cannot be practicably avoided, is unlikely to reduce the effectiveness of existing works, structures, natural landforms or other measures which serve to mitigate the effects of natural hazard events, and is unlikely to cause a significant increase in the scale or intensity of natural hazard events.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Policy 9-5: Climate change	The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must take a precautionary approach when assessing the effects of climate change and sea level rise on the scale and frequency of natural hazards with regard to decisions on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) stormwater discharges and effluent disposal, b) coastal development and coastal land use, c) activities adjacent to rivers, d) water allocation and water takes, e) activities in a Hill Country Erosion Management Area, f) flood mitigation activities, and g) managing storm surge.

4. REGIONAL PLAN – HORIZONS ONE PLAN (PART 2)

As set out above, The Horizons One Plan was made operative of 19 December 2014. Part 2 of the One Plan includes Regional Plan provisions.

Chapter 13 – Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 13-1: Accelerated erosion – regulation of vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry and cultivation	The regulation of vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry and cultivation in a manner that ensures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) accelerated erosion and any associated damage to people, buildings and infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance are avoided as far as reasonably practicable or otherwise remedied or mitigated, and b) increased sedimentation in water bodies as a result of human activity is avoided as far as reasonably practicable, or otherwise mitigated.
Objective 13-2: Regulation of activities affecting indigenous biological diversity	The regulation of resource use activities to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna or to maintain indigenous biological diversity, including enhancement where appropriate.
Policy 13-4: Consent decision-making for activities in rare habitats, threatened habitats and at-risk habitats	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) For activities regulated under Rule 13-8 and 13-9, the Regional Council must make decisions on consent applications and set consent conditions on a case-by-case basis: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. For all activities, having regard to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the Regional Policy Statement, particularly Objective 6-1 and Policy 6-2, b) a rare habitat or threatened habitat is an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna,

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) the significance of the area of habitat, in terms of its representativeness, rarity and distinctiveness, and ecological context, as assessed under Policy 13-5, d) the potential adverse effects of the proposed activity on significance, e) for activities regulated under ss13, 14 and 15 RMA, the matters set out in Policy 13-2(k) and relevant objectives and policies in Chapters 5, 14, 16 and 17, and f) for activities involving a discharge, the matters in Policy 14-9. <p>ii. For electricity transmission and renewable energy generation activities, providing for any national, regional or local benefits arising from the proposed activity.</p> <p>b) Consent must generally not be granted for resource use activities in a rare habitat, threatened habitat or at-risk habitat assessed to be an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna under Policy 13-5, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. any more than minor adverse effects on that habitat’s representativeness, rarity and distinctiveness, or ecological context assessed under Policy 13-5 are avoided. ii. where any more than minor adverse effects cannot reasonably be avoided, they are remedied or mitigated at the point where the adverse effect occurs. iii. where any more than minor adverse effects cannot reasonably be avoided, remedied or mitigated in accordance with (b)(i) and (ii), they are offset to result in a net indigenous biological diversity gain. <p>c) Consent may be granted for resource use activities in an at-risk habitat assessed not to be an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna under Policy 13-5 when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. there will be no significant adverse effects on that habitat’s representativeness, rarity and distinctiveness, or ecological context as assessed in accordance with Policy 13-5, or ii. any significant adverse effects are avoided. iii. where any significant adverse effects cannot reasonably be avoided, they are remedied or mitigated at the point where the adverse effect occurs. iv. where significant adverse effects cannot reasonably be avoided, remedied or mitigated in accordance with (c)(ii) and (iii), they are offset to result in a net indigenous biological diversity gain. <p>d) An offset assessed in accordance with b(iii) or (c)(iv), must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. provide for a net indigenous biological diversity gain within the same habitat type, or where that habitat is not an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna, provide for that gain in a rare habitat or threatened habitat type, and ii. reasonably demonstrate that a net indigenous biological diversity gain has been achieved using methodology that is appropriate and commensurate to the scale and intensity of the residual adverse effect, and iii. generally be in the same ecologically relevant locality as the affected habitat, and iv. not be allowed where inappropriate for the ecosystem or habitat type by reason of its rarity, vulnerability or irreplaceability, and

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. have a significant likelihood of being achieved and maintained in the long term and preferably in perpetuity, and vi. achieve conservation outcomes above and beyond that which would have been achieved if the offset had not taken place.
<p>Policy 13-5: Criteria for assessing the significance of, and the effects of activities on, an area of habitat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rare habitats are areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna under criterion (ii)(e) below. Threatened habitats are areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna under criterion below. An area of rare habitat or threatened habitat may also be an area of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna under one or more of the other criteria below. An at-risk habitat may be recognised as being an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna if one or more of the following criteria are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in terms of representativeness, that habitat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) comprises indigenous habitat type that is under-represented (20% or less of known or likely former cover), or b) is an area of indigenous vegetation that is typical of the habitat type in terms of species composition, structure and diversity, or that is large relative to other areas of the same habitat type in the Ecological District or Ecological Region, or has functioning ecosystem processes. or ii. in terms of rarity and distinctiveness, that habitat supports an indigenous species or community that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is classified as threatened (as determined by the New Zealand Threat Classification System and Lists), or b) is distinctive to the Region, or c) is at a natural distributional limit, or d) has a naturally disjunct distribution that defines a floristic gap, or e) was originally (ie., prehuman) uncommon within New Zealand, and supports an indigenous species or community of indigenous species. or iii. in terms of ecological context, that habitat provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) connectivity (physical or process connections) between two or more areas of indigenous habitat, or b) an ecological buffer (provides protection) to an adjacent area of indigenous habitat (terrestrial or aquatic) that is ecologically significant, or c) part of an indigenous ecological sequence or connectivity between different habitat types across a gradient (eg., altitudinal or hydrological), or d) important breeding areas, seasonal food sources, or an important component of a migration path for indigenous species, or e) habitat for indigenous species that are dependent on large and contiguous habitats. b) The potential adverse effects of an activity on a rare habitat, threatened habitat or at-risk habitat must be determined by the degree to which the proposed activity will diminish any of the above characteristics of the habitat that make it significant, while also having regard to any additional ecological values and to the ecological sustainability of that habitat.

Chapter 14 – Discharges to Land and Water

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 14-1: Management of discharges to land and water and land uses affecting groundwater and surface water quality	<p>The management of discharges onto or into land (including those that enter water) or directly into water and land use activities affecting groundwater and surface water quality in a manner that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) safeguards the life supporting capacity of water and recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in Schedule B, b) provides for the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 as they relate to surface water and groundwater quality, and c) where a discharge is onto or into land, avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on surface water or groundwater.
Policy 14-9: Consent decision making requirements from the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) This policy applies to any application for the following discharges (including a diffuse discharge by any person or animal): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a new discharge; or ii. a change or increase in any discharge – of any contaminant into fresh water, or onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that contaminant (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering fresh water. b) When considering any application for a discharge the Regional Council must have regard to the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water including on any ecosystem associated with fresh water; and ii. the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on fresh water, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh water, resulting from the discharge would be avoided. This clause of the policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011. c) When considering any application for a discharge the Regional Council must have regard to the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water; and ii. the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water resulting from the discharge would be avoided.

Chapter 15 – Discharges to Air

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 15-1: Air quality	<p>The management of air quality in a manner that has regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintaining or enhancing ambient air quality in a manner that safeguards the health of the Region’s community,

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) meeting the regional ambient air standards (Table 7.3) and National Environmental Standards (Table 7.1), c) managing air quality so that it is not detrimental to amenity values, and d) managing fine particle (PM10*) levels to ensure that they are reduced in unacceptable airsheds and managed in other areas to ensure compliance with the national ambient air quality standard for PM10*.

Chapter 17 – Activities in Artificial Watercourses, Beds of Rivers and Lakes, and Damming

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 17-1: Regulation of structures and activities in artificial watercourses and in the beds of rivers and lakes and damming	<p>The regulation of structures and activities in artificial watercourses and in the beds of rivers and lakes, and damming, in a manner that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) safeguards life supporting capacity, and recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in Schedule B, and b) has regard to the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 that relate to structures and activities in artificial watercourses and in the beds of rivers and lakes, and damming.

5. DISTRICT PLANS

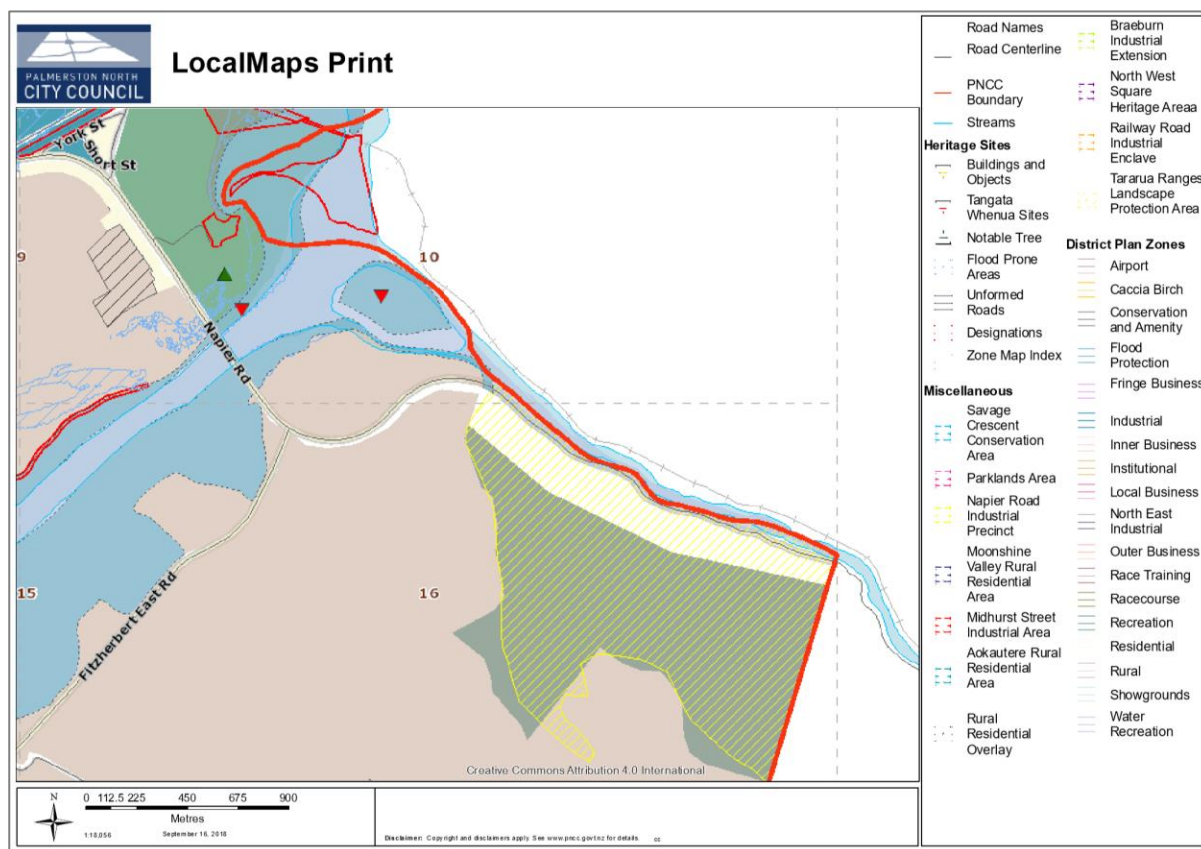
5.1 Palmerston North City District Plan

The Palmerston North City District Plan (“PNCDP”) was made operative in December 2000. The Plan is undergoing a sectional district plan review. The majority of the plan changes that make up this sectional plan review are now determined or operative.²

Proposed Plan Change 22 A-G (“PPC22A-G”) is the final plan change of the review. This plan change addresses matters not already covered by the review and includes matters that are relevant to the Project. Further submissions on PPC22A-G closed 18 July 2018 and a hearing is scheduled to be held October 2018. PPC22A-G text is shown in the tables of provisions below in [blue](#).

The following planning map confirms that the Project traverses the Flood Protection Zone and the Rural Zone.

² It is noted that Proposed Plan Change 21 has been appealed to the Environment Court.



Section 2: City View Objectives

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 2	The provision of infrastructure, particularly within identified growth areas, shall be efficient, timely, environmentally sensitive and economically sustainable.
Objective 3	The integrated and efficient provision of, and access to, infrastructure, network utilities and local services is facilitated for all residents.
Objective 9	Subdivisions, buildings and infrastructure are designed and constructed to promote a coordinated, healthy and safe environment.
Objective 10	The visual appeal of the City is enhanced.
Objective 11	The principles of good urban design are given effect to for all new subdivisions, urban intensification and major building developments, particularly those located within the City Centre or fronting key transportation routes.
Objective 15	Active engagement from tangata whenua within resource management decisions.
Objective 16	The historic heritage of the City is researched, identified and preserved within the context of sustainable management.
Objective 17	The natural and cultural heritage features of the City are preserved and enhanced, including the margins of the Manawatu River and sites of significance to tangata whenua.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 18	The characteristics and values of outstanding natural features and landscapes are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development; and managed in a manner where all subdivision, use and development directly affecting them avoids significant adverse cumulative effects.
Objective 19	The effects of natural hazards are avoided or mitigated taking into account the effects of climate change and the significant social disruption caused by natural hazard events.
Objective 21	A broad range of recreation and leisure opportunities are provided for in the City which contribute towards an enhanced quality of life.
Objective 22	Appropriate noise standards are in place to protect noise sensitive activities.
Objective 23	Infrastructure operates in a safe and efficient manner, and the effects of activities which could impact on the safe and efficient operation of this infrastructure are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Objective 24	All forms of transport, including public transport, walking, cycling and private vehicles are adequately provided for to assist with sustainable energy use and a healthy lifestyle.
Objective 25	Infrastructure and physical resources of regional or national importance are recognised and provided for by enabling their establishment, operation, maintenance, upgrading and protection from the effects of other activities.
Objective 27	The effects of activities using hazardous substances are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Section 3: Tangata Whenua and Resource Management

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 1	To acknowledge Rangitāne o Manawatū as Tangata Whenua within Palmerston North City.
Policy 1.2	To recognise marae as an appropriate venue for consultation with Tangata Whenua.
Policy 1.4	To follow Rangitanenuiarawa in resource management processes which Rangitāne o Manawatū are involved in.
Objective 2	To ensure that consultation is undertaken with Tangata Whenua on resource management issues.
Policy 2.1	To consult early on with Tangata Whenua, including Rangitāne o Manawatū, in resource management processes.
Policy 2.2	To consult Tangata Whenua with regard to the identification of and appropriate protection of urupā, wāhi tapu, wāhi tupuna and other sites.
Policy 2.3	To ensure ongoing consultation and communication is maintained with regard to resource management issues of particular concern to Tangata Whenua.
Objective 4	To actively protect sites of cultural, historic and natural significance to Tangata Whenua.

Section 6: General Rules

REFERENCE	PROVISION
6.3 Earthworks	
Objective 1	To provide for earthworks activities where the associated adverse effects are able to be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.
Policy 1.1	To limit the location and scale of earthworks where adverse effects may result.
Policy 1.2	To avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment from earthworks on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Land Form; Landscape Values; Visual Amenity Values; Adjoining Properties; Natural Hazards and Processes;
Policy 1.3	To manage earthworks activities so that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse effects of earthworks on the National Grid are avoided; and The operation, maintenance and upgrade of the National Grid is not comprised by earthworks.
Policy 1.4	Earthworks should not increase the risk posed by natural hazards.

Section 9: Rural Zone

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 2	To encourage the effective and efficient use and development of the natural and physical resources of the rural area.
Policy 2.2	To ensure that the adverse effects of activities in the rural area are avoided, remedied or mitigated such that the amenities of the area and nearby urban areas are maintained.
Policy 2.3	To control the actual or potential environmentally adverse effects of activities in the rural area, including the adverse effects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> odour; noise; traffic; visual impact.
Policy 2.5	To identify areas subject to natural hazards, and to ensure the adverse effects of the natural hazard are avoided, remedied or mitigated and, where appropriate, prohibit use and development of hazard prone areas.
Objective 3	To maintain or enhance the quality and natural character of the rural environment.
Policy 3.1	To provide for the health and safety of rural dwellers by establishing specific noise limits for the rural area.
Policy 3.3	To control the adverse visual effects on the rural environment (including effects on rural dwellers) of activities that disturb the land surface, introduce buildings, remove and/or process natural material.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 4	To recognise and enhance the diversity of the rural community.
Policy 4.1	To permit a variety of land-based activities subject to control of their adverse environmental effects.
Policy 4.2	To provide for community and leisure facilities to serve rural and urban communities.
Policy 4.3	To allow a range of other activities where their adverse effects can be avoided or mitigated.

Section 15: Recreation

REFERENCE	PROVISION
15.6 Water Recreation Zone	
Objective 1	To manage the effects of activities on the surface of significant rivers, lakes and streams located within Palmerston North.
Policy 1.1	To enable a diverse range of recreation activities, and Temporary Military Training Activities on the surface of the Manawatu and the Pohangina Rivers, the Hokowhitu Lagoon, the Turitea and Kahuterawa Streams

Section 17: Cultural and Natural Heritage

REFERENCE	PROVISION
17.3B Sites and Objects of Cultural and Natural Heritage Value to Tangata Whenua	
Objective 1	To facilitate the Tino Rangatiratanga and Kaitiakitanga of Tangata Whenua in relation to sites and objects of cultural and natural heritage value to Tangata Whenua.
Policy 1.1	To work with Tangata Whenua to identify sites and objects of significant cultural and natural heritage value to Tangata Whenua, according to the criteria listed in Appendix 17E.
Policy 1.2	To protect identified sites and objects of significant cultural and natural heritage value to tangata whenua.
Policy 1.3	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of activities or development which could disturb or destroy the intrinsic cultural and natural heritage values associated with an identified site or object.
Policy 1.4	To consult Tangata Whenua regarding the identification, protection and management of sites and objects considered to be of cultural and natural heritage value.
17.3C Notable Trees, Groups of Notable Trees, and Habitats of Local Significance	
Objective 1	To ensure that notable trees, groups of notable trees, and habitats of local significance within the City are appropriately protected.
Policy 1.4	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of activities or development which could diminish or destroy the cultural, historical, botanical or visual amenity value

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	associated with scheduled notable trees, groups of notable trees, or habitats of local significance.

Section 20: Transportation³

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 1	To maintain and enhance the safe and efficient functioning of the roading network. The City's land transport networks are maintained and developed to ensure that people and goods move safely and efficiently through and within the City.
Policy 1.2 3	To ensure a All roads in the City have function and design characteristics consistent with their place in the roading hierarchy.
Policy 1.3	To have regard to the particular safety needs of cyclists and pedestrians.
Policy 1.3	Maintain and upgrade the existing roads in the City and provide for new roads to meet the current and future needs of the City.
Policy 1.4	The road network stormwater control system shall protect the road, road users and adjoining land from the adverse effects of water from roads and minimise any adverse effect on the environment.
Policy 1.5	Require all new public roads, private roads, accessways and privateways to be designed and constructed to meet performance standards relating to the safety and efficiency of vehicle movement, and to ensure the safe use of the road transport network for all users, particularly in respect of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Road width and alignment which should be sufficient for two vehicle lanes except where traffic volumes are insufficient; (b) The formation and surface sealing of all roads, accessways and privateways to standards appropriate to the volume of traffic expected to be carried; (c) Provision for necessary network utility facilities within roads; and (d) Safe design and construction of roads, road access points and intersections, including alignment, gradient, vehicle parking, manoeuvring and turning requirements.
Policy 1.6	Encourage the development of safe and accessible pedestrian paths and cycleways, as well as convenient and accessible cycle parking, to support the opportunity for people to use active and non-vehicular modes of transport throughout the City.
Objective 2 3	The land transport network is safe, convenient and efficient while To avoid, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects in a way that of roads and vehicles maintains the health and safety of people and communities, and on the amenity values and character of the City's environment.
Policy 3 2 .1	To # Restrict the through movement of traffic where the movement has adverse visual, noise and safety effects on adjoining areas: by using the roading hierarchy to direct higher volume and heavy traffic movements on identified arterial routes and discouraging this traffic from other areas, such as residential areas.

³ Renamed by PPC22A-G as "Land Transport".

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Policy 3.2.2	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the impact of roads and parking areas on visual amenity values of the community by the requiring the provision of landscaping.
Policy 2.4	Avoid adverse effects on amenity and character by ensuring that new roads are well designed and visually complement the character of the surrounding area.

Section 22: Natural Hazards

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 2	To control the type of development on land which is or might be adversely affected by natural hazards.
Policy 2.1	To exclude development on hazard-prone land where the effects of the hazard cannot be effectively avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy 2.2	To establish appropriate controls to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of natural hazards.
Policy 2.3	To control subdivision and development within the Flood Protection Zone and within Flood Prone Areas to avoid or mitigate adverse effects of flooding hazards on people, property, infrastructure and the environment.
Policy 2.6	To avoid development on land subject to liquefaction where the effects of the hazard cannot be effectively avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Section 23: Network Utilities⁴

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 1	To recognise the benefits of network utilities of regional or national importance to social and economic well-being by providing for the operation, maintenance, and upgrading and development of existing network utilities of regional or national importance.
Objective 2	To provide for the operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of existing network utilities of regional or national importance and the establishment of new regionally or nationally important network utilities.
Policy 2.2	To enable the operation, maintenance and upgrading of existing regionally or nationally important network utilities and the establishment of new regionally or nationally important network utilities, provided that the adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the benefit of the works; ii. any functional, technical and operational requirements and constraints; and iii. the way adverse effects have been managed through the route and site selection process.

⁴ Network Utilities is defined by the PNCDP as “those works undertaken by network utility operators as defined in Section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and for the purpose of the District Plan also includes navigation and survey aids, beacons and meteorological activities, and services reticulation networks of local authorities”. The definition of network utilities therefore includes roads.

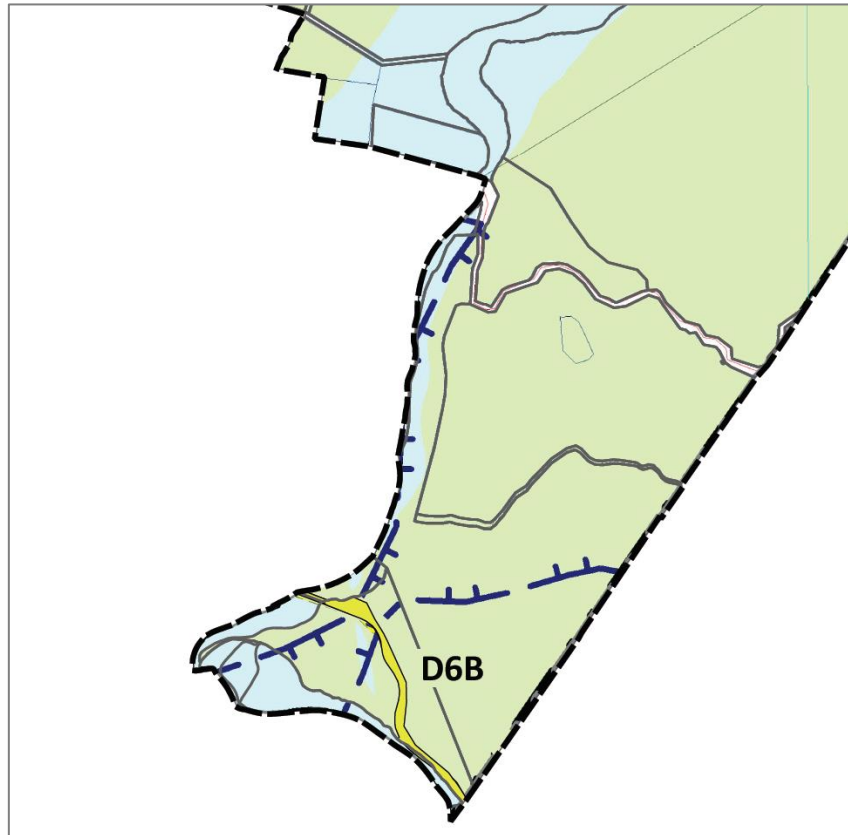
REFERENCE	PROVISION
Policy 2.3	To avoid, or as appropriate remedy or mitigate, the potential for adverse effects, including reverse sensitivity effects on regionally or nationally important network utilities from incompatible new subdivision, use or development occurring under, over or adjacent to regionally or nationally important network utilities.
Policy 2.4	To avoid the establishment or intensification of sensitive activities, incompatible new subdivision, use and development within defined National Grid Yards and National Grid Subdivision Corridors.
Objective 3	To recognise and provide for the establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading of network utilities and associated activities in the City, while ensuring that the adverse effects of those activities on amenity, landscape, health and safety, and cultural and heritage values in both urban and rural environments are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy 3.1	To enable the establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading of network utilities and associated activities resulting in minor or less than minor adverse environmental effects throughout the City.
Policy 3.3	To consider the operational and technical requirements and constraints of network utilities and the benefits that the network utilities provide to the economic, social and cultural functioning of the City.
Policy 3.7	To ensure that the provision and operation of utilities that cross jurisdictional boundaries is managed in a consistent and integrated manner.
Policy 3.8	To encourage the appropriate use of designations for new network utilities and extensions to existing network utilities that are not designated.
Policy 3.9	To encourage network utility providers to engage with communities that may be significantly adversely affected by the establishment of new network utilities and by their subsequent operation, maintenance and upgrade.

5.2 Manawatū District Plan

The Manawatu District Plan (“MDP”) was made operative on 1 December 2002. There have been a number of plan changes to the MDP, the majority of which are fully operative. Plan Change 55 is operative in part (16 August 2018). Where Plan Change 55 provisions remain subject to appeal, these are shown in blue. Plan Change 60 (designations) decisions were notified on 1 May 2017, many provisions of Plan Change 60 may be treated as operative under section 86F of the RMA.

The following part of Planning Map 16 confirms that the Project traverses the Rural 2 Zone and the Flood Channel 2 Zone. The designation corridor crosses existing Designation D6B is in favour of KiwiRail Holdings Limited⁵ for the Palmerston North to Gisborne railway (railway purposes) and the designation (and particularly access tracks to the western slope) is located within the area identified as ‘Pohangina Valley’.

⁵ As amended by Plan Change 60.



Chapter 3A – Network Utilities⁶

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 1	To ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Network utility infrastructure of national and regional importance, including the National Grid, is able to operate, upgrade and develop efficiently and effectively while managing any adverse effects in the environment having regard to the locational, technical and operational constraints of the infrastructure. b) All other network utilities are designed, located, constructed, operated, upgraded and maintained in a manner that ensures the efficient use of natural and physical resources while recognising the environment they are located in.
Policy 1.1	To enable the establishment, operation, maintenance, replacement, and minor upgrading of network utilities.
Policy 1.2	To encourage network utility operators to coordinate and co-locate services or to locate within the existing roading network where practicable.
Policy 1.4	To recognise the locational, technical and operational requirements and constraints of network utilities and the contribution they make to the

⁶ Introduced by Plan Change 55 (Replacing Chapter 10 of the Operative MDP). It is noted that these provisions are subject to appeals and that these appeals are on hold pending a future plan change.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	functioning and wellbeing of the community and beyond when assessing their location, design and appearance.
Policy 1.5	To ensure network utilities are constructed and located in a manner sensitive to the amenity and landscape values where they are located.
Objective 2	To protect network utilities in the district, and in particular nationally and regionally important infrastructure, including the National Grid, by avoiding the adverse effects of subdivision use and development and other land use activities on the operation, maintenance, replacement, and upgrading of the existing network utilities and planned development of new network utilities.
Policy 2.2	To require that appropriate separation of activities is maintained to enable the safe operation, maintenance, replacement and upgrading, and avoid reverse sensitivity and/or manage risk issues.
Policy 2.3	To ensure all subdivision and development is designed to avoid adverse effects on the operation, access, maintenance, replacement and upgrading of existing or planned development of network utilities.
Objective 3	To protect the values that are important to significant heritage and landscape areas from the inappropriate development of network utilities.
Policy 3.1	Subject to Policy 3.2, to protect the characteristics and values that cause an Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape to be scheduled in Appendix 1C (Outstanding Natural Features) or a site of historic heritage scheduled in Appendix 1E (Buildings and Objects with Heritage Value) and 1F (Sites with Heritage Value).
Policy 3.2	To restrict the development of network utilities, except within an existing road corridor, within areas scheduled in Appendix 1A (Wetlands, Lakes, Rivers and their Margins), 1B (Significant Areas of Indigenous Forest/Vegetation (excluding Reserves), 1C (Outstanding Natural Features), 1D (Trees with Heritage Value), 1E (Buildings and Objects with Heritage Value) and 1F (Sites with Heritage Value) unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) there is no practicable alternative location; and b) the infrastructure is of national or regional importance; and c) the development substantially protects the values of the scheduled resource.

Chapter 3B: Transport

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 1	To maintain and enhance the safe, efficient and integrated operation of the transport network within the District.
Policy 1.1	To ensure that the adverse effects of vehicle movements to and from roads are managed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Requiring appropriate sight lines for vehicles at railway crossings, at intersections and at property entrances and exits. b) Ensuring that vehicle crossings are formed to a safety standard appropriate to the function, as defined in the Roading Hierarchy in Appendix 3B.1, of the road concerned. (...) d) Providing appropriate facilities for pedestrians and cyclists, particularly in urban areas.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	e) Ensuring that new vegetation plantings are managed to maintain adequate visibility at road intersections and property accesses, and to minimise icing of roads.
Policy 1.2	To ensure that the adverse effects of vehicle movements associated with access ways are managed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Limiting the number of new vehicle crossings onto all roads. b) Requiring all accesses onto roads to be built to a standard that is appropriate for their intended use. c) Ensuring that property accesses are spaced, constructed and used in a manner which does not disrupt traffic flows. d) Ensuring that traffic generation to and from sites is managed through car equivalent movements to ensure traffic, including heavy vehicles, are compatible with the roading network.
Objective 2	To protect the roading network, as identified in Appendix 3B.1, from the potential adverse effects of all land use activities.
Policy 2.2	To recognise the importance of maintaining the safety and efficiency of the District’s roading network.
Policy 2.3	To restrict the through movement of traffic where this can have adverse effects on visual, noise and safety on adjacent residential uses.
Policy 2.4	To promote corridor management for key road routes within the District, to ensure that they are constructed and managed in a way that is safe and efficient and which may include restricting or encouraging the flow of traffic through movement of vehicles.
Policy 2.5	To enable the development of network utilities in the road reserve only where the roading network has the capacity to accommodate them.
Objective 3	To mitigate the adverse effects of roads and vehicles on amenity values of the District.
Policy 3.1	To ensure all roads are designed to achieve form and function consistent with the Roding Hierarchy and road cross sections in Appendix 3B.1 and Appendix 3B.2 respectively.
Policy 3.2	To mitigate the effects of roads and parking areas on visual amenity values through the provision of landscaping.
Policy 3.3	To support and encourage walking and cycling as alternative modes of transport.
Policy 3.5	To ensure roads are designed recognising alternative modes and the need to provide local road amenity.
Policy 3.6	To ensure development of new roads is integrated into the existing roading network in a coordinated manner.

Chapter 3C: Noise

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 1	To ensure noise generated from activities is appropriate to the character and level of amenity anticipated in the surrounding environment and human health and safety.
Policy 1.1	To ensure noise level standards protect dwellings and other noise sensitive activities from unreasonable noise levels.
Policy 1.3	To consider appropriate mitigation measures where noise levels exceed the zone or zone interface noise limits.

Chapter 3D: Earthworks

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 1	To ensure earthworks do not result in adverse effects on the visual amenity, landscape, or historic heritage values of the area.
Policy 1.1	To mitigate any visual amenity effects arising from earthworks.
Policy 1.2	To restrict earthworks within the area of items scheduled in Appendix 1A (Wetlands, Lakes, Rivers and their Margins), 1B (Significant Areas of Indigenous Forest/Vegetation (excluding Reserves), 1D (Trees with Heritage Value), 1E (Buildings and Objects with Heritage Value) and 1F (Sites with Heritage Value).
Policy 1.3	To restrict earthworks in Outstanding Natural Features or Landscapes as scheduled in Appendix 1C, except where earthworks are necessary to manage risk to human health and safety
Policy 1.4	To ensure the scale of earthworks are appropriate for the site they are located on to avoid visual amenity effects on or beyond the site.
Objective 2	To ensure that earthworks are designed and undertaken in a manner to minimise the risk of land instability and accelerated erosion.
Policy 2.1	To manage the scale of earthworks on sites susceptible to erosion and land instability.
Policy 2.2	To require rehabilitation measures be undertaken to avoid accelerated erosion following earthworks.
Policy 2.3	To ensure all adverse effects from earthworks including dust and sediment run-off are managed onsite so that particulate matter does not cause a nuisance or affect the safety or operation of other activities.
Policy 2.4	To ensure that earthworks do not affect the functioning of known overland flow paths.
Objective 3	To protect the operation of the National Grid and infrastructure of regional and national importance by avoiding earthworks that could undermine their integrity and functioning.

Chapter 4: Historic Heritage

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective 2	To ensure special recognition for natural features and places valued by the Tangata Whenua, and to make provision for protection, preservation or use of such places, in consultation with the groups concerned.
Objective 5	To promote the sustainable management of those areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats which have not been identified as significant.
Policy 2.1	To ensure that those natural areas and ecosystems which are important parts of the District's environment are protected and enhanced.
Policy 2.5	To encourage the retention and voluntary protection of areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats other than those listed as significant.

Section 4: Managing Land Use Effects

REFERENCE	PROVISION
4.2 General Objectives	
Objective LU 1	To recognise the potential adverse effects of activities upon the natural and physical environment, land and ecosystems and to avoid, remedy or mitigate these effects.
Objective LU 2	To protect present and future District residents from potential adverse effects of land uses upon their amenities and their health and safety.
Objective LU 3	To foster a climate where the District's people can provide for their social and economic and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety.
Objective LU 4	To recognise the need for the Tangata Whenua to be able to use their land and traditional resources according to their cultural heritage.
Objective LU 5	To maintain and enhance the amenity values which make the District a pleasant place to live in and visit.
Objective LU 6	To promote integrated management of land and water resources.
Policy a.	To ensure that adverse effects of land use and surface water activities on the natural environment, land, water and ecosystems are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy b.	To take potential impacts on future residents of an affected property into account when managing land use effects.
Policy c.	To minimise the potential for conflict between new activities and lawfully existing activities.
Policy e.	To provide opportunities for participation by the Tangata Whenua in making resource allocation and land use decisions, including setting conditions on land use consents where appropriate.
Policy f.	To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects resulting from the activities of others upon resources or other taonga valued by the Tangata Whenua.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Policy g.	To remove impediments which limit the ability of the Tangata Whenua to use their land or resources according to their cultural heritage.
4.3.1 Sustainable use of Soil Resources	
Objective LU 7	To promote sustainable use of the District’s land and related resources, particularly by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Safeguarding the qualities of the District’s soils which contribute to their life supporting capacity, including soil depth, soil structure, water holding capacity, organic matter and soil fauna. b) Maintaining options for future generations to use, develop or protect the soil resource. c) Managing the effects of urban communities and urban growth upon the environment, including upon the soil resource.
Policy a.	To avoid damage to the soil resource from land uses which might result in chemical contamination, excavation, erosion or soil compaction.
Policy d.	To minimise the quantity of versatile land which is effectively lost for reasons such as it being put under large expanses of buildings and pavement, or being put into urban use.
4.3.2 Rural Character and Amenities	
Objective LU 8	To maintain and where appropriate enhance the rural character and amenity of the District’s rural areas, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) A predominance of primary production and other rural activities. ii) A landscape within which the natural environment (including farming and forestry landscapes) predominates over the built one. iii) The environmental contrast and clear distinction between town and country. iv) The natural quality of the District’s indigenous forest areas, rivers, lakes, wetlands and coastal strip. v) A high level of amenity and avoidance of those activities that can detract from this including unfinished or derelict buildings, piles of junk and car bodies being stored in the open.
Policy a.	To ensure that new and existing development does not adversely affect the existing character and amenity of the rural zones.
Policy b.	To recognise that amenity values vary within the zone, and ensure that any nuisance generated by existing activities is mitigated.
Policy d.	To enhance the rural environment by using selected spare areas of road reserve for tree planting, provided that the adverse effects (referred to in Policy 4.3.4 h) are avoided.
Policy e.	To avoid where possible, or mitigate the adverse visual effects of activities that are inherently unsightly, or are detracting from the visual amenities of the zone.
4.3.3 Outstanding Landscapes	
Objective LU 9	To protect and where appropriate enhance the quality of the District’s outstanding landscapes, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pohangina River and river valley. ...

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	d) The ridgeline of the Ruahine Ranges.
Policy a.	To minimise the effect of new subdivision and development, particularly housing, upon the character of the parts of the Pohangina, Oroua and Rangitikei Valleys identified above, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The scenic qualities provided by the river and valley landscapes, prominent hills, the Ruahine Ranges, gorges, terrace formations, high bluffs and riparian margins. ii) The ecological value provided by forest remnants, and iii) The recreational, ecological and fisheries value of the rivers themselves.
4.11 Noise Management	
Objective LU 25	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of noise upon people’s health and amenities.
4.12 Hazardous Substances and Contaminated Sites	
Objective LU 26	To minimise the risk to people and the environment from the use, transport and storage of hazardous substances and from contaminated sites
Policy f.	To limit future land uses in or around contaminated sites, if necessary to protect human health.

6. Esplanade Management

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective EM 1	To maintain and enhance public access to and along the District’s coastline and rivers.
Objective EM 2	To maintain and enhance opportunities for public recreational use of the coastline and rivers.
Objective EM 3	To preserve the natural character of the coast, wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins.
Objective EM 4	To protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation, wetlands and aquatic habitats.
Objective EM 5	To promote riparian management practices which improve the quality and natural functions of adjacent water bodies.
Objective EM 6	To maintain the efficiency of river control and drainage schemes.
Policy c.	To protect the conservation values of those riparian margins which have a high value due to areas of indigenous vegetation adjoining the water’s edge, including the Mangaone West Stream between Te Rakehou Road and Awahuri Road.
Policy d.	To seek better public access to the coast and the District’s major rivers, namely the Rangitikei, Manawatu, and Oroua Rivers.
Policy f.	To improve public access for recreation to those parts of the following streams which are relatively close to formed road access or reserves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Pohangina River;

8. Natural Hazards

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective NH 1	To reduce the potential impact of natural hazard events, where these events represent a significant risk to human health and safety, to natural values or to property due to their potential severity and likelihood of occurrence.
Objective NH 2	To avoid development which would adversely affect people’s health and safety including by placing unnecessary demands upon response agencies, including Civil Defence, during and after a hazard event.
Policy d.	To help reduce the severity of flooding and land erosion events.
Policy f.	To ensure that all buildings which are potentially affected by 100 year flood events (ie those with a 1% probability of happening in any given year) do not significantly impede or divert the flow of flood waters.

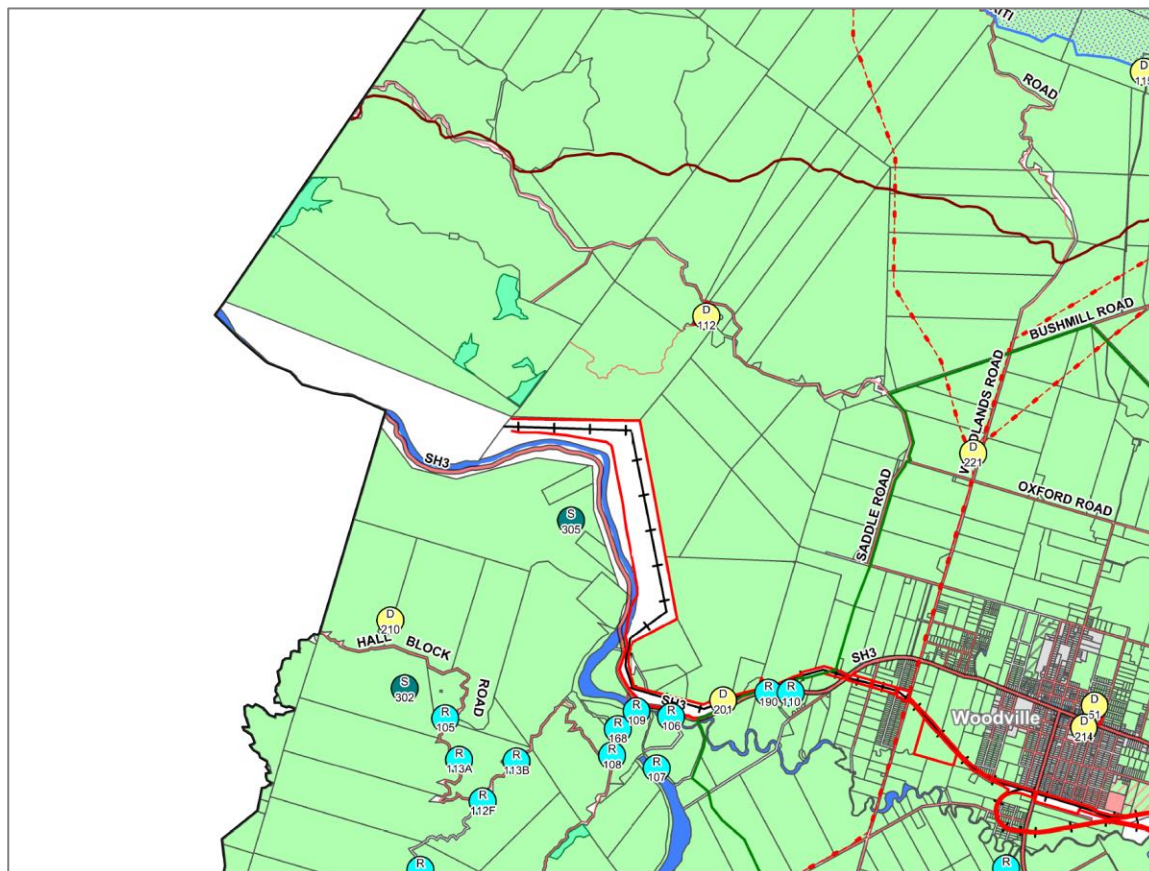
9: Energy and Water Use and Air Quality

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Objective EWA 2	To take Māori cultural and spiritual values into account when dealing with water and energy use matters and air quality issues.
Objective EWA 4	To help avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of activities including discharges to air, through land use management.
Policy c.	c) To work with Tangata Whenua to identify the relevant cultural and spiritual values related to this topic, through early and ongoing consultation.
Policy d.	To recognise the benefits of tree and forest planting in helping to lower atmospheric CO ₂ levels, and in improving water quality.
Policy e.	To take potential impacts on water and air quality into account when managing the effects of new land use activities.
Policy f.	To require that activities which may cause significant adverse effects through discharges to air are, as far as practical, located away from residential areas and other incompatible uses.

5.3 Tararua District Plan

The Tararua District Plan (“TDP”) was made operative on 1 September 2012.

Planning Map 6 of the TDP (as follows) confirms that the Project traverses the Rural Zone. The Project also crosses areas identified as “covenant areas” (brighter green) and designation D112 (Woodville Landfill).



2.2 Urban Land Management

REFERENCE	PROVISION
2.2.2 Growth and Vitality of Urban Areas	
Objective 2.2.2.1	To encourage the District’s urban areas to develop to meet communities’ needs in a sustainable manner.
2.2.2.2 Policy c.	To enable the establishment of activities and facilities which meet the environmental, economic, social, recreational, educational, and cultural needs of the District’s inhabitants, in locations where their effects are compatible with the surrounding area.
2.2.4 Environmental Quality and Amenity	
2.2.4.1 Objective	To ensure a high level of environmental quality and amenity in urban areas of the District.
2.2.4.2 Policy b.	To ensure that any actual or potential adverse environmental effects of activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

2.3 Rural Land Use Management

REFERENCE	PROVISION
2.3.3 Activities in Rural Areas	
2.3.3.1 Objective	To maintain the vitality and character of the District's rural areas.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
2.3.3.2 Policy b.	To provide, in rural areas, for activities which require a rural location or which specifically serve or support the rural community, where their effects are compatible with the surround rural area and the environment results sought for Rural Management Areas.
2.3.4 Environmental Quality and Amenity	
2.3.4.1 Objective	To ensure a high level of environmental quality and amenity throughout the rural areas of the District.
2.3.4.2 Policy a.	To ensure that any actual or potential adverse environmental effects of activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy b.	To maintain and/or enhance the character, level of amenity and environmental quality of the District's rural areas.
Policy c.	To reduce the potential for conflict between incompatible activities in rural areas, particularly in the rural-urban fringe, and between existing, lawfully established activities and new subdivision and development.

2.5 Natural Hazards

REFERENCE	PROVISION
2.5.2 Minimising Risks from Natural Hazards	
2.5.2.1 Objective	To reduce the risks imposed by, and the effects of, natural hazards on the people, property and infrastructure of the Tararua District.
2.5.2.2 Policy b.	To reduce the risk from natural hazards in the District by minimising the intensity of development in hazard prone areas and implementing mitigation measures and response procedures as appropriate.

2.6 Amenity and Environmental Quality

REFERENCE	PROVISION
2.6.2 Maintenance and Enhancement of Environmental Quality and Amenity	
2.6.2.1 Objective	To maintain and/or enhance amenity values and environmental quality in the District, for present and future generations.
2.6.2.2 Policy a.	To manage the adverse effects of activities on amenity values by specifying minimum environmental standards for the development and maintenance of such activities.
2.6.4 Protection of Natural Features and Landscapes, Significant Trees and Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Significant Habitats of Indigenous Fauna	
2.6.4.1 Objective	To protect natural features and landscapes, trees and areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna that are of district, regional or national significance from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
2.6.4.2 Policy a.	To identify particular natural features and landscapes that contribute in a significant way to the amenity and environmental quality of the District and to classify them, in a Schedule in this Plan, according to their significance and relative value to the community. In determining the significance of natural

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	<p>features and landscapes, whether for the purpose of making additions to, or deletions from, the Schedule of Natural Features and Landscapes, or for assessing the effects of an activity on an item included in the Schedule, the following factors shall be taken into account:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural science factors which relate to the geological, ecological, topographical and dynamic components of the natural feature or landscape: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Representative: 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. 2. Aesthetic values which relate to scenic perceptions of the feature or landscape: <ol 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, or few, discordant elements of land use or land cover. ii. Vividness: the feature or landscape is visually striking, is widely recognised within the local and wider community, and may be regarded as iconic. iii. Naturalness: the feature or landscape appears largely unmodified by human activity and the patterns of landform and land cover are an expression of natural processes and intact health ecosystems. iv. Memorability: the natural feature or landscape makes such an impact on the senses that it becomes unforgettable. 3. Expressiveness (legibility): The feature or landscape clearly shows the formative natural processes or historic influences that led to its existing character. 4. Transient values: The consistent and noticeable occurrence of transient natural events, such as daily or seasonal changes in weather, vegetation or wildlife movement, contributes to the character of the feature or landscape. 5. Shared and recognised values: The feature or landscape is widely known and is highly valued for its contribution to local identity within its immediate and wider community. 6. Cultural and spiritual values for tangata whenua: Maori values inherent in the feature or landscape add to the feature or landscape being recognised as a special place. 7. 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.
Policy b.	To identify trees, indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna in the District that contribute in a significant way to the amenity and environmental quality of the District and to classify them according to their

REFERENCE	PROVISION
	<p>significance and relative value to the community. In determining their significance, the following matters will be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • representativeness; • diversity and pattern; • naturalness; • rarity and distinctiveness; • long term viability; • importance for breeding, feeding, roosting, or loafing areas for indigenous fauna on a regular or annual basis; • importance of contribution to the habitat requirements of rare, vulnerable or endangered indigenous flora or fauna.
Policy c.	To encourage the protection of significant trees, significant indigenous vegetation, significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and identified natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, development or use, and to promote public access where this will not adversely affect conservation or private property values.

2.6.6 Waterbodies and their Margins

2.6.6.1 Objective	To protect the natural, scenic, ecological, cultural and amenity values of the District's lakes, rivers, and wetlands and maintain and/or enhance public access to and along their margins.
2.6.6.2 Policy a.	To maintain, and enhance where appropriate, the natural character of the District's wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins, and to protect them from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
Policy b.	To maintain existing public access to and along rivers and lakes, except where such access is in conflict with other riparian management objectives where conservation values are of higher priority.
Policy e.	To encourage and promote public access and the provision of facilities in areas of conservation, recreational and amenity value within the District.

2.8 Infrastructure

REFERENCE	PROVISION
2.8.2 Network Utility and Infrastructure Operations	
2.8.2.1 Objective	To maintain and develop the District's infrastructure to meet the community's needs in a safe, effective and efficient manner while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse environmental effects.
2.8.2.2 Policy a.	To enable the activities of network utility operators and the establishment and maintenance of network utility equipment and facilities (including roads) to be undertaken, provided that adverse environmental effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy d.	To ensure that any adverse effects of the subdivision, use and development of land on the safe and efficient operation of network utilities and infrastructure, are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
Policy e.	To take into account the technical and operational requirements of network utilities and infrastructure in the assessment of resource consent applications for these activities.
2.8.3 Transportation Network and Adjacent Activities	
2.8.3.1 Objective	To ensure the safe, efficient and effective operation of the District's transportation networks while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse environmental effects.
2.8.3.2 Policy b.	To maximise the efficiency of the roading network by controlling access to, and intensity of, traffic generating land uses on allotments adjacent to primary arterial roads.
Policy c.	To specify standards for access to sites, on-site parking, loading and manoeuvring in order to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of vehicle movements on the safety and efficiency of the road system.
Policy f.	To provide for the safe and efficient operation of the Dannevirke Aerodrome and other airstrips in the District.
Policy g.	To encourage the use of "environmentally friendly" forms of transportation through the provision and enhancement of safe cycling and pedestrian facilities, particularly in town centres.
Policy h.	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of transportation activities on the environment.
2.8.4 Electricity Generation from Renewable Sources including Wind Farms	
2.8.4.1 Objective	To recognise the potential of the District's Rural Management Area for renewable electricity generation and wind farms in particular.
2.8.4.2 Policy a.	To recognise the local, regional and national benefits to be derived from the development of renewable energy resources, and wind farms, in particular.
Policy b.	To remedy, mitigate, or avoid, where possible, the actual and potential adverse effects on the environment of wind farms and other renewable electricity generation facilities, by recognising that they have the potential to cause significant adverse effects on the environment, particularly in respect of amenity values, landscape ecology, noise and traffic, and may therefore be inappropriate in some locations.

2.9 Waste Management and Hazardous Substances

REFERENCE	PROVISION
2.9.2 Waste Minimisation	
2.9.2.1 Objective	To minimise the amount of waste generated in the District.
2.9.2.2 Policy a.	To promote waste minimisation and cleaner production initiatives in the Council's own operations and within the community.
2.9.3 Solid Waste Disposal	
2.9.3.1 Objective	To ensure that the District's solid waste is disposed of in an environmentally acceptable manner.

REFERENCE	PROVISION
2.9.5 Contaminated Sites	
2.9.5.1 Objective	To avoid adverse health or environmental effects as a result of inappropriate activities establishing on contaminated sites.
2.9.5.2 Policy a.	To develop and maintain an information data base on contaminated sites in the District in order to discourage inappropriate activities from establishing on known contaminated sites until site remediation is undertaken to an extent which reduces the potential adverse effects to an acceptable level.
2.9.6 Liquid Waste	
2.9.6.1 Objective	To avoid the degradation of surface water and groundwater quality in the District.
2.9.6.2 Policy a.	To encourage the adoption of the best practicable option for all domestic and industrial stormwater and effluent disposal systems, and prevent subdivision and the location of new activities where there will be or are likely to be significant actual or cumulative adverse effects.

2.10 Treaty of Waitangi and Māori Resource Management Values

REFERENCE	PROVISION
2.10.2 Participation of Tangata Whenua	
2.10.2.1 Objective	To take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti O Waitangi) in the management of the District's natural and physical resources.
2.10.2.2 Policy a.	To provide for, and encourage, the participation of tangata whenua (local iwi and hapū) in resource management planning and decision making processes.
2.10.3 Māori Resource Management Values	
2.10.3.1 Objective	To recognise and provide for Māori values in the management of the District's natural and physical resources.
2.10.3.2 Policy a.	To recognise and provide for the relationship of tangata whenua (local iwi and hapū) and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga, and to have particular regard to the concept of kaitiakitanga.

2.11 Cross Boundary Issues

REFERENCE	PROVISION
2.11.2.1 Objective	To address resource management issues which cross administrative boundaries in a coordinated and integrated manner.
2.11.2.2 Policy b.	To cooperate with other District and Regional Councils and other relevant agencies, and to facilitate joint hearings where appropriate, to address resource management issues in an integrated manner.