

REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR THE WELLINGTON REGION

Subject	Objectives	Policies
Coastal Environment (including Public Access)	<p>Objective 3</p> <p>Habitats and features in the coastal environment that have significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected; and</p> <p>Habitats and features in the coastal environment that have recreational, cultural, historical or landscape values that are significant are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development</p>	<p>Policy 35: Preserving the natural character of the coastal environment - consideration</p> <p>Policy 38: Identifying the landward extend of the coastal environment - consideration</p> <p>Policy 64: Supporting a whole of catchment approach – non- regulatory</p>
	<p>Objective 4</p> <p>The natural character of the coastal environment is protected from the adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development</p>	<p>Policy 35: Preserving the natural character of the coastal environment - consideration</p> <p>Policy 36: Managing effects on natural character in the coastal environment - consideration</p> <p>Policy 38: Identifying the landward extend of the coastal environment - consideration</p>
	<p>Objective 6</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Policy 40: Safeguarding aquatic ecosystem health in water bodies - consideration</p>
	<p>Objective 7</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Policy 37: Safeguarding life-supporting capacity of coastal ecosystems-consideration</p>

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	<p>Objective 8</p> <p>Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers enhanced (objective 8 is shared for the coastal environment and fresh water)</p>	<p>Policy 53: Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers - consideration</p>
Fresh Water (including Public Access)	<p>Objective 13</p> <p>The region's rivers, lakes and wetlands support healthy functioning ecosystems</p>	<p>Policy 43: protecting aquatic ecological function of water bodies – consideration</p> <p>Policy 64: supporting environmental enhancement initiatives – non-regulatory</p>
	<p>Objective 8</p> <p>Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers is enhanced</p>	<p>Policy 53: public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers - consideration</p>
Indigenous Ecosystems	<p>Objective 16</p> <p>Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values are maintained and restored to a healthy functioning state</p>	<p>Policy 47: managing effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values –consideration</p> <p>Policy 64: supporting environmental enhancement initiatives –non-regulatory</p>
Natural Hazards	<p>Objective 19</p> <p>The risks and consequences to people, communities, their businesses, property and infrastructure from natural hazards and climate change effects are reduced</p>	<p>Policy 51: minimising the risks and consequences of natural hazards - consideration</p>

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	<p>Objective 20</p> <p>Hazard mitigation measures, structural works and other activities do not increase the risk and consequences of natural hazard events</p>	<p>Policy 52: minimising adverse effects of hazard mitigation measures - consideration</p>
Tangata Whenua	<p>Objective 23</p> <p>The region's iwi authorities and local authorities work together under Treaty partner principles for the sustainable management of the region's environment for the benefit and well being of the regional community, both now and in the future</p>	<p>Policy 66</p> <p>Enhancing involvement of tangata whenua in resource management decision-making – non-regulatory</p>
	<p>Objective 24</p> <p>The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account in a systematic way when resource management decisions are made</p>	<p>Policy 48: Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi - consideration</p>
	<p>Objective 25</p> <p>The concept of kaitiakitanga is integrated into the sustainable management of the Wellington region's natural and physical resources</p>	<p>Policy 49: avoiding adverse effects on matters of significance to tangata whenua - consideration</p>
	<p>Objective 26</p> <p>Mauri is sustained, particularly in relation to coastal and fresh water</p>	<p>Policy 49: avoiding adverse effects on matters of significance to tangata whenua - consideration</p>

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	Objective 27 Mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes are maintained and enhanced, and these resources are healthy and accessible to tangata whenua	Policy 49: avoiding adverse effects on matters of significance to tangata whenua - consideration
	Objective 28 Adverse effects on the cultural relationship of Maori with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga are avoided	Policy 49: avoiding adverse effects on matters of significance to tangata whenua - consideration

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<p>The relationship of tangata whenua with fresh water</p>	<p>4.1.1 The relationship of tangata whenua and their culture and traditions with fresh water, and with ancestral sites, waahi tapu and other taonga within the beds of rivers, and lakes, is recognised and provided for.</p> <p>4.1.2 The mauri of water bodies and river and lake beds is protected.</p> <p>4.1.3 The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are taken into account in the management of the Region's water bodies and river and lake beds.</p>	<p>4.2.1 To manage sites of special value to the tangata whenua in water bodies and river and lake beds so that the cultural values of those sites are not adversely affected.</p> <p>4.2.2 To encourage applicants to consult directly with affected tangata whenua when making an application for a resource consent which is for an activity within, upstream, or immediately downstream of any identified site of special value to the tangata whenua...</p> <p>4.2.3 To not allow the use or development of water bodies and river and lake beds that would restrict the access of tangata whenua to any identified site of special value in a publicly owned river or lake bed, unless that access can be specifically provided for, or the loss can be adequately remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>4.2.4 To avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds on the habitats of species traditionally harvested by the tangata whenua.</p> <p>4.2.5 To have regard to the values and customary knowledge of the tangata whenua, where these have been identified by the tangata whenua, when assessing resource consent applications for the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds.</p>

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		<p>4.2.6 To not restrict tangata whenua initiatives for the use and development of freshwater resources subject to the provisions of this Plan and the Act.</p> <p>4.2.7 To encourage and support, where appropriate, tangata whenua participation in monitoring the effects of activities that may potentially adversely affect sites or values of importance to the tangata whenua.</p> <p>4.2.8 To have regard to matters raised in an iwi or hapu management plan authorised by the tangata whenua of the Region when assessing resource consent applications.</p>
Natural values	<p>4.1.4 The natural character of wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, is preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>4.1.5 The life-supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded from the adverse effects of any subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>4.1.6 Significant indigenous aquatic vegetation and significant habitats of fresh water fauna in water bodies are protected.</p>	<p>4.2.9 To have regard to the following characteristics of wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, when considering the protection of their natural character from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystems, habitats and species; and • Water quality; and • The natural flow characteristics and hydraulic processes (such as sediment transport) of rivers or the pattern and range of water level fluctuations that occur naturally in wetlands and lakes; and • The topography and physical composition of river or lake beds and the course of the river. <p>4.2.10 To avoid adverse effects on wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, identified in Appendix 2 (Parts A and B) ... when considering the protection of their natural character from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development.</p>

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		<p>4.2.11 To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the use and development of water bodies and river and lake beds on aquatic habitats and freshwater ecosystems by having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance of biological and physical processes; and • The maintenance of habitat for feeding, breeding and sheltering aquatic life; and • The maintenance of diversity of aquatic life; and • The maintenance of the ability of fish to disperse and migrate; and • The times which will least affect feeding, spawning, dispersal or migratory patterns of fish and other aquatic species; and • The prevention of irreversible adverse effects. <p>4.2.12 To promote the maintenance and enhancement of aquatic habitats and ecosystems when considering the adverse effects of the subdivision, use and development of land outside river and lake beds.</p> <p>4.2.13 To protect the nationally threatened indigenous aquatic plants identified in Part B of Appendix 3 and to protect nationally threatened freshwater fauna, in the water bodies identified in Part A of Appendix 3....</p> <p>4.2.14 To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on important trout habitat in the Region, identified in Appendix 4, by:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing water quality so that Policy 5.2.3 is satisfied; and Managing the flows and levels of water bodies so that Policies 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.12 and 6.2.13, whichever is (are) relevant, is (are) satisfied; and Having particular regard to offsetting adverse effects on trout habitat; and Having particular regard to maintaining the same or similar river bed configuration in the rivers identified.
Amenity value and access	<p>4.1.7 The amenity and recreational values of wetlands, lakes and rivers are maintained and where appropriate, enhanced.</p> <p>4.1.8 The quality of lawful public access to and along river and lake beds is maintained and where appropriate enhanced.</p>	<p>4.2.15 To avoid, remedy and mitigate any adverse effects of use and development on the water bodies identified in Appendix 5 as regionally important for their amenity and recreational values, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing water quality so that Policy 5.2.4 is satisfied; and Managing the flows and levels of water bodies so that Policies 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.12 and 6.2.13, whichever is (are) relevant, is (are) satisfied; and Having particular regard to offsetting adverse effects on amenity and recreational values; and Having particular regard to the timing of use and development so that, where practicable, adverse effects on amenity values and recreational use are minimised. <p>4.2.16 To ensure that there is no reduction in the quality of lawful public access along the beds of lakes and rivers unless exceptional circumstances arise that make restrictions necessary, including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect any characteristic of any site or feature which gives a water body its special value or any conservation value; or

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for public health and safety; or • Provide for security on private property; or • Protect the rights of property owners, including the protection of crops and stock. <p>4.2.17</p> <p>To promote lawful public access to water bodies when the subdivision, use and development of land adjacent to water bodies is being considered, particularly those water bodies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a high degree of natural character (Policy 4.2.10) are important trout habitat (Policy 4.2.14), or are regionally significant for amenity values and recreational use (Policy 4.2.15); or • Are considered by the relevant territorial authority to be of benefit to the local community for their recreational, cultural, scenic, spiritual or other amenity values.
Flood mitigation	<p>4.1.9</p> <p>The risk of flooding to human life, health and safety is at an acceptable level.</p> <p>4.1.10</p> <p>The adverse effects of flooding on natural values and physical resources, including people's property, are at an acceptable level.</p>	<p>4.2.18</p> <p>To promote the avoidance or mitigation of the potential adverse effects associated with flooding.</p> <p>4.2.19</p> <p>To allow the maintenance of lawful flood mitigation works within river and lake beds and on floodplains.</p> <p>4.2.20</p> <p>To ensure that there is sufficient information about flood hazards to enable flooding in the Region to be mitigated to an acceptable level.</p> <p>4.2.21</p> <p>To encourage community awareness about flood hazards by involving people in</p>

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		<p>the processes that establish acceptable levels of flood mitigation.</p> <p>4.2.22 To adopt a precautionary approach when planning for and making decisions about the potential adverse effects of flooding on people and communities where information is incomplete or limited.</p>
Water Quality and Discharges to Fresh Water	<p>5.1.1 The quality of fresh water meets the range of uses and values for which it is required while the life supporting capacity of water and aquatic ecosystems is safeguarded.</p> <p>5.1.2 The quality of fresh water has the potential to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generation.</p> <p>5.1.3 The quality of water is, as far as practicable, consistent with the values of the tangata whenua.</p>	<p>Receiving Water Quality</p> <p>5.2.1 To manage water quality in its natural state in those water bodies identified in Part A of Appendix 2 (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>5.2.2 – relates to Lake Wairarapa; not applicable to this application.</p> <p>5.2.3 To manage water quality for trout fishery and fish spawning purposes in those rivers, or parts of rivers, identified in Appendix 4 (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>5.2.4 To manage water quality for contact recreation purposes in those water bodies identified in Appendix 5 (subject to Policy 5.2.10) ...</p> <p>5.2.5 To manage water quality for water supply purposes in those water bodies, or parts of water bodies, identified in Appendix 6 (subject to Policy 5.2.10)...</p> <p>5.2.6 Except for rivers and streams identified in Appendix 7, to manage the water quality</p>

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		<p>of all surface water bodies in the Region for aquatic ecosystem purposes (subject to Policy 5.2.10).</p> <p>5.2.7 – applies to management of groundwater – not applicable to this application.</p> <p>5.2.8 To have regard to the relevant guidelines in Appendix 8 when deciding whether a discharge is able to satisfy Policies 5.2.1 to 5.2.7 (above) when considering applications for resource consents.</p> <p>5.2.9 To manage the quality of the fresh water of the rivers, or parts of rivers, identified in Appendix 7 so that water quality is enhanced ...</p> <p>5.2.10 To allow the discharge of contaminants to fresh water which do not satisfy Policies 5.2.1 to 5.2.9, whichever is (are) relevant, only where</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the discharge is of a temporary nature; or (2) the discharge is associated with necessary maintenance works; or (3) exceptional circumstances justifying the granting of a permit; or (4) the discharge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • was present at the time the Plan was notified; and • is not likely to cause a decrease in the existing quality of water at that site and the person responsible for the discharge has defined a programme of work for upgrading the discharge within a specified timeframe; or (5) that in any event, it is consistent with the purpose of the Act to allow the

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		<p>discharge.</p> <p>5.2.10 A(Policy A4 of the NPS on Freshwater Management 2011)</p> <p>Mixing Zones</p> <p>5.2.11</p> <p>To ensure that any zones allowed on a discharge permit for reasonable mixing of contaminants or water with the receiving water are determined having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose for which the receiving water is being managed, and any effects of the discharge on that management purpose; and • Any tangata whenua values that may be affected; and • The volume of water or concentration of contaminants being discharged, and the area of receiving water that could potentially be affected; and • The physical, hydraulic and hydrological characteristics of the receiving water. <p>Discharges to Land</p> <p>5.2.13</p> <p>To encourage users to discharge to land as an alternative to surface water ...</p> <p>Discharges of Stormwater</p> <p>5.2.14</p> <p>To encourage the treatment of stormwater discharges to reduce the adverse effects of such discharges on the receiving water body.</p>

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		<p>Non-point Source Discharges</p> <p>5.2.15 To promote the reduction of the levels of contaminants entering water bodies ... from non-point sources ...</p> <p>5.2.16 To minimise the adverse effects of accidental spills on water quality.</p>
Water Quantity and the Taking, Use, Damming or Diversion of Fresh Water	<p>6.1.1 People and communities are able to take, use, dam or divert surface water ... while ensuring flows in rivers ... are sufficient...</p> <p>6.1.4 The flows in rivers ... are, as far as practicable, consistent with the values of the tangata whenua.</p>	<p>Damming and Diversion</p> <p>6.2.14 To provide for minor or temporary diversions of water in any river, lake or wetland, where they are associated with authorised works and/or the exercise of a resource consent.</p> <p>6.2.15 To allow the damming or diversion of water in any river, lake or wetland provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and 2) Significant adverse effects, which cannot be adequately offset, are avoided on ...
Use of the Beds of Rivers and Lakes and Development on the Floodplain	<p>7.1.1 Appropriate uses of the beds of rivers and lakes are allowed while avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects.</p> <p>7.1.2 The risk of flooding or erosion is not increased by</p>	<p>Appropriate Uses within River and Lake Beds</p> <p>7.2.1 To allow the following uses within river and lake beds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures or activities for flood mitigation or erosion protection purposes; or.. • The maintenance of any lawful structure; or..

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	<p>locating structures or carrying out activities in the beds of rivers and lakes or on the floodplain.</p> <p>7.1.3 Activities do not cause damage to, or destruction of, existing lawful flood mitigation works.</p> <p>7.1.4 The uses of river and lake beds are, as far as is practicable, consistent with the values of the tangata whenua.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extraction of sand, gravel, or rock; or .. • The diversion of water associated with activities that are otherwise authorised; or • The enhancement of the natural character of any wetland, lake or river and its margins; • Provided that any adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated and that significant adverse effects identified in Policy 7.2.2 are avoided... <p>7.2.2 To not allow the use of river and lake beds for structures or activities that have significant adverse effects on ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the values held by tangata whenua; and/or • natural or amenity values; and/or • lawful public access along a river or lake bed; and/or • the flood hazard; and/or • river or lake bed or bank stability; and/or water quality; and/or • water quantity and hydraulic processes (such as river flows and sediment transport); and/or • the safety of canoeists or rafters ... <p>Flood and Erosion Mitigation in River and Lake Beds and on the Floodplain</p> <p>7.2.3 To not allow new uses within the beds of rivers and lakes, and subdivision, use and development on the floodplain where the potential effect of flooding significantly increases the risk to human life, health and safety; or where the actual or potential effect of flooding has significant adverse effects on:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private or community property; and • Flood mitigation structures and works; and • Natural values. <p>7.2.4 To not allow the development of ad hoc flood or erosion mitigation structures ...</p> <p>7.2.5 To not allow new industrial, residential or commercial development within the river corridors of the Otaki, Waikanae and Hutt Rivers ...</p> <p>7.2.6 To have regard to any relevant Floodplain Management Plan and the information provided in any relevant flood hazard assessment, or in connection with any River Management Scheme, when considering subdivision, use or development within any river bed or floodplain.</p> <p>7.2.7 To avoid any adverse effects on the structural integrity and effectiveness of lawful flood mitigation structures and works in river beds and on floodplains from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>7.2.7.A – to provide people with information about defences against water.</p> <p>7.2.8 To allow recontouring of the beds of rivers provided:</p>

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		<p>The activity is necessary to avoid or mitigate the effects of flood hazard; and The assessment of a resource consent application to carry out the activity is subject to Part II of the Act.</p> <p>Structures in River and Lake Beds</p> <p>7.2.9 To encourage the removal of any structure which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is derelict; or • Poses a threat to safety of people; or • Is not in active use and is not likely to be used in the future. <p>7.2.10 To ensure all structures in or on the beds of rivers and lakes are visible and adequately maintained so that: The structure is safe; and Any adverse effects on the visual amenity of the area are minimised.</p> <p>Disturbance of River and Lake Beds...</p> <p>7.2.11 To ensure that the use of any river or lake bed which is not covered by water does not disturb nesting birds or any of the nationally threatened plant species identified in Part B of Appendix 3.</p> <p>7.2.12 To ensure that the disturbance of any river or lake bed associated with the removal of vegetation:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not exacerbate bank erosion or the flood hazard; and/or • Is required to be carried out either as a permitted activity or an activity for which resource consent has been granted. <p>7.2.13</p> <p>To ensure the removal of sand, gravel, or rock from any lake or river bed is located and carried out in such a way that flood or erosion hazards are reduced or there is, at least, no increase to these hazards.</p> <p>Planting in River and Lake Beds</p> <p>7.2.14</p> <p>To ensure that the deliberate introduction of plants to a river or lake bed for flood mitigation, erosion protection, habitat restoration, or for mitigating non-point source discharges of contaminants, will not result in the displacement of desirable species which are already present.</p> <p>Reclamation or Drainage of River or Lake Beds</p> <p>7.2.15</p> <p>To ensure reclamation or drainage of any river or lake bed is only carried out ...</p>

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General	<p>Environmental</p> <p>4.1.1 The intrinsic values of the coastal marine area and its components are preserved and protected from inappropriate use and development.</p> <p>4.1.2 People and communities are able to undertake appropriate uses and developments in the coastal marine area which satisfy the environmental protection policies in the plan, including activities which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rely on natural and physical resources of the coastal marine area; or • Require a coastal marine area location; or • Avoid adverse effects on the environment; or • Have minor adverse effects on the environment, either singly or in combination with other users; or • Remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment and provide a net benefit to the environment. <p>4.1.5 The natural character of the coastal marine area is preserved and protected from inappropriate use and development.</p> <p>4.1.6 Important ecosystems and other natural and physical resources in and adjacent to the coastal marine area are protected from inappropriate use</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>4.2.1 To recognise that the intrinsic values of the coastal marine area and its components are the heritage of future generations and are worthy of protection in their own right, while allowing for appropriate use and development.</p> <p>4.2.2 To recognise and distinguish between those parts of the coastal marine area which retain natural character, and those areas where natural character has already been compromised, and to encourage appropriate new developments only in the latter areas.</p> <p>4.2.3 When considering the significance of adverse effects of activities on the coastal marine area, to recognise and distinguish between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those activities which require occupancy on a “permanent” basis, and those which can effectively relinquish coastal space at a future date; • Those activities which have irreversible adverse effects and those for which adverse effects are reversible; and • Those activities which have short term adverse effects and those which have on-going or long term adverse effects. <p>4.2.4 To recognise and give appropriate weight to the potential for cumulative</p>

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	<p>and development.</p> <p>4.1.7 Public health is not endangered through the effects of previous, present or future activities in the coastal marine area.</p> <p>4.1.8 Public access along and within the coastal marine area is maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>4.1.9 Amenity values in the coastal marine area are maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>4.1.11 Any adverse effects from natural hazards are reduced to an acceptable level.</p> <p>4.1.12 That the location of structures and/or activities in the coastal marine area does not increase the risk from natural hazards beyond an acceptable level.</p>	<p>adverse effects resulting from two or more activities in the coastal marine area.</p> <p>4.2.8 To recognise existing lawful commercial and recreational users of the coastal marine area, and to protect them from the adverse effects of new activities as far as is practicable.</p> <p>4.2.9 To ensure that when activities in the coastal marine area are no longer appropriate and when the opportunity arises with the expiry of the coastal permit or abandonment, that the coastal marine area is sectorised to its natural state whenever practicable.</p> <p>4.2.10 To protect sensitive, rare, or unusual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats; • Natural and physical resources; and • Ecosystems From the adverse effects of use and development, in particular, the values of the areas identified by this Plan either as an Area of Significant Conservation Value or an Area of Important Conservation Value shall be protected.</p> <p>4.2.11 To protect, where practicable, habitats which are important and traditional or cultural purposes from the adverse effects of use and development.</p>

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		<p>4.2.14 To have regard to the land and area under the Conservation Act 1987, and other land and areas administered by the Department of Conservation, as identified in any approved Conservation Management Strategy for the Wellington Region, so that their status is taken into account in deciding resource consents.</p> <p>4.2.18 To recognise that the coastal marine area is an extensive area of public open space, and to ensure that interests of the public, both now and in the future, are given a high priority when making decisions on the allocation of any land of the Crown or any related part of the coastal marine area.</p> <p>4.2.19 To recognise the importance of amenity values in the coastal marine area, and to avoid, where practicable, any adverse effects on these values, where avoidance is not practicable, to remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects.</p> <p>4.2.21 Use and development of the coastal marine area must take appropriate account of natural hazards, and any adverse effects arising from the storage, use, disposal, or transportation of hazardous substances.</p>
	<p>Tangata Whenua 4.1.13 Characteristics of special spiritual, historical or cultural significance to tangata whenua, including waahi tapu, tauranga waka, mahinga maataitai and taonga raranga, are protected.</p>	<p>4.2.27 To not allow use and development which would restrict the access of tangata whenua to sites of cultural significance on land of the Crown, unless that access can specifically be provided for, or the loss can be adequately remedied.</p>

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	<p>4.1.14 The values of the tangata whenua, as well as their traditional uses, are, where practicable, recognised and provided for.</p> <p>4.1.16 Tangata whenua are consulted on resource consent applications which may affect their interests and values.</p>	<p>4.2.25 Where a resource consent application is for an activity in or immediately adjacent to a site of significance to tangata whenua, to require the applicant to notify and consult directly with the tangata whenua group in order to ascertain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the granting of the resource consent would have any adverse effects on the values that cause the site to be significant to the tangata whenua; and • How any actual or potential adverse effects which might result from the activity could, from the tangata whenua viewpoint, be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
	<p>Management</p> <p>4.1.18 There is sufficient information available to make informed decisions on resource management in the coastal marine area.</p> <p>4.1.19 In addition to the requirements of objective 4.1.16, opportunities are provided for people and communities to be involved in any decision-making about significant activities in the coastal marine area, and in the management of natural and physical resources in that area.</p> <p>4.1.21 Coastal marine area users are aware of the community expectation that land of the Crown in the coastal marine area shall generally be available for free public use and enjoyment.</p>	<p>Management</p> <p>4.2.30 To co-operate with, and where possible initiate or participate in, research that will assist the Wellington Regional Council to better fulfil its coastal management responsibilities; and to ensure that appropriate information is provided by applicants for resource consents.</p> <p>4.2.33 To identify explicitly the occupancy component on any resource consent which is granted for an activity in the coastal marine area which requires occupation of land of the Crown and any related part of the coastal marine area.</p> <p>4.2.34 To ensure that, as far as practicable, all stakeholders are involved in the coastal management process and that their decision making process is transparent.</p>

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	<p>4.1.22 There is good communication between all agencies with management responsibilities in the coastal environment.</p> <p>4.1.23 Conditions place on resource consents are used as a means of avoiding, mitigating or remedying adverse effects.</p>	<p>4.2.35 To consider placing conditions on resource consents for the purpose of avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects which are associated with, or are consequence of, an activity, particularly where adverse effects impact on the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fauna, flora or habitat; • Lawful public access; • Natural character; • Amenity values; • Views to and from the coastal marine area; • Characteristics of spiritual, historical or cultural significance to tangata whenua; or • Recreational opportunities. <p>4.2.36 To have regard to the following matters when determining the nature and extent of any conditions to be placed on a resource consent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of the adverse effects arising as a consequence of, or in association with, the proposed activity; • The extent to which the proposed activity contributes to the adverse effects; • The extent to which the adverse effects of the proposed activity can and have been dealt with by other means; • Any proposals by the applicant to avoid remedy or mitigate, adverse effects, and any agreements reached at pre hearing meetings; • The extent to which the community as a whole benefits from the

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		<p>proposed activity and from any proposed conditions on a consent;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The financial cost of complying with any conditions on a consent; and • The extent to which a condition placed on a consent will avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects. <p>4.2.37</p> <p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects, conditions on a resource consent may relate to all or any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and project implementation, choice of materials, site improvements; • Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, creation and improvement; • Restocking and replanting of fauna or flora (with respect to replanting; preference will be given to the use of indigenous species, with a further preference for the use of local stock); • Works and services relating to the improvement, provision, reinstatement, protection, restoration or enhancement of the matters listed in 4.2.35. <p>4.2.38</p> <p>To encourage applicants for resource consents to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult and discuss with parties who may be affected by the proposal prior to applying for a consent; and • Identify in the consent application how adverse effects may be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

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		<p>4.2.39</p> <p>To recognise that there are circumstances where placing conditions on resource consents may not be sufficient to adequately avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of a proposal. And that in such circumstances consent applications will be declined.</p>
Structures	<p>Environmental</p> <p>6.1.1 Appropriate structures which enable people and communities to provide for their economic and social well-being are allowed.</p> <p>6.1.2 There is not inappropriate use or development of structures in the coastal marine area.</p> <p>6.1.3 The environment is protected from the adverse effects and risk associated with spills from facilities using and/or storing of hazardous substances.</p> <p>6.1.4 The community and its assets are protected from unacceptable risks from facilities using and/or storing hazardous substances.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>6.2.1 To consider the following as appropriate in the coastal marine area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use and development of structures in the coastal marine area for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Activities which are functionally dependent upon a location in the coastal marine area; or (2) Activities which support and service those which must locate in the coastal marine area <p>6.2.2 To not allow the use or development of structures in the coastal marine area where there will be:</p> <p>Adverse effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any Area of Significant Conservation Value, or Area of Important Conservation Value; • Characteristics of special spiritual, historical or cultural significance to Maori identified in accordance with tikanga Maori; • Significant places or areas of historic or cultural significance; or • Significant ecosystems; or <p>Significant adverse effects on:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The risk from natural hazards; • Navigation channels; • Coastal processes, including waves, tidal currents and sediment transport; • Amenity values; • Existing lawful public access; • Natural character; • Views to and from the coastal marine area; • Recreational uses; or • Structures of architectural or historic merit; <p>Unless such adverse effects can be satisfactorily mitigated, or remedied.</p> <p>6.2.3</p> <p>To discourage the development of ad hoc shore protection structures; and to not allow the development of seawalls, groynes, or other “hard” shore protection structures unless all feasible alternatives have been evaluated and found to be impracticable or to have greater adverse effects on the environment.</p> <p>6.2.7</p> <p>To ensure that all structures in the coastal marine area which are visible and/or accessible are adequately maintained to that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure remains safe; and • Any adverse effects on the visual amenity of the area are minimised.

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		<p>6.2.8 To encourage the removal of any structure not in active use and which is not likely to be used in the future, unless its removal is not practicable or will create more adverse effects on the environment than its non removal.</p> <p>6.2.16 To provide for extensions or additions to any structures with minor effects in the coastal marine area as permitted or controlled activities, provided that they are in accordance with the objectives and other policies in this Plan.</p>
<p>Destruction, Damage or Disturbance of Foreshore and Seabed</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>7.1.2 The adverse effects from activities which destroy, damage or disturb foreshore or seabed are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>7.1.3 Destruction, damage or disturbance to the foreshore or seabed which adversely affect the values of the areas identified as Areas of Significant Conservation Values or Areas of Important Conservation Value, is avoided.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>7.2.1 To allow activities involving damage or disturbance to any foreshore or seabed, where the adverse effects are short term, reversible, or minor; and to allow other activities where adverse effects can be satisfactorily avoided, remedied or mitigated. As a guide, the following criteria will need to be met for the activity to be deemed to have minor adverse effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activity will not require exclusive use of the foreshore or seabed, and will not preclude public access to and along the foreshore past the site of the disturbance or damage; • Any adverse effects on plants and animals or their habitat will be short term, and the area will be naturally recolonised by a similar community type; • The activity will not result in any significant increase in water turbidity or elevated levels of contaminants; • The activity will not have any off-site adverse effects; • The activity will not adversely affect shoreline stability; • The activity will not have any permanent adverse effects on the

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		<p>amenity values of the foreshore or seabed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activity will not have any adverse effect on natural character; • The activity will not destroy or damage historic sites; • The activity will not have adverse effects on the Hutt Valley aquifer; and • The activity will not have any adverse effects on mahinga maataitai, waahi tapu or any other sites of significance to iwi. <p>7.2.2 To allow the removal of any sand, shingle, shell, or other natural material from any foreshore or seabed only where that removal will not result in adverse effects on shoreline stability.</p>
	<p>Management</p> <p>7.1.4 The positive effects from activities which disturb foreshore or seabed are recognised where such activities are undertaken for the well-being of the community. Activities with minor adverse effects are allowed.</p>	<p>Management</p> <p>7.2.9 To provide for activities with known and acceptable effects which contribute to the well-being of people and communities as permitted or controlled activities.</p>
<p>Deposition of Substances on Foreshore or Seabed</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>8.1.3 The adverse effects of all deposition of sand, shingle, shell or other natural material are avoided, remedied, or mitigated. In particular, there are no significant effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fauna, flora or habitats; or • Fish spawning and nursery grounds; or • Physical coastal processes or characteristics; or • Mahinga maataitai; or 	<p>Environmental</p> <p>8.2.1 To allow the deposition of sand, shingle, shell or other natural material on areas of foreshore or seabed if the purpose of that deposition is to combat beach or shoreline erosion, or to improve the amenity value of the foreshore, provided that all of the following criteria can be met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The composition of the material is suitable for the site, will remain on the foreshore or seabed for a reasonable period of time, and will not result in increased water turbidity or wind borne sediment transport;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human health or safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposition will not adversely affect the amenity value of the foreshore or seabed through significant changes in beach slope or texture; and The deposition will not cause any significant adverse effects on marine fauna or flora, or human values or uses of the area. <p>8.2.2 Subject to Policy 8.2.1, to not allow the deposition of substances on any foreshore or seabed in those situations where there are practicable alternatives either within or outside the coastal marine area which would have less adverse effects on the environment.</p> <p>8.2.3 To not allow the deposition of substances from excavations outside of the coastal marine area on any foreshore or seabed unless the deposited material has similar physical characteristics to the naturally occurring sediments at the deposition site, unless such deposition is for any reclamation or beach nourishment for which consent has been granted.</p>
Taking, Use, Damming and Diversion of water	<p>Environmental</p> <p>12.1.1 There are no significant adverse effects on the environmental, amenity or cultural values of the coastal marine area caused by the taking, using, damming, or diverting water.</p> <p>12.1.2 People and communities are able to take, use, dam, or divert water in the coastal marine area to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>12.2.1 To allow any activity involving the taking, use, damming, or diverting of water in the coastal marine area provided that the activity has no discernible adverse effects on the natural or physical values of the coastal marine area.</p> <p>12.2.3 To have regard to the positive benefits of dams or diversions of the lower reaches of rivers in the coastal marine area for the purpose of flood</p>

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	<p>being where there are no adverse effects on the environment.</p> <p>12.1.3 The mauri of the coastal marine area is protected from any adverse effects associated with taking, use, damming, or diversion of water in the coastal marine area.</p>	<p>mitigation.</p> <p>12.2.4 To ensure that any adverse effects on native fish spawning or migration, which are caused by any activity involving the taking, use damming or diversion of water in the coastal marine area are avoided or remedied.</p> <p>12.2.5 To have regard to the effects of any taking, use, damming, or diversion of water in the coastal marine area of the mauri of the coast.</p>