

**Plan Change 2  
Council Officers' Planning Evidence**

**Appendix E**

**Analysis of Proposed Change 1 to the Wellington Regional Policy Statement**



Proposed RPS Objective	Proposed RPS Policy	Analysis in relation to PC(N)
	<p><b>CC.14: Climate-resilient urban areas – consideration (R)</b></p> <p><u>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, provide for actions and initiatives, particularly the use of nature-based solutions, that contribute to climate resilient urban areas, including:</u></p> <p><u>(a) maintaining, enhancing, restoring, and/or creating urban greening at a range of spatial scales to provide urban cooling, including working towards a target of 10 percent tree canopy cover at a suburb-scale by 2030, and 30 percent cover by 2050,</u></p> <p><u>(b) the application of water sensitive urban design principles to integrate natural water systems into built form and landscapes, to reduce flooding, improve water quality and overall environmental quality,</u></p> <p><u>(c) capturing, storing, and recycling water at a community-scale (for example, by requiring rain tanks, and setting targets for urban roof area rainwater collection),</u></p> <p><u>(d) protecting, enhancing, or restoring natural ecosystems to strengthen the resilience of communities to the impacts of natural hazards and the effects of climate change,</u></p> <p><u>(e) providing for efficient use of water and energy in buildings and infrastructure, and</u></p> <p><u>(f) buildings and infrastructure that are able to withstand the predicted future temperatures, intensity and duration of rainfall and wind.</u></p>	<p>Based on this, PC(N) would generally contribute towards giving effect to proposed policy CC.7.</p> <p>Policy CC.4 links to policy CC.14. The sub-policies within policy CC.14 that are of particular relevance to the scope of PC2 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-policy (a): while PC(N) does not propose any new objectives or policies for urban greening, it does propose to maintain existing provisions that protect scheduled indigenous trees, scheduled notable trees and ecological sites as qualifying matters. PC(N) also adds a new requirement that a minimum 20% of sites developed in the General Residential Zone is set aside for a landscaped area of grass or plants (including trees).</li> <li>• Sub-policy (b): several water sensitive urban design principles are already incorporated into a range of existing and proposed provisions in the District Plan. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A minimum permeable surface area of 30% for development in the General Residential Zone (see GRZ-R1.2);</li> <li>○ A requirement that all new subdivision in residential and working zones is hydraulically neutral (see SUB-DW-Rx1 SUB-DW-R5);</li> <li>○ A requirement that new and relocated residential buildings on land where potable water supply is available provide rainwater storage tanks or a mix of tanks and greywater re-use systems (see INF-MENU-R28);</li> <li>○ A range of requirements for stormwater design for new development included in the <i>Land Development Minimum Requirements, April 2022</i> (“LDMR”)<sup>2</sup>. Compliance with the LDMR is a permitted activity standard (see proposed amendments to rule INF-MENU-R27). Refer to section E of the LDMR for a further description of stormwater requirements.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sub-policy (c) and (e): the operative District Plan requires that new and relocated residential buildings on land where potable water supply is available provide rainwater storage tanks or a mix of tanks and greywater re-use systems (see INF-MENU-R28). PC(N) does not propose to change this.</li> <li>• Sub-policy (e): regarding efficient use of energy in buildings, the proposed Residential and Centres Design Guides include guidelines that promote energy efficient building design.</li> <li>• Sub-policy (f): PC(N) provides for existing flood hazard rules to continue to apply as a qualifying matter. Existing flood hazard rules require that new development avoids, remedies or mitigates a range of different flood hazards identified in the District Plan maps. The identification of existing flood hazard areas in the District Plan incorporates assumptions about the impacts of climate change on sea level rise and rainfall intensity. In addition to this, the Council is currently working to update existing flood hazard models, which will be incorporated into the District Plan through a future plan change.</li> </ul> <p>Based on this analysis, PC(N) would generally contribute towards giving effect to policies CC.4 and CC.14.</p>
	<p><b>Policy IM.1: Integrated management - ki uta ki tai – consideration (R)</b></p> <p><u>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan particular regard shall be given to:</u></p>	<p>The preparation of PC2 has had considered several of the matters raised in the proposed policy. In particular:</p>

<sup>2</sup> References to the LDMR are proposed to be incorporated into the District Plan as part of PC(N). Refer to section 5.2.5 of the S32 Report for further information on this.

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	<p><u>(a) partnering with mana whenua / tangata whenua to provide for mana whenua / tangata whenua involvement in resource management and decision making; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) recognising the interconnectedness between air, freshwater, land, coastal marine areas, ecosystems and all living things – ki uta ki tai; and</u></p> <p><u>(c) recognising the interrelationship between natural resources and the built environments; and</u></p> <p><u>(d) making decisions based on the best available information, improvements in technology and science, and mātauranga Māori; and</u></p> <p><u>(e) upholding Māori data sovereignty; and</u></p> <p><u>(f) requiring Māori data and mātauranga Māori to be interpreted within Te Ao Māori; and</u></p> <p><u>(g) recognising that the impacts of activities may extend beyond immediate and directly adjacent area, and beyond organisational or administrative boundaries.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-policy (a): the preparation of PC2 included engagement with tangata whenua. This is discussed in section 3.4 of the Section 32 Evaluation Report for PC2;</li> <li>• Sub-policies (b), (c) and (g): PC(N) recognises the interconnectedness and interrelationship between natural resources and the built environment by providing for a range of natural environment and natural hazard matters as qualifying matters. In addition to this PC(N) also enables broad-based positive impacts by supporting the region to achieve its housing bottom lines (under proposed objective 22A).</li> <li>• Sub-policy (d): the development of PC2 has been informed by research and information gathering. This is discussed in section 3 of the S32 Report.</li> </ul>
	<p><b><u>Policy IM.2: Equity and inclusiveness – consideration</u></b> (R)</p> <p><u>When considering an application for a notified resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a regional and district plan particular regard shall be given to achieving the objectives and policy outcomes of this RPS in an equitable and inclusive way, by:</u></p> <p><u>(a) avoiding compounding historic grievances with iwi/Māori; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) not exacerbating existing inequities, in particular but not limited to, access to public transport, amenities and housing; and</u></p> <p><u>(c) not exacerbating environmental issues; and</u></p> <p><u>(d) not increasing the burden on future generations.</u></p>	<p>The preparation of PC2 has recognised several of the matters raised in the proposed policy. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-policy (a): PC(N) recognises that the loss of land over time has been an historical and ongoing issue for Māori, by enabling papakāinga to be developed by tangata whenua on general title land, in addition to land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. As a separate matter, as part of incorporating the MDRS into the District Plan, PC(N) recognises and provides for Kārewarewa Urupā as a site of significance to tangata whenua. This matter is discussed in section 6.1.4 of the S32 Report.</li> <li>• Sub-policy (b): by enabling increased residential development capacity, PC(N) supports addressing existing inequalities in access to housing. By focussing the greatest increases in development capacity around areas with good access to commercial activities and community services or public transport, PC(N) supports equitable access to these services to be developed over time.</li> <li>• Sub-policies (c) and (d): PC(N) provides for a range of existing and new qualifying matters that manage development in relation to a range of environmental issues and mitigate the potential burden of new development on future generations.</li> </ul>
	<p><b><u>Policy 55: Providing for appropriate urban expansion Maintaining a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form – consideration</u></b> (R)</p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, or a change, variation or review of a district plan for <i>urban development</i> beyond the region’s urban areas (as at <del>March 2009</del> August 2022), particular regard shall be given to whether:</p> <p><u>(a) the <del>urban proposed development is the most appropriate option to achieve Objective 22</del> contributes to establishing or maintaining the qualities of a well-functioning urban environment, including:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(i) the urban development will be well-connected to the existing or planned urban area, particularly if it is located along existing or planned transport corridors;</u></p>	<p>The operative version of this policy was considered relevant to PC2 for the reasons identified on page 38 of the S32 Report. In particular, this policy is relevant to the areas proposed to be rezoned as General Residential Zone as part of incorporating the MDRS into the District Plan.</p> <p>The proposed amendments to the policy are also relevant to PC2. The development of PC2 has taken into account some of the matters raised in the proposed amendments to the policy, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-policy (a)(i): the areas proposed to be rezoned are all located adjacent to the existing or planned urban area;</li> <li>• Sub-policy (a)(ii): the areas proposed to be rezoned are subject to the range of district-wide rules relevant to the specific matters listed under the proposed policy (refer also to analysis of the relevant operative policies contained in section 2.4.1 of the S32 Report, or the analysis of relevant proposed policies located throughout this Appendix);</li> </ul>

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	<p><u>(ii) the location, design and layout of the proposed development shall apply the specific management or protection for values or resources identified by this RPS, including:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>1. Avoiding inappropriate subdivision, use and development in areas at risk from natural hazards as required by Policy 29,</u></li> <li><u>2. Protecting indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values as identified by Policy 23,</u></li> <li><u>3. Protecting outstanding natural features and landscape values as identified by Policy 25,</u></li> <li><u>4. Protecting historic heritage values as identified by Policy 22,</u></li> <li><u>5. Integrates Te Mana o Te Wai consistent with Policy 42,</u></li> <li><u>6. Provides for climate resilience and supports a low or zero carbon transport network consistent with Policies CC.1, CC.4, CC.10 and CC17,</u></li> <li><u>7. Recognises and provides for values of significance to mana whenua / tangata whenua,</u></li> <li><u>8. Protecting Regionally Significant Infrastructure as identified by Policy 8; and</u></li> </ol> <p><u>(b) the proposed urban development is consistent with any Future Development Strategy, or the Council's regional or local strategic growth and/or development framework or strategy that describes where and how future urban development should occur in that district or region, should the Future Development Strategy be yet to be released; and/or</u></p> <p><u>(c) a structure plan has been prepared; and/or</u></p> <p><u>(d) Any urban development that would provide for significant development capacity, regardless of if the development was out of sequence or unanticipated by growth or development strategies.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-policy (b): rezoning the proposed areas as General Residential Zone is consistent with <i>Te tupu pai: Growing Well</i>, which is the Council's growth strategy;</li> <li>• Sub-policy (c): the areas proposed to be rezoned are not considered to be of a sufficient size or complexity to benefit from a structure planned approach (the size and complexity of each site is discussed in Appendix V of the S32 Report);</li> <li>• Sub-policy (d): this proposed sub-policy is not considered relevant to the areas proposed to be rezoned as General Residential Zone.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Policy 56: Managing development in rural areas – consideration (R)</b></p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent or a change, variation or review of a district plan, in rural areas (as at <del>March 2009</del> August 2022), particular regard shall be given to whether:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the proposal will result in a loss of productive capability of the rural area, including cumulative impacts that would reduce the potential for food and other primary production and reverse sensitivity issues for existing production activities, including extraction and distribution of aggregate minerals;</li> <li>(b) the proposal will reduce aesthetic and open space values in rural areas between and around settlements;</li> <li>(c) the proposals location, design or density will minimise demand for non renewable energy resources; and</li> <li>(d) the proposal is consistent with <u>any Future Development Strategy, or the city or district regional or local strategic growth and/or development framework or strategy that</u></li> </ol>	<p>The analysis of the operative version of this policy outlined on page 38 of the S32 Report continues to be relevant to the proposed version of this policy.</p>

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	<p>addresses future rural development, <u>should the Future Development Strategy be yet to be released</u>; or</p> <p>(e) in the absence of such a framework or strategy, the proposal will increase pressure for public services and infrastructure beyond existing infrastructure capacity.</p> <p><b>Policy 57: Integrating land use and transportation – consideration (R)</b></p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district plan, for subdivision, use or development, <u>require land use and transport planning within the Wellington Region is integrated in a way which:</u></p> <p><u>(a) supports a safe, reliable, inclusive and efficient transport network;</u></p> <p><u>(b) supports connectivity with, or provision of access to, public services or activities, key centres of employment activity or retail activity;</u></p> <p><u>(c) minimises private vehicle travel and trip length while supporting mode shift to public transport or active modes and support the move towards low and zero-carbon modes;</u></p> <p><u>(d) encourages an increase in the amount of travel made by public transport and active modes;</u></p> <p><u>(e) provides for well-connected, safe and accessible multi modal transport networks while recognising that the timing and sequencing of land use and public transport may result in a period where the provision of public transport may not be efficient or practical;</u></p> <p><u>(f) supports and enables the growth corridors in the Wellington Region, including:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(i) Western Growth Corridor – Tawa to Levin;</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(ii) Eastern Growth Corridor – Hutt to Masterton;</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(iii) Let’s Get Wellington Moving Growth Corridor.</u></p> <p><del>to the following matters, in making progress towards achieving the key outcomes of the Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy:</del></p> <p><del>(a) whether traffic generated by the proposed development can be accommodated within the existing transport network and the impacts on the efficiency, reliability or safety of the network;</del></p> <p><del>(b) connectivity with, or provision of access to, public services or activities, key centres of employment activity or retail activity, open spaces or recreational areas;</del></p> <p><del>(c) whether there is good access to the strategic public transport network;</del></p> <p><del>(d) provision of safe and attractive environments for walking and cycling; and</del></p> <p><del>(e) whether new, or upgrades to existing, transport network infrastructure have been appropriately recognised and provided for.</del></p>	<p>The operative version of this policy was considered relevant to PC2 for the reasons identified on page 38 of the S32 Report.</p> <p>The proposed version of the policy requires land use and transport planning to be undertaken in an integrated manner that achieves several requirements. As part of preparing PC2, a number of the matters identified in the proposed policy were given consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-policies (b), (c) and (d): PC(N) enables increased levels of development in areas with access to commercial activities and community services (such as Centres Zones), or areas where there is good access to the strategic public transport network. The proposed Residential and Centres Design Guides also include principles and guidelines that enable, support or encourage sustainable transport behaviours.</li> <li>• Sub-policy (f): PC(N) enables increased residential development capacity within the Kāpiti Coast urban environment, which is a key component of the western growth corridor.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective CC.3</b></p> <p><u>To support the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, net greenhouse gas emissions from transport, agriculture, stationary energy, waste, and industry in the Wellington Region are reduced:</u></p>	<p><b>Policy 11: Promoting and enabling energy efficient design and small scale renewable energy generation – district plans (M)</b></p> <p>District plans shall include policies and/or rules and other methods that:</p> <p>(a) promote energy efficient design and <del>the energy efficient alterations to existing buildings;</del></p>	<p>The proposed policy is not substantially different to the operative policy as it relates to promoting to the energy efficient design of buildings. It is presumed that the intent of the amendment is not to limit energy efficient design to existing buildings, but rather to clarify that the energy efficient design of new buildings and the energy efficient alteration of existing buildings is to be promoted.</p>

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<p>(a) <u>By 2030, to contribute to a 50 percent reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions from 2019 levels, including a:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>35 percent reduction from 2018 levels in land transport generated greenhouse gas emissions, and</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>40 percent increase in active travel and public transport mode share from 2018 levels, and</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>60 percent reduction in public transport emissions, from 2018 levels, and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>By 2050, to achieve net zero emissions.</u></p>	<p>(b) <u>enable the installation and use of domestic scale (up to 20 kW) and small scale distributed renewable energy generation (up to 100 kW); and provide for energy efficient alterations to existing buildings;</u></p>	<p>The energy efficient design of buildings is promoted through the design guides that are included as part of PC(N). On this basis, PC(N) would generally contribute towards giving effect to proposed policy 11.</p>
<p><b>Objective CC.4</b></p> <p><u>Nature-based solutions are an integral part of climate change mitigation and adaptation, improving the health and resilience of people, biodiversity, and the natural environment.</u></p>	<p><b>Policy CC.4: Climate resilient urban areas – district and regional plans (M)</b></p> <p><b>Policy CC.7: Protecting, restoring, and enhancing ecosystems and habitats that provide nature-based solutions to climate change – district and regional plans (M)</b></p> <p><b>CC.14: Climate-resilient urban areas – consideration (R)</b></p>	<p>See analysis of proposed policy CC.14 above.</p> <p>See analysis of proposed policy CC.7 above.</p> <p>See analysis of proposed policy CC.14 above.</p>
<p><b>Objective CC.6</b></p> <p><u>Resource management and adaptation planning increase the resilience of communities and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change.</u></p>	<p><b>Policy CC.4: Climate resilient urban areas – district and regional plans (M)</b></p> <p><b>Policy 29: <del>Avoiding inappropriate</del> Managing subdivision, use and development in areas at risk from natural hazards – district and regional plans (M)</b></p> <p>Regional and district plans shall:</p> <p>(a) <u>identify areas affected by natural hazards; and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>use a risk-based approach to assess the consequences to subdivision, use and development from natural hazard and climate change impacts over a 100 year planning horizon;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>include objectives, polices and rules to manage subdivision, use and development in those areas where the hazards and risks are assessed as low to moderate; and</u></p> <p>(d) <u>include objectives, polices and rules to avoid subdivision, use or development and hazard sensitive activities where the hazards and risks are assessed as high to extreme.</u></p> <p><b>CC.14: Climate-resilient urban areas – consideration (R)</b></p> <p><b>Policy FW.5: Water supply planning for climate change and urban development – consideration (R)</b></p> <p><u>When considering a change, variation or review of a regional or district plan particular regard shall be given to:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>climate change impacts on water supply, including water availability and demand;</u></p> <p>(b) <u>demand from future population projections;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>development of future water sources, storage, treatment and reticulation; and</u></p>	<p>See analysis of proposed policy CC.14 above.</p> <p>The operative version of this policy was considered relevant to PC2 for the reasons highlighted on page 36 of the S32 Report.</p> <p>The proposed amendments to this policy focus on providing for a risk-based approach to managing subdivision, use and development in areas affected by natural hazards. While PC(N) does not propose to change existing natural hazard provisions in the district plan, it does provide for a “Coastal Qualifying Matter Precinct”, which is an area where the level of development otherwise required by the MDRS and policy 3 of the NPS-UD will not be enabled until the management of coastal hazards is addressed through a future coastal environment plan change.</p> <p>This supports the consideration of an appropriate risk-based approach to managing coastal hazards as part of a planned future coastal environment plan change.</p> <p>In addition to this, the existing flood hazard and earthquake hazard provisions contained within the District Plan provide for a form of risk-based management of subdivision, use and development in relation to these areas. PC(N) provides for these provisions to continue to apply as an existing qualifying matter.</p> <p>See analysis of proposed policy CC.14 above.</p> <p>The development of PC2 has given consideration to some of the matters raised in this policy. In particular, the operative rule (INF-MENU-R28) that requires new or relocated residential buildings to provide a water storage tank (or a combination of tank and greywater re-use system) in order to manage demand on the public water supply network will continue to apply to new development enabled by PC(N).</p>

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	<p><u>(d) protection of existing and future water sources.</u></p> <p><b>Policy 51: Minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards – consideration (R)</b></p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review to a district or regional plan, the risk and consequences of natural hazards on people, communities, their property and infrastructure shall be minimised, and/or in determining whether an activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>(a) <del>the frequency and magnitude</del> <u>likelihood and consequences of the range of natural hazards that may adversely affect the proposal or development subdivision, use or development, including residual risk those that may be exacerbated by climate change and sea level rise,</u></p> <p><del>(b) the potential for climate change and sea level rise to increase in the frequency or magnitude of a hazard event;</del></p> <p>(c) whether the location of the <u>subdivision, use or development</u> will foreseeably require hazard mitigation works in the future;</p> <p>(d) the potential for injury or loss of life, social <u>and economic</u> disruption and civil defence emergency management implications – such as access routes to and from the site;</p> <p>(e) <u>whether the subdivision, use or development causes any change in the risk and consequences from natural hazards in areas beyond the application site;</u></p> <p>(f) <u>minimising effects on the impact of the proposed subdivision, use or development on any natural features that may act as a buffer to or reduce the impacts of a from natural hazards event; and where development should not interfere with their ability to reduce the risks of natural hazards;</u></p> <p>(g) <del>avoiding inappropriate</del> <u>subdivision, use or development and hazard sensitive activities where the hazards and risks are assessed as high to extreme; in areas at high risk from natural hazards;</u></p> <p>(h) <u>appropriate hazard risk management and/or adaptation and/or mitigation measures for subdivision, use or development in areas where the hazards and risks are assessed as low to moderate hazard areas, including an assessment of residual risk; and</u></p> <p>(i) <u>the allowance for floodwater conveyancing in identified overland flow paths and stream corridors; and</u></p> <p>(j) <u>the need to locate habitable-floor areas levels of habitable buildings and buildings used as places of employment above the 1% AEP (1:100 year) flood level, in identified flood hazard areas.</u></p> <p><b>Policy 55: Providing for appropriate urban expansion Maintaining a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form – consideration (R)</b></p>	<p>The analysis of proposed policy 29 (see above) is also relevant to this proposed policy.</p> <p>See analysis of proposed policy 55 above.</p>
<b>Chapter 3.4: Freshwater</b>		
<p><b>Objective 12</b></p> <p><u>Natural and physical resources of the region are managed in a way that prioritises:</u></p>	<p><b>Policy FW.2: Reducing water demand – district plans (M)</b></p> <p><u>District plans shall include policies, rules and/or methods to reduce demand of water from registered water suppliers and users, including where practicable:</u></p>	<p>The district plan already includes policies and rules that require new residential development to manage water demand and provide alternate water supplies. In particular, new and relocated residential buildings are required to provide either a</p>



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<p><u>(a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems</u></p> <p><u>(b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)</u></p> <p><u>(c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future; and</u></p>	<p><u>(a) provisions improving the efficiency of the end use of water on a per capita basis for new developments; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) provisions requiring alternate water supplies for non-potable use in new developments.</u></p>	<p>rainwater storage tank, or alternatively a mix of rainwater storage tank and greywater re-use systems (rule INF-MENU-R28).</p> <p>PC(N) does not propose to change this requirement.</p>
<p><u><i>Te Mana o te Wai</i> encompasses six principles relating to the roles of tangata whenua and other New Zealanders in the management of freshwater, and these principles inform this RPS and its implementation.</u></p> <p><u>The six principles are:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Mana whakahaere: the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect, and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater</u></p> <p><u>(b) Kaitiakitanga: the obligation of tangata whenua to preserve, restore, enhance, and sustainably use freshwater for the benefit of present and future generations</u></p> <p><u>(c) Manaakitanga: the process by which tangata whenua show respect, generosity, and care for freshwater and for others</u></p> <p><u>(d) Governance: the responsibility of those with authority for making decisions about freshwater to do so in a way that prioritises the health and well-being of freshwater now and into the future</u></p> <p><u>(e) 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><u>(f) Care and respect: the responsibility of all New Zealanders to care for freshwater in providing for the health of the nation.</u></p> <p><u>And the Statements of Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitane o Wairarapa.</u></p> <p><u>The quantity and quality of fresh water:</u></p> <p><u>(a) meet the range of uses and values for which water is required;</u></p> <p><u>(b) safeguard the life-supporting capacity of water bodies; and</u></p>	<p><b><u>Policy FW.3: Urban development effects on freshwater and the coastal marine area – district plans (M)</u></b></p> <p><u>District plans shall include objectives, policies, and methods including rules, that give effect to <i>Te Mana o te Wai</i> and section 3.5(4) of the NPS-FM, and in doing so must:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Partner with mana whenua / tangata whenua in the preparation of district plans;</u></p> <p><u>(b) Protect and enhance Māori freshwater values, including mahinga kai;</u></p> <p><u>(c) Provide for mana whenua / tangata whenua and their relationship with their culture, land, water, wāhi tapu and other taonga;</u></p> <p><u>(d) Incorporate the use of matauranga Māori to ensure the effects of urban development are considered appropriately;</u></p> <p><u>(e) Adopt an integrated approach, ki uta ki tai, that recognises the interconnectedness of the whole environment to determine the location and form of urban development;</u></p> <p><u>(f) Integrate planning and design of stormwater management to achieve multiple improved outcomes – <i>amenity values</i>, recreational, cultural, ecological, climate, vegetation retention;</u></p> <p><u>(g) Consider the effects on freshwater and the coastal marine area of subdivision, use and development of land;</u></p> <p><u>(h) Consider the use and development of land in relation to target attribute states and any limits set in a regional plan;</u></p> <p><u>(i) Require that Water Sensitive Urban Design principles and methods are applied during consideration of subdivision, the extent of impervious surfaces and in the control of stormwater infrastructure;</u></p> <p><u>(j) Require that urban development is located and designed to minimise the extent and volume of earthworks and to follow, to the extent practicable, existing land contours;</u></p> <p><u>(k) Require that urban development is located and designed to protect and enhance gully heads, rivers, lakes, wetlands, springs, riparian margins and estuaries;</u></p> <p><u>(l) Require riparian buffers for all waterbodies and avoid piping of rivers;</u></p> <p><u>(m) Require <i>hydrological controls</i> to avoid adverse effects of runoff quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows;</u></p> <p><u>(n) Require efficient use of water;</u></p> <p><u>(o) Manage land use and development in a way that will minimise the generation of contaminants, including building materials, and the extent of impervious surfaces;</u></p> <p><u>(p) Consider daylighting of streams, where practicable; and</u></p> <p><u>(q) Consider the effects of land use and development on drinking water sources.</u></p>	<p>There are aspects of the District Plan and PC(N) that would contribute towards giving effect to this proposed RPS policy.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-policy (i): several water sensitive urban design principles are incorporated into the section E of the LDMR (references to which are proposed to be incorporated into the District Plan by PC(N)). Refer to the analysis of proposed policy CC.7 for further discussion on this.</li> <li>• Sub-policy (j): the existing policy for earthworks requires earthworks to avoid or mitigate silt and sediment runoff into the stormwater system or waterbodies and requires management of earthworks so that they remedy or mitigate adverse effects on natural landforms (policy EW-P1). Existing earthworks rules set volume limitations for earthworks that are not within 2 metres of an approved building platform (rule EW-R2). PC(N) does not propose to change the earthworks rules or policies.</li> <li>• Sub-policy (l): an existing rule require buildings and structures to be set back a minimum of 10 metres from the natural banks of any waterbody greater than 3 metres wide, and 5 metres from streams or drains less than 3 metres wide (rule NH-FLOOD-R2). In addition to this, there are a range of requirements for esplanade reserves or strips to be provided for subdivision adjacent to coastal margins, and lakes, rivers and streams above a certain size (see SUB-DW-Table 1). PC(N) does not propose to change these rules, but does recognise them as an existing qualifying matter.</li> <li>• Sub-policy (m): While they do not match the specific requirements for hydrological controls proposed by the RPS, the district plan already includes hydraulic neutrality provisions for new subdivision (rule SUB-DW-R5). PC(N) proposes to retain these provisions as part of incorporating the MDRS into the District Plan (see proposed rule SUB-DW-Rx1).</li> <li>• Sub-policy (n): the District Plan includes provisions that promote the efficient use of water. Refer to the analysis of proposed policy FW.2 for further discussion on this.</li> <li>• Sub-policy (o): the district plan manages impervious surfaces by requiring that allotments in the General Residential Zone have a minimum permeable surface area of 30% (rule GRZ-R1). PC(N) does not propose to change this rule.</li> </ul>

Proposed RPS Objective	Proposed RPS Policy	Analysis in relation to PC(N)
<p><del>(c) meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.</del></p>	<p><b>Policy 42: <u>Effects on freshwater and the coastal marine area from urban development – consideration Minimising contamination in stormwater from development – consideration</u> (R)</b></p> <p><u>When considering an application for a resource consent the regional council must give effect to <i>Te Mana o te Wai</i> and in doing so must have particular regard to:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Adopt an integrated approach, ki uta ki tai, that recognises the interconnectedness of the whole environment to determine the location and form of urban development;</u></p> <p><u>(b) Protect and enhance mana whenua /tangata whenua freshwater values, including mahinga kai;</u></p> <p><u>(c) Provide for mana whenua/tangata whenua and their relationship with their culture, land, water, wāhi tapu and other taonga;</u></p> <p><u>(d) Incorporate the use of mātauranga Māori to ensure the effects of urban development are considered appropriately;</u></p> <p><u>(e) The effects of use and development of land on water, including the effects on receiving environments (both freshwater and the <i>coastal marine area</i>);</u></p> <p><u>(f) The target attribute states set for the catchment;</u></p> <p><u>(g) Require that the development, including stormwater discharges, earthworks and vegetation clearance meets any limits set in a regional plan;</u></p> <p><u>(h) Require that urban development is located and designed and constructed using the principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design;</u></p> <p><u>(i) Require that urban development located and designed to minimise the extent and volume of earthworks and to follow, to the extent practicable, existing land contours;</u></p> <p><u>(j) Require that urban development is located and designed to protect and enhance gully heads, rivers, lakes, wetlands, springs, riparian margins and estuaries;</u></p> <p><u>(k) Require <i>hydrological controls</i> to avoid adverse effects of runoff quantity (flows and volumes) and maintain, to the extent practicable, natural stream flows;</u></p> <p><u>(l) Require stormwater quality management that will minimise the generation of contaminants, and maximise, to the extent practicable, the removal of contaminants from stormwater;</u></p> <p><u>(m) Require riparian buffers for all waterbodies and avoid piping of rivers;</u></p> <p><u>(n) Daylighting of rivers, where practicable;</u></p> <p><u>(o) Mapping of rivers and wetlands;</u></p> <p><u>(p) Efficient end use of water and alternate water supplies for non-potable use;</u></p> <p><u>(q) protecting drinking water sources from inappropriate use and development; and</u></p> <p><u>(r) applying an integrated management approach to wastewater networks including partnering with mana whenua as kaitiaki and allowance for appropriately designed overflow points where necessary to support growth and consideration of different approaches to wastewater management to resolve overflow.</u></p>	<p>The operative version of this policy was relevant to PC2, and the analysis associated with this is discussed on page 34 of S32 Report.</p> <p>The proposed version of this policy is not relevant to PC2 as it only applies to regional resource consents.</p>

Proposed RPS Objective	Proposed RPS Policy	Analysis in relation to PC(N)
	<p><del>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district plan, the adverse effects of stormwater run off from subdivision and development shall be reduced by having particular regard to:</del></p> <p><del>(a) limiting the area of new impervious surfaces in the stormwater catchment;</del></p> <p><del>(b) using water permeable surfaces to reduce the volume of stormwater leaving a site;</del></p> <p><del>(c) restricting zinc or copper roofing materials, or requiring their effects to be mitigated;</del></p> <p><del>(d) collecting water from roofs for domestic or garden use while protecting public health;</del></p> <p><del>(e) using soakpits for the disposal of stormwater;</del></p> <p><del>(f) using roadside swales, filter strips and rain gardens;</del></p> <p><del>(g) using constructed wetland treatment areas;</del></p> <p><del>(h) using in situ treatment devices;</del></p> <p><del>(i) using stormwater attenuation techniques that reduce the velocity and quantity of stormwater discharges; and</del></p> <p><del>(j) using educational signs, as conditions on resource consents, that promote the values of water bodies and methods to protect them from the effects of stormwater discharges.</del></p>	
<b>Chapter 3.6: Indigenous ecosystems</b>		
<p><b>Objective 16</b></p> <p>Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant <u>ecosystem functions and services and/or</u> biodiversity values are <del>maintained</del> <u>protected, enhanced,</u> and restored to a healthy functioning state.</p>	<p><b>Policy 24: Protecting indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – district and regional plans (M)</b></p> <p><del>By 30 June 2025, D</del>istrict and regional plans shall include policies, rules and methods to <i>protect</i> indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p><u>Where the policies and/or rules in district and regional plans enable the use of <i>biodiversity offsetting</i> or <i>biodiversity compensation</i> for an ecosystem or habitat with significant indigenous biodiversity values, they shall:</u></p> <p><u>(a) not provide for <i>biodiversity offsetting</i>:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(i) where there is no appropriate site, knowledge, proven methods, expertise or mechanism available to design and implement an adequate biodiversity offset;</u> <u>or</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>(ii) when an activity is anticipated to causes residual adverse effects on an area after an offset has been implemented if the ecosystem or species is <i>threatened</i> or the ecosystem is <i>naturally uncommon</i>;</u></p> <p><u>(b) not provide for <i>biodiversity compensation</i> where an activity is anticipated to cause residual adverse effects on an area if the ecosystem or species is <i>threatened</i> or the ecosystem is <i>naturally uncommon</i>;</u></p> <p><u>(c) ecosystems and species known to meet any of the criteria in (a) or (b) are listed in Appendix 1A (Limits to <i>biodiversity offsetting</i> and <i>biodiversity compensation</i>);</u></p> <p><u>(d) require that the outcome sought from the use of <i>biodiversity offsetting</i> is at least a 10 percent net biodiversity gain, or from <i>biodiversity compensation</i> is at least a 10 percent net biodiversity benefit.</u></p>	<p>The operative version of this policy was considered relevant to PC2 for the reasons highlighted on page 35 of the S32 Report.</p> <p>The proposed changes to this policy are not considered relevant to PC2, because PC2 does not propose to change the existing provisions in the District Plan related to biodiversity offsetting.</p>

Proposed RPS Objective	Proposed RPS Policy	Analysis in relation to PC(N)
	<p><b>Policy 47: Managing effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – consideration (R)</b></p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, a determination shall be made as to whether an activity may affect indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values, and in determining whether the proposed activity is inappropriate particular regard shall be given to:</p> <p>(a) <i>maintaining</i> connections within, or corridors between, habitats of indigenous flora and fauna and/or enhancing the connectivity between fragmented indigenous habitats;</p> <p>(b) providing adequate buffering around areas of significant indigenous ecosystems and habitats from other land uses;</p> <p>(c) managing wetlands for the purpose of aquatic <i>ecosystem health</i>, <u>recognising the wider benefits, such as for indigenous biodiversity, water quality and holding water in the landscape</u>;</p> <p>(d) avoiding the cumulative adverse effects of the incremental loss of indigenous ecosystems and habitats;</p> <p>(e) providing seasonal or core habitat for indigenous species;</p> <p>(f) <i>protecting</i> the life supporting capacity of indigenous ecosystems and habitats;</p> <p>(g) <del>remediating or mitigating</del> <u>minimising or remedying</u> adverse effects on the indigenous biodiversity values where avoiding adverse effects is not practicably achievable; <del>and</del></p> <p>(h) the need for a precautionary approach when assessing the potential for adverse effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats;</p> <p><u>(i) the limits to, and expected outcomes from biodiversity offsetting and biodiversity compensation set out in Policy 24.</u></p>	<p>The operative version of this policy was considered relevant to PC2 for the reasons highlighted on page 35 of the S32 Report. The analysis contained in the S32 Report continues to be relevant to the proposed policy.</p>
<b>Chapter 3.8: Natural Hazards</b>		
<p><b>Objective 19</b></p> <p>The risks and consequences to people, communities, <del>their businesses, property, and infrastructure and the environment</del> from natural hazards and <del>the effects of climate change effects</del> are <del>reduced</del> <u>minimised</u>.</p>	<p><b>Policy 29: <del>Avoiding inappropriate</del> Managing subdivision, use and development in areas at risk from natural hazards – district and regional plans (M)</b></p>	<p>See analysis of proposed policy 29 above.</p>
	<p><b>Policy 51: Minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards – consideration (R)</b></p>	<p>See analysis of proposed policy 51 above.</p>
<p><b>Objective 21</b></p> <p><del>The resilience of our communities are more resilient to natural hazards, including the impacts and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change, and sea level rise is strengthened,</del> and people are better prepared for the consequences of natural hazard events.</p>	<p><b>Policy 29: <del>Avoiding inappropriate</del> Managing subdivision, use and development in areas at risk from natural hazards – district and regional plans (M)</b></p>	<p>See analysis for proposed policy 29 above.</p>
	<p><b>Policy 51: Minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards – consideration (R)</b></p>	<p>See analysis for proposed policy 51 above.</p>
<b>Chapter 3.9: Regional Form, Design and Function</b>		
<p><b>Objective 22</b></p>	<p><b>Policy 30: Maintaining and enhancing the viability and vibrancy of regionally <u>and locally</u> significant centres – district plans (M)</b></p>	<p>The amendments to this policy recognise Paraparaumu as a regionally significant centre. This is not significantly different to the existing policy, which recognises “Paraparaumu town centre” as a “sub-regional centre”. The analysis of the operative</p>

Proposed RPS Objective	Proposed RPS Policy	Analysis in relation to PC(N)
<p><u>Urban development, including housing and infrastructure, is enabled where it demonstrates the characteristics and qualities of well-functioning urban environments, which:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>Are compact and well designed; and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Provide for sufficient development capacity to meet the needs of current and future generations; and</u></p> <p>(c) <u>Improve the overall health, well-being and quality of life of the people of the region; and</u></p> <p>(d) <u>Prioritise the protection and enhancement of the quality and quantity of freshwater; and</u></p> <p>(e) <u>Achieve the objectives in this RPS relating to the management of air, land, freshwater, coast, and indigenous biodiversity; and</u></p> <p>(f) <u>Support the transition to a low-emission and climate-resilient region; and</u></p> <p>(g) <u>Provide for a variety of homes that meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households; and</u></p> <p>(h) <u>Enable Māori to express their cultural and traditional norms by providing for mana whenua / tangata whenua and their relationship with their culture, land, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga; and</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Support the competitive operation of land and development markets in ways that improve housing affordability, including enabling intensification; and</u></p> <p>(j) <u>Provide for commercial and industrial development in appropriate locations, including employment close to where people live; and</u></p> <p>(k) <u>Are well connected through multi-modal (private vehicles, public transport, walking, micro mobility and cycling) transport networks that provide for good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open space.</u></p> <p>A compact well designed and sustainable regional form that has an integrated, safe and responsive transport network and:</p>	<p>District plans shall include policies, rules and/or methods that enable and manage a range of land use activities that maintain and enhance the viability and vibrancy of regional central business district in the Wellington city and the:</p> <p>1. <u>the regionally significant central business district of Wellington City;</u></p> <p>2. <u>other regionally significant centres:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Upper Hutt city centre;</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>Lower Hutt city centre;</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>Porirua city centre;</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>Paraparaumu town centre;</u></p> <p>(v) <u>Masterton town centre; and the</u></p> <p>3. <u>the locally significant centres of Suburban centres in:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Petone;</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>Kilbirnie; and</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>Johnsonville; and</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>Ōtaki;</u></p> <p>(v) <u>Waikanae;</u></p> <p>(vi) <u>Featherston;</u></p> <p>(vii) <u>Greytown</u></p> <p>(viii) <u>Carterton; and</u></p> <p>(ix) <u>Martinborough.</u></p> <p>(a) <u>Sub-regional centres of:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Upper Hutt city centre;</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>Lower Hutt city centre;</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>Porirua city centre;</u></p> <p>(iv) <u>Paraparaumu town centre;</u></p> <p>(v) <u>Masterton town centre; and the</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Suburban centres in:</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Petone;</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>Kilbirnie; and</u></p> <p>(iii) <u>Johnsonville; and</u></p>	<p>policy outlined on page 37 of the S32 Report continues to be relevant to the proposed policy.</p> <p>The amendments to the policy also propose to add Ōtaki and Waikanae to a list of locally significant centres. PC(N) proposes to focus increase levels of development within and adjacent to the town centre zones at Ōtaki Main Street, Ōtaki Railway Station and Waikanae. Both the proposed Centres and Residential Design Guides would apply to development in these areas that breach permitted activity standards for buildings and structures. On this basis, PC(N) is consistent with this proposed policy as it seeks to maintain and enhance the vibrancy and vitality of locally significant centres at Ōtaki and Waikanae.</p>
<p>(a) <u>a viable and vibrant regional central business district in Wellington city;</u></p>	<p><b>Policy 31: Identifying and enabling a range of building heights and density promoting higher density and mixed-use development – district plans (M)</b></p> <p>District plans shall include policies, rules and/or methods that identify and enable a range of different building heights and density within <i>urban areas</i> where it contributes to</p>	<p>PC(N) provides for the minimum requirements for tier 1 territorial authorities specified by this proposed policy.</p>

Proposed RPS Objective	Proposed RPS Policy	Analysis in relation to PC(N)
<p><del>(b) an increased range and diversity of activities in and around the regionally significant centres to maintain vibrancy and vitality;</del></p> <p><del>(c) sufficient industrial based employment locations or capacity to meet the region's needs;</del></p> <p><del>(d) development and/or management of the Regional Focus Areas identified in the Wellington Regional Strategy;</del></p> <p><del>(e) urban development in existing urban areas, or when beyond urban areas, development that reinforces the region's existing urban form;</del></p> <p><del>(f) strategically planned rural development;</del></p> <p><del>(g) a range of housing (including affordable housing);</del></p> <p><del>(h) integrated public open spaces;</del></p> <p><del>(i) integrated land use and transportation;</del></p> <p><del>(j) improved east-west transport linkages;</del></p> <p><del>(k) efficiently use existing infrastructure (including transport network infrastructure); and</del></p> <p><del>(l) essential social services to meet the region's needs.</del></p>	<p>maintaining, establishing or improving the qualities and characteristics of well-functioning <i>urban environments</i>, including as a minimum:</p> <p><del>(a) For any tier 1 territorial authority, identify areas for high density development within:</del></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><del>(i) City centre zones and metropolitan centre zones; and</del></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><del>(ii) any other locations, where there is with good access to:</del></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><del>1. existing and planned rapid transit;</del></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><del>2. edge of city centre zones and metropolitan centre zones; and/or</del></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><del>3. areas with a range of commercial activities and community services.</del></p> <p><del>(b) For any tier 1 territorial authority, identify areas for medium density residential development within any relevant residential zone.</del></p> <p><del>(c) For any other territorial authority not identified as a tier 1 territorial authority, identify areas for greater building height and density where:</del></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><del>(i) there is good access to existing and planned active and public transport to a range of commercial activities and community services; and/or</del></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><del>(ii) there is relative demand for housing and business use in that location.</del></p> <p>District plans shall:</p> <p><del>(b) identify key centres suitable for higher density and/or mixed use development;</del></p> <p><del>(c) identify locations, with good access to the strategic public transport network, suitable for higher density and/or mixed use development; and</del></p> <p><del>(d) include policies, rules and/or methods that encourage higher density and/or mixed use development in and around these centres and locations, so as to maintain and enhance a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form.</del></p>	
	<p><b>Policy 32: Identifying and protecting key industrial-based employment locations – district plans (M)</b></p> <p>District plans <del>should</del> <u>shall</u> include policies, rules and/or methods that identify and protect key industrial-based employment locations where they <u>contribute to the qualities and characteristics of well-functioning urban environments by: maintain and enhance compact, well designed and sustainable regional form</u></p> <p><u>(a) Recognising the importance of industrial based activities and the employment opportunities they provide.</u></p> <p><u>(b) Identifying specific locations and applying zoning suitable for accommodating industrial activities and their reasonable needs and effects including supporting or ancillary activities.</u></p> <p><u>(c) Identifying a range of land sizes and locations suitable for different industrial activities, and their operational needs including land-extensive activities,</u></p> <p><u>(d) Managing the establishment of non-industrial activities, in industrial zones, by avoiding activities likely to result in reverse sensitivity effects on industrial activities, or likely to result in an inefficient use of industrial zoned land or infrastructure.</u></p>	<p>The operative version of this policy was considered relevant to PC2 for the reasons identified on pages 37 and 38 of the S32 Report.</p> <p>The proposed version of this policy provides stronger direction for district plans to identify and protect key industrial-based employment locations. It also provides further direction on how this is to be achieved.</p> <p>Part of the purpose of the General Industrial Zone is to provide for business land suitable to low-density uses. PC(N) recognises this by providing for the General Industrial Zone as a qualifying matter. The analysis provided on pages 37 and 38 of the S32 Report continues to be relevant to the proposed policy in this regard.</p> <p>On this basis PC(N) would contribute towards giving effect to the proposed policy.</p>

Proposed RPS Objective	Proposed RPS Policy	Analysis in relation to PC(N)
	<p><b><u>Policy UD.1: Providing for the occupation, use, development and ongoing relationship of mana whenua / tangata whenua with their ancestral land – district plans</u></b> (M)</p> <p>District plans shall include objectives, policies, rules and/or methods that provide for the occupation, use, development and ongoing relationship of mana whenua / tangata whenua with their ancestral land, by:</p> <p>(a) enabling mana whenua / tangata whenua to exercise their Tino Rangatiratanga; and</p> <p>(b) recognising that marae and papakāinga are a Taonga and making appropriate provision for them; and</p> <p>(c) recognising the historical, contemporary, cultural, and social importance of papakāinga; and</p> <p>(d) if appropriate, identifying a Māori Purpose Zone; and</p> <p>(e) recognising Te Ao Māori and enabling mana whenua / tangata whenua to exercise Kaitiakitanga; and</p> <p>(f) providing for the development of land owned by mana whenua / tangata whenua.</p>	<p>PC(N) includes objectives, policies and rules that enable tangata whenua to develop papakāinga on ancestral land. This would contribute to giving effect to the proposed policy.</p> <p>PC(N) also recognises that marae are a taonga by providing for a Marae Takiwā precinct around Raukawa marae in Ōtaki and Whakarongotai marae in Waikanae. The purpose of the precinct is to recognise that the cultural and traditional practices that occur at marae are sensitive to the adverse effects that may result from increased heights and densities of development on sites adjacent to marae. This is discussed in further detail in section 6.1.5 of the S32 Report.</p>
	<p><b><u>Policy FW.3: Urban development effects on freshwater and the coastal marine area – district plans</u></b> (M)</p>	<p>See analysis of proposed policy FW.3 above.</p>
	<p><b><u>Policy CC.4: Climate resilient urban areas – district and regional plans</u></b> (M)</p>	<p>See analysis of proposed policy CC.14 above.</p>
	<p><b><u>Policy UD.2: Enable Māori cultural and traditional norms – consideration</u></b> (R)</p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a plan change of a district plan for use or development, particular regard shall be given the ability to enable Māori to express their culture and traditions in land use and development, by as a minimum providing for mana whenua / tangata whenua and their relationship with their culture, land, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga.</p>	<p>PC(N) provides for several of the matters outlined in the proposed policy. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The papakāinga provisions proposed by PC(N) enable tangata whenua to express their culture and traditions in relation to the development of papakāinga on their ancestral land;</li> <li>• Sites and areas of significance scheduled in the District Plan have been provided for as an existing qualifying matter. As part of incorporating the MDRS into the District Plan, PC(N) also proposes to add Kārewarewa Urupā to the District Plan schedule of sites and areas of significance to Māori.</li> <li>• PC(N) also recognises that marae are a taonga by providing for a Marae Takiwā precinct around Raukawa marae in Ōtaki and Whakarongotai marae in Waikanae. The purpose of the precinct is to recognise that the cultural and traditional practices that occur at marae are sensitive to the adverse effects that may result from increased heights and densities of development on sites adjacent to marae.</li> </ul>
	<p><b><u>CC.14: Climate-resilient urban areas – consideration</u></b> (R)</p>	<p>See analysis of proposed policy CC.14 above.</p>
	<p><b><u>Policy 42: Effects on freshwater and the coastal marine area from urban development – consideration Minimising contamination in stormwater from development – consideration</u></b> (R)</p>	<p>See analysis of proposed policy 42 above.</p>
	<p><b><u>Policy 55: Providing for appropriate urban expansion Maintaining a compact, well designed and sustainable regional form – consideration</u></b> (R)</p>	<p>See analysis of proposed policy 55 above.</p>
	<p><b><u>Policy 56: Managing development in rural areas – consideration</u></b> (R)</p>	<p>See analysis of proposed policy 56 above.</p>
	<p><b><u>Policy 57: Integrating land use and transportation – consideration</u></b> (R)</p>	<p>See analysis of proposed policy 57 above.</p>

Proposed RPS Objective	Proposed RPS Policy	Analysis in relation to PC(N)
	<p><b>Policy 58: Co-ordinating land use with development and operation of infrastructure – consideration (R)</b></p> <p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a plan change, variation or review of a district plan for subdivision, use or development, <u>require all new urban development including form, layout, location, and timing is sequenced in a way that:</u></p> <p><u>(a) the development, funding, implementation and operation of infrastructure serving the area in question is provided for; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) all infrastructure required to serve new development, including low or zero carbon, multi modal and public transport infrastructure, is available, or is consented, designated or programmed to be available prior to development occurring.</u></p> <p><del>particular regard shall be given to whether the proposed subdivision, use or development is located and sequenced to:</del></p> <p><del>(a) make efficient and safe use of existing infrastructure capacity; and/or</del></p> <p><del>(b) coordinate with the development and operation of new infrastructure.</del></p>	<p>The operative version of this policy was considered relevant to PC2 for the reasons identified on page 38 of the S32 Report. This analysis continues to be relevant to consideration required by the proposed policy. In particular, it is noted that the LDMR, references to which are proposed to be incorporated into the District Plan by PC(N), includes a range of requirements for the planning and provision of infrastructure as part of urban development.</p>
<p><b>Objective 22B</b></p> <p><u>Development in the Wellington Region’s rural area is strategically planned and impacts on significant values and features identified in this RPS are managed effectively.</u></p>	<p><b>Policy 56: Managing development in rural areas – consideration (R)</b></p>	<p>See analysis of proposed policy 56 above.</p>