

**Appendix 1: Assessment of AERs in response to Panel Minute 23, question 6a**

Topic	Objectives as notified	Anticipated Environmental Results as notified	Amendments to notified Objectives through hearings – Includes all changes from the <b>s42A</b> , <b>rebuttal</b> , and <b>right of reply</b> .	Recommended amendments to AERs. Includes all changes from the <b>s42A</b> , <b>rebuttal</b> , and <b>right of reply</b> . Changes recommended in response to Minute 23, question 6a are shown in <b>purple text</b> .	Reasons for recommended amendments to AERs
Integrated management	<p><b>Objective A</b></p> <p>Integrated management of the region's natural and built environments is guided by Te Ao Māori and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Incorporates Mātauranga Māori; and</li> <li>(b) recognises ki uta ki tai – the holistic nature and interconnectedness of all parts of the natural environment; and</li> <li>(c) protects and enhances mana whenua / tangata whenua values, in particular mahinga kai, and the life- supporting capacity of ecosystems; and</li> <li>(d) recognises the dependence of humans on a healthy natural environment</li> <li>(e) recognises the role of both natural and physical resources in providing for the characteristics and qualities of well- functioning urban environments; and</li> <li>(f) responds effectively to the current and future pressures of climate change, population growth and development.</li> </ul>	<p>Regional Council and Territorial Authorities collaborate to undertake integrated management of natural resources, and recognise importance of Te Ao Māori and Mātauranga Māori in natural resources management and decision making.</p>	<p><b>Objective A:</b> Integrated management of the region's natural and physical resources <del>built environments is guided by Te Ao Māori and:</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) <b>is guided by Te Ao Māori, and</b></li> <li>(b) incorporates mātauranga Māori in partnership with mana whenua/tangata whenua; and</li> <li>(c) recognises <b>and provides for</b> ki uta ki tai – the holistic nature and interconnectedness of all parts of the natural environment; and</li> <li>(d) <b>recognises and provides for the relationship of mana whenua/tangata whenua with te Taiao and</b> protects and enhances mana whenua / tangata whenua values, in particular mahinga kai; <del>and the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems; and</del></li> <li>(e) <b>is informed by the input of communities; and</b></li> <li>(f) <b>protects and enhances the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems; and</b></li> <li>(g) recognises the dependence of humans on a healthy natural environment; and</li> <li>(h) recognises the role of both natural and physical resources, including highly productive land and regionally significant infrastructure, in providing for <del>the characteristics and qualities of</del> well-functioning urban and rural areas environments and improving the resilience of communities to climate change; and</li> <li>(i) recognises the benefits of protecting and utilising the region's significant mineral resources; and</li> <li>(j) responds effectively to the current and future <del>effects pressures</del> of climate change, <del>and</del> population growth, and development pressures and opportunities.</li> </ul>	<p>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils and Territorial Authorities collaborate to undertake integrated management of natural and physical resources <del>built environments resources, and</del> recognise <b>and provide for the</b> importance of Te Ao Māori and Mātauranga Māori, <b>and consider the views of communities in</b> <del>natural resources</del> management and decision making.</p>	<p>No change required</p>
Climate change	<p><b>Objective CC.1</b></p> <p>By 2050, the Wellington Region is a low-emission and climate-resilient region, where climate change mitigation and adaptation are an integral part of:</p>	<p>Carbon emissions are reduced by 50 percent from 2019 levels by 2030 across the Wellington Region.</p>	<p><b>Objective CC.1</b></p> <p><del>By 2050, +</del>The Wellington Region is a low-emission and climate-resilient region, where climate change mitigation and adaptation are an integral part of:</p>	<p><b>1. All AERs for Objectives CC.3-CC.7 are relevant.</b></p>	<p>Grammatical edits</p>

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	<p>(a) <u>sustainable air, land, freshwater, and coastal management,</u></p> <p>(b) <u>well-functioning urban environments and rural areas, and well-planned infrastructure.</u></p>		<p>(a) <u>sustainable air, land, freshwater, and coastal management,</u></p> <p>(b) <u>well-functioning urban <del>environments</del> and rural areas, and</u></p> <p>(c) <u>the well-planning <del>ed</del> and delivery of infrastructure.</u></p>	<p><u>2. By 2030, all new development (both greenfield and brownfield) and infrastructure is located, designed and constructed in ways that support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and provides for climate-resilience, including features as described by Policies CC.4 and CC.4A.</u></p>	
	<p><b>Objective CC.2</b> The costs and benefits of transitioning to a low- emission and climate-resilient region are shared fairly to achieve social, cultural, and economic well-being across our communities.</p>		<p><b>Objective CC.2</b> The costs and benefits of transitioning to a low-emission and climate-resilient region are <del>shared fairly to achieve social, cultural, and economic well-being across our equitable between sectors and communities.</del></p>	<p><u>1. By 2030, all sectors and parts of the communities are realizing the benefits of transitioning to a low-emission and climate-resilient region.</u></p>	Grammatical edits
	<p><b>Objective CC.3</b> Greenhouse gas <i>emissions</i> from transport, agriculture, stationary energy, waste, and industry in the Wellington Region are reduced:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2030, to contribute to a 50 percent reduction in greenhouse gas <i>emissions</i> from 2019 levels, including a: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35 percent reduction from 2018 levels in land transport-generated greenhouse gas <i>emissions</i>,</li> <li>40 percent increase in active travel and public transport mode share from 2018 levels, and</li> <li>60 percent reduction in public transport <i>emissions</i>, from 2018 levels, and</li> </ol> </li> <li>By 2050, to achieve net- zero <i>emissions</i>.</li> </ol>		<p><b>Objective CC.3</b> To support the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and New Zealand's <i>greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets</i>, net <i>greenhouse gas emissions from transport, agriculture, stationary energy, waste, and industry</i> in the Wellington Region are reduced:</p> <p>(a) <del>By 2030</del>, to contribute to a 50 percent reduction in <i>net greenhouse gas emissions</i> from 2019 levels by 2030, including a:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>35 percent reduction from 2018 levels in land transport-generated greenhouse gas emissions;</del></li> <li><del>40 percent increase in active travel and public transport mode share from 2018 levels, and</del></li> <li><del>60 percent reduction in public transport emissions, from 2018 levels, and</del></li> </ol> <p>(b) <del>By 2050</del>, to <del>contribute to achieving</del> net-zero <i>greenhouse gas emissions</i> by 2050.</p>	<p><del>1. Net greenhouse gas Carbon emissions are reduced to contribute to a by 50 percent reduction from 2019 levels by 2030 across the Wellington Region and to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.</del></p>	No change required
	<p><b>Objective CC.4</b> <i>Nature-based solutions</i> are an integral part of <i>climate change mitigation and adaptation</i>, improving the health and resilience of people, biodiversity, and the natural environment.</p>		<p><b>Objective CC.4:</b> <i>Nature-based solutions</i> are an integral part of <i>climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation</i>, improving the health, well-being and resilience of people and communities, <i>indigenous biodiversity, and the natural and physical resources environment.</i></p>	<p><u>1. By 2030, nature-based solutions are provided for as standard good practice in new development and infrastructure.</u></p> <p><u>2. By 2030, ecosystems that provide nature-based solutions to climate change in the Wellington</u></p>	No change required

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	<p><b>Objective CC.5</b> By 2030, there is an increase in the area of <i>permanent forest</i> in the Wellington Region, maximising benefits for carbon sequestration, indigenous biodiversity, land stability, water quality, and social and economic well-being.</p> <p><b>Objective CC.6</b> Resource management and adaptation planning increase the resilience of communities and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change.</p> <p><b>Objective CC.7</b> People and businesses understand what climate change means for their future and are actively involved in planning and implementing appropriate <i>mitigation</i> and <i>adaptation</i> responses.</p> <p><b>Objective CC.8</b> <i>Iwi</i> and <i>hapū</i> are empowered to make decisions to achieve climate-resilience in their communities.</p>		<p><b>Objective CC.5:</b> By 2030, there is an increase in the area <b>and health of permanent forest, preferably indigenous forest</b>, in the Wellington Region, maximising benefits for carbon sequestration, indigenous biodiversity, land stability, water quality, and social, <b>cultural</b> and economic well-being.</p> <p><b>Objective CC.6:</b> Resource management and adaptation planning increases the resilience of communities, <b>infrastructure</b> and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change.</p> <p><b>Objective CC.7</b> People and businesses understand <b>what the current and predicted future effects of climate change, and how these may impact them, means for their future how to respond to the challenges of climate change, and are actively involved in planning and implementing</b> appropriate mitigation and adaptation responses.</p> <p><b>Objective CC.8</b> <b>Iwi and hapū</b> <i>Mana whenua/tangata whenua</i> are empowered to <b>make decisions to</b> achieve climate-resilience in their communities.</p>	<p>Region have been identified and work is underway with supportive landowners, <i>mana whenua/tangata whenua</i> and other key stakeholders to protect, enhance, and restore them.</p> <p>1. <b>The regional forest spatial plan, as described in Method CC.4, has been developed and there is an increase in the area of permanent, preferably indigenous, forest, in priority areas identified in this plan.</b></p> <p>1. <b>By 2030, community-based adaptation plans have been developed for areas assessed as facing high risks from natural hazards and climate change.</b></p> <p>1. <b>Publics</b> Surveys show an increased public awareness of the effects of climate change in the Wellington Region and support for, and uptake of, appropriate mitigation and adaptation responses.</p> <p>1. <b>Greater Wellington has partnered with mana whenua/tangata whenua to prepare climate change adaptation plans, focusing on the most at risk areas within their rohe.</b></p>	<p>Minor amendment to better align with the preference set in Objective CC.5</p> <p>Links to AERs for Objectives 19, 20 and 21 (natural hazards)</p> <p>Minor amendment to not unnecessarily restrict the type of surveys used.</p> <p>No change required</p>
Freshwater	<p><b>Objective 12</b> Natural and physical resources of the region are managed in a way that prioritises:</p> <p>(a) <u>first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems</u></p> <p>(b) <u>second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)</u></p> <p>(c) <u>third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their</u></p>	<p>1. Freshwater quality and quantity in the Wellington Region is managed in accordance with the principles of <i>Te Mana o Te Wai</i> and over allocation in relation to both the quantity and quality of freshwater is phased out over time.</p> <p>4. <del>Water quality in lakes, rivers and aquifers is supporting healthy functioning aquatic ecosystems or any other management purposes identified in regional plans.</del></p>	<p><b>Objective 12 – Te Mana o te Wai in the Wellington Region</b></p> <p><b>The mana of the Region’s waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems is restored and protected by ongoing management of land and water that are returned to a healthy state and the ongoing management of land and water:</b></p>	<p>1. Freshwater quality and quantity in the Wellington Region is managed in accordance with the following principles of <i>Te Mana o Te Wai</i>: <b>and</b></p> <p>(a) <b>Mana whakahaere: the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect,</b></p>	<p>As notified, this AER references the principles of <i>Te Mana o te Wai</i> which were set out in the notified version of Objective 12. The recommended replacement objective does not include this reference but is nonetheless an important measure of achieving <i>Te Mana o te Wai</i> in the Wellington Region. There may be interpretation issues if the principles are not included within the RPS at</p>

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	<p>social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future; and</p> <p><i>Te Mana o te Wai</i> encompasses six principles relating to the roles of tangata whenua and other New Zealanders in the management of freshwater, and these principles inform this RPS and its implementation.</p> <p>The six principles are:</p> <p>(a) <u>Mana whakahaere: the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect, and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Kaitiakitanga: the obligation of tangata whenua to preserve, restore, enhance, and sustainably use freshwater for the benefit of present and future generations</u></p> <p>(c) <u>Manaakitanga: the process by which tangata whenua show respect, generosity, and care for freshwater and for others</u></p> <p>(d) <u>Governance: the responsibility of those with authority for making decisions about freshwater to do so in a way that prioritises the health and well-being of freshwater now and into the future</u></p> <p>(e) <u>Stewardship: the obligation of all New Zealanders to manage freshwater in a way that ensures it sustains present and future generations, and</u></p> <p>(f) <u>Care and respect: the responsibility of all New Zealanders to care for freshwater in providing for the health of the nation.</u></p> <p>And the Statements of Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa</p>	<p>2. River flows and lake levels support healthy functioning aquatic ecosystems or any other management purposes identified in regional plans.</p> <p>3. Groundwater is managed to support healthy functioning aquatic ecosystems or any other purpose for managing water bodies identified in regional plans.</p> <p>4. Erosion, silt or sediment has not adversely affected the healthy functioning of aquatic ecosystems.</p>	<p>a) <del>Restores the mana of water and its fundamental role in providing for the current and future health and wellbeing of the environment and the community</del></p> <p>(ab) <del>As the first priority, returns water bodies and freshwater ecosystems to, and thereafter maintains them, in a state of tūhauora/good health</del></p> <p>b) <del>Protects</del> Maintains the health and wellbeing of <del>waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems from further degradation and</del> improves the health and wellbeing of degraded waterbodies and freshwater ecosystem health</p> <p>c) <del>Incorporates and protects mātauranga Māori, in partnership with mana whenua/tangata whenua</del></p> <p>d) <del>Recognises and provides for the individual natural characteristics and processes of waterbodies and their associated ecosystems</del></p> <p>e) <del>Re-establishes</del> Acknowledges and provides for the connections and relationships of <del>mana whenua/tangata whenua</del> connections with freshwater</p> <p>f) Provides for the ability of <del>mana whenua/tangata whenua to safely undertake their cultural and spiritual practices associated with freshwater, including mahinga kai</del></p> <p>g) <del>Includes</del> Actively involves <del>mana whenua/tangata whenua in decision-making in relation to the Region's waterbodies</del></p> <p>(ga) <del>includes engagement with communities, stakeholders, and territorial authorities</del></p>	<p><del>and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater</del></p> <p>(b) <del>Kaitiakitanga: the obligation of tangata whenua to preserve, restore, enhance, and sustainably use freshwater for the benefit of present and future generations</del></p> <p>(c) <del>Manaakitanga: the process by which tangata whenua show respect, generosity, and care for freshwater and for others</del></p> <p>(d) <del>Governance: the responsibility of those with authority for making decisions about freshwater to do so in a way that prioritises the health and well-being of freshwater now and into the future</del></p> <p>(e) <del>Stewardship: the obligation of all New Zealanders to manage freshwater in a way that ensures it sustains present and future generations, and</del></p> <p>(f) <del>Care and respect: the responsibility of all New Zealanders to care for freshwater in providing for the health of the nation.</del></p> <p>2. 2.e Over allocation in relation to both the quantity and quality of freshwater is phased out <del>as soon as practicable</del> over time.</p> <p>2. River flows and lake levels support healthy functioning aquatic ecosystems or any other management purposes identified in regional plans.</p> <p>3. Groundwater is managed to support healthy functioning aquatic ecosystems or any other purpose for managing water bodies identified in regional plans.</p> <p>4. Erosion, silt or sediment has not adversely affected the healthy</p>	<p>all, as there is no reference to the NPS-FM 2020 where they are set out. It therefore makes sense to include the six principles in the AER. For drafting clarity it is also recommended to move the reference to over allocation to a separate AER.</p>

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		<p>5. The water catchments for public water supply are protected so that public health is safeguarded.</p> <p>6. Eighty per cent of residents perceive that water pollution is not a problem.</p> <p>7. A regional plan contains policies, rules and/or methods that: (a) require, as a minimum, that water quality, flows and water levels are managed for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing aquatic ecosystem health; and manage water bodies for other identified purposes.</p> <p>8. A regional plan contains policies and/or rules that: (a) establish allocation limits for the total amount of water that can be taken from surface water; and establish allocation limits for the total amount of water that can be taken from groundwater.</p> <p>9. A regional plan contains policies, rules and/or methods that reduce ecotoxic contaminants in stormwater that discharge into water, or onto or into land that may enter water, from new subdivision and development.</p> <p>10. Regional and district plans contain policies, rules and methods that control earthworks and vegetation disturbance.</p> <p>11. A regional plan contains policies, rules and/or methods to: (a) promote discharges of human and/or animal waste to land</p>	<p><u>(gab)</u> Supports the wellbeing and safety of the community, by providing for the ability to carry out recreational activities, in and around freshwater environments</p> <p><u>(gbc)</u> Supports and protects an abundance and diversity of freshwater habitats for indigenous freshwater species and, where appropriate, the habitat of trout and salmon</p> <p><u>(gd)</u> Supports the reasonable, sustainable and efficient use of water for activities that benefit the Region’s economy, including primary production activities, innovation and tourism;</p> <p><u>h)</u> Applies the Te Mana o te Wai hierarchy of obligations by prioritising:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. First, the health and wellbeing of waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems,</li> <li>ii. Second, the health needs of people</li> <li>iii. Third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.</li> </ol> <p><b>Objective 12</b> <u>Natural and physical resources of the region are managed in a way that prioritises:</u></p> <p><u>(a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems</u></p> <p><u>(b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)</u></p> <p><u>(c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their</u></p>	<p>functioning of aquatic ecosystems:</p> <p>5. The water catchments for public water supply are protected so that public health is safeguarded.</p> <p>6. Eighty per cent of residents perceive that water pollution is not a problem:</p> <p>7.— A regional plan contains policies, rules and/or methods that:</p> <p>a.— require, as a minimum, that water quality, flows and water levels are managed for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing aquatic ecosystem health; and</p> <p>manage water bodies for other identified purposes:</p> <p>8.— A regional plan contains policies and/or rules that:</p> <p>a.— establish allocation limits for the total amount of water that can be taken from surface water; and</p> <p>establish allocation limits for the total amount of water that can be taken from groundwater.</p> <p>9. A regional plan contains policies, rules and/or methods that reduce ecotoxic contaminants in stormwater that discharge into water, or onto or into land that may enter water, from new subdivision and development.</p> <p>10. Regional and district plans contain policies, rules and methods that control earthworks and vegetation disturbance.</p> <p>11. A regional plan contains policies, rules and/or methods to:</p>	

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		<p>rather than water, particularly discharges of sewage; and promote the use of collective sewage treatment systems that discharge to land.</p>	<p><del>social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future; and</del></p> <p><del>Te Mana o te Wai encompasses six principles relating to the roles of tangata whenua and other New Zealanders in the management of freshwater, and these principles inform this RPS and its implementation. The six principles are:</del></p> <p><del>(a) Mana whakahaere: the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect, and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater</del></p> <p><del>(b) Kaitiakitanga: the obligation of tangata whenua to preserve, restore, enhance, and sustainably use freshwater for the benefit of present and future generations</del></p> <p><del>(c) Manaakitanga: the process by which tangata whenua show respect, generosity, and care for freshwater and for others</del></p> <p><del>(d) Governance: the responsibility of those with authority for making decisions about freshwater to do so in a way that prioritises the health and well-being of freshwater now and into the future</del></p> <p><del>(e) Stewardship: the obligation of all New Zealanders to manage freshwater in a way that ensures it sustains present and future generations, and</del></p>	<p>a.—promote discharges of human and/or animal waste to land rather than water; particularly discharges of sewage; and</p> <p>b.—promote the use of collective sewage treatment systems that discharge to land:</p>	

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			<p><del>(f) Care and respect: the responsibility of all New Zealanders to care for freshwater in providing for the health of the nation.</del></p> <p><del>And the Statements of Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa</del></p>		
	<p><b>Objective 13</b> The region's rivers, lakes and wetlands support healthy functioning ecosystems.</p>	<p>1. Macro-invertebrate diversity in rivers and lakes is <del>maintained</del> <u>improving across the Region.</u></p> <p>2. Flow regimes in, and discharges to, rivers and lakes are not resulting in algal cover and/ or biomass that is adversely affecting aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>3. There are no new barriers to fish passage and the number of existing impediments is reduced.</p> <p>4. There is no loss of existing fish habitat, nor reduction in fish populations and diversity</p> <p>5. There is no loss of the significant amenity and recreational values or significant indigenous ecosystems associated with the rivers and lakes identified in Appendix 1.</p> <p>6. <del>There is no decline in t</del>The condition and extent of wetlands <u>is improving across the Region.</u></p> <p>7. <del>A regional plan contains policies, rules and/ or methods to protect aquatic ecological function.</del></p> <p>8. <del>A regional plan contains policies and rules to protect: (a) the significant amenity and recreational values associated with the rivers and lakes listed in Appendix 1; and (b) the significant indigenous ecosystems of the river and lakes</del></p>	N/A	<p>1. Macro-invertebrate diversity <del>and sensitive macroinvertebrate taxa abundance</del> in rivers and lakes is <del>maintained</del> <u>improving improved where degraded, or otherwise maintained,</u> across the Region.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. <del>There is no loss of existing fish habitat, nor reduction in fish populations and diversity.</del> <u>The protection of Existing fish habitat supports healthy fish populations, and the diversity of valued fish fauna is maintained or increased across the region.</u></p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>	No change required

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	<p><b>Objective 14</b> Fresh water available for use and development is allocated and used efficiently.</p>	<p><del>listed in Appendix 1.</del></p> <p>1. <del>Freshwater quality and quantity in the Wellington Region is managed in accordance with the principles of <i>Te Mana o Te Wai</i> and over allocation in relation to both the quantity and quality of freshwater is phased out over time.</del></p> <p>1. <del>A regional plan contains policies, rules and/or methods to:</del> <del>(a) promote the efficient use of water; and promote water harvesting, including water storage dams.</del></p> <p>2. <del>The amount of water recycled and reused has increased and wastage has decreased.</del></p> <p>3. <del>There is an increase in water harvesting and water storage.</del></p> <p>4. <del>A regional plan contains policies and/or rules that give priority to the abstraction of water for the health needs of people.</del></p>	<p>1. Freshwater quality and quantity in the Wellington Region is managed in accordance with the principles of <i>Te Mana o Te Wai</i> and over allocation in relation to both the quantity and quality of freshwater is phased out <del>as soon as practicable over time.</del></p>	N/A	No change required
Indigenous Ecosystems	<p><b>Objective 16</b> Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant ecosystem and/or biodiversity values are <del>maintained-protected,</del> enhanced, and restored to a healthy functioning state.</p> <p><b>Objective 16A</b> <del>The region's indigenous ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, and restored to a healthy functioning state, increasing their resilience to increasing environmental pressures, and giving effect to <i>Te Rito o te Harakeke</i>.</del></p> <p><b>Objective 16B</b> <del>Mana whenua / tangata whenua values relating to indigenous biodiversity, particularly taonga species, and the important relationship between indigenous ecosystem health and well-being, are given effect to in decision-making, and mana whenua / tangata whenua are supported to exercise their kaitiakitanga for indigenous biodiversity.</del></p>	<p>1. District and regional plans have identified indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values.</p> <p>2. District and regional plans contain policies, rules and/or methods to protect indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>	<p><b>Objective 16</b> Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant <del>ecosystem functions and services and/or indigenous</del> biodiversity values, <del>other significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and the ecosystem processes functions that support these ecosystems and habitats,</del> are <del>maintained</del> protected <del>and, where appropriate,</del> enhanced, and restored to a healthy functioning state.</p> <p><b>Objective 16A</b> <del>The region's indigenous biodiversity is ecosystems are maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced, and restored to a healthy functioning state, improving its their resilience to increasing environmental pressures, particularly climate change, and giving effect to the <i>Te Rito o te Harakeke</i>.</del></p>	<p>1. District and regional plans have identified indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant <del>indigenous</del> biodiversity values <del>and other significant habitats of indigenous fauna.</del></p> <p>2. District and regional plans contain policies, rules and/or methods to protect <del>indigenous</del> biodiversity values from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>3. <del>In the Wellington Region there is no less an overall increase in the of extent and of condition of</del> indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant <del>indigenous</del> biodiversity values <del>and other significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and in the health of their ecosystem processes functions.</del></p>	<p>No change required</p> <p>No change required</p>

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	<p><b>Objective 16C</b>  <u>Landowner and community values in relation to indigenous biodiversity are recognised and provided for and their roles as stewards are supported.</u></p>			<p><u>4. Indigenous biodiversity across the Wellington Region is maintained and biodiversity indicators are improving across the region, identified in a district or regional plan.</u></p> <p><del>4.5. There is at least a 20 percent increase in the area of indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are legally protected.</del></p> <p><u>5. A regional biodiversity strategy has been prepared, and progress to meet defined 10-year targets is demonstrated.</u></p>	
		<p>3. There is no loss of indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values and <u>biodiversity indicators are improving across the region, identified in a district or regional plan.</u></p>	<p><b>Objective 16B</b>  <u>Mana whenua / tangata whenua values relating to indigenous biodiversity, particularly taonga species, and the important relationship between indigenous ecosystem health and well-being, are given effect to in decision-making, and mana whenua / tangata whenua are supported to exercise their kaitiakitanga for indigenous biodiversity.</u></p>	<p>6. <u>Mana whenua/tangata whenua are satisfied that their values associated with indigenous biodiversity, particular taonga species, are appropriately provided for in resource management decision-making, including through the application of Mātauranga Māori.</u></p> <p>7. <u>Mana whenua/tangata whenua are satisfied with the level of support to exercise their kaitiakitanga for indigenous biodiversity.</u></p>	<p>No change required</p>
		<p>4. There is at least a 20 percent increase in the area of indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are legally protected.</p>	<p><b>Objective 16C</b>  <u>Landowner and community values in relation to indigenous biodiversity are recognised and provided for and their roles as stewards are supported.</u></p>	<p>8. <u>Landowners and communities are satisfied with the level of support provided to enable their roles as stewards of indigenous biodiversity.</u></p>	<p>No change required</p>
<p><b>Natural hazards Regional form, design and function</b></p>	<p><b>Objective 19</b>  The risks and consequences to people, communities, <del>their businesses, property, and infrastructure</del> and the environment from natural hazards and <u>the effects of climate change effects are minimised.</u></p>	<p>1. Regional and district plans:  a) identify areas at high risk from natural hazards; and  b) contain policies and rules to avoid subdivision and inappropriate development in those areas.</p> <p>2. There is no new subdivision and inappropriate development in areas at high risk from natural hazards</p>	<p>The risks <del>and consequences</del> to people, communities, <del>their businesses, property, and infrastructure</del> <u>and the environment</u> from natural hazards and <u>the effects of climate change effects are reduced avoided or minimised.</u></p>	<p>1. Regional and district plans <u>have:</u>  (a) <del>identify areas at high risk from natural hazards;</del> <u>used a risk-based approach to assess hazards and risks to new or existing subdivision, use and development from natural hazard and climate change impacts over at least a 100 year planning horizon;</u> and</p>	<p>Changes recommended to link more closely to changes in the provisions, and in particular, Policy 29 that provides clearer direction for district and regional plans incorporating a risk-based approach.</p>

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				(b) contain policies and rules to avoid subdivision and inappropriate development in those areas. <u>included hazard overlays, objectives, policies and rules to manage or avoid new or existing subdivision, use and development in those areas.</u>	
	<b>Objective 20</b> <u>Natural hazard and climate change mitigation and adaptation activities minimise the risks from natural hazards and impacts on Te Mana o te Wai, Te Rito o te Harakeke, natural processes, indigenous ecosystems and biodiversity. Hazard mitigation measures, structural works and other activities do not increase the risk and consequences of natural hazard events.</u>	1. There is no increase in the risk from natural hazards as a result of subdivision, use or development (including mitigation works). 2. Where hazard mitigation and climate change measures are employed, there is a greater number and range of soft engineered measures used, that achieve integrated management and broad environmental outcomes.	Natural hazard <u>mitigation measures</u> and <u>climate change mitigation and adaptation activities</u> minimise the risks from natural hazards, and impacts on, <u>Te Mana o te Wai, Te Rito o te Harakeke, taonga species, sites of significance to mana whenua/tangata whenua</u> , natural processes, indigenous ecosystems and biodiversity.	1. There is no increase in the risk from natural hazards as a result of subdivision, use or development (including mitigation works). 2. Where hazard <u>mitigation</u> and climate change <u>mitigation</u> measures are employed, there is a greater number and range of soft engineered measures <u>nature-based solutions</u> used, that achieve integrated management and broad environmental outcomes.	Changes recommended to align more closely with changes in the Objective and Policy 52 direction to encourage greater use of nature based solutions.
	<b>Objective 21</b> <u>The resilience of our communities are more resilient to natural hazards, including the impacts and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change, and sea level rise is strengthened, and people are better prepared for the consequences of natural hazard events.</u>	1. Over 75 per cent of the community surveyed has an understanding of the consequences from local natural hazards. 2. Over 75 per cent of the community surveyed is prepared for natural hazard events.	<u>The resilience of our communities, infrastructure are more resilient to natural hazards, including the impacts and the natural environment to natural hazards is strengthened improved including to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change, and sea level rise is strengthened, and people are better prepared for the consequences of natural hazard events.</u>	1. Over 75 per cent of the community surveyed has an understanding of the consequences from local natural hazards. 2. Over 75 per cent of the community surveyed is prepared for natural hazard events.	No change required.
	<b>Objective 22</b> <u>Urban development, including housing and infrastructure, is enabled where it demonstrates the characteristics and qualities of well-functioning urban environments, which:</u> (a) <u>Are compact and well designed; and</u> (b) <u>Provide for sufficient development capacity to meet the needs of current and future generations; and</u> (c) <u>Improve the overall health, well-being and quality of life of the people of the region; and</u> (d) <u>Prioritise the protection and enhancement of the quality and quantity of freshwater; and</u> (e) <u>Achieve the objectives in this RPS relating to the management of air,</u>	1. District plans: (a) contain policies, rules and/or other methods that encourage a range of land use activities to maintain and enhance the viability and vibrancy of the regionally and locally significant centres, including the regional central business district; and (b) identify and contain policies and methods to <u>enable a range of building heights and density, including high and medium density development, encourage higher density and mixed use activities around key centres and locations with good access to the strategic public transport network.</u>	<b>Objective 22</b> <u>A compact, well-designed, climate-resilient, accessible, and environmentally responsive regional form with well-functioning urban areas and rural areas, where:</u>  <u>Urban development, including housing and infrastructure, is enabled where it demonstrates the characteristics and qualities of well-functioning urban environments, which:</u>  <u>(a) Are compact and well designed; and</u>	1. District plans: <u>(a) provide sufficient development capacity; and</u> <u>(b) (a) contain policies, rules and/or other methods that enable and manage encourage a range of land use activities subdivision, use and development to maintain and enhance the viability and vibrancy of the regionally and locally significant centres, including central Wellington as the main centre of the region the regional central business district; and (c) (b) identify and contain policies, rules and/or methods to enable intensification by identifying a range of building heights and urban form</u>	Update AER 1 to: • Include Objective 22A and Objective 22(a) direction to achieve sufficient development capacity. • Reflect the updated wording of Policy 30. • Reflect the updated wording of Policy 31. • Combine AER 3 into 1 because they both relate to outcomes in district plans.  Update AER 2 to reflect updated wording of Objective 22(a).  Delete AER 3 because it is now included in AER 1.

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	<p>land, freshwater, coast, and indigenous biodiversity; and</p> <p>(f) Support the transition to a low-emission and climate-resilient region; and</p> <p>(g) Provide for a variety of homes that meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households; and</p> <p>(h) Enable Māori to express their cultural and traditional norms by providing for mana whenua / tangata whenua and their relationship with their culture, land, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga; and</p> <p>(i) Support the competitive operation of land and development markets in ways that improve housing affordability, including enabling intensification; and</p> <p>(j) Provide for commercial and industrial development in appropriate locations, including employment close to where people live; and</p> <p>(k) Are well connected through multi-modal (private vehicles, public transport, walking, micro-mobility and cycling) transport networks that provide for good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open space.</p> <p>A compact well designed and sustainable regional form that has an integrated, safe and responsive transport network and:</p> <p>a) a viable and vibrant regional central business district in Wellington city;</p> <p>b) an increased range and diversity of activities in and around the regionally significant centres to maintain vibrancy and vitality;</p> <p>c) sufficient industrial-based employment locations or capacity to meet the region's needs;</p>	<p>2. There is a typology of housing provided including medium and high density residential. an increase in the density and mix of land use activities in and around the regionally significant centres.</p> <p>3. City and District councils plans contain policies, rules and/or other methods that identify and protect key industrial employment locations, have determined if they have key industrial employment locations, and if they have, they have been identified and protected in district plans.</p> <p>4. High quality, affordable housing and infrastructure is developed in a timely manner to meet growth projections.</p> <p>The percentage of residents who agree that "I feel a sense of pride in the way my city looks and feels" is:</p> <p>(a) over 80 per cent in Wellington city; and</p> <p>(b) over 65 per cent for the rest of the region's city's and districts.</p> <p>5. Urban expansion is carefully planned including occurring in locations and ways that are well connected, support the protection of freshwater ecosystems and improve resilience to the effects of climate change</p> <p>5. All new urban development is within the region's urban areas (as at February 2009); or in areas identified for urban development in a district growth frameworks or strategies; or in accordance with a structure plan.</p>	<p><del>(a)(b)</del> there is <b>Provide for</b> sufficient development capacity to meet the needs of current and future generations, affordable including adequate housing affordability, quality and housing choice, to meet the needs of current and future generations, with and access to a diversity of housing typologies within neighbourhoods; and</p> <p><del>(b)(h)</del> <b>Enable</b> Māori are able to express their culture and traditions, norms, and by providing for mana whenua / tangata whenua and their relationship with their culture, land, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga is provided for; and</p> <p><del>(c)(d)</del> <b>Te Mana o Te Wai</b> is given effect to <b>Prioritise the protection and enhancement of the quality and quantity of freshwater</b>; and</p> <p><del>(d)(f)</del> subdivision, use and development is located, designed, and constructed in a way that contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and is <b>Supports the transition to a low-emission and climate-resilient region</b>; and</p> <p><del>(e)(k)</del> built environments meet the health and wellbeing needs of all people, <b>Are well connected through with high-quality housing and multi-modal access (private vehicles, public transport, walking, micromobility and cycling) transport networks that provide for good accessibility for all people</b> between housing, jobs, community services,</p>	<p><del>densityies, including high and medium density development; and (d) contain policies, rules and/or other methods that identify and protect key industrial employment locations.</del></p> <p>encourage higher density and mixed use activities around key centres and locations with good access to the strategic public transport network.</p> <p>2. There is <b>a range of housing typologies</b> provided within neighbourhoods, including medium and high density residential, <b>to contribute to housing affordability and choice</b>. an increase in the density and mix of land use activities in and around the regionally significant centres.</p> <p><del>3. City and District councils plans contain policies, rules and/or other methods that identify and protect key industrial employment locations, have determined if they have key industrial employment locations, and if they have, they have been identified and protected in district plans.</del></p> <p><b>3. 4. High quality, affordable housing and supporting infrastructure</b> is developed in a timely, <b>integrated</b> manner <b>to contribute to well-functioning urban areas and</b> meet growth projections.</p> <p>The percentage of residents who agree that "I feel a sense of pride in the way my city looks and feels" is:</p> <p>(a) over 80 per cent in Wellington city; and</p> <p>(b) over 65 per cent for the rest of the region's city's and districts.</p>	<p>Update AER 5 to improve grammatical consistency.</p> <p>Update AER 7 to align with Future Development Strategy now being adopted, as requested in question (e) of Minute 27.</p>

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	<p>d) development and/or management of the Regional Focus Areas identified in the Wellington Regional Strategy;</p> <p>e) urban development in existing urban areas, or when beyond urban areas, development that reinforces the region's existing urban form;</p> <p>f) strategically planned rural development;</p> <p>g) a range of housing (including affordable housing);</p> <p>h) integrated public open spaces;</p> <p>i) integrated land use and transportation;</p> <p>j) improved east-west transport linkages;</p> <p>k) efficiently use existing infrastructure (including transport network infrastructure); and</p> <p>l) essential social services to meet the region's needs.</p>	<p>6. Subdivision, use and development assists and supports in the delivery of the key outcomes sought by the Wellington Land Transport Plan.</p> <p>6. There is a positive trend towards the 'key outcomes' in the Regional Land Transport Strategy.</p> <hr/> <p>7. Actions of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework are enabled and implemented.</p> <p>7. All the 'good regional form' actions identified in the Wellington Regional Strategy are implemented.</p>	<p><del>local and regional centres, green space, natural spaces, and open space; and</del></p> <p>(f) <del>the biophysical characteristics, location, values, capability and limitations of land inform its use and development, including retaining the productive capacity of rural land; and</del></p> <p>(g) <del>existing urban-zoned land; and infrastructure capacity including transport infrastructure, is used effectively and efficiently; and</del></p> <p>(h) <del>new or upgraded infrastructure, including transport infrastructure, is integrated and sequenced with development; and</del></p> <p>(i) <del>development densities are sufficient to support the its provision and ongoing maintenance of infrastructure; and</del></p> <p>(j) <del>Provide for a variety of residential, commercial, mixed use and industrial development in appropriate locations contributes to viable and vibrant centres at a range of scales, and industrial-based employment locations; and, including employment close to where people live; and</del></p> <p>(k) <del>the safe and efficient operation of regionally significant infrastructure is protected from potential reverse sensitivity effects.</del></p> <p>(c) <del>Improve the overall health, well-being and quality of life of the people of the region; and</del></p> <p>(e) <del>Achieve the objectives in this RPS relating to the management of air;</del></p>	<p>4. <del>5-</del> Urban expansion is <u>compact, strategic and carefully planned</u>, including occurring in locations and ways that are well connected, <u>use existing infrastructure efficiently</u>, support the protection of freshwater ecosystems, <u>retain the productive capacity capability of land</u>, and <u>improving</u> resilience to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>5. All new urban development is within the region's urban areas (as at February 2009); or in areas identified for urban development in a district growth frameworks or strategies; or in accordance with a structure plan</p> <p>5. <del>6-</del> Subdivision, use and development assists and supports in the delivery of the key outcomes sought by the Wellington Land Transport Plan.</p> <p>6. There is a positive trend towards the 'key outcomes' in the Regional Land Transport Strategy.</p> <p>6. <del>7-</del> Actions and priorities of the Future Development Strategy Wellington Regional Growth Framework are enabled and implemented.</p> <p>7. All the 'good regional form' actions identified in the Wellington Regional Strategy are implemented.</p> <p>7. <u>Mana whenua / tangata whenua live on and are sustained by their ancestral land in accordance with tikanga Māori, with development providing for the economic and social security of mana whenua / tangata whenua, and the unique history, identity and culture of mana whenua / tangata whenua are respected and given expression in the region.</u></p>	

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	<p><b>Objective 22B</b>  <u>Development in the Wellington Region's rural area is strategically planned and impacts on significant values and features identified in this RPS are effectively managed.</u></p>		<p><del>land, freshwater, coast, and indigenous biodiversity; and</del></p> <p><del>(g) Provide for a variety of homes that meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households; and</del></p> <p><del>(i) Support the competitive operation of land and development markets in ways that improve housing affordability, including enabling intensification; and</del></p>		
			<p><b>Objective 22B</b>  <u>Development in the Wellington Region's rural area is strategically planned and impacts on significant values and features identified in this RPS are effectively managed.</u></p>		