

Chapter 5: Monitoring the Regional Policy Statement and progress towards anticipated environmental results

This chapter sets out the procedures to be used to monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of the policies and methods in the Regional Policy Statement. It then lists the anticipated environmental results of implementing the Regional Policy Statement, which will be used to measure whether the overall objectives are being achieved.

Procedures for monitoring

Integrated monitoring

Wellington Regional Council has a Regional Monitoring Strategy that will be reviewed in response to this Regional Policy Statement. The Regional Monitoring Strategy will be reviewed in collaboration with all the local authorities in the region, to promote integrated monitoring of the region's natural and physical resources.

The process of revising the Regional Monitoring Strategy will also seek input, and potentially also monitoring assistance from iwi authorities and key stakeholders.

Monitoring of natural and physical resources occurs under several pieces of legislation. The Resource Management Act requires local authorities to monitor a number of factors, including the state of the environment in their region or district and the effectiveness and efficiency of policies, rules or other methods in its policy statement or its plan. Local authorities are also required to monitor and report on their council long-term community plans prepared under the Local Government Act 2004. The Wellington Regional Strategy, the sustainable economic growth strategy for the region, has indicators that are monitored to measure its progress, and proposes to develop a Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) to measure progress across and interrelationships between economic, environmental, social and cultural aspects of community wellbeing. The Regional Land Transport Strategy is also monitored and reported on annually.

Reporting on a review of the results of state of the environment monitoring

State of the environment monitoring is a key component of checking whether the Regional Policy Statement policies and methods are effective. Wellington Regional Council prepares state of the environment reports that outline whether the objectives in the Regional Policy Statement are being achieved. The objectives are long-term goals. Their achievement will be measured in a state of the environment report for the region, which is prepared every six years, using the anticipated environmental results listed in Table 3. The last state of the environment report for the Wellington region (Measuring Up) was published in 2005.

Monitoring the state of the environment includes regular monitoring of resources – such as monitoring water quality at selected sites for selected indicators at monthly intervals – and targeted investigations. It also includes surveys and interviews with people and organisations on their perceptions of the quality of the environment. Reporting on the state of the environment will also draw from monitoring of councils' long-term council community plans, the Wellington Regional Strategy and the Regional Land Transport

Strategy.

When developing monitoring programmes, local authorities will place an emphasis on measuring environmental indicators that enable the anticipated environmental results of the Regional Policy Statement to be assessed. Indicators will be developed as part of the review of the Regional Monitoring Strategy, for those anticipated environmental results not currently monitored, and monitoring programmes will be initiated.

The efficiency and effectiveness of the Regional Policy Statement and regional and district plans

Wellington Regional Council and the region's city and district councils are required by the Resource Management Act, at intervals of not more than five years, to compile and make available to the public the results of their monitoring of policies, rules and other methods in policy statements or plans. This requirement applies to the Regional Policy Statement, regional plans and district plans.

The results of this monitoring of policies, rules and other methods that give effect to the Regional Policy Statement in regional and district and city plans will be used by Wellington Regional Council to evaluate this Regional Policy Statement.

Resource consents

Information on resource consents is necessary to assess whether this Regional Policy Statement's objectives are being met. The process of applying for resource consents, and considering those applications, provides information on the resources being used, where the use takes place, the magnitude of use, how often it occurs and the limits on use (conditions). Wellington Regional Council and the region's city and district councils are required by the Resource Management Act to monitor the exercise of resource consents. This information will be used to monitor the Regional Policy Statement.

Anticipated environmental results

The following table sets out the anticipated environment results of the Regional Policy Statement. The anticipated environmental results are ten year targets, unless otherwise specified. They will be used to measure whether the objectives are being achieved, as part of the state of the environment reporting. The results are described as specific environmental states or they describe a course of action that will be undertaken.

Table 3: Objectives and the anticipated environmental results from implementing policies and methods in the Regional Policy Statement

Topic	Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)
<u>Integrated management</u>	<p><u>Integrated Management Objective A:</u></p> <p><u>Integrated management of the region's natural and physical resources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>is guided by Te Ao Māori; and</u> b) <u>incorporates mātauranga Māori in partnership with mana whenua / tangata whenua; and</u> c) <u>recognises and provides for ki uta ki tai – the holistic nature and interconnectedness of all parts of the natural environment; and</u> d) <u>recognises and provides for the relationship of mana whenua / tangata whenua with te taiao and protects and enhances mana whenua / tangata whenua values, in particular mahinga kai; and</u> e) <u>is informed by the input of communities; and</u> f) <u>protects and enhances the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems; and</u> g) <u>recognises the dependence of humans on a healthy natural environment; and</u> h) <u>recognises the role of the resource management and planning system in reducing gross greenhouse gas emissions; and</u> 	<p><u>Wellington Regional Council, city and district councils collaborate to undertake integrated management of natural and physical resources to recognise and provide</u></p> <p><u>for the importance of Te Ao Māori and mātauranga Māori, and consider the views of communities in resource management and decision-making.</u></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <u>recognises the role of both natural and physical resources, including highly productive land and regionally significant infrastructure, in providing for well- functioning urban and rural areas and improving the resilience of communities to climate change; and</u> j) <u>recognises the benefits of protecting and utilising the region's significant mineral resources; and</u> k) <u>responds effectively to the current and future effects of climate change, population growth, and development pressures and opportunities.</u> 	
Air quality	Objective 1 Discharges of odour, smoke and dust to air do not adversely affect amenity values and people's wellbeing.	1) District plans include policies and/or rules that discourage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) new sensitive activities from locating near land uses or activities that emit odour, smoke and dust; b) new land use activities that emit odour, smoke and dust from locating near sensitive activities.
		2) The number of environmental events caused by odour, smoke or dust notified to Wellington Regional Council are reduced by 50 per cent by 2014.
		3) Eighty five per cent of residents perceive that air pollution is not a problem in their city.
	Objective 2 Human health is protected from unacceptable levels of fine particulate matter.	1) Policies and/or rules that protect people's health from discharges of fine particulate matter are included in regional plans. 2) Airshed action plans are completed for airsheds that exceed

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		the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality
		3) All gazetted airsheds have achieved the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality for fine particulate matter by 2013.
		4) Eighty five per cent of residents perceive that air pollution is not a problem in their city.
Climate change	<u>Objective CC.1</u> The Wellington Region is a <u>low-emission and climate-resilient region, where climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation are an integral part of:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>sustainable air, land, freshwater, and coastal management; and</u> b) <u>well-functioning urban areas and rural areas; and</u> c) <u>the planning and delivery of infrastructure (including regionally significant infrastructure).</u> 	<u>Carbon emissions are reduced by 50 percent from 2019 levels by 2030 across the Wellington Region.</u>
	<u>Objective CC.2</u> <u>The costs and benefits of transitioning to a low- emission and climate-resilient region are equitable between sectors and communities.</u>	
	<u>Objective CC.3</u> <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</u>	

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	<p><u>in the Wellington Region are reduced:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>to contribute to a 50 percent reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions from 2019 levels by 2030; and</u> b) <u>to contribute to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.</u> 	
	<p>Objective CC.4</p> <p><i>Nature-based solutions</i> are an 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.</p>	
	<p><u>Objective CC.5</u></p> <p>By 2030, there is an increase in the area and health of <u>permanent forest</u>, preferably <u>indigenous forest</u>, in the Wellington Region, maximising benefits for <u>carbon sequestration</u>, <u>indigenous biodiversity</u>, <u>land stability</u>, <u>water quality</u>, and <u>social, cultural and economic well-being</u>.</p>	
	<p><u>Objective CC.6</u></p> <p><u>Resource management and adaptation planning increases the resilience</u> of communities, <u>infrastructure</u> and the <u>natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change</u>.</p>	

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	<u>Objective CC.7</u> <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>Objective CC.8</u> <u>Mana whenua / tangata whenua are empowered to achieve climate-resilience in their communities.</u>	
Coastal environment	Objective 3 1) Habitats and features in the coastal environment that have significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected; and 2) 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.	Note: the anticipated environmental results provided in relation to the objectives for indigenous ecosystems, landscapes and historical heritage are also relevant to Objective 3. Please refer to those topics within this table.
		1) There is no reduction, except that authorised by plan provisions and resource consents, in the condition (or quality) and extent of the area of wetlands, estuaries, salt marshes and active sand dunes in the coastal environment, as a result of human activities.
	Objective 4 The natural character of the coastal environment is protected from the adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	1) Regional and district plans contain policies that protect the natural character of the coastal environment in areas with high natural character.
		2) There is no reduction, except that authorised by plan provisions and resource consents, in the extent or quality of places, sites or areas with high natural character in the

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		coastal environment.
	Objective 5 Areas of the coastal environment where natural character has been degraded are restored and rehabilitated.	1) Degraded parts of the coastal environment are identified and restoration work has started where there is sufficient community involvement.
	Objective 6 The quality of coastal waters is maintained or enhanced to a level that is suitable for the health and vitality of coastal and marine ecosystems.	1) A regional plan will contain policies and rules to sustain healthy coastal and marine ecosystems.
		2) Regional and district plans will contain policies and rules to maintain and enhance coastal water quality.
		3) Sediment quality in low energy aquatic environments is maintained or enhanced.
		4) Water quality in the coastal marine area is supporting healthy, functioning aquatic ecosystems or any other management purposes identified in regional plans.
		5) Eighty per cent of residents perceive that water pollution is not a problem.
	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.	1) Human activities have not adversely affecting the extent of active coastal sand dunes
		2) Human activities have not accelerated coastal erosion.
	Objective 8	1) Areas with values, where public access to and along the coastal marine area, rivers and lakes should be enhanced have

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	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).	been identified.
Energy, infrastructure, and waste	Objective 9 The region's energy needs are met in ways that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) improve energy efficiency and conservation; b) diversify the type and scale of renewable energy development; c) maximise the use of renewable energy resources; d) reduce dependency on fossil fuels; and e) reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation. 	1) Regional and district plans contain policies that recognise the social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of energy generated from renewable energy resources.
		2) The number and diversity of projects that generate energy from renewable energy resources in the region has increased.
		3) By 2016, the region's transport related carbon dioxide emissions are below 1,065 kilotonnes per annum (the 2001 equivalent).
		4) By 2016, at least 15 per cent of the region's commuters walk or cycle to work.
		5) By 2016, at least 21 per cent of the region's commuters take passenger transport to work.
		6) Travel demand management programmes are in place in a significant number of schools, business and other workplaces.
		7) Twenty per cent of businesses have adopted sustainable business practices.
		8) District plans contain policies to promote energy efficient subdivision or development, small scale renewable energy generation and provide for energy efficient alterations.

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	Objective 10 The social, economic, cultural and environmental, benefits of regionally significant infrastructure are recognised and protected.	1) Regional and district plans contain: a) policies and/or methods that recognise the social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits of regionally significant infrastructure; and b) policies and/or methods that protect regionally significant infrastructure from incompatible land uses under, over, or adjacent.
	Objective 11 The quantity of waste disposed of is reduced.	1) The quantity of waste disposed to landfills is reduced by 20 per cent.
		2) The quantity of material sent for recycling and composting is increased by 20 per cent.
		3) Twenty per cent of businesses in the region have adopted sustainable business practices.
Freshwater	Objective 12 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	1) <u>Freshwater quality and quantity in the Wellington Region is managed in accordance with the following principles of Te Mana o Te Wai:</u> a) <u>Mana whakahaere: the power, authority and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater; and</u> b) <u>Kaitiakitanga: the obligation of tangata whenua to preserve, restore, enhance, and sustainably use freshwater for the benefit of present and future generations; and</u> c) <u>Manaakitanga: the process by which tangata whenua</u>

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	<p>obligations by prioritising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) first, the health and wellbeing of waterbodies and <i>freshwater</i> ecosystems, (ii) second, the health needs of people (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>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 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>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; and</p>	<p><u>show respect, generosity, and care for freshwater and for others; and</u></p> <p>d) <u>Governance: the responsibility of those with authority for making decisions about freshwater to do so in a way that prioritises the health and well-being of freshwater now and into the future; and</u></p> <p>e) <u>Stewardship: the obligation of all New Zealanders to manage freshwater in a way that ensures it sustains present and future generations; and</u></p> <p>f) <u>Care and respect: the responsibility of all New Zealanders to care for freshwater in providing for the health of the nation.</u></p> <p>1. Water quality in lakes, rivers and aquifers is supporting healthy functioning aquatic ecosystems or any other management purposes identified in regional plans.</p> <p><u>Over allocation in relation to both the quantity and quality of freshwater is phased out as soon as practicable.</u></p> <p>2. River flows and lake levels support healthy functioning aquatic ecosystems or any other management purposes identified in regional plans.</p> <p>3. Groundwater is managed to support healthy functioning aquatic ecosystems or any other purpose for managing water bodies identified in regional plans.</p> <p>4. Erosion, silt or sediment has not adversely affected the healthy functioning of aquatic ecosystems.</p>

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	i) supports the wellbeing and safety of the community, by providing for the ability to carry out recreational activities, in and around <i>freshwater</i> environments; and 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 k) supports the reasonable, sustainable and efficient use of water for activities that benefit the Region's economy, including <i>primary production</i> activities, innovation and tourism.	5. The water catchments for public water supply are protected so that public health is safeguarded.
		6. Eighty per cent of residents perceive that water pollution is not a problem.
		7. A regional plan contains policies, rules and/or methods that: (a) require, as a minimum, that water quality, flows and water levels are managed for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing aquatic ecosystem health; and (b) manage water bodies for other identified purposes.
		8. A regional plan contains policies and/or rules that: (a) establish allocation limits for the total amount of water that can be taken from surface water; and (b) establish allocation limits for the total amount of water that can be taken from groundwater.
		9. A regional plan contains policies, rules and/or methods that reduce ecotoxic contaminants in stormwater that discharge into water, or onto or into land that may enter water, from new subdivision and development.
		10. Regional and district plans contain policies, rules and methods that control earthworks and vegetation disturbance.
		11. A regional plan contains policies, rules and/or methods to: (a) promote discharges of human and/or animal waste to land rather than water, particularly discharges of sewage; and (b) promote the use of collective sewage treatment systems that discharge to land.

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	<p>Objective 13</p> <p>The region's rivers, lakes and wetlands support healthy functioning ecosystems.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Macro-invertebrate diversity and sensitive <i>macroinvertebrate taxa</i> <u>abundance</u> in rivers and lakes is maintained <u>improved where degraded, or otherwise maintained</u>, across the Wellington Region. 2) Flow regimes in, and discharges to, rivers and lakes are not resulting in algal cover and/ or biomass that is adversely affecting aquatic ecosystems. 3) There are no new barriers to fish passage and the number of existing impediments is reduced. 4) <u>The protection of fish <i>habitat</i> supports healthy fish populations, and the diversity of valued fish fauna is maintained or increased across the Wellington Region.</u> 5) There is no loss of the significant amenity and recreational values or significant indigenous ecosystems associated with the rivers and lakes identified in Appendix 1. 6) There is no decline in <u>The condition and extent of wetlands is improving across the Wellington Region.</u> 7) A regional plan contains policies, rules and/ or methods to protect aquatic ecological function. 8) A regional plan contains policies and rules to protect: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the significant amenity and recreational values associated with the rivers and lakes listed in Appendix 1; and b) the significant indigenous ecosystems of the river and lakes listed in Appendix 1.

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	Objective 14 Fresh water available for use and development is allocated and used efficiently.	1) <u>Freshwater quality and quantity in the Wellington Region is managed in accordance with the principles of <i>Te Mana o te Wai</i> and over allocation in relation to both the quantity and quality of freshwater is phased out as soon as practicable.</u>
		1) A regional plan contains policies, rules and/or methods to:
		a) promote the efficient use of water; and
		b) promote water harvesting, including water storage dams.
	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). (Repeated objective from coastal environment)	2) The amount of water recycled and reused has increased and wastage has decreased.
		3) There is an increase in water harvesting and water storage.
Historic Heritage	Objective 15 Historic heritage is identified and protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.	4) A regional plan contains policies and/or rules that give priority to the abstraction of water for the health needs of people.
		1) Areas have been identified which have significant values, where public access to and along the coastal marine area, rivers and lakes is enhanced.
		2) Public access is improved to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers with significant values.
		1) District and regional plans have identified places, sites and areas with significant historic heritage values.
		2) District and regional plans contain policies, rules and/or other methods to: a) protect places, sites and areas with significant historic heritage

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		<p>values from inappropriate subdivision, use and development; and</p> <p>b) avoid the destruction of, or damage to unidentified archaeological sites, wāhi tapu or other features of potential historical, spiritual or cultural significance</p> <p>3) There is no loss of significant historic heritage values associated with places, sites and areas identified in a district or regional plan.</p>
<u>Indigenous ecosystems</u>	<p>Objective 16</p> <p><i>Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant <u>indigenous biodiversity values</u>, other significant habitats of <u>indigenous</u> fauna, and the <u>ecosystem processes</u> that support these ecosystems and habitats, are maintained <u>protected</u> and, where appropriate, <u>enhanced</u> and <u>restored</u> to a healthy functioning state.</i></p> <p><u>Objective 16A</u></p> <p><i>The region's <u>indigenous biodiversity</u> is <u>maintained</u> and, where appropriate, <u>enhanced</u> and <u>restored</u> to a healthy functioning state, improving its <u>resilience</u> to increasing environmental pressures, particularly climate change.</i></p> <p><u>Objective 16B</u></p> <p><i>Mana whenua / <u>tangata whenua</u> values relating to <u>indigenous biodiversity</u>, particularly <u>taonga</u> species, and the important relationship between indigenous <u>ecosystem health</u> and well-being, are given effect to in decision-making, and mana whenua / <u>tangata whenua</u> are</i></p>	<p>1) <i>District and regional plans have identified <u>indigenous</u> ecosystems and <u>habitats</u> with significant <u>indigenous biodiversity</u> values and <u>other significant habitats of indigenous fauna</u>.</i></p> <p>2) <i>District and regional plans contain policies, rules and/or methods to protect <u>indigenous</u> ecosystems and <u>habitats</u> with significant <u>indigenous biodiversity</u> values from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</i></p> <p>3) <i>In the Wellington Region There is no loss an overall increase in the of <u>extent and condition of indigenous</u> ecosystems and <u>habitats</u> with significant <u>indigenous biodiversity</u> values and <u>other significant habitats of indigenous</u> fauna, and in the health of their <u>ecosystem processes</u>.</i></p> <p>4) <i><u>Indigenous biodiversity</u> across the Wellington Region is <u>maintained</u> and biodiversity indicators are improving across the Wellington Region. identified in a district or regional plan.</i></p> <p>5) <i>A regional biodiversity strategy has been prepared, and progress to meet defined 10-year targets is demonstrated.</i></p> <p>There is at least a 20 percent increase in the area of indigenous-</p>

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	<p>supported to exercise their <i>kaitiakitanga</i> for <i>indigenous biodiversity</i>.</p> <p>Objective 16C</p> <p><u>Landowner and community values in relation to <i>indigenous biodiversity</i> are recognised and provided for and their roles as stewards are supported.</u></p>	<p>ecosystems and habitats that are legally protected.</p> <p>6) <u>Mana whenua / <i>tangata whenua</i> are satisfied that their values associated with <i>indigenous biodiversity</i>, particularly <i>taonga</i> species, are appropriately provided for in resource management decision-making, including through the application of Mātauranga Māori.</u></p> <p>7) <u>Mana whenua / <i>tangata whenua</i> are satisfied with the level of support to exercise their <i>kaitiakitanga</i> for <i>indigenous biodiversity</i>.</u></p> <p>8) <u>Landowners and communities are satisfied with the level of support provided to enable their roles as stewards of indigenous biodiversity.</u></p>
Landscape	<p>Objective 17</p> <p>The region's outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified and their landscape values protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>	1) District and regional plans have identified outstanding natural features and landscapes.
		2) District and regional plans contain policies, rules and/or methods to protect outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
		3) There is no loss of the values associated with outstanding natural features or landscapes identified in a district or regional plan.
	<p>Objective 18</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>1) District and regional plans have identified special amenity landscapes.</p> <p>2) District and regional plans contain policies, rules and/or methods to maintain and enhance special amenity landscapes.</p>

Topic	Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)
		3) There is no loss of the values associated with special amenity landscapes identified in a district or regional plan.
Natural hazards	Objective 19 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 reduced-avoided or minimised.	1) Regional and district plans <u>have</u> :
		a) identify areas at high risk from natural hazards; used a risk-based approach to assess hazards and risks to new or existing subdivision, use and development from natural hazard and climate change impacts over at least a 100-year planning horizon; and b) contain policies and rules to avoid subdivision and inappropriate development in those areas. included hazard overlays, objectives, policies and rules to avoid, minimise, or not increase the risk from natural hazards to new or existing subdivision, use and development in those areas.
	Objective 20 <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> Hazard mitigation measures, structural works and other activities do not increase the risk and consequences of natural hazard events.	2) There is no new subdivision and inappropriate development in areas at high risk from <i>natural hazards</i> .
		1) There is no increase in the <i>risk from natural hazards</i> as a result of subdivision, use or development (including mitigation works). 2) Where hazard <u>and climate change mitigation</u> measures are employed, there is a greater number and range of soft-engineered measures <u>nature-based solutions</u> used, <u>that achieve integrated management and broad environmental outcomes.</u>

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	<p>Objective 21</p> <p>The resilience of our communities, infrastructure are more resilient to natural hazards, including the impacts and the natural environment to natural hazards is improved, including to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change, and sea level rise and people are better prepared for the consequences of natural hazard events.</p>	<p>1) Over 75 per cent of the community surveyed has an understanding of the <i>consequences</i> from local <i>natural hazards</i>.</p> <p>2) Over 75 per cent of the community surveyed is prepared for <i>natural hazard</i> events.</p>
Regional form, design and function	<p>Objective 22</p> <p><u>A compact, well-designed, <i>climate-resilient</i>, accessible, and <i>environmentally responsive regional form</i> with well-functioning <i>urban areas</i> and <i>rural areas</i>, where:</u></p> <p>a) <u>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></p> <p>b) <u>Māori are able to express their culture and traditions, and the relationship of mana whenua / tangata whenua with their culture, ancestral land, water, sites, <i>wāhi tapu</i> and other <i>taonga</i> is provided for; and</u></p> <p>c) <u><i>Te Mana o te Wai</i> is given effect to; and</u></p> <p>d) <u>intensification occurs within existing <i>urban zones</i> in appropriate places where it is environmentally</u></p>	<p>1) District plans:</p> <p>a) <u>provide sufficient development capacity; and</u></p> <p>b) contain policies, rules and/or other methods that <u>enable and manage encourage a range of land use activities- subdivision, use and development</u> to maintain and enhance the viability and vibrancy of the regionally and locally significant centres, including <u>central Wellington as the main centre of the Wellington Region the regional central business district</u>; and</p> <p>c) identify and contain policies, rules and/or methods to <u>enable intensification by identifying a range of building heights and urban form densities; and</u></p> <p>d) <u>contain policies, rules and/or other methods that identify and protect key industrial employment locations.</u></p> <p><u>encourage higher density and mixed use activities around key-centres and locations with good access to the strategic public-transport network.</u></p>

Topic	Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)
	<p><u>responsive; and</u></p> <p>e) <u>subdivision, use and development is located, designed, and constructed in a way that is <i>climate-resilient</i> and contributes to reducing <i>greenhouse gas emissions</i>; and</u></p> <p>f) <u>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></p> <p>g) <u>the biophysical characteristics, location, recognised values, capability and limitations of land inform its use and development; and</u></p> <p>h) <u>the productive capacity of rural land is retained; and</u></p> <p>i) <u>existing <i>urban-zoned</i> land, and <i>infrastructure</i> capacity is used effectively and efficiently; and</u></p> <p>j) <u>new or upgraded <i>infrastructure</i> is integrated and sequenced with development; and</u></p> <p>k) <u>development <i>densities</i> are sufficient to support the provision and ongoing maintenance of <i>infrastructure</i>; and</u></p> <p>l) <u>a variety of residential, commercial, <i>mixed use</i> and industrial development in appropriate locations is provided which contributes to</u></p>	<p>2) There is <u>a range of housing typologies provided within neighbourhoods, including medium and high <i>density</i> residential, to contribute to housing affordability and choice. an increase in the density and mix of land use activities in- and around the regionally significant centres.</u></p> <p>3) City and district councils have determined if they have key industrial employment locations, and if they have, they have been identified and protected in district plans.</p> <p>3) 4) <u>High quality, affordable housing and supporting <i>infrastructure</i> is developed in a timely, integrated manner to contribute to well-functioning <i>urban areas</i> and meet growth projections.</u></p> <p>The percentage of residents who agree that “I feel a sense of pride in the way my city looks and feels” is:</p> <p>a) <u>over 80 per cent in Wellington city; and</u></p> <p>b) <u>over 65 per cent for the rest of the region’s city’s and districts</u></p> <p>4) 5- <u>Urban expansion is compact, strategic and carefully planned, including occurring in locations and ways that are well connected, use existing <i>infrastructure</i> efficiently, support the protection of freshwater ecosystems, retain the productive capacity of land, and improve resilience to the effects of climate change.</u></p> <p>All new urban development is within the region’s urban areas (as at February 2009); or in areas identified for urban development in a district growth frameworks or strategies;</p>

Topic	Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)
	<p>m) <u>viable and vibrant centres at a range of scales, and industrial-based employment locations; and</u></p> <p>n) <u>the safe and efficient operation of <i>regionally significant infrastructure</i> is protected from potential <i>reverse sensitivity</i> effects.</u></p> <p><u>A compact well designed and sustainable regional form that has an integrated, safe and responsive transport network and:</u></p> <p>a) <u>a viable and vibrant regional central business district in Wellington city;</u></p> <p>b) <u>an increased range and diversity of activities in and around the regionally significant centres to maintain vibrancy and vitality;</u></p> <p>c) <u>sufficient industrial based employment locations or capacity to meet the</u></p> <p>d) <u>region's needs;</u></p> <p>e) <u>development and/or management of the Regional Focus Areas identified in the Wellington Regional Strategy;</u></p> <p>f) <u>urban development in existing urban areas, or when beyond urban areas, development that reinforces the region's existing urban form;</u></p> <p>g) <u>strategically planned rural development;</u></p>	<p>or in accordance with a structure plan.</p>
		<p>5) 6- <u>Subdivision, use and development assists and supports in the delivery of the key outcomes sought by the Wellington Land Transport Plan.</u></p> <p>There is a positive trend towards the 'key outcomes' in the Regional Land Transport Strategy.</p>
		<p>6) 7- <u>Actions and priorities of the <i>Future Development Strategy</i> are enabled and implemented.</u></p> <p>All the 'good regional form' actions identified in the Wellington Regional Strategy are implemented.</p>
		<p>7) <u>Mana whenua / tangata whenua live on and are sustained by their ancestral land in accordance with tikanga Māori, with development providing for the economic and social security of mana whenua / tangata whenua, and the unique history, identity and culture of mana whenua / tangata whenua are respected and given expression in the Wellington Region.</u></p>

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	<p>h) a range of housing (including affordable housing);</p> <p>i) integrated public open spaces;</p> <p>j) integrated land use and transportation;</p> <p>k) improved east-west transport linkages;</p> <p>l) efficiently use existing infrastructure (including transport network infrastructure); and</p> <p>m) essential social services to meet the region's needs.</p>	
	<p>Objective 22A</p> <p>To achieve sufficient development capacity to meet expected housing demand, the following housing bottom lines in Appendix 7.9A are to be met or exceeded in the short-medium and long term in the <i>Wellington Tier 1 urban environment</i>.</p>	
<p>Resource management with tangata whenua</p> <p>Note: all objectives and anticipated environmental results are significant to iwi authorities</p>	<p>Objective 23</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>1) Iwi authorities are satisfied with their involvement in resource management decision-making.</p>
	<p>Objective 24</p> <p>The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are taken into account in a systematic way when resource management decisions</p>	<p>1) Iwi authorities are satisfied with the way the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are taken into account by local authorities when resource management decisions are made.</p>

Topic	Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)
and will be considered alongside the following objectives and anticipated environmental results.	are made.	
	Objective 25 The concept and spirit of kaitiakitanga are integrated into the sustainable management of the Wellington region's natural and physical resources.	1) There are planning documents, recognised by iwi authorities, to support the implementation of policy 48.
	Objective 26 Mauri is sustained, particularly in relation to coastal and fresh waters.	1) Iwi authorities consider that mauri of coastal and fresh waters is being sustained.
		2) Iwi authorities consider that Porirua Harbour's mauri is being restored.
	Objective 27 Mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes, are maintained and enhanced, and these resources are healthy, sustainable and accessible to tangata whenua.	1) There is better access for tangata whenua to sites with mahinga kai and areas of natural resources used for customary purposes
	Objective 28 The cultural relationship of Māori with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga is maintained.	1) There is no loss of significant spiritual or cultural historic heritage values associated with places, sites and areas identified in planning documents recognised by an iwi authority or identified in a district or regional plan.
Soils and minerals	Objective 29 Land management practices do not accelerate soil erosion.	1) The area of vegetation cover (includes soil conservation plantings, natural regrowth, and afforestation) on erosion prone land has increased by 10 per cent
	Objective 30 Soils maintain those desirable physical, chemical and	1) More than 95 per cent of soils sampled for soil health characteristics meet soil health targets

Topic	Objectives	Anticipated environmental results (AER)
	biological characteristics that enable them to retain their ecosystem function and range of uses.	2) There is no loss of productive land uses from Class I and II land.
		3) District plans contain policies and rules that control activities on contaminated land if those activities could be adversely affected by the contamination.
	Objective 31 The demand for mineral resources is met from resources located in close proximity to the areas of demand.	1) Aggregate and hard rock, for local use, is sourced from within the Wellington region