

## Appendix 1A: Limits to biodiversity offsetting and biodiversity compensation

This appendix identifies the ecosystems and species that either meet or exceed the limits to the use of *biodiversity offsetting* and *biodiversity compensation* in the Wellington Region<sup>4</sup>. The setting of limits to the use of offsetting is one of the ten internationally accepted principles of *biodiversity offsetting* recognised by the Business and Biodiversity Offset Programme. Policy 24A gives effect to this direction in the Wellington Region.

Policy 24 A directs that where policies and/or rules in *district* and *regional plans* enable the use of *biodiversity offsetting* or *biodiversity compensation* they shall not provide for *biodiversity offsetting* or *biodiversity compensation* where: there is no appropriate site, knowledge, proven methods, expertise or mechanism available to design and implement an adequate biodiversity offset (clause (b)); or when an activity is anticipated to cause residual adverse effects on an area after an offset or compensate has been implemented if the ecosystem or species is *threatened* or the ecosystem is *naturally uncommon* (clause (c)). This appendix identifies the species and ecosystems that meet these criteria in the Wellington Region.

This appendix also identifies the *ecosystems* and species in the Wellington Region meeting the criteria for Policy 11(a) of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS), and for which adverse effects must be avoided. Consideration of *biodiversity offsetting* or *biodiversity compensation* for these *ecosystems* or species is therefore not provided for.

Where ecosystems or species meet the criteria for both Policy 24(a)(ii) and NZCPS Policy 11(a) the NZCPS direction prevails.

To avoid doubt:

- Applications for biodiversity offsetting or aquatic offsetting of adverse effects on ecosystems and species that meet the criteria in Policy 24A(b) can only be considered if at least a net gain, and preferably a 10% net gain or greater, in the *indigenous biodiversity* values affected can be reasonably demonstrated.
- Policy 24A(c) describes the situations when *biodiversity compensation* or *aquatic compensation* are not appropriate meaning that, where Policy 24A(c) applies, applications for *biodiversity compensation* cannot be considered.
- Policy 24A(d) describes the situations where *biodiversity offsetting* or *aquatic offsetting* are likely to be inappropriate because there are currently (at 2024) no technically feasible methods to secure gains in an acceptable timeframe.
- Policy 24C(1) sets out adverse effects on *indigenous biodiversity* in the *coastal environment* that need to be avoided meaning that applications for *biodiversity offsetting* or *biodiversity compensation* cannot be considered.

The species listed in Table 6 are the nationally Threatened species and *ecosystems* and *naturally uncommon ecosystems* that are found within the Wellington Region, as detailed in

the relevant publications listed on the Department of Conservation's New Zealand Threat Classification web page. These *ecosystems* and species are assessed as being "vulnerable" or "irreplaceable" in accordance with the principles as to when *biodiversity offsetting* and *biodiversity compensation* are inappropriate. Note that the species list will change over time as national threat lists are updated or more knowledge is gained about the presence or absence of a species in the Wellington Region. The most up-to-date threat classification should be used at the time of making an assessment under Policy 24A or Policy 47 (h) and (i).

<sup>4</sup> As identified in Crisp P and Oliver M. 2022. Limits to offsetting – Thresholds of concern for biodiversity. Greater Wellington Regional Council, Publication No. GW/ESCI-G-22/11, Wellington.

<sup>5</sup> Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (2018). The BBOP principles on biodiversity offsets, [https://www.forest-trends.org/wpcontent/uploads/2018/10/The-BBOP-Principles\\_20181023.pdf](https://www.forest-trends.org/wpcontent/uploads/2018/10/The-BBOP-Principles_20181023.pdf)

**Table 6:** Ecosystems and species that either meet or exceed the limits to the use of *biodiversity offsetting* and *biodiversity compensation* in the Wellington Region (there are some duplicates of ecosystems and species as some habitats relate to more than one ecosystem type).

<u>Ecosystem or species name</u>	<u>Ecosystem or species type</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(i)</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(ii), or 24(b)</u>	<u>NZCPS Policy 11(a)</u>
<u>Coastal turfs</u>	<u>Wetland ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Dune slacks</u>	<u>Wetland ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Domed bogs</u>	<u>Wetland ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Seepages and flushes</u>	<u>Wetland ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Sinkholes</u>	<u>Wetland ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Ephemeral wetlands</u>	<u>Wetland ecosystem</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Lagoons</u>	<u>Wetland ecosystem</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Lake margins</u>	<u>Wetland ecosystem</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Tarns</u>	<u>Wetland ecosystem</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Crassula peduncularis</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Epilobium hirtigerum</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Juncus holoschoenus</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	

<u>Ecosystem or species name</u>	<u>Ecosystem or species type</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(i)</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(ii), or 24(b)</u>	<u>NZCPS Policy 11(a)</u>
<u>Sebaea ovatus</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Simplicia felix</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Urticularia australis</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Centipeda minima</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Isolepis basilaris</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Mazus novaezeelandiae</u> <u>subsp. impolitus</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Myosurus minimus</u> <u>subsp. novae- zelandiae</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Psterostylis irwinni</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Pterostylis micromega</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Amphibromus fluitans</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Carex cirrhosa</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Gratiola concinna</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Libertia peregrinans</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Spiranthes novae- zelandiae</u>	<u>Wetland plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Anas superciliosa</u> <u>superciliosa (grey duck)</u>	<u>Wetland bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Botaurus poiciloptilus</u> <u>(matuku, bittern)</u>	<u>Wetland bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Calidris canutus rogersi</u> <u>(lesser knot)</u>	<u>Wetland bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Lepidurus apus viridis</u> <u>(tadpole shrimp)</u>	<u>Wetland invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	

<u>Ecosystem or species name</u>	<u>Ecosystem or species type</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(i)</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(ii), or 24(b)</u>	<u>NZCPS Policy 11(a)</u>
<u>Echyridella aucklandica</u> (kākahi)	<u>Wetland invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Braided riverbeds</u>	<u>Riverine ecosystem</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Myosotis pottsiana</u>	<u>Riverine plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Althenia bilocularis</u>	<u>Riverine plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Rorippa divaricata</u>	<u>Riverine plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Fissidens berteroi</u>	<u>Riverine plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Larus bulleri</u> (black-billed gull)	<u>Riverine bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Charadrius bicinctus</u> <u>bicinctus</u> (Banded dotterel)	<u>Riverine bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Omanperla hollowayae</u>	<u>Riverine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Potamopyrgus</u> <u>oppidanus</u>	<u>Riverine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Hydrochorema n. sp.</u>	<u>Riverine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Cryptobiosella furcata</u>	<u>Riverine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Cryptobiosella spinosa</u>	<u>Riverine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Echyridella aucklandica</u> (kākahi)	<u>Riverine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Xenobiosella motueka</u>	<u>Riverine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Galaxias postvectis</u> (shortjaw kōkopu)	<u>Riverine fish species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Geotria australis</u> (lamprey)	<u>Riverine fish species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	

<u>Ecosystem or species name</u>	<u>Ecosystem or species type</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(i)</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(ii), or 24(b)</u>	<u>NZCPS Policy 11(a)</u>
<u>Inland sand dunes</u>	<u>Lacustrine ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Shingle beaches</u>	<u>Lacustrine ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Stony beach ridges</u>	<u>Lacustrine ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Ephemeral wetlands</u>	<u>Lacustrine ecosystem</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Lagoons</u>	<u>Lacustrine ecosystem</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Lake margins</u>	<u>Lacustrine ecosystem</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Estuaries</u>	<u>Lacustrine ecosystem</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Pterostylis micromega</u>	<u>Lacustrine plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Amphibromus fluitans</u>	<u>Lacustrine plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Ricciocarpos natans</u>	<u>Lacustrine plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Isolepis basilaris</u>	<u>Lacustrine plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Carex cirrhosa</u>	<u>Lacustrine plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Fissidens berteroi</u>	<u>Lacustrine plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Anas superciliosa superciliosa (grey duck)</u>	<u>Lacustrine bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Egretta alba modesta (white heron)</u>	<u>Lacustrine bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Botaurus poiciloptilus (matuku, bittern)</u>	<u>Lacustrine bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Larus bulleri (black-billed gull)</u>	<u>Lacustrine bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus (banded dotterel)</u>	<u>Lacustrine bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Anarhynchus frontalis (wrybill)</u>	<u>Lacustrine bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	

<u>Ecosystem or species name</u>	<u>Ecosystem or species type</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(i)</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(ii), or 24(b)</u>	<u>NZCPS Policy 11(a)</u>
<u>Calidris canutus rogersi</u> (lesser knot)	<u>Lacustrine bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Hydroprogne caspia</u> (Caspian tern)	<u>Lacustrine bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Poliiocephalus rufopectus</u> (New Zealand dabchick)	<u>Lacustrine bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Geodria australis</u> (lamprey)	<u>Lacustrine fish species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Orthoclydon pseudostinaria</u>	<u>Lacustrine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Lepidurus apus viridis</u> (tadpole shrimp)	<u>Lacustrine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Echyridella aucklandica</u> (kākahi)	<u>Lacustrine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Bull kelp forests</u> ( <i>Durviallea</i> spp.)	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Cook Strait shelf- edge canyon habitats</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Matikona reef habitats</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Opouawe Bank methane seeps</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Adamsiella algal beds</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Deepsea woodfall habitat</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Rhodolith beds</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Hydroid tree communities</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		

<u>Ecosystem or species name</u>	<u>Ecosystem or species type</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(i)</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(ii), or 24(b)</u>	<u>NZCPS Policy 11(a)</u>
<u>Beds of large bivalve molluscs (horse mussels, scallops, oysters, <i>Dosinia</i> spp.)</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Mixed high current assemblages (e.g., sponge gardens)</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Tubeworm (polychaete) fields and mounds</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Sea anemone meadows</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Seagrass meadows</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Brachiopod beds</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Bryozoan thickets</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Black coral colonies</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Giant kelp (<i>Macrocystis</i> spp.) forests</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Mixed kelp assemblages</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Seamounts</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Estuaries</u>	<u>Marine habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Dione arcuate</u>	<u>Marine algae species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Gelidium johnstonii</u>	<u>Marine algae species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Gigartina dilatata</u>	<u>Marine algae species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Prasionema heeschiae</u>	<u>Marine algae species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Gigartina sp.</u>	<u>Marine algae species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>

<u>Ecosystem or species name</u>	<u>Ecosystem or species type</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(i)</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(ii), or 24(b)</u>	<u>NZCPS Policy 11(a)</u>
<u>Prasiola sp.</u>	<u>Marine algae species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Prasiola novaezelandiae</u>	<u>Marine algae species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Smeagol climoi</u>	<u>Marine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Boccardiella magniovata</u>	<u>Marine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Spio aequalis</u>	<u>Marine invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Coastal turfs</u>	<u>Coastal margin habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Marine mammal haul-outs</u>	<u>Coastal margin habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Seabird burrowed soils</u>	<u>Coastal margin habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Shingle beaches</u>	<u>Coastal margin habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Stony beach ridges</u>	<u>Coastal margin habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Calcareous coastal cliffs</u>	<u>Coastal margin habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Coastal cliffs on acidic rock stacks</u>	<u>Coastal margin habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Coastal rock stacks</u>	<u>Coastal margin habitat or ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Yes</u>
<u>Active sand dunes</u>	<u>Coastal margin ecosystem</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Stable sand dunes</u>	<u>Coastal margin ecosystem</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Estuaries</u>	<u>Coastal margin ecosystem</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Leptinella nana</u>	<u>Coastal plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Muehlenbeckia astonii</u>	<u>Coastal plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Pimelea aff villosa</u>	<u>Coastal plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Atriplex buchananii</u>	<u>Coastal plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>



<u>Ecosystem or species name</u>	<u>Ecosystem or species type</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(i)</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(ii), or 24(b)</u>	<u>NZCPS Policy 11(a)</u>
<u>Myosotis brevis</u>	<u>Coastal plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Egretta sacra sacra (reef heron)</u>	<u>Coastal bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</u> <u>(banded dotterel)</u>	<u>Coastal bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Hydroprogne caspia</u> <u>(Caspian tern)</u>	<u>Coastal bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Oligosma whitakeri</u> <u>(Whitaker's skink)</u>	<u>Coastal lizard species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Titoki, ngaio</u>	<u>Forest ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Totara, matai, ribbonwood</u>	<u>Forest ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Tawa, titoki, podocarp</u>	<u>Forest ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Totara, matai, broadleaf</u>	<u>Forest ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Kahikatea, pukatea</u>	<u>Forest ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Totara, titoki</u>	<u>Forest ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Kahikatea, totara, matai</u>	<u>Forest ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Black beech</u>	<u>Forest ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Cloud forests</u>	<u>Forest ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Brachyglottis pentacope</u>	<u>Forest plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Didymodon calycinus</u>	<u>Forest plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Gastrodia coperae</u>	<u>Forest plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Korthasella salicornioides</u>	<u>Forest plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Oleria gardneri</u>	<u>Forest plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	

<u>Ecosystem or species name</u>	<u>Ecosystem or species type</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(i)</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(ii), or 24(b)</u>	<u>NZCPS Policy 11(a)</u>
<u>Brachyglottis kirkii</u> <u>var kirkii</u>	<u>Forest plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Dactylanthus taylorii</u>	<u>Forest plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Kunzea serotina</u>	<u>Forest plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Pittosporum obcordatum</u>	<u>Forest plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Solanum aviculare</u>	<u>Forest plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Notiomystis cincta</u> <u>(Stitchbird)</u>	<u>Forest bird species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Oligosoma aff. infrapunctatum</u>  <u>'southern North Island'</u>	<u>Forest lizard species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Orthoclydon pesudostinaria</u>	<u>Forest invertebrate species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Chalinolobus tuberculatus (long- tailed bat)</u>	<u>Forest bat species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Mystacina tuberculata rhyacobi</u>  <u>(central lesser short-tailed bat)</u>	<u>Forest bat species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Cave entrances</u>	<u>Other ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Calcareous cliffs, scarps and tors</u>	<u>Other ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Boulderfields of calcareous rocks</u>	<u>Other ecosystem</u>	<u>Yes</u>		
<u>Simplicia felix</u>	<u>Other plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Anogramma leptophylla</u>	<u>Other plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Cladia blanchonii</u>	<u>Other plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	

<u>Ecosystem or species name</u>	<u>Ecosystem or species type</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(i)</u>	<u>Policy 24(a)(ii), or 24(b)</u>	<u>NZCPS Policy 11(a)</u>
<u>Geranium retrorsum</u>	<u>Other plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
<u>Pimelea tomentosa</u>	<u>Other plant species</u>		<u>Yes</u>	

## **Appendix 1B: Criteria for identifying areas that qualify as an area with significant indigenous biodiversity in the terrestrial environment (a significant natural area)**

This appendix sets out the criteria for identifying significant *indigenous* vegetation or significant *habitats* of *indigenous* fauna in a specific area, so that the area qualifies as a significant natural area in the terrestrial environment. The assessment must be done using the assessment criteria set out below and in accordance with the following principles:

- a) partnership: territorial authorities engage early with mana whenua and landowners and share information about *indigenous biodiversity*, potential management options, and any support and incentives that may be available:
- b) transparency: territorial authorities clearly inform mana whenua and landowners about how any information gathered will be used and make existing information, draft assessments and other relevant information available to mana whenua and relevant landowners for review:
- c) quality: wherever practicable, the values and extent of natural areas are verified by physical inspection; but if a physical inspection is not practicable (because, for instance, the area is inaccessible, or a landowner does not give access) the *local authority* uses the best information available to it at the time:
- d) access: if a physical inspection is required, permission of the landowner is first sought and the powers of entry under section 333 of the Act are used only as a last resort:
- e) consistency: the criteria in Appendix 1 are applied consistently, regardless of who owns the *land*:
- f) boundaries: the boundaries of areas of significant *indigenous* vegetation or significant *habitat* of *indigenous* fauna are determined without regard to artificial margins (such as property boundaries) that would affect the extent or *ecological integrity* of the area identified.

### **1. What qualifies as an SNA**

- 1) An area qualifies as an SNA if it meets any one of the attributes of the following four criteria:
  - a) representativeness:
  - b) diversity and pattern:
  - c) rarity and distinctiveness:
  - d) ecological context.
- 2) If an area would qualify as an SNA solely on the grounds that it provides *habitat* for a

single *indigenous* fauna species that is At Risk (declining), and that species is widespread in at least three other regions, the area does not qualify as an SNA unless:

- a) the species is rare within the Wellington Region or ecological district where the area is located; or
  - b) the protection of the species at that location is important for the persistence of the species as a whole.
- 3) If an area would qualify as an SNA solely on the grounds that it contains one or more *indigenous* flora species that are *Threatened or At Risk* (declining), and those species are widespread in at least three other regions, the area does not qualify as an SNA unless:
- a) the species is rare within the Wellington Region or ecological district where the area is located; or
  - b) the protection of the species at that location is important for the persistence of the species as a whole.

## **2. Context for assessment**

- 1) The context for an assessment of an area is:
- a) its ecological district; and
  - b) for the rarity assessment only, its ecological district, its region and the national context.

## **3. Manner and form of assessment**

- 1) Every assessment must include at least:
- a) a map of the area; and
  - b) a general description of its significant attributes, with reference to relevant criteria (as specified below); and
  - c) a general description of the *indigenous* vegetation, *indigenous* fauna, *habitat*, and ecosystems present; and
  - d) additional information, such as the key threats, pressures, and management requirements; and
  - e) for SNAs in areas of Crown-owned *land* referred to in clause 3.8(8), the conservation management strategy or plan or national park management plan that applies to the area.

- 2) An assessment under this appendix must be conducted by a suitably qualified ecologist (which, in the case of an assessment of a geothermal ecosystem, requires an ecologist with geothermal expertise).

#### **A Representativeness criterion**

- 1) Representativeness is the extent to which the *indigenous* vegetation or *habitat* of *indigenous* fauna in an area is typical or characteristic of the *indigenous biodiversity* of the relevant ecological district.

#### **Key assessment principles**

- 2) Significant *indigenous* vegetation has *ecological integrity* typical of the *indigenous* vegetation of the ecological district in the present-day environment. It includes seral (regenerating) *indigenous* vegetation that is recovering following natural or induced disturbance, provided species composition is typical of that type of *indigenous* vegetation.
- 3) Significant *indigenous* fauna *habitat* is that which supports the typical suite of *indigenous* animals that would occur in the present-day environment. *Habitat* of *indigenous* fauna may be *indigenous* or exotic.
- 4) Representativeness may include commonplace *indigenous* vegetation and the *habitats* of *indigenous* fauna, which is where most *indigenous biodiversity* is present. It may also include degraded *indigenous* vegetation, ecosystems and *habitats* that are typical of what remains in depleted ecological districts. It is not restricted to the best or most representative examples, and it is not a measure of how well that *indigenous* vegetation or *habitat* is protected elsewhere in the ecological district.
- 5) When considering the typical character of an ecological district, any highly developed *land* or built-up areas should be excluded.
- 6) The application of this criterion should result in identification of *indigenous* vegetation and *habitats* that are representative of the full range and extent of ecological diversity across all environmental gradients in an ecological district, such as climate, altitude, landform, and soil sequences. The ecological character and pattern of the *indigenous* vegetation in the ecological district should be described by reference to the types of *indigenous* vegetation and the landforms on which it occurs.

#### **Attributes of representativeness**

- 7) An area that qualifies as an SNA under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes:
  - a) *indigenous* vegetation that has *ecological integrity* that is typical of the character of the ecological district:
  - b) *habitat* that supports a typical suite of *indigenous* fauna that is characteristic of the

habitat type in the ecological district and retains at least a moderate range of species expected for that habitat type in the ecological district.

## **B Diversity and pattern criterion**

- 1) Diversity and pattern is the extent to which the expected range of diversity and pattern of biological and physical components within the relevant ecological district is present in an area.

### Key assessment principles

- 2) Diversity of biological components is expressed in the variation of species, communities, and ecosystems. Biological diversity is associated with variation in physical components, such as geology, soils/substrate, aspect/exposure, altitude/depth, temperature, and salinity.
- 3) Pattern includes changes along environmental and landform gradients, such as ecotones and sequences.
- 4) Natural areas that have a wider range of species, habitats or communities or wider environmental variation due to ecotones, gradients, and sequences in the context of the ecological district, rate more highly under this criterion.

### Attributes of diversity and pattern

- 5) An area that qualifies as a significant natural area under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes:
  - a) at least a moderate diversity of indigenous species, vegetation, habitats of indigenous fauna or communities in the context of the ecological district:
  - b) presence of indigenous ecotones, complete or partial gradients or sequences.

## **C Rarity and distinctiveness criterion**

- 1) Rarity and distinctiveness is the presence of rare or distinctive indigenous taxa, habitats of indigenous fauna, indigenous vegetation or ecosystems.

### Key assessment principles

- 2) Rarity is the scarcity (natural or induced) of indigenous elements: species, habitats, vegetation, or ecosystems. Rarity includes elements that are uncommon or threatened.
- 3) The list of Threatened and At Risk species is regularly updated by the Department of Conservation. Rarity at a regional or ecological district scale is defined by regional or district lists or determined by expert ecological advice. The significance of nationally

listed Threatened and At Risk species should not be downgraded just because they are common within a region or ecological district.

- 4) Depletion of *indigenous* vegetation or ecosystems is assessed using ecological districts and *land* environments.
- 5) Distinctiveness includes distribution limits, type localities, local endemism, relict distributions, and special ecological or scientific features.

#### Attributes of rarity and distinctiveness

- 6) An area that qualifies as an SNA under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes:
  - a) provides *habitat* for an *indigenous* species that is listed as *Threatened or At Risk*
  - b) (declining) in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists:
  - c) an *indigenous* vegetation type or an *indigenous* species that is uncommon within the Wellington Region or ecological district:
  - d) an *indigenous* species or plant community at or near its natural distributional limit:
  - e) *indigenous* vegetation that has been reduced to less than 20 per cent of its prehuman extent in the ecological district, region, or *land* environment:
  - f) *indigenous* vegetation or *habitat* of *indigenous* fauna occurring on *naturally uncommon ecosystems*:
  - g) the type locality of an *indigenous* species:
  - h) the presence of a distinctive assemblage or community of *indigenous* species:
  - i) the presence of a special ecological or scientific feature.

#### **D Ecological context criterion**

- 1) Ecological context is the extent to which the size, shape, and configuration of an area within the wider surrounding *landscape* contributes to its ability to *maintain indigenous biodiversity* or affects the ability of the surrounding *landscape* to *maintain its indigenous biodiversity*.

#### Key assessment principles

- 2) Ecological context has two main assessment principles:
  - a) the characteristics that help *maintain indigenous biodiversity* (such as size, shape, and configuration) in the area; and



- b) the contribution the area makes to protecting *indigenous biodiversity* in the wider *landscape* (such as by linking, connecting to or *buffering* other natural areas, providing 'stepping stones' of *habitat* or maintaining *ecological integrity*).

Attributes of ecological context

- 3) An area that qualifies as an SNA under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes:
  - a) at least moderate size and a compact shape, in the context of the relevant ecological district:
  - b) well-buffered relative to remaining *habitats* in the relevant ecological district:
  - c) provides an important full or partial *buffer* to, or link between, one or more important *habitats* of *indigenous* fauna or significant natural areas:
  - d) important for the natural functioning of an *ecosystem* relative to remaining *habitats* in the ecological district.

## **Appendix 1C: Principles for Biodiversity offsetting and aquatic offsetting**

These principles apply to the use of *biodiversity offsets* and *aquatic offsets* for adverse effects on *indigenous biodiversity*. All references to *biodiversity offsetting* in these principles also applies to *aquatic offsetting*.

- 1) **Adherence to effects management hierarchy:** A *biodiversity offset* is a commitment to redress more than minor residual adverse effects and should be contemplated only after steps to avoid, minimise, and remedy adverse effects are demonstrated to have been sequentially exhausted.
- 2) **When *biodiversity offsetting* is not appropriate:** *Biodiversity offsets* are not appropriate in situations where *indigenous biodiversity* values cannot be offset to achieve a net gain. Examples of an offset not being appropriate include where:
  - a) residual adverse effects cannot be offset because of the irreplaceability or vulnerability of the *indigenous biodiversity* affected;
  - b) effects on *indigenous biodiversity* are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potential effects are significantly adverse or irreversible;
  - c) there are no technically feasible options by which to secure gains within an acceptable timeframe.
- 3) **Net gain:** This principle reflects a standard of acceptability for demonstrating, and then achieving, a net gain in *indigenous biodiversity* values. Net gain is demonstrated by a like-for-like quantitative loss/gain calculation of the following, and is achieved when the *indigenous biodiversity* values at the offset site are equivalent to or exceed those being lost at the impact site:
  - a) types of *indigenous biodiversity*, including when *indigenous* species depend on introduced species for their persistence; and
  - b) amount; and
  - c) condition (structure and quality).
- 4) **Additionality:** A *biodiversity offset* achieves gains in *indigenous biodiversity* above and beyond gains that would have occurred in the absence of the offset, such as gains that are additional to any minimisation and remediation undertaken in relation to the adverse effects of the activity.
- 5) **Leakage:** *Biodiversity offset* design and implementation avoids displacing harm to other *indigenous biodiversity* in the same or any other location.
- 6) **Long-term outcomes:** A *biodiversity offset* is managed to secure outcomes of the activity that last at least as long as the impacts, and preferably in perpetuity. Consideration must be given to long-term issues around funding, location, management and monitoring.

- 7) **Landscape context:** *Biodiversity offsetting* is undertaken where this will result in the best ecological outcome, preferably close to the impact site or within the same ecological district. The action considers the *landscape* context of both the impact site and the offset site, taking into account interactions between species, *habitats* and ecosystems, spatial connections, and *ecosystem function*.
- 8) **Time lags:** The delay between loss of, or effects on, *indigenous biodiversity* values at the impact site and the gain or maturity of *indigenous biodiversity* at the offset site is *minimised* so that the calculated gains are achieved within the consent period or, as appropriate, a longer period (but not more than 35 years).
- 9) **Science and mātauranga Māori:** The design and implementation of a *biodiversity offset* is a documented process informed by science and mātauranga Māori.
- 10) **Tangata whenua and stakeholder participation:** Opportunity for the effective and early participation of *tangata whenua* and stakeholders is demonstrated when planning *biodiversity offsets*, including their evaluation, selection, design, implementation, and monitoring.
- 11) **Transparency:** The design and implementation of a *biodiversity offset*, and communication of its results to the public, is undertaken in a transparent and timely manner.

## **Appendix 1D: Biodiversity compensation and aquatic compensation**

These principles apply to the use of *biodiversity compensation* and *aquatic compensation* for adverse effects on *indigenous biodiversity*. All reference to *biodiversity compensation* in these principles also apply to *aquatic compensation*.

- 1) **Adherence to effects management hierarchy:** *Biodiversity compensation* is a commitment to redress more than minor residual adverse effects, and should be contemplated only after steps to avoid, *minimise*, remedy, and offset adverse effects are demonstrated to have been sequentially exhausted.
- 2) **When *biodiversity compensation* is not appropriate:** *Biodiversity compensation* is not appropriate where *indigenous biodiversity* values are not able to be compensated for. Examples of *biodiversity compensation* not being appropriate include where:
  - a) the *indigenous biodiversity* affected is irreplaceable or vulnerable;
  - b) effects on *indigenous biodiversity* are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potential effects are significantly adverse or irreversible;
  - c) there are no technically feasible options by which to secure a proposed net gain within acceptable timeframes.
- 3) **Scale of *biodiversity compensation*:** The *indigenous biodiversity* values lost through the activity to which the *biodiversity compensation* applies are addressed by positive effects to *indigenous biodiversity* (including when *indigenous* species depend on introduced species for their persistence), that outweigh the adverse effects.
- 4) **Additionality:** *Biodiversity compensation* achieves gains in *indigenous biodiversity* above and beyond gains that would have occurred in the absence of the compensation, such as gains that are additional to any minimisation and remediation or offsetting undertaken in relation to the adverse effects of the activity.
- 5) **Leakage:** *Biodiversity compensation* design and implementation avoids displacing harm to other *indigenous biodiversity* in the same or any other location.
- 6) **Long-term outcomes:** *Biodiversity compensation* is managed to secure outcomes of the activity that last as least as long as the impacts, and preferably in perpetuity. Consideration must be given to long-term issues around funding, location, management, and monitoring.
- 7) **Landscape context:** *Biodiversity compensation* is undertaken where this will result in the best ecological outcome, preferably close to the impact site or within the same ecological district. The action considers the *landscape* context of both the impact site and the compensation site, taking into account interactions between species, *habitats* and ecosystems, spatial connections, and *ecosystem function*.

- 8) **Time lags:** The delay between loss of, or effects on, *indigenous biodiversity* values at the impact site and the gain or maturity of *indigenous biodiversity* at the compensation site is minimised so that the calculated gains are achieved within the consent period or, as appropriate, a longer period (but not more than 35 years).
- 9) **Trading up:** When trading up forms part of *biodiversity compensation*, the proposal demonstrates that the *indigenous biodiversity* gains are demonstrably greater or higher than those lost. The proposal also shows the values lost are not to *Threatened or At Risk* (declining) *species* or to species considered vulnerable or irreplaceable.
- 10) **Financial contributions:** A financial contribution is only considered if:
  - a) there is no effective option available for delivering biodiversity gains on the ground; and
  - b) it directly funds an intended biodiversity gain or benefit that complies with the rest of these principles.
- 11) **Science and mātauranga Māori:** The design and implementation of *biodiversity compensation* is a documented process informed by science, and mātauranga Māori.
- 12) **Tangata whenua and stakeholder participation:** Opportunity for the effective and early participation of *tangata whenua* and stakeholders is demonstrated when planning for *biodiversity compensation*, including its evaluation, selection, design, implementation, and monitoring.
- 13) **Transparency:** The design and implementation of *biodiversity compensation*, and communication of its results to the public, is undertaken in a transparent and timely manner.

## **Appendix 1E: Regional Biodiversity Strategies**

- 1) The purpose of a regional biodiversity strategy is to promote the *landscape-scale restoration* of the region's *indigenous biodiversity*.
- 2) To achieve its purpose, every regional biodiversity strategy, either alone or when read with related documents, must:
  - a) set out a landscape-scale vision for the *restoration* of the region's *indigenous biodiversity*; and
  - b) provide for *resilience* to biological and environmental changes, including those associated with climate change; and
  - c) recognise biological and physical connections within, and between, the terrestrial environment, water bodies, and the *coastal marine area*; and
  - d) support the achievement of any national priorities for *indigenous biodiversity* protection; and
  - e) record:
    - (i) the actions and methods intended to promote the *maintenance and restoration of indigenous biodiversity*, and increase in *indigenous* vegetation cover, in the Wellington Region; and
    - (ii) actions that will be undertaken by local or central government; and
    - (iii) actions that the community, including *tangata whenua*, will be supported or encouraged to undertake; and
    - (iv) how those actions will be resourced; and
  - f) specify milestones for achieving the strategy's purpose; and
  - g) specify how progress on achieving the strategy's purpose is to be monitored and reported on and measures to be taken if milestones are not being met.
- 3) A regional biodiversity strategy may also:
  - a) include measures that are intended to implement other objectives, such as *biosecurity, climate change mitigation, amenity, or freshwater outcomes*, where those measures also contribute to protection and *restoration of indigenous biodiversity*; and
  - b) identify areas intended for *restoration* in accordance with clause 3.21 of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023; and
  - c) identify areas in which *indigenous* vegetation cover is proposed to be increased, in accordance with clause 3.22 of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous

Biodiversity 2023.

- 4) The following must be taken into account when developing a regional biodiversity strategy:
- a) any National Biodiversity Strategy issued by the Department of Conservation:
  - b) opportunities to engage the community, including *tangata whenua*, in conservation and, in particular, to connect urban people and communities to *indigenous biodiversity*:
  - c) opportunities for partnerships with the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust, Ngā Whenua Rāhui and others:
  - d) considering incentive opportunities specific to specified Māori *land*:
  - e) co-benefits, including for water quality and *freshwater habitats*, carbon sequestration and hazard mitigation:
  - f) alignment with strategies under other legislation.

## **Appendix 2: Regional urban design principles**

The region's urban design principles are adapted from the New Zealand Urban Design Protocol and are as follows:

### **1 Context**

Quality urban design sees buildings, places and spaces not as isolated elements but as part of the whole town or city.

In this regard quality urban design:

- a) takes a long-term view
- b) recognises and builds on landscape context and character
- c) results in buildings and places that are adapted to local climatic conditions
- d) provides for public transport, roading, cycling and walking networks that are integrated with each other and the land uses they serve
- e) examines each project in relation to its setting and ensures that each development fits in with and enhances its surroundings
- f) understands the social, cultural and economic context as well as physical elements and relationships
- g) considers the impact on the health of the population who live and work there
- h) celebrates cultural identity and recognises the heritage values of a place
- i) ensures incremental development contributes to an agreed and coherent overall result.

### **2 Character**

Quality urban design reflects and enhances the distinctive character and culture of our urban environment, and recognises that character is dynamic and evolving, not static.

In this regard quality urban design:

- a) reflects the unique identity of each town, city and neighbourhood and strengthens the positive characteristics that make each place distinctive
- b) protects and manages our heritage, including buildings, places and landscapes
- c) protects public open space, and improves the quality, quantity and distribution of local open space over the long term



- d) protects and enhances distinctive landforms, water bodies and indigenous plants and animals
- e) creates locally appropriate, and where relevant, inspiring, architecture, spaces and places
- f) reflects and celebrates our unique New Zealand culture and identity and celebrates our multicultural society.

### **3 Choice**

Quality urban design fosters diversity and offers people choice in the urban form of our towns and cities, and choice in densities, building types, transport options, and activities. Flexible and adaptable design provides for unforeseen uses, and creates resilient and robust towns and cities.

In this regard quality urban design:

- a) ensures urban environments provide opportunities for all, especially the disadvantaged
- b) allows people to choose different sustainable lifestyle options, locations, modes of transport, types of buildings and forms of tenure
- c) encourages a diversity of activities within mixed use developments and neighbourhoods
- d) supports designs which are flexible and adaptable and which will remain useful over the long term
- e) ensures public spaces are accessible by everybody, including people with disabilities.

### **4 Connections**

Good connections enhance choice, support social cohesion, make places lively and safe, and facilitate contact among people. Quality urban design recognises how all networks – streets, railways, walking and cycling routes, services, infrastructure, and communication networks – connect and support healthy neighbourhoods, towns and cities. Places with good connections between activities and with careful placement of facilities benefit from reduced travel times and lower environmental impacts. Where physical layouts and activity patterns are easily understood, residents and visitors can navigate around the city easily.

In this regard quality urban design:

- a) creates safe, attractive and secure pathways and links between centres and landmarks and neighbourhoods

- b) facilitates green networks that link public and private open space
- c) places a high priority on walking, cycling and public transport
- d) anticipates travel demands and provides a sustainable choice of integrated transport modes
- e) improves accessibility to public services and facilities
- f) treats streets and other thoroughfares as positive spaces with multiple functions
- g) provides formal and informal opportunities for social and cultural interaction
- h) facilitates access to services and efficient movement of goods and people
- i) provides environments that encourage people to become more physically active.

## **5 Creativity**

Quality urban design encourages creative and innovative approaches. Creativity adds richness and diversity, and turns a functional place into a memorable place. Creativity facilitates new ways of thinking, and willingness to think through problems afresh, to experiment and rewrite rules, to harness new technology, and to visualise new futures. Creative urban design supports a dynamic urban cultural life and fosters strong urban identities.

In this regard quality urban design:

- a) emphasises innovative and imaginative solutions
- b) combines processes and design responses that enhance the experience we have of urban environments
- c) incorporates art and artists in the design process at an early stage to contribute to creative approaches
- d) values public art that is integrated into a building, space or place
- e) builds a strong and distinctive local identity
- f) utilises new technology
- g) incorporates different cultural perspectives.

## **6 Custodianship**

Quality urban design reduces the environmental impacts of our towns and cities through environmentally sustainable and responsive design solutions. Custodianship recognises the lifetime costs of buildings and infrastructure, and aims to hand on places to the next generation in as good or better condition. Stewardship of our towns includes the concept of kaitiakitanga. It creates enjoyable, safe public spaces, a quality environment that is cared for, and a sense of ownership and responsibility in all residents and visitors.

In this regard quality urban design:

- a) protects landscapes, ecological systems and cultural heritage values
- b) manages the use of resources carefully, through environmentally responsive and sustainable design solutions
- c) manages land wisely
- d) utilises 'green' technology in the design and construction of buildings and infrastructure
- e) incorporates renewable energy sources and passive solar gain
- f) creates buildings, spaces, places and transport networks that are safer, with less crime and fear of crime
- g) avoids or mitigates the effects of natural and man-made hazards
- h) considers the ongoing care and maintenance of buildings, spaces, places and networks
- i) uses design to improve the environmental performance of infrastructure
- j) considers the impact of design on people's health
- k) provides a positive contribution to the environmental health of urban streams, the harbours, beaches and their catchments.

## **7 Collaboration**

Towns and cities are designed incrementally as we make decisions on individual projects. Quality urban design requires good communication and coordinated actions from all decision-makers: central government, local government, professionals, transport operators, developers and users. To improve our urban design capability we need integrated training, adequately funded research and shared examples of best practice.

In this regard quality urban design:

- a) supports a common vision that can be achieved over time
- b) depends on leadership at many levels
- c) uses a collaborative approach to design that acknowledges the contributions of many different disciplines and perspectives
- d) involves communities in meaningful decision-making processes
- e) acknowledges and celebrates examples of good practice
- f) recognises the importance of training in urban design and research at national, regional and local levels.

## **~~Appendix 3: Definitions~~**

## Appendix 4: References

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## Appendix 5: Statements of Mana Whenua / Tangata Whenua – Te Mana o te Wai expressions

### Statement of Rangitāne o Wairarapa *Te Mana o te Wai* expression

#### Mihimihi

Mai-ararā te maunga o Rangitūmau e tu nei	There hither stands our sacred mountain
Rangitūmau Mai-ararā te awa o Ruamahanga e tere nei	There hither flows our spiritual river
Ruamahanga Mai-ararā whakamaui kia tina	There hither hold firm
Tina-te-pū	Hold firm your origins
Tina-te-aka	Hold firm your lineage
Tina-tamore-i-Hawaiki	Hold firm your ancestral homeland
Kia kotahi ko te kāhui-ariki	As the terrestrial bodies gather together
Kia kotahi ko te kāhui-tipua	As the celestial bodies gather together
Kia kotahi ko ngā uri o Rangitāne e tau nei	So also do the descendants of Rangitāne
Haumi ē, Hui ē, Tāiki ē	Connect, Combine, Together

#### Vision

As Rangitāne o Wairarapa, our people are descendants of Ranginui and Papatūānuku. When our atua mātua were separated by their tamariki, they mourn for each other ever since. This is their gift to us, te Hurihanga Wai. This is the cycle of water as we know today and, in all forms, Wai is a *taonga*. Led by our people, we as humanity need to return our Wai to tūhauora (good health). As captured by the pepeha above, the spiritual

connections we have to our rivers such as Ruamahanga are immeasurable.

All life comes from Wai and it is only through water that our life can survive. When our Wai is suffering we as a people will suffer. When you look at our descendants of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and the impacts colonisation has had on our awa, our people, you can clearly see the detrimental effects.

Papatūānuku is the embodiment of our taiao (environment). Our moana is the heart, our awa is the veins and our Wai is the blood of Papatūānuku.

Our vision at Rangitāne o Wairarapa is to assist Papatūānuku to return her waters to

tūhauora as they once were and that we as Rangitāne descendants are thriving. That humanity stops trying to manage, move or shift our waters and instead works to awhina (support) the natural healing that Papatūānuku is already trying to do.

Our objectives over the next 30+ years will work to achieve our vision. Our objectives are to return to our people full autonomy of our Wai, our pūrākau, practicing safely our *Tikanga* and mātauranga collaboratively with western science. Although we have *Tikanga*, we are in a quite different world to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Our goal as a whānau and hapū is to work through how we bring our *Tikanga*, obligations, mātauranga into the world that we now exist in. However, collaboratively working with our wider communities is just as important for Rangitāne o Wairarapa. Ehara taku toa i te toa takitahi, engari he toa takitini. We cannot do this alone.

The way western society looks at our Wai, there is a mindset that Wai is a resource and requires management. Within Te Ao Māori Wai is a *taonga* to us and is something we need to awhina, not just for the Wai itself but for us as people and for our intrinsic link to our waters.

*“It goes without saying therefore, that at the absolute minimum for us; all elements are inseparable as without one or the other, we will not function the way that we are supposed to. By way of example, if you were to pollute one of our awa as it has been in the past, you will see a direct impact on our people due to the role that our awa plays in our world, ‘ki te ora te wai, ka ora te whenua, ka ora te tangata’ meaning, ‘if the water is healthy, the land and the people will be nourished’. Thus if the water is not healthy, then the land and the people will be deprived.”*

*Statement of Evidence of Michael Ian Joseph Kawana on Behalf of Rangitāne Tū- Mai-Rā Trust and Rangitāne o Wairarapa. 2017.*

This kōrero is also supported by many of our whakatauki, one example is outlined below:

*He puna manawa, he manawa whenua! He manawa whenua, he manawa ora! He manawa whenua, he manawa tū!*

*He manawa whenua, he manawa tangata!*

*A spring of water from the heart of Papatūānuku*

*An eternal spring of water, unfailing An eternal spring supports life*

*An eternal spring supports longevity*

*An eternal spring supports eternal well-being*

## **Principles**

The *Te Mana o te Wai* framework under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 lists 6 principles - Mana whakahaere, Kaitiakitanga, Manaakitanga, Governance, Stewardship, Care and respect. Our kaupapa at Rangitāne o Wairarapa is guided by these principles, and others, which are outlined below. These explanations are not a full conceptual description of each principle.

### **Haputanga, whanautanga & ngā uri o Rangitāne**

All kaupapa we do will be for the benefit of our whānau and hapū, to bring back our customs true to our whenua, awa, maunga, moana, āngi, the ecosystem and our tipuna Rangitāne tuturu. We want to ensure that we protect our taiao for all descendants of Rangitāne to enjoy for generations to come.

### **Tangata tū, tangata ora**

Giving our people empowerment to innovate and create our own solutions. To be responsible for our own autonomy. We need to ensure we have all the information for our whānau, our hapū and our iwi on the impacts of any kaupapa so that we as a whānau, hapū and iwi can make informed decisions.

### **Whakapapa**

From the types of soil to the types of waters, everything we do has a whakapapa. Whakapapa is a huge part of who we are, and it shapes us as people. Understanding whakapapa in everything we do is vital for how we interact, have a say and provide solutions. Ensuring that we understand we are just a blip in the timeline of our own whakapapa and that all we do is for the continuation of our whakapapa, for our future mokopuna.

### **Tino Rangatiratanga**

Self-determination, sovereignty, independence and autonomy starts to describe how we look at Tino Rangatiratanga. Rangitāne o Wairarapa whānau having autonomy and self-determination over our *taonga* - awa, whenua and the kaupapa that apply to them is important.

### **Wairuatanga**

Any kaupapa we do must maintain a level of spiritual safety for our whānau and anyone who works with us within our whenua, awa, maunga, moana and āngi. That if tohu are sent via our atua, tīpuna or the whenua herself, that we are listening and are guided by their messages. Ensuring when we go out to site, we maintain safety.

### **Pūmau o te Mana**

Holdfast to the mana of our atua, our tīpuna, our hapū, our marae and our tangata.

### **Aroha Manaaki**

Expressing empathy and compassion in everything we do, while upholding our mana. Creating safe spaces for our whānau, hapū and the wider community to share and collaborate within.

### **Kaitiakitanga**

Our obligation as *tangata whenua* is also to ensure we take up the role of kaitiaki. It is about understanding our role as kaitiaki, how that will adapt or change in today's society and ensuring we are able to enact this role to support Papatūānuku healing.

### **Mātauranga**

Ensuring our knowledge is valued in its own right. Returning our knowledge and skill sets of our atua and our tīpuna to our people, as well as ensuring we protect and preserve that knowledge for future generations to come. Mātauranga can also be for our whānau, hapū or iwi only and that needs to be respected.

### **Whakakotahitanga**

This is about bringing our people together while upholding the mana of each of us. Although we have autonomy within our whānau and hapū, we have an obligation to the wider kaupapa, to the wider Wairarapa region, as we are interconnected.

## **The removal of Rangitāne voice**

The removal of our Rangitāne voice, stories and mātauranga has seen us observing the degradation of our waterways for the past 180 years. It has been heartbreaking and although generations before us have fought to be heard, degradation has continued. Now we are picking up the challenge.

Some examples of issues that have resulted in ongoing degradation of our waterways are:

- Ignoring or de-prioritising Mātauranga Māori knowledge.
- Human and economic needs are consistently prioritised above the health of our waterbodies.
- Mana Whenua have been alienated further from our waterways and unable to undertake our cultural practices.
- Lack of integrated and holistic approaches and solutions for our Wai at all levels.
- Lack of Mana Whenua participation in decision making on freshwater at all levels.

## Objectives

Our vision at Rangitāne o Wairarapa is to assist Papatūānuku, to return her waters to tūhauora and that we as Rangitāne descendants are thriving.

One of our Wairarapa kuia, Hine Paewai would say, we do not dream – for dreams will never become real. These are our aspirations, this is what we need to do for our atua, our Wai, our future mokopuna and ourselves.

### Hauora o te Wai

**RoW Objective 01: All freshwater decision-making at all levels in the Wairarapa recognises and treats waterbodies as living entities with their own intrinsic values, identity and hauora under Te Whare Tapa Whā.**

It is best for the tūhauora of our waters to be looked at in a holistic ecosystem. Te Whare tapa whā represents a Māori view of health and wellness for us as people, and was created by tā Mason Durie (Rangitāne, Ngāti Kauwhata, Ngāti Raukawa), originally for the health sector. The four dimensions of Te Whare tapa whā are: taha wairua (spiritual health), taha hinengaro (mental health), taha tinana (physical health) and taha whānau (family health). We utilise this framework as the hauora of our whānau is intrinsically linked to our taiao and we can apply the framework and its concepts to the waters herself.

Te Whare Tapa Whā repurposed for Wai in all its lifecycles is outlined below:

- **Taha Tinana** - the physical health of our Wai. Measured through water quality, water levels and mātauranga Māori monitoring.
- **Taha Hinengaro** - looks at the behaviour of wai and allows it to flow and process naturally. Allowing the river the time and ability to act itself, for example recharging of aquifers.
- **Taha Wairua** - how we spiritually support the needs of our Wai.
- **Taha Whānau** - the wider ecosystem and how this supports the health of our Wai. Whether through rākau, ika, one, parawhenua and how this supports the overall health. This is a guide for us within the Wairarapa to look at the full health of Wai and not make decisions about our awa on information or data that does not tell the full story.

When we focus on the hauora of the Wai, we will in turn return the hauora of our people and region.

## **Tino Rangatiratanga**

### **RoW Objective 02: Tangata whenua will define and make decisions on Te Hauora o te Wai at all levels - Governance, management and operations.**

This objective is to return to our whānau and hapū having full autonomy of decision-making and self-determination for our Wai at Governance, Management and Operational levels. Ensuring these decisions align to our values, our *Tikanga* and give back to the Wai, while we utilise her waters to sustain our people.

## **Mauri o te Wai**

### **RoW Objective 03: Tangata whenua are safely practicing and adapting their spiritual practices.**

As Tangata Moana this is the spiritual mahi that will need to be completed to ensure we keep in alignment and balance with our atua, our waters and how we support them. The passing of the Tohunga Suppression Act 1907 removed our ability to practice our wairua and kaitiaki obligations, and as a result a lot of this wairua mahi has been lost. It is the aim of our atua and tīpuna to reinstate our spiritual practices to ensure we look after the full health of our waterbodies.

## **Ako o te Wai**

### **RoW Objective 04: Tangata whenua are actively monitoring in Mātauranga Māori, utilising wider data to achieve our objective for Hauora o te Wai and improving understanding of the health of our waterways.**

Understanding our data, the pūrākau and mātauranga of our people is important. Ensuring we share and provide this information to our whānau and to our community in the right context is important for the health of our Wai. Education is a key aspect of how we can change behaviours in our region, not just for our rangatahi but also our pākeke. This includes recruiting our whānau, hapū and community to help support our monitoring and analysis of data and mātauranga.

## **Tikanga ā-hapū**

### **RoW Objective 05: Tangata whenua are safely undertaking cultural practices for our communities.**

This objective is to provide our whānau and hapū with safe spaces to practice our responsibilities and obligations as Tangata moana. Some these practices include, but are not limited to, tohi rites, removal of tapu *Tikanga*, baptisms, blessings of people and items, child birthing or menstruation practising, use of water for collection, cleaning and cooking, preserving and storing kai, collection of Rongoā and materials for weaving

## **Mana Mātauranga ā-hapū**

**RoW Objective 06: Mana Mātauranga ā-hapū is upheld. Tangata whenua safely collate, share, protect their mātauranga and know the full whakapapa of their data, following tikanga.**

Mātauranga ā-hapū is about giving mana to uphold the mātauranga that is unique to a hapū. This is about hapū owning and deciding who may tell their stories, mātauranga and who can use their data. Although ownership is a non te ao Māori concept, this is to ensure we protect these stories for generations to come. As kaitiaki who descend from this data and stories, we need to protect the data, pūrākau and mātauranga from misuse, monetisation and someone miscontextualising our stories. This objective is also about protecting the use of such data without the explicit permission of the whānau and hapū who these stories descend from. Some mātauranga is also to be shared and practiced in closed practices so a form of protection is required.

## **Rangahau me Auaha**

**RoW Objective 07: Tangata whenua are leading innovation and research kaupapa for freshwater within the community.**

Our world needs indigenous solutions, and this objective is to focus on the collaboration of mātauranga, pūtaiao and technology to create innovation solutions to awhina Papatūānuku in healing herself. Mātauranga is wrongly considered “in the past” and this objective is about embedding innovative te ao Māori practices, frameworks, kaupapa and solutions, to fight climate change and bring back the health of our Wai.

## **High Level step changes needed to achieve our objectives**

The following summary sets out our expectations for how we will make progress towards our objectives over the short, medium, and long term.

### **Short term 0 – 10 years**

- Identify what is needed to create safe spaces for our whānau, hapū and iwi to maintain their current cultural practices and work towards restoring practices that we have been prevented from doing.
- Joint decision-making between *tangata whenua* and GWRC for all decisions about our waterbodies.
- Put protections in place to ensure the health of our waters does not degrade further.
- Research, collate data and information to understand what the current state of health of our Wai is.



- Processes are being put in place to protect our mātauranga and data, including the
- identification of services that will hold our data onshore within New Zealand.
- Creation of a research and innovation team to investigate opportunities for new research and innovative solutions we should be focusing on delivering.

#### **Medium term 10 – 20 years**

- Plans are being implemented to provide safe spaces and restore our cultural practices.
- *Tangata whenua* have autonomy in decision-making processes for top priority waterbodies.
- Keep protections in place and implement plans to restore the health of our Wai.
- Increase monitoring with both mātauranga and pūtaiao; and keep track of how the state of the health of the Wai is changing, to ensure we are leading with a data and mātauranga led approach.
- All data about the Wai is moved into *Tangata whenua* ownership and collaboratively shared with the community to ensure contextual use of data is maintained.

#### **Long term 20 – 30 years**

- All cultural practices can be implemented in a safe manner for our Wai and our people.
- *Tangata whenua* have autonomy in decision-making processes for all waterbodies.
- *Tangata whenua* are enacting full kaitiakitanga.
- Continued ongoing monitoring occurs and live updates of the Hauora o te Wai informs our communities.
- Our data is held onshore, all parties understand their roles, policies and processes for protecting our mātauranga, data and information.

## Statement of Kahungunu ki Wairarapa *Te Mana o te Wai* expression

*"E mohio ana a Kawana Kerej, rāua ko te Makarini ki rāua hoki ngā kai whakatūturu i taua moana ki a mātou anō te mana o to matou moana hinga Tuna." - Whatahoro Jury*

- Te Wananga vol. 3 no. 24, 29 July 1876

[Governor Grey and Sir Donald McLean are fully aware of these boundaries (of Lake Wairarapa), as those two were the men who agreed to our wish to keep this lake inalienable, and that we should hold the right and title to that lake and that we only should hold the right to fish for eels therein.]

### Kahungunu ki Wairarapa's Perspective of Te Mana o Te Wai

*E kore e hīraurau i te rautaki kotahi tēnei mea, te pōharatanga, engari ke ma ngā ara rau o Tangaroa. Me mātua aro ki te kaupapa kai mua i a tātau, kai ware tātau i a Tangaroa ara rau.*

Poverty cannot be resolved with one strategy, but as many paths as Tangaroa. First and foremost we must focus on the tasks ahead, lest we be distracted by the many paths of Tangaroa.

While there are many services water can be managed for we must first focus on the quality of water that can achieve these services. Only then will the potential of water be realised. Only then will the full value in Te Mana o te Wai be appreciated.

### Moemoeā (vision)

The vision of Kahungunu ki Wairarapa for water is for water to realise its potential.

### Values and Objectives

The values Kahungunu ki Wairarapa holds in water is for the first objective through mahi tūhono that connects people to water with roles of value:

- Mātauranga (Knowledge)
- Tino Rangatiratanga (self-determination)
- Rangatiratanga (leadership)
- Tohungatanga (priestly leadership)

- Kaitiriaotanga (person responsible for balancing the environment)
- Kaitiakitanga (person responsible for caring for the environment)
- Mahi Tuhono (connecting work).

This is how Kahungunu ki Wairarapa wish to participate in freshwater management

### **KkW Objective 1**

Our first Te Mana o te Wai objective in Freshwater Management is to connect tangata whenua to water in meaningful ways; to be actively involved in decision making about freshwater management; understanding Mātauranga to inform iwi, communities and decision makers about freshwater from our knowledge base; monitoring of how freshwater is balanced; rebalancing freshwater; all woven together to show leadership; shared with everyone so all can work towards self- determination.

### **KkW Objective 2**

Our second Te Mana o te Wai objective in Freshwater Management is to keep water healthy.

The values of freshwater health are:

- Te Hauora o te Wai (the health and mauri of water);
- Te Hauora o te Tangata (the health and mauri of the people);
- Te Hauora o te Taiao (the health and mauri of the environment);
- Mahinga kai (food gathering work)
- Mahi māra (cultivation);
- Wai Tapu (Sacred Waters);
- Wai Māori (municipal and domestic water supply);
- Āu Putea (economic or commercial value);
- He ara haere (navigation).

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa understands the importance of freshwater health in realising the potential of freshwater.

### **KkW Objective 3**

Our third Te Mana o te Wai objective in Freshwater Management is to use Mātauranga to inform the Mana of specific water bodies. At Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) and sub

FMU levels, marae and hapū hold the Mātauranga for water in specific places.

- The values of Te Mātauranga o te Wai are:
- Mana (prestige, significance, authority)
- Mātauranga (knowledge)
- Whakapapa Kōrero (communications passed down from ancestors)
- Tangata whenua (people of the land)
- Ako (learning and teaching).

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa understands the importance of Mātauranga in realising the potential of water.

#### **KkW Objective 4**

Our fourth Te Mana o te Wai objective in Freshwater Management is to:

- (i) fully appreciate the Mana of water through monitoring
- (ii) understand if value led policy is being realised.

The values of freshwater monitoring in name are:

- Waimana (prestigious water)
- Waitapu (sacred water)
- Wainuioru (significant water of Ru)
- Wairarapa (glistening water)
- Waiohine (water of a woman)
- Waiowangawanga (problematic water)
- Waipoua (standard water)
- Waiorongomai (comet god's water)
- Waikoukou (swimming water)
- Ruamāhanga (water hole trap).

The values of freshwater monitoring in type of water are:

- waikino (water that is dangerous, such as rapid water)

- waimāori (freshwater)
- waimate (water that has completely lost its mauri and is no longer able to sustain life)
- waiora (water in its most pure form)
- waitai (salt water)
- waitohi (water for rituals)
- waipuna (spring water).

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa understands that monitoring the values can lead to knowing how freshwater potential is being realised.

### **KkW Objective 5**

Our fifth Te Mana o te Wai objective in Freshwater Management is to communicate how Te Mana o te Wai is significant so wider population appreciates its value.

The values of communication about freshwater are:

- Mana (Prestige and authority)
- Whakapapa Kōrero (Ancestral Communication)
- Atua Korero (Godly Communication)
- Whenua Kōrero (Communication of the landscape)
- Iwi Korero (Tribal Communication)
- Hapū Kōrero (Sub Tribal Communication)
- Whānau Kōrero (Family Communication).

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa understands that communicating the values can lead to a wider audience knowing how freshwater potential is being realised.

### **KkW Objective 6**

Our sixth Te Mana o te Wai objective in Freshwater Management is to reflect the Mana water brings people through rights and interests.

The values of rights and interests in freshwater are:

- Mana
- Te Tiriti o Waitangi

- Tino Rangatiratanga
- Rangatiratanga
- Tohungatanga
- Kaitiriao
- Kaitiakitanga.

Kahungunu ki Wairarapa understands that the rights and interests in freshwater can lead to its potential is being realised.

## **Policies**

### **KkW Policy 1**

Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai. The wellbeing and life of the wai shall be the priority.

### **KkW Policy 2**

Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision making processes), and Māori freshwater values are recognised and provided for.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- Tangata whenua shall be enabled to exercise kaitiakitanga/kaitiriaotanga to contribute to freshwater management decision-making.
- Tangata whenua shall be enabled to implement and practice traditional rangatiratanga management.
- Tangata whenua shall be resourced to be active and have an integral presence as kiatiaki/kiatiriao (rangers) in FMU and sub FMU monitoring and management.

### **KkW Policy 3**

Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- All freshwater bodies are managed holistically to allow them to exhibit their natural rhythms, natural form, hydrology and natural character.
- Tangata whenua are actively making decisions the holistic/balanced view will be

leading management of the catchment.

#### **KkW Policy 4**

Freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand's integrated response to climate change.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- When mitigation is required, nature based solutions consistent with tangata whenua values shall be prioritized.

#### **KkW Policy 5**

Freshwater is managed through a National Objectives Framework to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- Metrics for measurement of the ecosystems shall include values identified by Tangata whenua.

#### **KkW Policy 6**

There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- The mana of water as a source of life is restored. All waterbodies, repo (wetland) and estuaries shall be respected, this shall include through their naturalising, naming, mapping, and protection.

#### **KkW Policy 7**

The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.

Tangata whenua values shall be recognised through direct discussion with iwi. For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- The Maturanga of the values associated with rivers will be recognised by consultation with iwi and provided for in ensuring the values listed above.
- The mana of water as a source of life is restored. All waterbodies, repo (wetland) and estuaries shall be respected, this shall include through their naturalising, naming, mapping, and protection.

**KkW Policy 8**

The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- And Tangata whenua values shall be recognised through direct discussion with iwi.
- The Mātauranga of these significant values associated with water bodies will be recognised by consultation with iwi.

The mana of water as a source of life is restored. All waterbodies, repo (wetland) and estuaries shall be respected, this shall include through their naturalising, naming, mapping, and protection.

**KkW Policy 9**

The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected. For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- And Tangata whenua values shall be recognised through direct discussion with iwi.
- The mana of water as a source of life is restored. All waterbodies, repo (wetland) and estuaries shall be respected, this shall include through their naturalising, naming, mapping, and protection.

**KkW Policy 10**

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa indigenous species and tangata whenua values come first:

- Management of Trout and Salmon shall be consistent with the values of tangata whenua. Indigenous species shall have the priority to be abundant, which may mean trout and salmon shall be removed.

**KkW Policy 11**

Freshwater is allocated and used efficiently, all existing over-allocation is phased out, and future over-allocation is avoided.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- Te Mana o te Wai prioritises the health of the water first, this shall be adhered to when managing freshwater allocation.

**KkW Policy 12**

The national target (as set out in Appendix 3) for water quality improvement is achieved.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:



- And it shall be consistent with the Ruamāhanga whaitua report.

### **KkW Policy 13**

The condition of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is systematically monitored over time, and action is taken where freshwater is degraded, and to reverse deteriorating trends.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- The Mātauranga associated with these water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is understood through consultation with iwi so that the conditions found by Kaitiaki and the systems of monitoring used may be understood.
- Tangata whenua shall be resourced to be active and have an integral presence as kiatiaki/kiatiriao (rangers) in FMU and sub FMU monitoring and management.

### **KkW Policy 14**

Information (including monitoring data) about the state of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, and the challenges to their health and well-being be reported and published.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- The Mātauranga (including data gathered by kaitiaki) about the state of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, and the challenges to their health and well-being, is regularly reported on and published too.

### **KkW Policy 15**

Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.

For Kahungunu ki Wairarapa this includes, and is not limited to:

- That water and its associated ecosystems are not degraded by this enabling.
- The mauri and life-supporting capacity of water in Wairarapa shall enable Tangata whenua to carry out their customary practices at a range of sites throughout the catchment.

### **Freshwater Management Units**

Marae and hapū should be consulted with respect to specific values in specific places within FMUs and sub FMUs. The preferred form of data collection is Cultural Impact Assessments (CIA). The above values might be included as frameworks to build on but must not be restrictions on Mana Whenua values or objectives. When consulting with hapū and marae people should consider CIA aspects include, but not be restricted to,

Mātauranga, different types of kōrero, as outlined above, historical records and Tikanga (correct processes). Those who are consulting should present to the marae or hapū the context for the CIA when it is being presented to decision makers.

*Te kaupupuri o te ora ko te wairua, i te wairua te manawa, te ate, te pukapuka, ngā takahi, te mahara, ngā toto, ngā uaua, ngā whatu, ngā taringa, koia te kaiwhakatipu i ēnei katoa, me te kaitiaki o ēnei me te kaupupuri o ēnei katoa, kia noho ki taua wāhi, ki taua wāhi tinana. He tapu hoki te wairua me ana taonga, ko te tapu o te wairua; ki te kore te wairua ka takiritia e te wairua anō ka hemo te tangata: ki te puritia e te wairua ia wāhi, ia wāhi i tiria ai ka mau te ora. Rihari Tohi*

The integrating force of life is the wairua; wairua envelopes the heart, liver, kidneys, intestines, blood, muscles, eyes, ears, it is the cultivator, caretaker, and integrator of all these things, so that they stay in that place within that part of the body. The wairua and its properties are also revered because they are the cause of man's sanctity, if the wairua did not disengage itself, man would die; and if every part (of the body) that was cleansed of tapu was held onto by the wairua, life would not end.

## Statement of Taranaki Whānui *Te Mana o te Wai* expression

### He Whakapuaki mō Te Mana o te Wai

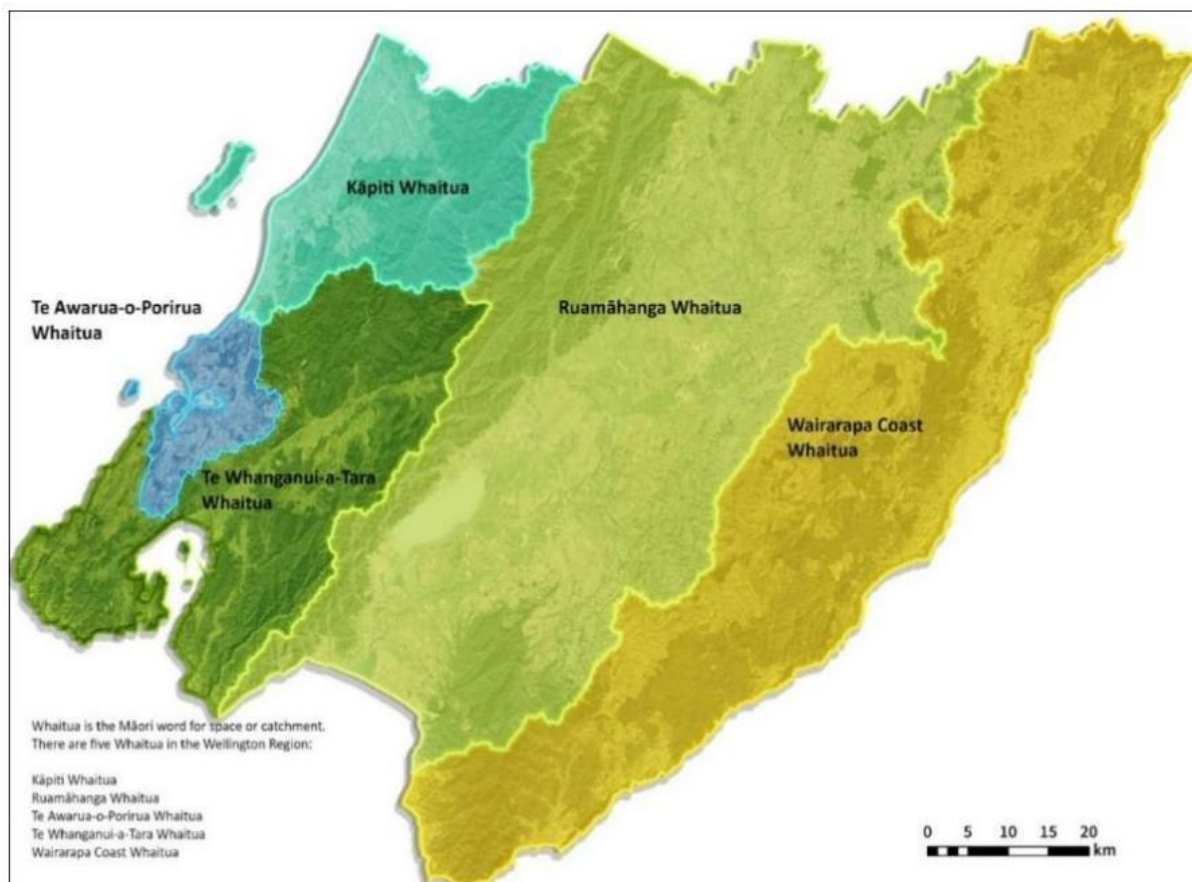
Te Kāhui Taiao have drafted a number of statements that outline a local approach on how to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai in Te Whanganui-a-Tara. With respect to Section 3.2 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, the following statements are the proffered objectives of Taranaki Whānui that describe how the management of freshwater in the region will give effect to Te Mana o te Wai. In Te Whanganui-a-Tara the care of freshwater gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai when:

1. Taranaki Whānui can exercise kaitiakitanga and lead freshwater and coastal
2. management decision-making.
3. Taranaki Whānui can implement and practice traditional rangatiratanga management techniques, for example; rāhui to protect the mana and mōuri of water
4. Taranaki Whānui are resourced to be active and have an integral presence as Ngā
5. Mangai Waiora (ambassadors for water) in Whaitua monitoring and management
6. Taranaki Whānui are visible in the management of mahinga kai and riparian and coastal areas through nohoanga (camp) and other cultural practices.
7. The mōuri and life-supporting capacity of water in Te Whanganui-a-Tara enables the customary practices of Taranaki Whānui such as tohi (baptism), whakarite (preparing for an important activity/event), whakawātea (cleansing) manaakitanga (hospitality) at a range of places throughout the catchment.
8. Taranaki Whānui can serve manuhiri fresh and coastal mahinga kai species by 2041.
9. The wellbeing and life of the wai is primary.
10. The mana (dignity and esteem) of water as a source of life is restored and this
11. includes regarding and respecting all waterbodies (including āku waiheke), repo (wetland) and estuaries as living entities, and naturalising, naming, mapping, and protecting each.
12. Freshwater is cared for in an integrated way through mai i uta ki tai, from te mātāpuna (the headwaters) to the receiving environments like the Parangarehu Lakes, Hinemoana (the ocean), Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Wellington Harbour) and Raukawakawa Moana (the Cook Strait).
13. All freshwater bodies are managed holistically to allow them to exhibit their natural rhythms, natural form, hydrology, and character.
14. Freshwater bodies can express their character through a range of flows over the

seasons.

15. There are sufficient flows and levels to support connectivity throughout mai i uta ki tai and between rivers and their banks to support spawning fish.
16. Key areas like te mātāpuna (headwaters), estuaries and repo (wetland) are prioritised for protection and restoration so that they are once again supporting healthy functioning ecosystems.
17. Mahinga kai species are of a size and abundance to be sustainably harvested.
18. Areas that are not currently able to be harvested (for example; coastal discharge areas and others) are able to be harvested by 2041.
19. Te Awa Kairangi, Waiwhetū, Korokoro, Kaiwharawhara, the Wainuiomata river and its aquifers are declared 'Te Awa Tupua' (an indivisible and living whole, incorporating all its physical and metaphysical elements) and given 'legal personhood' in legislation.
20. Te Awa Kairangi, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo are publicly acknowledged for the part they play in supporting human health through their contribution to the municipal water supply.

## Appendix 6: Map of Whaitua boundaries in the Wellington Region



## Appendix 7: Tables of objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives

### 7A Integrated management

Integrated management objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<b>Integrated Management Objective A:</b>  Integrated management of the region's natural and physical resources:  (a) is guided by Te Ao Māori; and (b) incorporates mātauranga Māori in partnership with mana whenua / <i>tangata whenua</i> ; and (c) recognises and provides for ki uta ki tai – the holistic nature and interconnectedness of all parts of the natural environment; and (d) recognises and provides for the relationship of mana whenua / <i>tangata whenua</i> with te taiao and protects and enhances mana whenua / <i>tangata whenua</i> values, in particular <i>mahinga kai</i> ; and (e) is informed by the input of communities; and (f) protects and enhances the life-	Policy IM.1: Integrated management – ki uta ki tai - consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			Method IM.1: Integrated Management - ki uta ki tai	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	254
			Method IM.2 Protection and interpretation of Mātauranga Māori and Māori data	<u>Implementation: Wellington Regional Council and mana whenua / tangata whenua</u>	254
			<u>The integrated management Objective A is to be read with the topic-specific objectives in the Regional Policy Statement and is to be achieved through a range of policies and methods in the Regional Policy Statement in addition to the specific integrated management policies and methods: Policy IM.1, Method IM.1, Method IM.2.</u>		

<p>supporting capacity of ecosystems; and</p> <p>(g) recognises the dependence of humans on a healthy natural environment; and</p> <p>(h) recognises the role of the resource management and planning system in reducing gross <i>greenhouse gas emissions</i>; and</p> <p>(i) recognises the role of both natural and physical resources, including highly productive land and <i>regionally significant infrastructure</i>, in providing for well-functioning urban and rural areas and improving the <i>resilience</i> of communities to climate change; and</p> <p>(j) recognises the benefits of protecting and utilising the region's significant mineral resources; and</p> <p>(k) responds effectively to the current and future effects of climate change, population growth, and development pressures and opportunities.</p>			
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## 7.1A Climate change

Climate change objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
<p><b><u>Objective CC.1</u></b></p> <p>The Wellington Region is a <u>low-emission and climate- resilient region, where <i>climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation</i> are an integral part of:</u></p> <p><u>(a) sustainable air, land, freshwater, and coastal management; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) well-functioning urban areas and rural areas; and</u></p> <p><u>(c) the planning and delivery of infrastructure (including regionally significant infrastructure).</u></p>	<u>All CC policies and methods apply to this objective.</u>				
	<u>The following policies are overarching or specifically relate to climate-resilience:</u>				
	<u>Policy CC.4: Climate responsive development– district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261
			<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			<u>Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
	<u>Policy CC.4A: Climate responsive development– regional plans</u>		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253



Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council,</u>	264
	Policy CC.14: Climate responsive development –  district and city council consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
	Policy CC.14A: Climate responsive development – regional council consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
	Policy IM.1: Integrated management - ki uta ki tai – consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			Method IM.1: Integrated management - ki uta ki tai	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	254
			Method IM.2: Protection and interpretation of Mātauranga Māori and Māori data	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	254
			<u>Method 37: Involve tangata whenua in resource management decision making</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	259

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
	<u>Policy 55: Managing greenfield development to contribute to well-functioning urban areas and rural areas – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261
			<u>Method UD.3: Opportunities for Kaupapa Māori based frameworks for urban development</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
	<u>Policy 56: Managing development in rural areas – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261
	<u>Policy 57: Integrating land use and transportation – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261
	Policy FW.8: Land use adaptation – non-regulatory		<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method CC.8: Programme to support low- emissions and climate-resilient agriculture</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
			Method 48: Water allocation policy review	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
<u>Objective CC.2 The costs and benefits of transitioning to a low- emission and climate-resilient region are equitable between sectors and communities.</u>	<u>All CC policies and methods apply to this objective.</u>				
	<u>Policy EIW.1: Promoting affordable high quality active mode and public transport services – Regional Land Transport Plan</u>		<u>Method 3: Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			<u>Method CC.1: Climate change education and behaviour change programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method CC.10: Establish incentives to shift to low and zero-carbon multi-modal transport including public transport and active modes</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	268
	<u>Policy CC.16: Climate change adaptation strategies, plans and implementation programmes – non-regulatory</u>		<u>Method CC.1: Climate change education and behaviour change programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	261
			<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
	<u>Policy CC.17: lwi climate change adaptation plans – non- regulatory</u>		<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
<p><b>Objective CC.3</b></p> <p><u>To support the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, net greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington Region are reduced:</u></p> <p><u>(a) to contribute to a 50 percent reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions from 2019 levels by 2030; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) to contribute to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.</u></p>	<u>Policy CC.1: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with transport demand and infrastructure – district and regional plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method CC.2: Develop guidance on avoiding, reducing and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method CC.7: Advocating for the use of transport pricing tools</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
			<u>Method CC.10: Establish incentives to shift to low and zero-carbon multi-modal transport including public transport and active modes</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	268
	<u>Policy CC.2: Travel choice assessment– district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method CC.3: Travel choice assessment</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
	<u>Policy CC.2A: Travel choice assessment local thresholds – district plan</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method CC.3: Travel choice assessment</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
	<u>Policy CC.3: Enabling a shift to low and zero-carbon emission transport – district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method CC.1: Climate change education and behaviour change programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method CC.10: Establish incentives to shift to low and zero-carbon multi-modal transport including public transport and active modes</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	268
	<u>Policy 2: Reducing adverse effects of the discharge of odour, smoke, dust, and fine particulate matter – regional plans</u> -		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method 6: Information about reducing air pollution</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	250
			<u>Method 26: Prepare airshed action plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	256
			<u>Method 31: Protocols for management of earthworks and air quality between local authorities</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	257
	<u>Policy 11: Promoting and enabling energy efficient design and small scale and community scale renewable energy generation – district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 10: Information about energy efficient subdivision, design and building development</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	250
	<u>Policy 7: Recognising the benefits from renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure – regional and district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
	<u>Policy 9: Promoting greenhouse gas emission reduction and uptake of low emission fuels – Regional Land Transport Plan</u>		<u>Method 3: Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			<u>Method CC.1: Climate change education and behaviour change programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
	<u>Policy 39: Recognising the benefits from renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	247
	<u>Policy 57: Integrating land use and transportation – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
	<u>Policy CC.9: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with subdivision, use or development – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method CC.1: Climate change education and behaviour change programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method CC.2: Develop guidance on avoiding, reducing and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method CC.7: Advocating for the use of transport pricing tools</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
			<u>Method CC.10: Establish incentives to shift to low and zero-carbon multi-modal transport including public transport and active modes</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	268
			<u>Method CC.3: Travel choice assessment</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
	<u>Policy CC.10: Freight movement efficiency and minimising greenhouse gas emissions – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
	<u>Policy CC.11: Encouraging whole of life greenhouse gas emissions assessment for transport infrastructure – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method CC.3A: Whole of life carbon emissions assessment</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
	<u>Policy CC.8: Prioritising greenhouse gas reduction over offsetting – district and regional plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method CC.2: Develop guidance on avoiding, reducing and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
	<u>Policy CC.5: Reducing agricultural greenhouse gas emissions – regional plan</u>		<u>Method CC.8: Programme to support low-emissions and climate-resilient agriculture</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
			<u>Method CC.5: Confirm regional response to reducing agricultural greenhouse gas emissions</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	262
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
	<u>Policy 65: Supporting and encouraging efficient use and conservation of resources – non-regulatory</u>		<u>Method 10: Information about energy efficient subdivision, design and building development</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	250
			<u>Method 11: Information about water conservation and efficient use</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	246

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method 17: Promote and assist actions on waste management Information about waste management</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, iwi authorities, city and district councils.</u>	255
			Method 34: Prepare a regional water supply strategy	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	258
			Method 48: Water allocation policy review	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
	<u>Policy EIW.1: Promoting affordable high quality active mode and public transport services – Regional Land Transport Plan</u>		<u>Method 3: Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			<u>Method CC.1: Climate change education and behaviour change programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method CC.10: Establish incentives to shift to low and zero-carbon multi-modal transport including public transport and active modes – non regulatory method</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	268
	<u>Policy 33: Supporting a reduction in transport related greenhouse gas emissions – Regional Land Transport Plan</u>		<u>Method 3: Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
	<b>Objective CC.4</b>  <i>Nature-based solutions are an</i>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261



Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
integral part of <i>climate change mitigation</i> and <i>climate change adaptation</i> , improving the health, well-being and <i>resilience</i> of people and communities, <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> , and natural and physical resources.			<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
	Policy CC.4A: Climate responsive development– regional plans		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council,</u>	264
	Policy CC.14: Climate responsive development – district and city council consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
	Policy CC.14A: Climate responsive development – regional council consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
	<u>Policy CC.7: Protecting, restoring, enhancing and sustainably managing ecosystems that provide nature-based solutions to climate change – non-regulatory</u>		Method CC.6: Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
			<u>Method CC.9: Support and funding for protecting, enhancing, and restoring indigenous ecosystems and nature-based solutions</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
			<u>Method 32: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua, and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	257
	<u>Policy CC.15: Improve rural resilience to climate change – non-regulatory</u>		<u>Method CC.8: Programme to support low-emissions and climate-resilient agriculture-non-regulatory methods</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
	<u>Policy CC.16: Climate change adaptation strategies, plans and implementation programmes – non-regulatory</u>		<u>Method CC.1: Climate change education and behaviour change programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
	Policy FW.8: Land use adaptation – non-regulatory		<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
<b>Objective CC.5</b>  <u>By 2030, there is an increase in the area and health of permanent forest, preferably indigenous forest, in the Wellington Region, maximising benefits for carbon sequestration, indigenous biodiversity, land stability, water quality, and social, cultural and economic well-being.</u>	<u>Policy CC.6: Increasing regional forest cover – regional plans</u>		<u>Method CC.4: Prepare a regional forest spatial plan</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	263
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
	<u>Policy CC.18: Increasing regional forest cover to support climate change mitigation: “right tree-right place” – non-regulatory</u>		<u>Method CC.4: Prepare a regional forest spatial plan</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	263
<b>Objective CC.6</b>  <u>Resource management and adaptation planning increases the resilience of communities, infrastructure and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change.</u>	Policy FW.5: Water supply planning for climate change and urban development – consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method 34: Prepare a regional water supply strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	258
	Policy FW.8: Land use adaptation – non-regulatory		<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
			<u>Method CC.8: Programme to support low- emissions and climate-resilient agriculture-non-regulatory methods</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
			Method 48: Water allocation policy review	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
	<u>Policy 29: Managing subdivision, use and development in areas at risk from natural hazards – district and regional plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
	<u>Policy 51: Avoiding or Minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards - consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
	<u>Policy 52: Avoiding or Minimising adverse effects of hazard mitigation measures – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
	<u>Policy CC.15: Improve rural resilience to climate change – non-regulatory</u>		<u>Method CC.8: Programme to support low-emissions and climate-resilient agriculture-non-regulatory methods</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
	<u>Policy CC.4: Climate responsive development– district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261
			<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
	<u>Policy CC.4A: Climate responsive development– regional plans</u>		<u>Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council,</u>	264
	Policy CC.14: Climate responsive development – district and city council consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council,</u>	264
	Policy CC.14A: Climate responsive development – regional council consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
	<u>Policy CC.16: Climate change adaptation strategies, plans and implementation programmes – non regulatory</u>		<u>Method CC.1: Climate change education and behaviour change programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261
			<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
	<u>Policy CC.17: Iwi climate change adaptation plans – non- regulatory</u>		<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
	<u>Policy 55: Managing greenfield development to contribute to well-functioning urban areas and rural areas – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261
			<u>Method UD.3: Opportunities for Kaupapa Māori based frameworks for urban development</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
<b>Objective CC.7</b>  <u>People and businesses understand the current and predicted future effects of climate change, how these may impact them, how to respond to the challenges of climate change, and are actively involved in appropriate climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation responses.</u>	<u>Policy CC.16: Climate change adaptation strategies, plans and implementation programmes – non regulatory</u>		<u>Method CC.1: Climate change education and behaviour change programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261
			<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
			<u>Method CC.8: Programme to support low-emissions and climate-resilient agriculture</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
	<u>Policy CC.15: Improve rural resilience to climate change – non-regulatory</u>		<u>Method CC.1: Climate change education and behaviour change programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
	<u>Policy CC.17: Iwi climate change adaptation plans – non- regulatory</u>		<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
<b>Objective CC.8</b>  <u>Mana whenua / tangata whenua are empowered to achieve climate- resilience in their communities.</u>	<u>Policy CC.16: Climate change adaptation strategies, plans and implementation programmes – non regulatory</u>		<u>Method CC.1: Climate change education and behaviour change programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261



Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
			<u>Method CC.8: Programme to support low-emissions and climate-resilient agriculture</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
	<u>Policy CC.17: Iwi climate change adaptation plans – non- regulatory</u>		<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
	Policy IM.1: Integrated management - ki uta ki tai – consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			Method IM.1: Integrated management - ki uta ki tai	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	254
			Method IM.2 Protection and interpretation of Mātauranga Māori and Māori data	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	254

## 7.1 Air quality

Air quality objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<b>Objective 1</b>  Discharges of odour, smoke and dust to air do not adversely affect amenity values and people's wellbeing.	Policy 1: Odour, smoke and dust – district plans	90	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 6: Information about reducing air pollution	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	250
			Method 31: Protocols for management of earthworks and air quality between local authorities	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	257
			Also see – Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policies 7 & 8; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policies 30, 31 & 32 and consider – Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 39; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Appendix 7.11) policy 60		
	Policy 2: Reducing adverse effects of the discharge of odour, smoke, dust and fine particulate matter – regional plans	91	Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 6: Information about reducing air pollution	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	250
			Method 26: Prepare airshed action plans	Wellington Regional Council	256
			Method 31: Protocols for management of earthworks and air quality between local authorities	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	257
			Also see – Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policies 7 & 8 and consider – Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 39; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Appendix 7.11) policy 60		

<b>Objective 2</b>  Human health is protected from unacceptable levels of fine particulate matter.	Policy 2: Reducing adverse effects of the discharge of odour, smoke, dust and fine particulate matter – regional plans	91	Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 6: Information about reducing air pollution	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	250
			Method 26: Prepare airshed action plans	Wellington Regional Council	256
			Method 31: Protocols for management of earthworks and air quality between local authorities	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			<b>Also see</b> – Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policies 7 & 8; <b>and consider</b> – Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Appendix 7.11) policy 60		

## 7.2 Coastal environment (including public access)

Coastal environment objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
<p>Objective 3</p> <p>Habitats and features in the coastal environment that have significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected; and</p> <p>Habitats and features in the coastal environment that have recreational, cultural, historical or landscape values that are significant are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>	Policy 4: Identifying the landward extent of the coastal environment – district plans	93	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 30: Prepare a harbour and catchment management strategy for Porirua Harbour	Wellington Regional Council, Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council	257
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			Method 50: Prepare a regional landscape character description	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	266
			Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policy 6; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 21; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 23; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policies 25 & 27; and consider – Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 6: Recognising the regional significance of Porirua Harbour (including Pauatahanui Inlet and Onepoto Arm) – district and regional plans	94	Method 30: Prepare a harbour and catchment management strategy for Porirua Harbour	Wellington Regional Council, Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council	257
			Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 3 & 5; Freshwater (Appendix 7.4) policies 12, 14, 15, 18 & 19; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policies 21 & 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policies 23 & 24; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policies 27 & 28; and consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 35, 36, 37 & 53; Freshwater (Appendix 7.4) policies 40, 41, 42 & 43; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 46; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policies 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 22: Protecting historic heritage values – district and regional plans	104	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 3 & 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 8; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 24; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policies 26 & 28; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policies 30, 31 & 32 and consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 35, 36 & 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 24: Protecting indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – district and regional plans	105	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			Also see – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 3 & 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 8; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 18 & 19; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6b) policy 61; Landscape (Table 7) policies 26 & 28 and consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36 & 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 43 & 53; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Table 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 26: Protecting outstanding natural features and landscape values – district and regional plans	107	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 3 & 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 8; Fresh water (Appendix 7.4) policies 17 & 18; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 24; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 28 and consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 35, 36 & 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policy 54, 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 & 49		

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
	Policy 28: Managing special amenity landscape values – district and regional plans	108	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 3 & 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 8; Fresh water (Appendix 7.4) policies 17 & 18; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 24; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 26 and consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 35, 36 & 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policy 54, 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 35: Preserving the natural character of the coastal environment – consideration	116	Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 7: Information about high natural character in the coastal environment	Wellington Regional Council	250
			Also consider – Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policies 54, 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 38: Identifying the landward extent of the coastal environment – consideration	119	Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Also consider – Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 64: Supporting a whole of catchment approach – non- regulatory	143	Method 12: Information about techniques to maintain and enhance indigenous ecosystems	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	251
			Method 29: Take a whole of catchment approach to works, operations and services	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			Method 53: Support community restoration initiatives for the coastal environment, rivers lakes and wetlands	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	268
			Method 54: Assist landowners to maintain, enhance and restore indigenous ecosystems	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	268
<b>Objective 4</b>  The natural character of the coastal environment is protected from the adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	Policy 3: Protecting high natural character in the coastal environment – district and regional plans	91	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 7: Information about high natural character in the coastal environment	Wellington Regional Council	250
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			Method 50: Prepare a regional landscape character description	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	266
			Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 5 & 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policies 7 & 8; Fresh water (Appendix 7.4) policies 17 & 18; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 24; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 26 and consider – Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 4: Identifying the landward extent of the coastal environment – district plans	93	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			Method 50: Prepare a regional landscape character description	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	266
			Also see – Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 21; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 23; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policies 25 & 27 and consider – Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 & 49		

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
	Policy 22: Protecting historic heritage values – district and regional plans	104	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 3 & 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 8; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 24; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policies 26 & 28; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policies 30, 31 & 32 and consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 35, 36 & 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 24: Protecting indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – district and regional plans	105	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 3 & 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 8; Fresh water (Appendix 7.4) policies 17 & 18; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6b) policy 62; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policies 26 & 28 and consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 35, 36 & 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 39; Fresh water (Appendix 7.4) policies 43 & 53; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 26: Protecting outstanding natural features and landscape values – district and regional plans	107	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257



Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			<p>Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 3 &amp; 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 8;</p> <p>Fresh water (Appendix 7.4) policies 17 &amp; 18; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 24; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 28 and consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 47 Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policy 54, 55 &amp; 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 &amp; 49</p>		
	Policy 28: Managing special amenity landscape values – district and regional plans	108	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			<p>Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 3 &amp; 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 8; Fresh water (Appendix 7.4) policies 17 &amp; 18; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 24; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 26 and consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7.2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7.3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7.5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7.7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7.9) policy 54, 55 &amp; 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7.10) policies 48 &amp; 49</p>		
	Policy 35: Preserving the natural character of the coastal environment – consideration	116	Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 7: Information about high natural character in the coastal environment	Wellington Regional Council	250
			<p>Also consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policy 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policies 54, 55 &amp; 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</p>		

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
	Policy 36: Managing effects on natural character in the coastal environment – consideration	117	Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 7: Information about high natural character in the coastal environment	Wellington Regional Council	250
			Also consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policy 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 38: Identifying the landward extent of the coastal environment – consideration	119	Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Also consider – Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		
Objective 5  Areas of the coastal environment where natural character has been degraded are restored and rehabilitated.	Policy 6: Recognising the regional significance of Porirua Harbour (including Pauatahanui Inlet and Onepoto Arm) – district and regional plans	94	Method 30: Prepare a harbour and catchment management strategy for Porirua Harbour	Wellington Regional Council, Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council	257
			Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 3 & 5; Freshwater (Appendix 7. 4) policies 12, 14, 15, 17 & 18; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policies 21 & 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policies 23 & 24; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policies 27 & 28; and consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 35, 36, 37, 38 & 53; Freshwater (Appendix 7. 4) policies 40, 41, 42 & 43; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policies 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 64: Supporting a whole of catchment approach – non- regulatory	143	Method 8: Information about restoration and enhancement of degraded water bodies and the natural character of the coastal environment	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	250
			Method 27: Integrate management across mean high water springs	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	256
			Method 28: Prepare a coastal and marine ecosystems action plan	Wellington Regional Council	256

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			Method 29: Take a whole of catchment approach to works, operations and services	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	257
			Method 53: Support community restoration initiatives for the coastal environment, rivers lakes and wetlands	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	268
<b>Objective 6</b>  The quality of coastal waters is maintained or enhanced to a level that is suitable for the health and vitality of coastal and marine ecosystems.	Policy 5: Maintaining and enhancing coastal water quality for aquatic ecosystem health – regional plans	94	Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			<del>Method 35: Prepare a regional stormwater action plan</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</del>	259
			Method 36: Support Industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policy 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policies 7 & 8; Fresh water (Appendix 7. 4) policies 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 24; Soils and minerals (Appendix 7. 11) policy 15 and consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 35 & 37; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Appendix 7. 4) policies 40, 41 & 43; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 6: Recognising the regional significance of Porirua Harbour (including Pauatahanui Inlet and Onepoto Arm) – district and regional plans	94	Method 30: Prepare a harbour and catchment management strategy for Porirua Harbour	Wellington Regional Council, Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council	257
			Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 3 & 5; Freshwater (Appendix 7. 4) policies 12, 14, 15, 17 & 18; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policies 21 & 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policies 23 & 24; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policies 27 & 28; and consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 35, 36, 37, 38 & 53; Freshwater (Appendix 7. 4) policies 40, 41, 42 & 43; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policies 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 40: Safeguarding aquatic ecosystem health in water bodies – consideration	120	Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	City and district councils	247
			<del>Method 35: Prepare a regional stormwater action plan</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</del>	259
			Method 36: Support Industry-led environmental accords	Wellington Regional Council and city	259

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			and codes of practice	and district councils	
			Also consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 35, 37 & 38; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Appendix 7. 4) policies 41, 42 & 43; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policies 54, 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		
Objective 7  The integrity, functioning and resilience of physical and ecological processes in the coastal environment are protected from the adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	Policy 6: Recognising the regional significance of Porirua Harbour (including Pauatahanui Inlet and Onepoto Arm) – district and regional plans	94	Method 30: Prepare a harbour and catchment management strategy for Porirua Harbour	Wellington Regional Council, Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council	257
			Also see – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 3 & 5; Freshwater (Appendix 7. 4) policies 12, 14, 15, 17 & 18; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policies 21 & 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policies 23 & 24 Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policies 27 & 28; and consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 35, 36, 37, 38 & 53; Freshwater (Appendix 7. 4) policies 40, 41, 42 & 43; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policies 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 37: Safeguarding life- supporting capacity of coastal ecosystems – consideration	118	Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Also consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 6, 34, 37 & 39; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Appendix 7. 4) policies 40, 41, 42 & 43; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Natural hazards (Appendix 7. 8a) policy 52; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policies 54, 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		
Objective 8  Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers is enhanced (objective 8 is shared for the coastal environment and fresh water).	Policy 53: Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers – consideration	132	Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 51: Identify areas for improved public access	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	266
			Also consider – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 6, 35 & 36; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Appendix 7. 4) policy 43; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Natural hazards (Appendix 7. 8a) policy 51; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		

## 7.3 Energy, infrastructure, and waste

Energy, infrastructure and waste objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<b>Objective 9</b>  The region's energy needs are met in ways that:  a) improve energy efficiency and conservation;  b) diversify the type and scale of renewable energy development;  c) maximise the use of renewable energy resources;  d) reduce dependency on fossil fuels; and  e) reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation.	<b>Policy 7: Recognising the benefits from renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure – regional and district plans</b>		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
	<b>Policy 9: Promoting greenhouse gas emission reduction and uptake of low emission fuels – Regional Land Transport Plan Strategy Reducing the use and consumption of non-renewable transport fuels, and carbon-dioxide emissions from transportation</b>		Method 3: Wellington Regional Land Transport <u>Plan Strategy</u> implementation	Wellington Regional Council	247
	<b>Policy 10: Promoting travel demand management – district plans and Regional Land Transport Strategy</b>		<del>Method 1: District plan implementation</del>	<del>City and district councils</del>	246
			<del>Method 3: Wellington Regional Land Transport <u>Plan Strategy</u> implementation</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Council</del>	247
			Method 9: Information about travel demand management	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	250
			<b>Also see –</b> Air quality (Table 1) policy 2; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 7, 8 & 11; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 31 & 32 <b>and consider –</b> Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 55, 56, 57 & 58; Resource management with <i>tangata whenua</i> (Table 10) policies 48 & 49		

	Policy 11: Promoting <u>and enabling</u> energy efficient design and small- scale <u>and community scale</u> renewable energy generation – district plans		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 10: Information about energy efficient subdivision, design and building development	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	250
	Policy 39: Recognising the benefits from renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
	Policy 57: Integrating land use and transportation – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	City and district councils	247
			<del>Method 25: Information about the provision of walking, cycling and public transport for development</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Council</del>	253
	Policy 65: <u>Supporting and encouraging</u> <del>Promoting</del> efficient use and conservation of resources – non-regulatory		Method 10: Information about energy efficient subdivision, design and building development	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	250
			<del>Method 33: Identify sustainable energy programmes</del>	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	258
			<del>Method 56: Assist the community to reduce waste, and use water and energy efficiently</del>	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	269
	<b>Objective 10</b>  The social, economic, cultural and environmental, benefits of regionally significant infrastructure are recognised and protected.	Policy 7: Recognising the benefits from renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure – regional and district plans	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
		Policy 8: Protecting regionally significant infrastructure – regional and district plans	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246

<b>Objective 11</b>  The quantity of waste disposed of is reduced.	Policy 65: Promoting efficient use and conservation of resources – non-regulatory		Method 17: Information about waste management	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	255
			<del>Method 56: Assist the community to reduce waste, and use water and energy efficiently</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</del>	269

## 7.4 Fresh water (including public access)

Fresh water objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<b>Objective 12</b>  The <i>mana</i> of the Region's waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems is <i>restored</i> and protected by ongoing management of <i>land</i> and water that:  (a) returns the Region's water bodies and <i>freshwater</i> ecosystems to, and thereafter maintains them, in a state of <i>tūhauora</i> /good health; and  (b) improves the health and wellbeing of the Region's degraded waterbodies and <i>freshwater</i> ecosystems; and  (c) applies the <i>Te Mana o te Wai</i> hierarchy of obligations by prioritising:  i. first, the health	<u>All Freshwater policies and methods apply to this objective</u>				
	Policy 12: Management of water bodies – regional plans		Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method FW.1: Freshwater Action Plans	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	248
			Method 34: Prepare a regional water supply strategy	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	258
			<del>Method 35: Prepare a regional stormwater action plan</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</del>	259
			Method 36: Support Industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			Method 48: Water allocation policy review	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
			<del>Also see – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 5 &amp; 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 7 &amp; 8; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 14, 15, 16, 17 &amp; 18; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 24; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 15 and consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36, 37, 38 &amp; 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41 &amp; 42; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		



Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<p>and wellbeing of waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems,</p> <p>ii. second, the health needs of people</p> <p>iii. third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future; and</p> <p>(d) recognises and provides for the individual natural characteristics and processes of waterbodies including their natural form, and their associated ecosystems; and</p> <p>(e) incorporates and protects mātauranga Māori and acknowledges and provides for</p>	Policy 13: Allocating water – regional plans		Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			<del>Also see – Coastal environment (Table 2) policy 5; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 7 &amp; 8 Fresh water (Table 4) policies 12, 16, 17, 18 &amp; 19; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 24 and consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36, 37, 38 &amp; 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 43, 44 &amp; 45; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 51; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 59</del>		
			Method 1: District plan implementation	City and District Councils	246
	Policy FW.3: Urban development effects on freshwater and receiving environments – district plans		Method FW.2: Joint processing of resource consents for urban development or regionally significant infrastructure that relate to freshwater	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	255
			Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides	Wellington Regional Council, and city and district councils	253
			Method FW.X: Technical Guidance for Stormwater Management in Urban Development	Wellington Regional Council	262
			Method FW.XX: Best practice guidance for managing urban development effects on freshwater	Wellington Regional Council	262
	Policy FW.6: Allocation of responsibilities for land use and development controls for freshwater		Method 5: Allocation of responsibilities	Wellington Regional Council, and city and district councils	247
	Policy FW.7: Water attenuation and retention in rural areas – non-regulatory		Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	251
			Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	256
			Method CC.8: Programme to support low- emissions and climate-resilient agriculture-non-regulatory methods	Wellington Regional Council	267

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<p>the connections and relationships of mana whenua / <i>tangata whenua</i> with <i>freshwater</i>; and</p> <p>(f) provides for the ability of mana whenua / <i>tangata whenua</i> to safely undertake their cultural and spiritual practices associated with freshwater, including <i>mahinga kai</i>; and</p>	<p>Policy 14: Urban development effects on freshwater and receiving environments— regional plans</p>		Method 48: Water allocation policy review	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			<del>Method 35: Prepare a regional stormwater action plan</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</del>	259
			Method FW.2: Joint processing of resource consents for urban development or regionally significant infrastructure that relate to freshwater	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	255
			<del>Also see — Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 5 and 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 7 &amp; 8; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 12, 15, 17 &amp; 18; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 24; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 15 and consider — Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36, 37, 38 &amp; 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41 &amp; 43; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
<p>(g) actively involves mana whenua / <i>tangata whenua</i> in decision-making in relation to the Region's waterbodies; and</p> <p>(h) includes engagement with communities, stakeholders, and territorial authorities;</p>	<p>Policy 15: Managing the effects of earthworks and vegetation clearance— district and regional plans</p>		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 31: Protocols for management of earthworks and air quality between local authorities	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	257
			<del>Method 35: Prepare a regional stormwater action plan</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</del>	259
			Method 36: Support Industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	259

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<p>and</p> <p>(i) supports the wellbeing and safety of the community, by providing for the ability to carry out recreational activities, in and around freshwater environments; and</p> <p>(j) supports and protects an abundance and diversity of <i>freshwater habitats</i> for indigenous <i>freshwater</i> species and, where appropriate, the habitat of trout and salmon; and</p> <p>(k) supports the reasonable, sustainable and efficient use of water for activities that benefit the Region's economy, including primary production activities, innovation and</p>			Method FW.2: Joint processing of resource consents for urban development or regionally significant infrastructure that relate to freshwater	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	255
			<del>Also see</del> Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 5 & 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 7; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 12, 14, 17 & 18; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policies 24; Landscape (Table 7) policies 26 & 27; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 29 <del>and consider</del> Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36, 37, 38 & 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 42, 43; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Table 7) policy 50; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 60		
	Policy 16: Promoting discharges to land – regional plans		Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 36: Support Industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			<del>Also see</del> Coastal environment (Table 2) policy 5; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 7 & 8; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 12, 14, 15, 17 & 18; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 24; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 15 <del>and consider</del> Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36, 37, 38 & 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41 & 43; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 52; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 17: Take and use of water for the health needs of people – regional plans		Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 48: Water allocation policy review	Wellington Regional Council	265
			<del>Also see</del> Coastal environment (Table 2) policy 5; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 8 & 9; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 12, 13 & 18 <del>and consider</del> Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 37 & 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 40, 43 & 44; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55, 56 & 58; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy		
		Policy 18: Maintaining and improving the health and wellbeing of water		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
tourism.	bodies and freshwater ecosystem health – regional plans		Method FW.1: Freshwater Action Plans	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	248
			<u>Method 29: Take a whole catchment approach to works, operations and services</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	257
	Policy 18A: Protection and restoration of natural inland wetlands – regional plans		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			Method FW.1: Freshwater Action Plans	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	248
			<u>Method 32: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	257
	Policy 18B: Protection of river extent and values – regional plans		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method 29: Take a whole catchment approach to works, operations and services</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	257
			<u>Method 32: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	257
			<u>Method 36: Support industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	259
	Policy 40: Maintaining and improving the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems—consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	<u>City and district councils Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			<u>Method 35: Prepare a regional stormwater action plan</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	259

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			<b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 6, 35 & 37; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 41, 42 & 43; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 40A: Loss of extent and values of natural inland wetlands – consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing a plan</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and District Councils</u>	247
			Method FW.1: Freshwater Action Plans	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	248
			<u>Method 32: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	257
	Policy 40B: Loss of river extent and values - consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing a plan</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method 32: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	257
			<u>Method 36: Support industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	259
	Policy 41: Managing the effects of earthworks and vegetation clearance – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils	247
			Method 31: Protocols for management of earthworks and air quality between local authorities	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	257
			Method 36: Support Industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			<del>Also consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 6, 35, 36, 37 &amp; 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 42, 43; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Table 7) policy 50; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55 &amp; 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 60</del>		
	Policy 42: Effects on freshwater and receiving environments from urban development – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils	247
			Method FW.2: Joint processing of resource consents for urban development or regionally significant infrastructure that relate to freshwater	Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils	255
			<del>Method 35: Prepare a regional stormwater action plan</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</del>	259
			<del>Also consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 6, 35, 36, 37, 38 &amp; 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41 &amp; 43; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55 &amp; 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
	Policy FW.X: Hydrological Control for urban development – regional plans		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			Method FW.X: Engagement with Water Regulators	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	260
			Method FW.X: Technical Guidance for Stormwater Management in Urban Development	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	262
			Method FW.XX: Best practice guidance for managing urban development effects on freshwater	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	262
	Policy FW.XXA: Mana whenua/tangata whenua and Te mana o te Wai – regional and district plans		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
	Policy FW.XXB: Mana whenua/tangata whenua and Te Mana o te Wai – consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	247
<b>Objective 13</b>  The region's rivers, lakes and wetlands support healthy functioning ecosystems.	Policy 18: Maintaining <del>Protecting</del> <del>aquatic</del> and improving <del>ecological</del> <del>function</del> the health and wellbeing of water bodies and freshwater ecosystem health— regional plans		Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method FW.1: Freshwater Action Plans	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	248
			Method 29: Take a whole of catchment approach to works, operations and services	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	257
			<del>Also see – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 5 &amp; 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 8 &amp; 9; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 12, 14, 15 &amp; 19; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 24; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 15 and consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36, 37, 38 &amp; 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41 &amp; 43; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			Method FW.1: Freshwater Action Plans	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	248
	Policy 18A: Protection and restoration of natural inland wetlands – regional plans		<u>Method 32: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	257
	Policy 18B: Protection of river extent and values – regional plans		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method 29: Take a whole catchment approach to works, operations and services</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	257

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method 32: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	257
			<u>Method 36: Support industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	259
	Policy 19: Managing amenity, recreational and indigenous biodiversity values of rivers and lakes – regional plans		Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			<u>Method 32: Partnering Engagement with mana whenua / tangata whenua, and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils	257
			<del>Also see – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 5 &amp; 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 7 &amp; 8; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 12, 14, 15 &amp; 18; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 24; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 15 and consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36, 37, 38 &amp; 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41, 42 &amp; 43; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
	Policy 40: Maintaining and improving the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems – consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			<u>Method 36: Support industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	259
	Policy 40A: Loss of extent and values of natural inland wetlands – consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing a plan</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and District Councils</u>	247
			Method FW.1: Freshwater Action Plans	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	248



Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method 32: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	257
	Policy 40B: Loss of river extent and values - consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing a plan</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method 32: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	257
			<u>Method 36: Support industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	259
	Policy 64: Supporting a whole of catchment approach – non- regulatory		Method 8: Information about restoration and enhancement of degraded water bodies and the natural character of the coastal environment	Wellington Regional Council	268
			Method 11: Information about water conservation and efficient use	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	251
			Method 29: Take a whole of catchment approach to works, operations and services	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			Method 53: Support <u>mana whenua / tangata whenua and community restoration initiatives for the coastal environment, rivers lakes and wetlands the coastal environment, rivers, lakes and wetlands</u>	Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils	268
	Policy FW.X: Hydrological Control for		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
	urban development – regional plans		Method FW.X: Engagement with Water Regulators	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	260
			Method FW.X: Technical Guidance for Stormwater Management in Urban Development	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	262
			Method FW.XX: Best practice guidance for managing urban development effects on freshwater	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	262
	Policy FW.XXA: Mana whenua/tangata whenua and Te mana o te Wai – regional and district plans		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
	Policy FW.XXB: Mana whenua/tangata whenua and Te Mana o te Wai – consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	247
<b>Objective 14</b>  Fresh water available for use and development is allocated and used efficiently.	Policy 19: Using water efficiently – regional plans		Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 34: Prepare a regional water supply strategy	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	258
			Method 36: Support industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			<del>Method 47: Investigate the use of transferable water permits</del>	Wellington Regional Council	261
			Method 48: Water allocation policy review	Wellington Regional Council	265
			<del>Also see – Coastal environment (Table 2) policy 5; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 7 &amp; 8; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 12, 13 &amp; 18 and consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 37 &amp; 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 40, 43 &amp; 44; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49; Soils and</del>		

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			<del>minerals (Table 11) policy 60</del>		
	Policy 44: Managing water takes and use to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai— consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council	247
			Method 48: Water allocation policy review	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
			<del><b>Also consider</b> — Coastal environment (Table 2) policy 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 40, 43 &amp; 45; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 60</del>		
	Policy 45: Using water efficiently – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	City and district councils	247
			Method 36: Support industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice.	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			<del><b>Also consider</b> — Coastal environment (Table 2) policy 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 40, 43 &amp; 44; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 59</del>		
	Policy FW.1: Reducing water demand – regional plans		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
	Policy FW.2: Reducing water demand – district plans		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
	Policy FW.7: Water attenuation and retention in rural areas – non-regulatory		<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method CC.8: Programme to support low- emissions and climate-resilient agriculture-non-regulatory methods</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
			Method 48: Water allocation policy review	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
	Policy FW.XXA: Mana whenua/tangata whenua and Te mana o te Wai – regional and district plans		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
	Policy FW.XXB: Mana whenua/tangata whenua and Te Mana o te Wai – consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</u>	247
	Policy 65: Supporting and encouraging efficient use and conservation of resources – non- regulatory		Method 11: Information about water conservation and efficient use	Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils	251
			Method 34: Prepare a regional water strategy	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	258
			Method 48: Water allocation policy review	Wellington Regional Council	265
			<del>Method 56: Assist the community to reduce waste, and use water and energy efficiently</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Council and City and district councils</del>	269
	<b>Objective 8</b>  Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers is enhanced (objective 8 is shared for the coastal environment and fresh water).		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	City and district councils	247
			Method 51: Identify areas for improved public access	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	266
			<del>Also consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35 &amp; 36; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 43; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Table 7) policy 50; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 51; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		

## 7.5 Historic heritage

Historic heritage objective and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objective

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
<b>Objective 15</b>  Historic heritage is identified and protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.	Policy 21: Identifying places, sites and areas with significant historic heritage values– district and regional plans	102	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 20: Information to assist with the identification of places, sites and areas with significant historic heritage values	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	252
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			<b>Also see</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 4 & 6; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 23; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policies 25 & 27; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policies 30 & 31 <b>and consider</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policy 36 & 53; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 22: Protecting historic heritage values – district and regional plans	104	Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			<b>Also see</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 3 & 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 8; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 24; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policies 26 & 28; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policies 30, 31 & 32 <b>and consider</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 35, 36 & 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7.6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10)		

			policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 46: Managing effects on historic heritage values – consideration	124	Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			<b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 6, 35, 36 & 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		

## 7.6 Indigenous ecosystems

Indigenous ecosystems objective and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objective

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<b>Objective 16</b> <i>Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant <u>indigenous biodiversity values, other significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and the ecosystem processes that support these ecosystems and habitats, are maintained protected and, where appropriate, enhanced and restored</u> to a healthy functioning state.</i>	<b>Policy 23:</b> Identifying indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values <u>and other significant habitats of indigenous fauna</u> – district and regional plans		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			<del>Method 21: Information to assist with the identification</del> <u>Identification and protection of indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values and other significant habitats of indigenous fauna</u>	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	265
			Method 32: <del>Partnering Engagement</del> with mana whenua / tangata whenua, <u>and partnering where appropriate and engaging with</u> stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			<del>Also see – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 4 &amp; 6; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 21; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6b) policy 61; Landscape (Table 7) policies 25 &amp; 27 and consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 37; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 43 &amp; 53; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
	<b>Policy 24:</b> Protecting indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values <u>and other significant habitats of indigenous fauna</u> – district and regional plans		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			<u>Method 21: Identification and protection of indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values and other significant habitats of indigenous fauna</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	265

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			Method 32: <u>Partnering Engagement with mana whenua / tangata whenua, and partnering where appropriate and engaging with</u> stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	257
			<u>Method 53: Support mana whenua / tangata whenua and community restoration initiatives for the coastal environment, rivers, lakes and wetlands</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	268
			<u>Method 54: Assist landowners to maintain, enhance and restore indigenous ecosystems</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	268
			<u>Method IE.3: Regional biodiversity strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
			<del><b>Also see</b> – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 3 &amp; 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 8; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 18 &amp; 19; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6b) policy 61; Landscape (Table 7) policies 26 &amp; 28 and consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 43 &amp; 53; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Table 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
	<b>Policy 47: Managing effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values and other significant habitats of indigenous fauna – consideration</b>		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			<del><b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 43 &amp; 53; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47 &amp; (Table 6b) policy 61; Landscape (Table 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
	Policy 64: Supporting a whole of catchment approach – non-regulatory		Method 12: Information about techniques to maintain and enhance indigenous ecosystems	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	251
			Method 29: Take a whole of catchment approach to works, operations and services	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	257



Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			Method 53: Support <u>mana whenua / tangata whenua</u> and community restoration initiatives for the coastal environment, rivers, lakes and wetlands	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	268
			Method 54: Assist landowners to maintain, enhance and restore indigenous ecosystems	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	268
	<u>Policy 24A: Principles for biodiversity offsetting and biodiversity compensation – (except for REG and ET activities) - regional and district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method 1E.2: Inventory of biodiversity offsetting and biodiversity compensation opportunities</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils, and iwi authorities</u>	264
	<u>Policy 24B: Managing adverse effects on significant indigenous biodiversity values in the terrestrial environment (except for REG and ET activities) – district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
	<u>Policy 24C: Managing adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal environment – district and regional plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
	<u>Policy 24CC: Existing regionally significant infrastructure and existing REG activities in the coastal environment - regional and district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
	<u>Policy 24D: Managing the effects of REG activities and ET activities on indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
	<u>biodiversity values and other significant habitats of indigenous fauna – district and regional plans</u>		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
<b>Objective 16A</b>  <u>The region's indigenous biodiversity is maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced and restored to a healthy functioning state, improving its resilience to increasing environmental pressures, particularly climate change.</u>	<u>Policy 24A: Principles for biodiversity offsetting and biodiversity compensation – (except for REG and ET activities) - regional and district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method IE.2: Inventory of biodiversity offsetting and biodiversity compensation opportunities</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* city and district councils, and iwi authorities</u>	264
	<u>Policy IE.2A: Maintaining indigenous biodiversity in the terrestrial environment – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Consideration – resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
	<u>Policy IE.3: Maintaining, enhancing and restoring indigenous ecosystem health – non regulatory</u>		<u>Method IE.1: Partnering with mana whenua/tangata whenua to give local effect to the decision-making principles for indigenous biodiversity</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils, mana whenua/tangata whenua</u>	249
			<u>Method IE.3: Regional biodiversity strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
			<u>Method 12: Information about techniques to maintain and enhance indigenous ecosystems</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 32: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua, and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	257
			<u>Method 53: Support mana whenua / tangata whenua and community restoration initiatives for the coastal environment, rivers, lakes and wetlands</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	268

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method 54: Assist landowners to maintain, enhance and restore indigenous ecosystems</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	268
			<u>Method CC.9: Protecting, restoring, and enhancing ecosystems and habitats that provide nature-based solutions to climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
	<u>Policy 24C: Managing adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal environment – district and regional plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
	<u>Policy 24CC: Existing regionally significant infrastructure and existing REG activities in the coastal environment - regional and district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
	<u>Policy 64: Supporting a whole of catchment approach – non-regulatory</u>		<u>Method 12: Information about techniques to maintain and enhance indigenous ecosystems</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 29: Take a whole of catchment approach to works, operations and services</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	257
			<u>Method 53: Support mana whenua / tangata whenua and community restoration initiatives for the coastal environment, rivers, lakes and wetlands</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	268
			<u>Method 54: Assist landowners to maintain, enhance and restore indigenous ecosystems</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	268
			<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<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>	<u>Policy IE.1: Giving effect to mana whenua / tangata whenua roles and values when managing indigenous biodiversity – district and regional plans</u>		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method 32: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua, and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	257
			<u>Method 53: Support mana whenua / tangata whenua and community restoration initiatives for the coastal environment, rivers, lakes and wetlands</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	268
			<u>Method 54: Assist landowners to maintain, enhance and restore indigenous ecosystems</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	268
			<u>Method IE.1: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua to give local effect to the decision-making principles for indigenous biodiversity</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils, mana whenua/tangata whenua</u>	249
			<u>Method IE.2: Inventory of biodiversity offsetting and biodiversity compensation opportunities</u>	<u>Implementation: Wellington Regional Council* city and district councils, and iwi authorities</u>	264
			<u>Method IE.3: Regional biodiversity strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
			<u>Method IE.4: Kaitiaki indigenous biodiversity monitoring programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	268
	<u>Policy IE.2: Giving effect to mana whenua / tangata whenua roles and values when managing indigenous biodiversity – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Consideration – resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
	<u>Policy IE.3: Maintaining and restoring indigenous ecosystem health – non-regulatory</u>		<u>Method IE.3: Regional biodiversity strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
<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>	<u>Policy IE.3: Maintaining and restoring indigenous ecosystem health – non-regulatory</u>		<u>Method IE.3: Regional biodiversity strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
	<u>Policy IE.4: Recognising the roles and values of landowners and communities in the management of indigenous biodiversity – non-regulatory</u>		<u>Method 32: Partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua, and partnering where appropriate and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	257
			<u>Method 53: Support mana whenua / tangata whenua and community restoration initiatives for the coastal environment, rivers, lakes and wetlands</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	268
			<u>Method 54: Assist landowners to maintain, enhance and restore indigenous ecosystems</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	268
			<u>Method CC.9: Support and funding for protecting, enhancing, and restoring indigenous ecosystems and nature-based solutions</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
Section 62(1)(i)(iii) “Content of regional policy statements”.	Policy 61: Allocation of responsibilities for land use controls for indigenous biodiversity	139	Method 5: Allocation of responsibilities	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Also see – coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policy 5; Fresh water (Appendix 7. 4) policies 12, 18 & 19; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6) policies 23, 24, 47, 48 & 64		

## 7.7 Landscape

Landscape objective and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objective

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
<b>Objective 17</b>  The region's outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified and their landscape values protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	Policy 25: Identifying outstanding natural features and landscapes – district and regional plans		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			Method 50: Prepare a regional landscape character description	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	266
			<b>Also see</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policy 4; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 21; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 23; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 27 <b>and consider</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 36 & 53; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 26: Protecting outstanding natural features and landscape values – district and regional plans		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			<b>Also see</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policy 3; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 8; Fresh water (Appendix 7. 4) policies 18 & 19; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 24; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 28 <b>and consider</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 35, 36 & 53; Energy,		
			infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policy 54, 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49;		

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			Soils and minerals (Appendix 7. 11) policy 60		
	Policy 50: Managing effects on outstanding natural features and landscapes – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			<b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 6, 35, 36 & 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policy 54, 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Appendix 7. 11) policy 60		
<b>Objective 18</b>  The region’s special amenity landscapes are identified and those landscape values that contribute to amenity and the quality of the environment are maintained or enhanced.	Policy 27: Identifying special amenity landscapes – district and regional plans		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			Method 50: Prepare a regional landscape character description	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	266
			<b>Also see</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 4 & 6; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 21; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 23; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 25 <b>and consider</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policy 36 & 53; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 28: Managing special amenity landscape values – district and regional plans		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257

Objective	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			<b>Also see</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 3 & 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 8; Fresh water (Appendix 7. 4) policies 18 & 19; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 24; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 26 <b>and consider</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 35, 36 & 53; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policy 54, 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Appendix 7. 11) policy 60		



## 7.8 Natural hazards

Natural hazards objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<b>Objective 19</b>  The risks and consequences to people, communities, their businesses, property, and infrastructure and the environment from natural hazards and the effects of climate change effects are <u>reduced avoided or minimised</u> .	Policy 29: <del>Avoiding inappropriate</del> Managing subdivision, <u>use</u> and development in areas at high risk from natural hazards – district and regional plans		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 14: Information <del>about</del> <u>on</u> natural hazards and climate change effects	Wellington Regional Council*, city and district councils and Civil Defence Emergency Management Group	251
			Method 22: <del>Information about areas at high risk from natural hazards</del> <u>Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	256
	<del>Also see – Coastal environment (Table 2) policy 3; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 7 &amp; 8; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 14 &amp; 17; Natural hazards (Table 8b) policy 62; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 30, 31 &amp; 32 and consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 37; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 43; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policies 51 &amp; 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55 &amp; 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>				
	Policy 51: <del>Avoiding or M-</del> <u>minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards</u> - consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 14: Information <del>about</del> <u>on</u> natural hazards and climate change effects	Wellington Regional Council*, city and district councils and Civil Defence Emergency Management Group	251
			Method 22: <del>Information about areas at high risk from natural hazards</del> <u>Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	256

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			<del><b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 37; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 43; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55 &amp; 56; Resource management with <i>tangata whenua</i> (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
<b>Objective 20</b>  <del>Hazard mitigation measures, structural works and other activities do not increase the risk and consequences of natural hazard events.</del>  <u>Natural hazard mitigation measures and climate change adaptation activities minimise the risks from natural hazards, and impacts on, Te Mana o te Wai, taonga species, sites of significance to mana whenua / tangata whenua, natural processes, indigenous ecosystems and biodiversity.</u>	Policy 52: <del>Avoiding or M-</del> minimising adverse effects of hazard mitigation measures – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 14: Information <del>about</del> <u>on</u> natural hazards and climate change <del>effects</del>	Wellington Regional Council*, city and district councils and Civil Defence Emergency Management Group	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
			<del>Method 23: Information about natural features to protect property from natural hazards</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</del>	252
			Method CC.6: Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
			<del><b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 37; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 43; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 51; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55 &amp; 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
	Policy FW.7: Water attenuation and retention in rural areas – non- regulatory		<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>		256
			<u>Method CC.8: Programme to support low- emissions and climate-resilient agriculture-non-regulatory methods</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
			Method 48: Water allocation policy review	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
	Policy FW.8: Land use adaptation – non regulatory		<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
			<u>Method CC.8: Programme to support low- emissions and climate-resilient agriculture-non-regulatory methods</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
			Method 48: Water allocation policy review	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
<b>Objective 21</b>  <u>The resilience of our C 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>	<b>Policy 29: <del>Avoiding inappropriate</del> Managing subdivision, use and development in areas at high risk from natural hazards – district and regional plans</b>		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 14: Information <del>about</del> on natural hazards and climate change effects	Wellington Regional Council*, city and district councils and Civil Defence Emergency Management Group	251
			Method 22: <del>Information about areas at high risk from natural hazards</del> <u>Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	256
			<del>Also see – Coastal environment (Table 2) policy 3; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 7 &amp; 8; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 15 &amp; 17; Natural hazards (Table 8b) policy 62; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 30, 31 &amp; 32 and consider – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 37; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 43; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policies 51 &amp; 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55 &amp; 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
	<b>Policy 51: <del>Avoiding or M-</del> minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards</b>		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
	<del>- consideration</del>		Method 14: Information <del>about</del> <u>on</u> natural hazards and climate change <del>effects</del>	Wellington Regional Council*, city and district councils and Civil Defence Emergency Management Group	251
			Method 22: <del>Information about areas at high risk from natural hazards</del> <u>Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	256
			<del><b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 37; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 43; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55 &amp; 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
	Policy 52: <u>Avoiding or M-</u> <u>minimising adverse effects of hazard mitigation measures – consideration</u>		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 14: Information <del>about</del> <u>on</u> natural hazards and climate change <del>effects</del>	Wellington Regional Council*, city and district councils and Civil Defence Emergency Management Group	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
			<del>Method 23: Information about natural features to protect property from natural hazards</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</del>	252
			<del><b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 37; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 43; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 51; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55 &amp; 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
	<u>Policy CC.4: Climate responsive development– district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
	Policy CC.4A: Climate responsive development– regional plans		<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council,</u>	264
	Policy CC.14: Climate responsive development – district and city council consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
	Policy CC.14A: Climate responsive development – regional council		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
	consideration		<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method CC.6 Identifying nature-based solutions for climate change	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
Section 62(1)(i)(i) “Content of regional policy statements”.	Policy 62: Allocation of responsibilities for land use controls for natural hazards		Method 5: Allocation of responsibilities	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			<b>Also see</b> – Natural hazards (Appendix 7. 8a) policies 29, 51 & 52		

## 7.9 Regional form, design, and function

Regional form, design and function objective and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objective

Objective	Policy Titles	Page	Method Titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<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>(a) there is sufficient development capacity to meet the needs of current and future generations, improve housing affordability and quality, and provide access to a diversity of housing typologies within neighbourhoods which enable choice; and</u> <u>(b) Māori are able to express their culture and traditions, and the relationship of mana whenua / tangata whenua with their culture, ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga is provided for; and</u> <u>(c) Te Mana o te Wai is given</u>	Policy 30: Maintaining and enhancing the viability and vibrancy of regionally and locally significant centres – district plans		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 42: Develop visions for the regionally significant centres	Wellington Regional Strategy	261
			Method 43: Develop principles for retail activities	Wellington Regional Strategy	261
			Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy	Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils	261
	Policy 31: Identifying and promoting higher density and mixed use development Enabling intensification to contribute to well- functioning urban areas – district plans		<b>Also see –</b> Air quality (Table 1) policy 1; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 7 & 8; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 15; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 24; Landscape (Table 7) policies 26 & 28; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 29; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 31 & 32; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 34 <b>and consider –</b> Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36, 37 & 38; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41, 42 & 43; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Table 7) policy 50; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policies 51 & 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55, 56, 57 & 58; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49		
			Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 16: Information about locations with good access to the strategic public transport network	Wellington Regional Council*, city and district councils	252
			Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy	Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils (via the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee)	261

Objective	Policy Titles	Page	Method Titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<u>effect to; and</u>  <u>(d) intensification occurs within existing urban zones in appropriate places where it is environmentally responsive; and</u>  <u>(e) subdivision, use and development is located, designed, and constructed in a way that is climate-resilient and contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions; and</u>  <u>(f) built environments, including integrated transport infrastructure, meet the health and wellbeing needs of all people, with multi-modal access including active transport, between housing, jobs, community services, - centres, green space, and open space; and</u>  <u>(g) the biophysical characteristics, location, recognised values, capability and limitations of land inform its use and development; and</u>  <u>(h) the productive capacity of</u>			Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides	Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils	253
			<b>Also see</b> – Air quality (Table 1) policy 1; Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 3 & 5; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 8 & 10; Fresh water (Table 4) policy 15; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 24; Landscape (Table 7) policies 26 & 28; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 29; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 30 & 32; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 34 <b>and consider</b> – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36, 37 & 38; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41, 42, 43 & 45; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Table 7) policy 50; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policies 51 & 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55, 56, 57 & 58; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 60		
	Policy 32: Identifying and protecting key industrial- based employment locations – district plans		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 44: Analysis of industrial employment locations	Wellington Regional Strategy	261
			Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy	Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils (via the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee)	261
			<b>Also see</b> – Air quality (Table 1) policy 1; Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 3 & 5; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 7, 8 & 10; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 12 & 15; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 22; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 24; Landscape (Table 7) policies 26 & 28; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policy 29; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 30 & 31; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 34 <b>and consider</b> – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36, 37, 38 & 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41, 42, 43 & 45; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Table 7) policy 50; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policies 51 & 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55, 56, 57 & 58; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policies 60		
	Policy UD.1: Providing for the occupation, use, development and ongoing relationship of mana whenua / tangata whenua with		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides	Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils	253



Objective	Policy Titles	Page	Method Titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<u>rural land is retained; and</u>  <u>(j) new or upgraded infrastructure is integrated and sequenced with development; and</u>  <u>(k) development densities are sufficient to support the provision and ongoing maintenance of infrastructure; and</u>  <u>(l) a variety of residential, commercial, mixed use and industrial development in appropriate locations is provided which contributes to viable and vibrant centres at a range of scales, and industrial-based employment locations; and</u>  <u>(m) the safe and efficient operation of regionally significant infrastructure is protected from potential reverse sensitivity effects.</u>  <u>A compact well-designed and sustainable regional form that has an integrated, safe and responsive transport network and:</u>  <u>(a) — a — viable — and vibrant — regional central</u>	<u>their ancestral land – district plans</u>		<u>Method UD.4: Definitions of marae and papakāinga</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	265
			<u>Method UD.3: Opportunities for Kaupapa Māori based frameworks for urban development</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
	Policy FW.3: Urban development effects on freshwater and receiving environments		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			<u>Method FW.XX: Best practice guidance for managing urban development effects on freshwater</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	262
			<u>Method FW.X: Technical Guidance for Stormwater Management in Urban Development</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	262
	<u>Policy CC.4: Climate- responsive development – district plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	253
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
	<u>Policy CC.4A: Climate- responsive development – regional plans</u>		<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
	<u>Policy 33: Supporting a reduction in transport related greenhouse gas emissions a compact, well-designed and sustainable regional form – Regional Land Transport Plan Strategy</u>		<u>Method 3: Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan Strategy implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			<del>Also see – Energy infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 9 &amp; 10</del>		

Objective	Policy Titles	Page	Method Titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<del>business district in Wellington city;</del>  <del>(b) an increased range and diversity of activities in and around the regionally significant centres to maintain vibrancy and vitality;</del>  <del>(c) sufficient industrial based employment locations or capacity to meet the region's needs;</del>  <del>(d) development and/or management of the Regional Focus Areas identified in the Wellington Regional Strategy;</del>  <del>(e) urban development in existing urban areas, or when beyond urban areas, development that reinforces the region's existing urban form;</del>  <del>(f) strategically planned rural development; a range of housing (including</del>	Policy UD.2: Enable Māori to <u>express their culture and traditions – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils	247
			<u>Method UD.4: Definitions of marae and papakāinga</u>	City and district councils	265
			<u>Method UD.3: Opportunities for Kaupapa Māori based frameworks for urban development</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
	Policy CC.14: Climate- responsive development – district and city council consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	City and district councils	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	253
	Policy CC.14A: Climate- responsive development – regional council consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
	Policy 42 - Effects on freshwater and receiving environments from urban development –consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
	Policy 54: Achieving the region's urban design principles – consideration		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils	247
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253

Objective	Policy Titles	Page	Method Titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
<del>affordable housing);</del>  <del>(g) — integrated public open spaces;</del>  <del>(h) — integrated land use and transportation;</del>  <del>(i) — improved east-west transport linkages;</del>  <del>(j) — efficiently use existing infrastructure (including transport network infrastructure); and</del>  <del>(k) — essential social services to meet the region's needs.</del>			<b>Also consider</b> — Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36, 37 & 38; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41, 42, 43 & 45; Historic heritage (Table 5) policies 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policies 47; Landscape (Table 7) policies 50; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policies 51 & 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 55, 56, 57 & 58; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policies 59 & 60		
	Policy 55: <u>Managing greenfield development to contribute to well-functioning urban areas and rural areas</u>		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	City and district councils	247
	Maintaining a compact, well-designed and sustainable regional form — consideration		Method 18: Regional structure planning guide	Wellington Regional Council*, city and district councils	252
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261
			<u>Method UD.3: Opportunities for Kaupapa Māori based frameworks for urban development</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
			Method FW.XX: Best practice guidance for managing urban development effects on freshwater	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	262
			<b>Also consider</b> — Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 6, 35, 36 & 37; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41, 42, 43 & 45; Historic heritage (Table 5) policies 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policies 47; Landscape (Table 7) policies 50; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policies 51 & 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 56, 57 & 58; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policies 59 & 60		

Objective	Policy Titles	Page	Method Titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
	<u>Policy UD.3: Plan changes that provide for significant development capacity - consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
	<u>Policy UD.4: Achieving a compact regional form – district and regional plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils (via the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee)</u>	261
			<u>Method UD.4: Definitions of marae and papakāinga</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	265
			<u>Method UD.3: Opportunities for Kaupapa Māori based frameworks for urban development</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
			<u>Method 16: Information about locations with good access to the strategic transport network</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council*, city and district councils</u>	252
	<u>Policy UD.5: Contributing to well-functioning urban areas – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	261
			<u>Method UD.3: Opportunities for Kaupapa Māori based frameworks for urban development</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265

Objective	Policy Titles	Page	Method Titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides	Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils	253
			Method FW.XX: Best practice guidance for managing urban development effects on freshwater	Wellington Regional Council	262
	Policy 56: Managing development in rural areas – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	City and district councils	247
			Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy	Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils	261
			<b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 6, 35, 36 & 37; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41, 42, 43 & 45; Historic heritage (Table 5) policies 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policies 47; Landscape (Table 7) policies 50; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policies 51 & 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55, 57 & 58; Resource management with tangata-whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policies 59 & 60		
	Policy 57: Integrating land use and transportation – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	City and district councils	247
			Method 25: Information about the provision of walking, cycling and public transport for development	Wellington Regional Council	253
			<b>Also consider</b> – Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55, 56 & 58; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 60		
	Policy 58: Co-ordinating land use with development and operation		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	City and district councils	247

Objective	Policy Titles	Page	Method Titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
	<del>of infrastructure – consideration</del>		<del><b>Also consider</b> – Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policy 39; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55, 56 &amp; 57; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policy 60</del>		
	Policy 60: Utilising the region's mineral resources – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 52: Identify the region's significant mineral resources	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	266
			<del><b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 37; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 43 &amp; 44; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Table 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policy 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49</del>		
	Policy FW.7: Water attenuation and retention in rural areas – non-regulatory		<u>Method 14: Information on natural hazards and climate change</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	251
			<u>Method 22: Integrated hazard risk management and climate change adaptation planning</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils</u>	256
			<u>Method CC.8: Programme to support low- emissions and climate-resilient agriculture-non-regulatory methods</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	267
			Method 48: Water allocation policy review	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
	Policy 67: Establishing, <u>maintaining and enhancing a compact, well designed, resilient, accessible, and environmentally responsive regional form and</u>		<del>Method 40: Sign the New Zealand Urban Design Protocol</del>	<u>Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils</u>	261
			Method 41: Integrate public open space	<u>Wellington Regional Strategy</u>	261

Objective	Policy Titles	Page	Method Titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
	<del>enhancing a compact, well-designed and sustainable regional form – non-regulatory</del>		<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils (via the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee)</u>	261
			Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides	Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils	253
			<u>Method UD.3: Opportunities for Kaupapa Māori based frameworks for urban development</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
			<del>Method 45: Develop principles for rural residential use and development</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Strategy</del>	261
			<del>Method 47: Analysis of the range and affordability of housing in the region</del>	<del>Wellington Regional Strategy</del>	261
			<del><b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Table 2) policies 35, 36 &amp; 37; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Table 3) policies 39; Fresh water (Table 4) policies 40, 41, 42, 43 &amp; 45; Historic heritage (Table 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Table 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Table 7) policy 50; Natural hazards (Table 8a) policies 51 &amp; 52; Regional form, design and function (Table 9) policies 54, 55, 56, 57 &amp; 58; Resource management with tangata whenua (Table 10) policies 48 &amp; 49; Soils and minerals (Table 11) policies 59 &amp; 60</del>		
	<u>Policy CC.9: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with subdivision, use or development – consideration</u>		<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
			<u>Method CC.1: Climate change education and behaviour change programme</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method CC.2: Develop guidance on avoiding, reducing and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249

Objective	Policy Titles	Page	Method Titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
			<u>Method CC.7: Advocating for the use of transport pricing tools – non regulatory method</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	264
			<u>Method CC.10: Establish incentives to shift to low and zero-carbon multi-modal transport including public transport and active modes</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	268
			<u>Method CC.3: Travel choice assessment</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	249
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	253
<b>Objective 22A</b>  To achieve sufficient development capacity to meet expected housing demand in the short-medium and long term in any <i>tier 1 urban environment</i> within the Wellington Region, the housing bottom lines in Appendix 7. 9A are to be met or exceeded in the short-medium and long term in the <i>tier 1 urban environment</i> .  Note: Objective 22A and Appendix 7. 9A were inserted into the Regional Policy Statement directly under section 55(2)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991, i.e. without reference to RMA Schedule 1, as directed	<del>Policy 31: Identifying and promoting higher density and mixed use development</del> <u>Enabling intensification to contribute to well- functioning urban areas – district plans</u>		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 16: Information about locations with good access to the strategic public transport network	Wellington Regional Council*, city and district councils	252
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils (via the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee)</u>	261
			<u>Method UD.1: Development manuals and design guides</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, City and district councils</u>	253
	<del>Policy 55: Managing greenfield development to contribute to well- functioning urban areas and rural areas</del> <u>Maintaining a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form – consideration</u>		<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils (via the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee)</u>	261
			Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	City and district councils	247



Objective	Policy Titles	Page	Method Titles	Implementation (*lead authority)	Page
by the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020. The short-medium term (2021- 2031) and long term (2031- 2051) housing bottom lines are drawn from the Wellington Regional Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment, Housing update – May 2022.			Method 18: Regional structure planning guide	Wellington Regional Council*, city and district councils	252
	<u>Policy UD.3: Plan changes that provide for significant development capacity - consideration</u>		<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils (via the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee)</u>	261
			<u>Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	247
	<u>Policy UD.4: Achieving a compact regional form – district and regional plans</u>		<u>Method 1: District plan implementation</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	246
			<u>Method 2: Regional plan implementation</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	246
			<u>Method UD.2: Future Development Strategy</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils (via the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee)</u>	261
			<u>Method UD.4: Definitions of marae and papakāinga</u>	<u>City and district councils</u>	265
			<u>Method UD.3: Opportunities for Kaupapa Māori based frameworks for urban development</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council</u>	265
			<u>Method 16: Information about locations with good access to the strategic transport network</u>	<u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils</u>	252

Appendix 7.9A: Housing bottom lines in the Wellington Tier 1 urban environment

<b><u>Tier 1 local authority</u></b>	<b><u>Total additional dwellings</u></b>	
	<b><u>Short-medium term (2021-2031)</u></b>	<b><u>Long term (2031-2051)</u></b>
<u>Hutt City Council</u>	<u>9,708</u>	<u>15,064</u>
<u>Kapiti Coast District Council</u>	<u>6,123</u>	<u>10,053</u>
<u>Porirua City Council</u>	<u>5,916</u>	<u>8,062</u>
<u>Upper Hutt City Council</u>	<u>4,713</u>	<u>7,510</u>
<u>Wellington City Council</u>	<u>15,089</u>	<u>21,532</u>
<b><u>Wellington Tier 1 Environment Total</u></b>	<b><u>41,549</u></b>	<b><u>62,221</u></b>

## 7.10 Resource management with tangata whenua

Resource management with tangata whenua objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
<b>Objective 23</b>  The region's iwi authorities and local authorities work together under Te Tiriti partner principles for the sustainable management of the region's environment for the benefit and wellbeing of the regional community, both now and in the future.	Policy 66: Enhancing involvement of tangata whenua in resource management decision-making – non-regulatory		Method 32: Engagement with tangata whenua, stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	257
			Method 37: Involve tangata whenua in resource management decision making	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			Method 38: Iwi authorities prepare planning documents	Iwi authorities*, Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			Consider alongside policies 1 to 60		
<b>Objective 24</b>  The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are taken into account in a systematic way when resource management decisions are made.	Policy 48: Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 19: Information to assist with the application of Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles in the region	Iwi authorities*, Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	252
			Consider alongside policies 1 to 60		
<b>Objective 25</b>  The concept of kaitiakitanga is integrated into the sustainable management of the Wellington region's natural and physical resources.	Policy 49: Recognising and providing for matters of significance to tangata whenua – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 38: Iwi authorities prepare planning documents	Iwi authorities*, Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			Consider alongside policies 1 to 60		

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
<b>Objective 26</b>  Mauri is sustained, particularly in relation to coastal and fresh waters.	Policy 49: Recognising and providing for matters of significance to tangata whenua – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 38: Iwi authorities prepare planning documents	Iwi authorities*, Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
	Other topic policies that have an important role in achieving objective 26 are: Policy 3: Protecting high natural character in the coastal environment – district and regional plans, Policy 5: Maintaining and enhancing coastal water quality for aquatic ecosystem health – regional plans, Policy 12: Management purposes for surface water bodies – regional plans, Policy 16: Promoting discharges to land – regional plans, Policy 18: Protecting aquatic ecological function of water bodies – regional plans.				
<b>Objective 27</b>  Mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes, are maintained and enhanced, and these resources are healthy and accessible to tangata whenua.	Policy 49: Recognising and providing for matters of significance to tangata whenua – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 38: Iwi authorities prepare planning documents	Iwi authorities*, Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			Method 39: Prepare protocols for tangata whenua access to mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes on public land	Iwi authorities, Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	260
	Other topic policies that have an important role in achieving objective 27 are: Policy 3: Protecting high natural character in the coastal environment – district and regional plans, Policy 5: Maintaining and enhancing coastal water quality for aquatic ecosystem health – regional plans Policy 12: Management purposes for surface water bodies – regional plans, Policy 18: Protecting aquatic ecological function of waterbodies – regional plans, Policy 23: Identifying indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values – district and regional plans, Policy 24: Protecting indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – district and regional plans.				
<b>Objective 28</b>  The cultural relationship of Māori with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapū and other taonga is	Policy 49: Recognising and providing for matters of significance to tangata whenua – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 13: Information about best practice for earthworks to protect Māori archaeological sites, other	Iwi authorities, Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	251

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
maintained.			significant sites and kōiwi		
			Method 38: Iwi authorities prepare planning documents	Iwi authorities*, Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			Method 49: Investigate use of Māori names for rivers, lakes and places of cultural significance in the region	Iwi authorities, Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	266
	Other topic policies that have an important role in achieving objective 28 are: Policy 21: Identifying places, sites and areas with significant historic heritage values – district and regional plans Policy 22: Protecting historic heritage values – district and regional plans, Policy 23: Identifying indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values – district and regional plans, Policy 24: Protecting indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – district and regional plans Policy 25: Identifying outstanding natural features and landscapes – district and regional plans, Policy 26: Protecting outstanding natural features and landscape values – district and regional plans.				

## 7.11 Soils and minerals

Soils and minerals objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
<b>Objective 29</b>  Land management practices do not accelerate soil erosion.	Policy 15: Minimising the effects of earthworks and vegetation clearance – district and regional plans		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 2: Regional plan implementation	Wellington Regional Council	246
			Method 31: Protocols for management of earthworks and air quality between local authorities	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	257
			Method 35: Prepare a regional stormwater action plan	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	259
			Method 36: Support industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			<b>Also see</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 5 & 6; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 7; Fresh water (Appendix 7. 4) policies 12, 14, 18 & 19; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policies 24; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policies 26  & 28; Natural hazards (Appendix 7. 8a) policy 29 <b>and consider</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 35, 36, 37, 38 &  40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Appendix 7. 4) policies 40, 42 & 43; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Natural hazards (Appendix 7. 8a) policy 52; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policies 54, 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Appendix 7. 11) policy 60		
	Policy 41: Minimising the effects of earthworks and vegetation disturbance –		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
	consideration		Method 31: Protocols for management of earthworks and air quality between local authorities	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	257
			Method 36: Support industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			<b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 35, 36, 37 & 40; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Fresh water (Appendix 7. 4) policies 40, 42 & 43; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Natural hazards (Appendix 7. 8a) policy 52; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policies 54, 55 & 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49; Soils and minerals (Appendix 7. 11) policy 60		
	Policy 68: Minimising soil erosion – non-regulatory		Method 15: Information about sustainable land management practices	Wellington Regional Council	251
			Method 29: Take a whole of catchment approach to works, operations and services	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	257
			Method 36: Support industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			Method 55: Assist landowners to protect erosion prone land	Wellington Regional Council	269
<b>Objective 30</b>  Soils maintain those desirable physical, chemical and biological characteristics that enable them to retain their ecosystem function and range of uses.	Policy 34: Controlling activities on contaminated land – district plans		Method 1: District plan implementation	City and district councils	246
			Method 24: Database of sites at risk of contamination	Wellington Regional Council	252
			Method 36: Support industry-led environmental accords and codes of practice	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	259
			<b>Also see</b> – Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policies 8 & 9; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policies 30, 31 & 32 <b>and consider</b> Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policy 54; Resource management with tangata whenua		

Objectives	Policy titles	Page	Method titles	Implementation (* lead authority)	Page
			(Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49;		
	Policy 59: Retaining highly productive agricultural land (Class I and II land) – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	City and district councils	247
			<b>Also consider</b> – Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policy 56; Energy, infrastructure and waste (Appendix 7. 3) policy 39; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		
	Policy 69: Preventing long-term soil deterioration – non-regulatory		Method 15: Information about sustainable land management practices	Wellington Regional Council	251
			Method 29: Take a whole of catchment approach to works, operations and services	Wellington Regional Council* and city and district councils	257
<b>Objective 31</b>  The demand for mineral resources is met from resources located in close proximity to the areas of demand.	Policy 60: Utilising the region's mineral resources – consideration		Method 4: Resource consents, notices of requirement and when changing, varying or reviewing plans	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 5: Allocation of responsibilities	Wellington Regional Council and city and district councils	247
			Method 52: Identify the region's significant mineral resources	Wellington Regional Council	266
			<b>Also consider</b> – Coastal environment (Appendix 7. 2) policies 35, 36 & 37; Fresh water (Appendix 7. 4) policies 43 & 44; Historic heritage (Appendix 7. 5) policy 46; Indigenous ecosystems (Appendix 7. 6a) policy 47; Landscape (Appendix 7. 7) policy 50; Regional form, design and function (Appendix 7. 9) policy 56; Resource management with tangata whenua (Appendix 7. 10) policies 48 & 49		