



**Report pursuant to s42A
Resource Management Act 1991**

In the matter of: A Notice of Requirement to construct and operate a new intermodal rail and freight hub on land between Palmerston North and Bunnythorpe

And: A hearing by Palmerston North City Council pursuant to s100A

Requiring Authority: KiwiRail Holdings Ltd

Hearing date: 9 August 2021

S42A Planning Evidence: Relevant Planning Instruments and other reference documents - KiwiRail Freight Hub Notice of Requirement

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1 Planning Instruments (s171(1)(a))

1.1 Resource Management Act 1991

1.1.1 [Resource Management Act 1991](#)

1.2 National Policy Statements

1.2.1 [National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020](#)

Objective 1	New Zealand has well-functioning ¹ urban environments that enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future.
Objective 3	Regional policy statements and district plans enable more people to live in, and more businesses and community services to be located in, areas of an urban environment in which one or more of the following apply: a) the area is in or near a centre zone or other area with many employment opportunities b) the area is well-serviced by existing or planned public transport c) there is high demand for housing or for business land in the area, relative to other areas within the urban environment
Objective 4	New Zealand's urban environments, including their amenity values, develop and change over time in response to the diverse and changing needs of people, communities, and future generations
Objective 5	Planning decisions relating to urban environments, and FDSs, take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).
Objective 6	Local authority decisions on urban development that affect urban environments are: a) integrated with infrastructure planning and funding decisions; and b) strategic over the medium term and long term; and c) responsive, particularly in relation to proposals that would supply significant development capacity.
Objective 8	New Zealand's urban environments: a) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and b) are resilient to the current and future effects of climate change
Policy 1	Planning decisions contribute to well-functioning urban environments, which are urban environments that, as a minimum: (a) have or enable a variety of homes that: (i) meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households; and

¹ **well-functioning urban environment** has the meaning in Policy 1.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms; and (b) have or enable a variety of sites that are suitable for different business sectors in terms of location and site size; and (c) have good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open spaces, including by way of public or active transport; and (d) support, and limit as much as possible adverse impacts on, the competitive operation of land and development markets; and (e) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and (f) are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change.
Policy 6	<p>When making planning decisions that affect urban environments, decision-makers have particular regard to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the planned urban built form anticipated by those RMA planning documents that have given effect to this National Policy Statement (b) that the planned urban built form in those RMA planning documents may involve significant changes to an area, and those changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. may detract from amenity values appreciated by some people but improve amenity values appreciated by other people, communities, and future generations, including by providing increased and varied housing densities and types; and ii. are not, of themselves, an adverse effect (c) the benefits of urban development that are consistent with well-functioning urban environments (as described in Policy 1) (d) any relevant contribution that will be made to meeting the requirements of this National Policy Statement to provide or realise development capacity (e) the likely current and future effects of climate change.
Policy 9	<p>Local authorities, in taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) in relation to urban environments, must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) involve hapū and iwi in the preparation of RMA planning documents and any FDSs by undertaking effective consultation that is early, meaningful and, as far as practicable, in accordance with tikanga Māori; and (b) when preparing RMA planning documents and FDSs, take into account the values and aspirations of hapū and iwi for urban development; and (c) provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision-making on resource consents, designations, heritage orders, and water conservation orders, including in relation to sites of significance to Māori and issues of cultural significance; and (d) operate in a way that is consistent with iwi participation legislation.
Policy 10	Tier 1, 2, and 3 local authorities:

	<p>(a) that share jurisdiction over urban environments work together when implementing this National Policy Statement; and</p> <p>(b) engage with providers of development infrastructure and additional infrastructure to achieve integrated land use and infrastructure planning;</p> <p>(c) and engage with the development sector to identify significant opportunities for urban development.</p>
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1.2.2 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

Part 2: Objectives and policies	
2.1 Objective	<p>(1) The objective of this National Policy Statement is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises:</p> <p>(a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems</p> <p>(b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)</p> <p>(c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.</p>
2.2 Policies	
Policy 1	Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.
Policy 2	Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.
Policy 3	Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.
Policy 4	Freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand's integrated response to climate change.
Policy 5	Freshwater is managed through a National Objectives Framework to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.
Policy 6	There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.
Policy 7	The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.
Policy 8	The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected.
Policy 9	The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.
Policy 12	The national target (as set out in Appendix 3) for water quality improvement is achieved.

Policy 13	The condition of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is systematically monitored over time, and action is taken where freshwater is degraded, and to reverse deteriorating trends.
Policy 14	Information (including monitoring data) about the state of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, and the challenges to their health and well-being, is regularly reported on and published.
Policy 15	Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.
Part 3: Implementation	
Subpart 1 Approaches to implementing the National Policy Statement	
3.5 Integrated management	<p>(1) Adopting an integrated approach, ki uta ki tai, as required by Te Mana o te Wai, requires that local authorities must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) recognise the interconnectedness of the whole environment, from the mountains and lakes, down the rivers to hāpua (lagoons), wahapū (estuaries) and to the sea; and (b) recognise interactions between freshwater, land, water bodies, ecosystems, and receiving environments; and (c) manage freshwater, and land use and development, in catchments in an integrated and sustainable way to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects, including cumulative effects, on the health and well-being of water bodies, freshwater ecosystems, and receiving environments; and (d) encourage the co-ordination and sequencing of regional or urban growth. <p>(2) Every regional council must make or change its regional policy statement to the extent needed to provide for the integrated management of the effects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the use and development of land on freshwater; and (b) the use and development of land and freshwater on receiving environments. <p>(3) In order to give effect to this National Policy Statement, local authorities that share jurisdiction over a catchment must co-operate in the integrated management of the effects of land use and development on freshwater.</p> <p>(4) Every territorial authority must include objectives, policies, and methods in its district plan to promote positive effects, and avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects (including cumulative effects), of urban development on the health and well-being of water bodies, freshwater ecosystems, and receiving environments.</p>
Subpart 3 Specific requirements	
3.21 Definitions relating to wetlands and rivers	<p>(1) In clauses 3.21 to 3.24:</p> <p>effects management hierarchy, in relation to natural inland wetlands and rivers, means an approach to managing the adverse effects of an activity on the extent or values of a wetland or river (including cumulative effects and loss of potential value) that requires that:</p>

- (a) adverse effects are avoided where practicable; and
- (b) where adverse effects cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable;
- (c) and
- (d) where adverse effects cannot be minimised, they are remedied where
- (e) practicable; and
- (f) where more than minor residual adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised, or
- (g) remedied, aquatic offsetting is provided where possible; and
- (h) if aquatic offsetting of more than minor residual adverse effects is not possible,
- (i) aquatic compensation is provided; and
- (j) if aquatic compensation is not appropriate, the activity itself is avoided

functional need means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because the activity can only occur in that environment

improved pasture means an area of land where exotic pasture species have been deliberately sown or maintained for the purpose of pasture production, and species composition and growth has been modified and is being managed for livestock grazing

loss of value, in relation to a natural inland wetland or river, means the wetland or river is less able to provide for the following existing or potential values:

- (a) any value identified for it under the NOF process; or
- (b) any of the following, whether or not they are identified under the NOF process:
 - (i) ecosystem health
 - (ii) indigenous biodiversity
 - (iii) hydrological functioning
 - (iv) Māori freshwater values
 - (v) amenity

natural wetland means a wetland (as defined in the Act) that is not:

- (a) a wetland constructed by artificial means (unless it was constructed to offset impacts on, or restore, an existing or former natural wetland); or
- (b) a geothermal wetland; or
- (c) any area of improved pasture that, at the commencement date, is dominated by (that is more than 50% of) exotic pasture species and is subject to temporary rain-derived water pooling

	<p>natural inland wetland means a natural wetland that is not in the coastal marine area</p> <p>specified infrastructure means any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) infrastructure that delivers a service operated by a lifeline utility (as defined in the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002) (b) regionally significant infrastructure identified as such in a regional policy statement or regional plan (c) any public flood control, flood protection, or drainage works carried out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) by or on behalf of a local authority, including works carried out for the purposes set out in section 133 of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941; or (ii) for the purpose of drainage by drainage districts under the Land Drainage Act 1908 <p>restoration, in relation to a natural inland wetland, means active intervention and management, appropriate to the type and location of the wetland, aimed at restoring its ecosystem health, indigenous biodiversity, or hydrological functioning.</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of the definition of effects management hierarchy:</p> <p>aquatic compensation means a conservation outcome resulting from actions that are intended to compensate for any more than minor residual adverse effects on a wetland or river after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation, and aquatic offset measures have been sequentially applied</p> <p>aquatic offset means a measurable conservation outcome resulting from actions that are intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) redress any more than minor residual adverse effects on a wetland or river after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and remediation, measures have been sequentially applied; and (b) achieve no net loss, and preferably a net gain, in the extent and values of the wetland or river, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) no net loss means that the measurable positive effects of actions match any loss of extent or values over space and time, taking into account the type and location of the wetland or river; and (ii) net gain means that the measurable positive effects of actions exceed the point of no net loss.
<p>3.22 Natural inland wetlands</p>	<p>(1) Every regional council must include the following policy (or words to the same effect) in its regional plan(s):</p> <p>“The loss of extent of natural inland wetlands is avoided, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted, except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the loss of extent or values arises from any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the customary harvest of food or resources undertaken in accordance with tikanga Māori

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) restoration activities (iii) scientific research (iv) the sustainable harvest of sphagnum moss (v) the construction or maintenance of wetland utility structures (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020) (vi) the maintenance or operation of specified infrastructure, or other infrastructure (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020) (vii) natural hazard works (as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020); or <p>(b) the regional council is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the activity is necessary for the construction or upgrade of specified infrastructure; and (ii) the specified infrastructure will provide significant national or regional benefits; and (iii) there is a functional need for the specified infrastructure in that location; and (iv) the effects of the activity are managed through applying the effects management hierarchy.” <p>(2) Subclause (3) applies to an application for a consent for an activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that falls within any exception referred to in paragraph (a)(ii) to (vii) or (b) of the policy in subclause (1); and (b) would result (directly or indirectly) in the loss of extent or values of a natural inland wetland. <p>(3) Every regional council must make or change its regional plan(s) to ensure that an application referred to in subclause (2) is not granted unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the council is satisfied that the applicant has demonstrated how each step of the effects management hierarchy will be applied to any loss of extent or values of the wetland (including cumulative effects and loss of potential value), particularly (without limitation) in relation to the values of: ecosystem health, indigenous biodiversity, hydrological functioning, Māori freshwater values, and amenity value; and (b) any consent is granted subject to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) conditions that apply the effects management hierarchy; and (ii) a condition requiring monitoring of the wetland at a scale commensurate with the risk of the loss of extent or values of the wetland.
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	<p>(4) Every regional council must make or change its regional plan(s) to include objectives, policies, and methods that provide for and promote the restoration of natural inland wetlands in its region, with a particular focus on restoring the values of ecosystem health, indigenous biodiversity, hydrological functioning, Māori freshwater values, and amenity value.</p>
<p>3.24 Rivers</p>	<p>(1) Every regional council must include the following policy (or words to the same effect) in its regional plan(s):</p> <p>“The loss of river extent and values is avoided, unless the council is satisfied:</p> <p>(a) that there is a functional need for the activity in that location; and</p> <p>(b) the effects of the activity are managed by applying the effects management hierarchy.”</p> <p>(2) Subclause (3) applies to an application for a consent for an activity:</p> <p>(a) that falls within the exception to the policy described in subclause (1); and</p> <p>(b) would result (directly or indirectly) in the loss of extent or values of a river.</p> <p>(3) Every regional council must make or change its regional plan(s) to ensure that an application referred to in subclause (2) is not granted unless:</p> <p>(a) the council is satisfied that the applicant has demonstrated how each step in the effects management hierarchy will be applied to any loss of extent or values of the river (including cumulative effects and loss of potential value), particularly (without limitation) in relation to the values of: ecosystem health, indigenous biodiversity, hydrological functioning, Māori freshwater values, and amenity; and</p> <p>(b) any consent granted is subject to conditions that apply the effects management hierarchy.</p> <p>(4) Every regional council must:</p> <p>(a) develop and undertake a monitoring plan that:</p> <p>(i) monitors the condition of its rivers; and</p> <p>(ii) contains sufficient information to enable the council to assess whether its policies, rules, and methods are ensuring no loss of extent or values of the rivers; and</p> <p>(b) have methods to respond if loss of extent or values is detected.</p>
<p>3.25 Deposited sediment in rivers</p>	<p>(1) If a site to which a target attribute state for deposited fine sediment applies (see Table 16 in Appendix 2B) is soft-bottomed, the regional council must determine whether the site is naturally soft-bottomed or is naturally hard-bottomed.</p> <p>(2) If a regional council determines that a site that is currently soft-bottomed is naturally hard-bottomed, the council must:</p> <p>(a) monitor deposited sediment at the site using the SAM2 method at least once a year (instead of at the frequency required by Table 16 in Appendix 2B); and</p>

	<p>(b) monitor freshwater habitat in a manner suitable to the current state of the site (that is, as soft-bottomed); and</p> <p>(c) determine whether, having regard to the relevant long-term vision, it is appropriate to return the site to a hard-bottomed state; and</p> <p>(d) if it is appropriate to return the site to a hard-bottomed state, prepare an action plan for how to do that.</p> <p>(3) In this clause: soft-bottomed means a site where the bed has a greater than 50% coverage of deposited fine sediment (grain size less than 2 mm in diameter) as determined using the SAM2 method hard-bottomed means a site that is not soft-bottomed naturally, in relation to a site, means its state before the arrival of humans in New Zealand. SAM2 method means the method described at p 17 – 20 of Clapcott JE, Young RG, Harding JS, Matthaei CD, Quinn JM, and Death RG. 2011. Sediment Assessment Methods: Protocols and guidelines for assessing the effects of deposited fine sediment on in-stream values. Cawthron Institute: Nelson, New Zealand (see clause 1.8).</p>
<p>3.26 Fish passage</p>	<p>(1) Every regional council must include the following fish passage objective (or words to the same effect) in its regional plan(s):</p> <p>“The passage of fish is maintained, or is improved, by instream structures, except where it is desirable to prevent the passage of some fish species in order to protect desired fish species, their life stages, or their habitats.”</p> <p>(2) Every regional council must make or change its regional plan(s) to include policies that:</p> <p>(a) identify the desired fish species, and their relevant life stages, for which instream structures must provide passage; and</p> <p>(b) identify the undesirable fish species whose passage can or should be prevented; and</p> <p>(c) identify rivers and receiving environments where desired fish species have been identified; and</p> <p>(d) identify rivers and receiving environments where fish passage for undesirable fish species is to be impeded in order to manage their adverse effects on fish populations upstream or downstream of any barrier.</p> <p>(3) When developing the policies required by subclause (2) a regional council must:</p> <p>(a) take into account any Freshwater Fisheries Management Plans and Sports Fish and Game Management Plans approved by the Minister of Conservation under the Conservation Act 1987; and</p> <p>(b) seek advice from the Department of Conservation and statutory fisheries managers regarding fish habitat and population management.</p> <p>(4) Every regional council must make or change its regional plan(s) to require that regard is had to at least the following when considering an application for a consent relating to an instream structure:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the extent to which it provides, and will continue to provide for the foreseeable life of the structure, for the fish passage objective in subclause (1) (b) the extent to which it does not cause a greater impediment to fish movements than occurs in adjoining river reaches and receiving environments (c) the extent to which it provides efficient and safe passage for fish, other than undesirable fish species, at all their life stages (d) the extent to which it provides the physical and hydraulic conditions necessary for the passage of fish (e) any proposed monitoring and maintenance plan for ensuring that the structure meets the fish passage objective in subclause (1) for fish now and in the future. <p>(5) Every regional council must make or change its regional plan(s) to promote the remediation of existing structures and the provision of fish passage (other than for undesirable fish species) where practicable.</p> <p>(6) Every regional council must prepare an action plan to support the achievement of the fish passage objective in subclause (1), and the action plan must, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) set out a work programme to improve the extent to which existing instream structures achieve the fish passage objective; and (b) set targets for remediation of existing instream structures; and (c) achieve any environmental outcomes and target attribute states relating to the abundance and diversity of fish. <p>(7) The work programme in an action plan must, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) identify instream structures in the region by recording, for each structure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) all the information in Part 1 of Appendix 4; and (ii) any other information about the structure, such as the information in Part 2 of Appendix 4; and (b) evaluate the risks that instream structures present as an undesirable barrier to fish passage; and (c) prioritise structures for remediation, applying the ecological criteria described in table 5.1, of the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines (see clause 1.8); and (d) document the structures or locations that have been prioritised, the remediation that is required to achieve the desired outcome, and how and when this will be achieved; and (e) identify the structures that have been remediated since the commencement date; and (f) specify how the ongoing performance of remediated structures will be monitored and evaluated, including the effects of the structure on the abundance and diversity of desired fish species. <p>(8) An action plan for fish passage may be part of, or separate from, an action plan prepared for any purpose under this Part, but clause 3.15, about preparing action plans, applies in either case.</p>
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Part 4: Timing and transitionals

4.1 Timing	<p>(1) Every local authority must give effect to this National Policy Statement as soon as reasonably practicable.</p> <p>(2) Local authorities must publicly notify any changes to their regional policy statements, regional plans, and district plans that are necessary to give effect to this National Policy Statement as required under the Act.</p>
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1.2.3 [National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008](#)

Objective 5	<p>To recognise the national significance of the electricity transmission network by facilitating the operation, maintenance and upgrade of the existing transmission network and the establishment of new transmission resources to meet the needs of present and future generations, while:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managing the adverse environmental effects of the network; and • managing the adverse effects of other activities on the network.
Policy 1	<p>In achieving the purpose of the Act, decision-makers must recognise and provide for the national, regional and local benefits of sustainable, secure and efficient electricity transmission. The benefits relevant to any particular project or development of the electricity transmission network may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. maintained or improved security of supply of electricity; or ii. efficient transfer of energy through a reduction of transmission losses; or iii. the facilitation of the use and development of new electricity generation, including renewable generation which assists in the management of the effects of climate change; or iv. enhanced supply of electricity through the removal of points of congestion. <p>The above list of benefits is not intended to be exhaustive and a particular policy, plan, project or development may have or recognise other benefits.</p>
Policy 2	<p>In achieving the purpose of the Act, decision-makers must recognise and provide for the effective operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of the electricity transmission network.</p>
Policy 5	<p>When considering the environmental effects of transmission activities associated with transmission assets, decision-makers must enable the reasonable operational, maintenance and minor upgrade requirements of established electricity transmission assets.</p>
Policy 10	<p>In achieving the purpose of the Act, decision-makers must to the extent reasonably possible manage activities to avoid reverse sensitivity effects on the electricity transmission network and to ensure that operation, maintenance, upgrading, and development of the electricity transmission network is not compromised.</p>

1.2.4 [New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010](#)

<p>Policy 13 Preservation of natural character</p>	<p>(1) To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and to protect it from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoid adverse effects of activities on natural character in areas of the coastal environment with outstanding natural character; and (b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on natural character in all other areas of the coastal environment; <p>including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) assessing the natural character of the coastal environment of the region or district, by mapping or otherwise identifying at least areas of high natural character; and (d) ensuring that regional policy statements, and plans, identify areas where preserving natural character requires objectives, policies and rules, and include those provisions. <p>(2) Recognise that natural character is not the same as natural features and landscapes or amenity values and may include matters such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) natural elements, processes and patterns; (b) biophysical, ecological, geological and geomorphological aspects; (c) natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks; (d) the natural movement of water and sediment; (e) the natural darkness of the night sky; (f) places or areas that are wild or scenic; (g) a range of natural character from pristine to modified; and (h) experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their context or setting.
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1.3 Regional policy

1.3.1 [Horizons Regional Council One Plan: Part 1: Regional Policy Statement](#)

<i>Chapter 2 – Te Ao Māori</i>	
<p>Objective 2-1: Resource management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To have regard to the mauri of natural and physical resources to enable hapū and iwi to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing. b) Kaitiakitanga must be given particular regard and the relationship of hapū and iwi with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga (including wāhi tūpuna) must be recognised and provided for through resource management processes.
<p>Policy 2-1: Hapū and iwi involvement in resource management</p>	<p>The Regional Council must enable and foster kaitiakitanga and the relationship between hapū and iwi and their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga (including wāhi tūpuna) through increased involvement of hapū and iwi in resource management processes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. memoranda of partnership between the Regional Council and hapū or iwi which set clear relationship and communication parameters to address resource management objectives, b. recognition of existing arrangements and agreements between resource users, local authorities and hapū or iwi,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. development of catchment-based forums, involving the Regional Council, hapū, iwi, and other interested groups including resource users, for information sharing, planning and research, d. development, where appropriate, of hapū and iwi cultural indicator monitoring programmes by the Regional Council, e. assistance from the Regional Council to hapū or iwi to facilitate research, projects, seminars, and training, f. development of joint management agreements[^] between the Regional Council and hapū or iwi where appropriate, g. the Regional Council having regard to iwi management plans lodged with Council, h. involvement of hapū or iwi in resource consent decision-making and planning processes in the ways agreed in the memoranda of partnership and joint management agreements developed under (a) and (f) above, and i. the Regional Council advising and encouraging resource consent[^] applicants to consult directly with hapū* or iwi* where it is necessary to identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga (including wāhi tūpuna), and ii. the actual and potential adverse effects of proposed activities on those relationships.
<p>Policy 2-2: Wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance to Māori identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In the Regional Coastal Plan and district plans, ii. as historic reserves under the Reserves Act 1977, iii. as Māori reserves under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, iv. as sites recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association's Site Recording Scheme, and v. as registered sites under the Historic Places Act 1993 <p>must be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use or development that would cause adverse effects on the qualities and features which contribute to the values of these sites.</p> b. The Regional Council must facilitate hapū and iwi recording the locations of wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance to Māori in an appropriate publicly-available database. c. Potential damage or disturbance (including that caused by inappropriate subdivision, use or development) to wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna and other sites of significance to Māori not identified (for confidentiality and sensitivity reasons) by hapū or iwi under (a), above, must be minimised by the Regional Council facilitating the compilation of databases by hapū and iwi to record locations which need to remain confidential.

	d. The Regional Council must ensure that resource users and contractors have clear procedures in the event wāhi tapu or wāhi tūpuna are discovered.
Policy 2-3: The mauri of water	<p>(a) The Regional Council must have regard to the mauri of water by implementing Policy 2-1 (a) to (i) above and by restricting and suspending water takes in times of minimum flow consistent with Policy 5-18 in Chapter 5.</p> <p>(b) In exceptional circumstances the Regional Council, following advice and guidance of hapū or iwi and consultation with potentially affected resource users, may facilitate a voluntary rāhui - temporary cessation of resource activities (with the exception of public water supply).</p>
Policy 2-4: Other resource management issues	<p>The specific issues listed in 2.2 which were raised by hapū and iwi must be addressed in the manner set out in Table 2.1 below.</p> <p>Table 2.1 highlights issues of significance to the Region's hapū and iwi, provides explanations in the context of Māori belief and demonstrates how the Regional Council must address these matters. The issues and explanations do not in any way represent a complete picture of hapū and iwi concerns, but they offer possible explanations as to the depth of feeling and connection hapū and iwi have with the Region's natural resources.</p>
<u>Table 2.1</u>	Resource management issues of significance to hapū and iwi
Chapter 3 - Infrastructure, Energy, Waste, Hazardous Substances and Contaminated Land	
Objective 3-1: Infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance	Have regard to the benefits of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance by recognising and providing for their establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading.
Policy 3-1: Benefits of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance	<p>a. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must recognise the following infrastructure as being physical resources of regional or national importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. facilities for the generation of more than 1 MW of electricity and its supporting infrastructure where the electricity generated is supplied to the electricity distribution and transmission networks ii. the National Grid and electricity distribution and transmission networks defined as the system of transmission lines, subtransmission and distribution feeders (6.6kV and above) and all associated substations and other works to convey electricity iii. pipelines and gas facilities used for the transmission and distribution of natural and manufactured gas

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. the road and rail networks as mapped in the Regional Land Transport Strategy v. the Palmerston North and Wanganui airports vi. the RNZAF airport at Ohakea vii. telecommunications and radiocommunications facilities viii. public or community sewage treatment plants and associated reticulation and disposal systems ix. public water supply intakes, treatment plants and distribution systems x. public or community drainage systems, including stormwater systems xi. the Port of Wanganui. <p>b. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must recognise the following facilities and assets as being physical resources of regional or national importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. solid waste facilities including landfills, transfer stations and resource recovery facilities that deal with municipal waste ii. existing flood protection schemes iii. New Zealand Defence Force facilities. <p>c. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must, in relation to the establishment, operation, maintenance, or upgrading of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance, listed in (a) and (b), have regard to the benefits derived from those activities.</p> <p>d. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must achieve as much consistency across local authority boundaries as is reasonably possible with respect to policy and plan provisions and decision-making for existing and future infrastructure.</p>
Objective 3-2: Energy	An improvement in the efficiency of the end use of energy and an increase in the use of renewable energy resources within the Region.
Policy 3-2: Adverse effects of other activities on infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance	<p>The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must ensure that adverse effects on infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance from other activities are avoided as far as reasonably practicable, including by using the following mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ensuring that current infrastructure, infrastructure corridors and other physical resources of regional or national importance, are identified and had regard to in all resource management decision-making, and any development that would adversely affect the operation, maintenance or upgrading of those activities is avoided as far as reasonably practicable, b. ensuring that any new activities that would adversely affect the operation, maintenance or upgrading of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance are not located near existing such resources or such resources allowed by unimplemented resource consents or other RMA authorisations, c. ensuring that there is no change to existing activities that increases their incompatibility with existing infrastructure and

	<p>other physical resources of regional or national importance, or such resources allowed by unimplemented resource consents or other RMA authorisations,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. notifying the owners or managers of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance of consent applications that may adversely affect the resources that they own or manage, e. ensuring safe separation distances are maintained when establishing rules and considering applications for buildings, structures and other activities near overhead electric lines and conductors e.g., giving effect to the New Zealand Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP 34:2001), prepared under the Electricity Act 1992, and the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 prepared under the Electricity Act 1992, f. ensuring safe separation distances are maintained when establishing rules and considering applications for buildings, structures, and other activities near transmission gas pipelines e.g., giving effect to the Operating Code Standard for Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum (NZS/AS 2885) and the Gas Distribution Networks (NZS 5258:2003), the latter promulgated under the Gas Act 1992, g. ensuring that any planting does not interfere with existing infrastructure, e.g., giving effect to the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 promulgated under the Electricity Act 1992 and Section 6.4.4 External Interference Prevention of the Operating Code Standard for Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum (NZS/AS 2885), and h. ensuring effective integration of transport and land use planning and protecting the function of the strategic road and rail network as mapped in the Regional Land Transport Strategy.
<p>Objective 3-3: The strategic integration of infrastructure with land use</p>	<p>Urban development occurs in a strategically planned manner which allows for the adequate and timely supply of <i>land</i> and associated <i>infrastructure</i>.</p>
<p>Policy 3-3: Adverse effects of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance on the environment</p>	<p>In managing any adverse environmental effects arising from the establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure or other physical resources of regional or national importance, the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. recognise and provide for the operation, maintenance and upgrading of all such activities once they have been established, b. allow minor adverse effects arising from the establishment of new infrastructure and physical resources of regional or national importance, and c. avoid, remedy or mitigate more than minor adverse effects arising from the establishment of new infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance, taking into account:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the need for the infrastructure or other physical resources of regional or national importance, ii. any functional, operational or technical constraints that require infrastructure or other physical resources of regional or national importance to be located or designed in the manner proposed, iii. whether there are any reasonably practicable alternative locations or designs, and iv. whether any more than minor adverse effects that cannot be adequately avoided, remedied, or mitigated by services or works can be appropriately offset, including through the use of financial contributions.
Objective 3-4: Urban growth and rural residential subdivision on versatile soils	To ensure that territorial authorities consider the benefits of retaining Class I and II1 versatile soils for use as production land when providing for urban growth and rural residential subdivision.
Policy 3-4: The strategic integration of infrastructure with land use	Territorial Authorities must proactively develop and implement appropriate land use strategies to manage urban growth, and they should align their infrastructure asset management planning with those strategies, to ensure the efficient and effective provision of associated infrastructure.
Objective 3-5: Waste, hazardous substances, and contaminated land	<p>The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must work together in a regionally consistent way to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. minimise the quantity of waste generated in the Region and ensure it is disposed of appropriately, ii. manage adverse effects from the use, storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous substances, and iii. manage adverse effects from contaminated land.
Policy 3-5: Urban growth and rural residential subdivision on versatile soils	In providing for urban growth (including implementing Policy 3-4) and controlling rural residential subdivision (“lifestyle blocks”), Territorial Authorities must pay particular attention to the benefits of the retention of Class I and II versatile soils for use as production land in their assessment of how best to achieve sustainable management.
Policy 3-6: Renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must have particular regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the benefits of the use and development of renewable energy resources including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. contributing to reduction in greenhouse gases, B. reduced dependency on imported energy sources, C. reduced exposure to fossil fuel price volatility, and D. security of supply for current and future generations,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. the Region's potential for the use and development of renewable energy resources, and iii. the need for renewable energy activities to locate where the renewable energy resource is located, and iv. the benefits of enabling the increased generation capacity and efficiency of existing renewable electricity generation facilities, and v. the logistical or technical practicalities associated with developing, upgrading, operating or maintaining an established renewable electricity generation activity. <p>b. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must generally not restrict the use of small domestic-scale renewable energy production for individual domestic use.</p>
Policy 3-7: Energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must have particular regard to the efficient end use of energy in consent decision-making processes for large users of energy. (b) Territorial Authority decisions and controls on subdivision and housing, including layout of the site and layout of the lots in relation to other houses/subdivisions, must encourage energy-efficient house design and access to solar energy. (c) Territorial Authority decisions and controls on subdivision and land use must ensure that sustainable transport options such as public transport, walking and cycling can be integrated into land use development.
Policy 3-8: Waste policy hierarchy	<p>Wastes, including solid, liquid, gas, and sludge waste, must be managed in accordance with the following hierarchy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. reducing the amount of waste produced b. reusing waste c. recycling waste d. recovering resources from waste e. appropriately disposing of residual wastes
Policy 3-12: Responsibilities for the management of hazardous substances	<p>In accordance with s62(1)(i) RMA, local authority responsibilities for the management of hazardous substances in the Region are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Regional Council must be responsible for developing objectives, policies, and methods to control the use of land for the purpose of preventing or mitigating the adverse effects of the disposal of hazardous substances b. Territorial Authorities must be responsible for developing objectives, policies, and methods to control the use of land for the purpose of preventing or mitigating the adverse effects of the storage, use or transportation of hazardous substances.
Policy 3-13: Regulation of hazardous substances	<p>The Regional Council must not grant resource consents for discharges that contain or result in the production of environmentally persistent hazardous chemicals or hazardous chemicals that will bioaccumulate to a level that has acute or chronic toxic effects on humans or other non-target species.</p>

<p>Policy 3-15: Management of priority contaminated land</p>	<p>Where land use changes are likely to increase the risks to human health or the environment from priority contaminated land (as identified under Policy 3-14) the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the landowner or land developer fully investigates the extent and degree of contamination prior to the granting of consent allowing development (assistance with investigations may be provided by the Regional Council in some cases), b. land is made suitable for its intended use through an appropriate level of remediation or management (including engineering) controls, and c. land remains suitable for its intended use through appropriate monitoring of residual contaminant levels and associated risks and through the use of management controls on the activities undertaken on the land.
<p>3.7.2 Urban growth and rural residential subdivision on versatile soils</p>	<p>The RMA requires those with functions under it to have regard to resource costs and benefits of development. For example, directing urban growth and rural residential subdivision onto less versatile soils may increase travel distances, costs of service provision or other economic or environmental costs of land development. However, allowing urban expansion onto versatile soils adjacent to urban areas will result in a reduction of options for their future productive use, which is a cost to future generations. There are a range of factors required to enable land to be used for productive use. Territorial Authorities need to weigh all relevant matters when making land use decisions.</p>
<p>Chapter 4: Land</p>	
<p>Objective 4-2: Regulating potential causes of accelerated erosion</p>	<p>Land is used in a manner that ensures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. accelerated erosion and increased sedimentation in water bodies (with resultant adverse effects on people, buildings, and infrastructure) caused by vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry, or cultivation are avoided as far as reasonably practicable, or otherwise remedied or mitigated, and b. sediment loads entering water bodies as a result of accelerated erosion are reduced to the extent required to be consistent with the water management objectives and policies for water quality set out in Chapter 5 of this Plan.
<p>Policy 4-2: Regulation of land use activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In order to achieve Objective 4-2 the Regional Council must regulate vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry and cultivation through rules in this Plan and decisions on resource consents, so as to minimise the risk of accelerated erosion, minimise discharges of sediment to water, and maintain the benefits of riparian vegetation for water bodies. b. Territorial Authorities may regulate, through rules in district plans and decisions on resource consents, the actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land, in order to achieve Objective 4-2. However, Territorial Authorities must not have rules that are contradictory to the rules in this Plan that control the use of land.

	<p>c. The Regional Council will generally allow small scale vegetation clearance, land disturbance, forestry, and cultivation to be undertaken without the need for a resource consent if conditions are met. Vegetation clearance and land disturbance require a resource consent if they are undertaken adjacent to some water bodies (including certain wetlands) in Hill Country Erosion Management Areas or in coastal foredune areas. Any other large scale land disturbance will also require a resource consent.</p>
Chapter 5 - Water	
Objective 5-1: Water management Values	Surface water <i>bodies</i> and their beds are managed in a manner which safe guards their life supporting capacity and recognises and provides for the Values in Schedule B1.
Policy 5-1: Water Management Zones and Values	<p>For the purposes of managing water quality, water quantity, and activities in the beds of rivers and lakes, the catchments in the Region have been divided into Water Management Zones and Water Management Sub-zones in Schedule A.2. Groundwater has been divided into Groundwater Management Zones in Schedule D.3.</p> <p>The rivers and lakes and their beds must be managed in a manner which safeguards their life supporting capacity and recognises and provides for the Schedule B Values when decisions are made on avoiding, remedying, or mitigating the adverse effects of activities or in relation to any other function under the Resource Management Act 1991 exercised by the Regional Council or Territorial Authorities. The individual Values and their associated management objectives are set out in the Schedule B Surface Water Management Values Key and repeated in Table 5.2.</p>
Table 5.2	Surface Water Management Values and Management Objectives
Objective 5-2: Water quality	<p>a. Surface water quality is managed to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. water quality is maintained in those rivers and lakes where the existing water quality is at a level sufficient to support the Values in Schedule B ii. water quality is enhanced in those rivers and lakes where the existing water quality is not at a level sufficient to support the Values in Schedule B <p>b. Groundwater quality is managed to ensure that existing groundwater quality is maintained or where it is degraded/over allocated as a result of human activity, groundwater quality is enhanced.</p>
Policy 5-2: Water quality targets	In Schedule E4, water quality <i>targets</i> relating to the Schedule B Values (repeated in Table 5.2) are identified for each Water Management Sub-Zone. Other than where they are incorporated into permitted activity rules as conditions to be met, the water quality targets in Schedule E must be used to inform the management of surface water quality in the manner set out in Policies 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5.
Objective 5-3: Water	<p>Water quantity is managed to enable people, industry, and agriculture to take and use water to meet their reasonable needs while ensuring that:</p> <p>a. For surface water:</p>

<p>quantity and allocation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. minimum flows and allocation regimes are set for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing (where degraded) the existing life-supporting capacity of rivers and their beds and providing for the other Values in Schedule B as appropriate ii. takes and flow regimes for existing hydroelectricity are provided for before setting minimum flow and allocation regimes for other uses in times of water shortage, takes are restricted to those that are essential to the health or safety of people and communities, or drinking water for animals, and other takes are ceased iii. the amount of water taken from lakes does not compromise their existing life-supporting capacity iv. the requirements of water conservation orders are upheld the instream geomorphological components of natural character are provided for. <p>For the avoidance of doubt this list is not hierarchical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. For groundwater: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. takes do not cause a significant adverse effect^ on the long-term groundwater yield ii. groundwater takes that are hydrologically connected to rivers, are managed within the minimum flow and allocation regimes established for rivers iii. groundwater takes that are hydrologically connected to lakes or wetlands are managed to protect the life-supporting capacity of the lakes or wetlands iv. the significant adverse effects of a groundwater take on other groundwater and surface water takes are avoided v. saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers, induced by groundwater takes, is avoided. c. In all cases, water is used efficiently.
<p>Policy 5-3: Ongoing compliance where water quality targets are met</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where the existing water quality meets the relevant Schedule E water quality targets within a Water Management Sub-zone, water quality must be managed in a manner which ensures that the water quality targets continue to be met beyond the zone of reasonable mixing (where mixing is applicable). b. For the avoidance of doubt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in circumstances where the existing water quality of a Water Management Sub-zone meets all of the water quality targets for the Sub-zone (a) applies to every water quality target for the Sub-zone ii. in circumstances where the existing water quality of a Water Management Sub-zone meets some of the water quality targets for the Sub-zone (a) applies only to those water quality targets that are met iii. for the purpose of (a) reasonable mixing is only applicable to a discharge from an identifiable location.

<p>Objective 5-4: Beds of rivers and lakes</p>	<p>The beds of rivers and lakes will be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. sustains their life supporting capacity b. provides for the instream morphological components of natural character c. recognises and provides for the Schedule B Values d. provides for infrastructure and flood mitigation purposes. <p>The land adjacent to the bed of reaches with a Schedule B Value of Flood Control and Drainage will be managed in a manner which provides for flood mitigation purposes.</p>
<p>Policy 5-4: Enhancement where <i>water quality targets</i> are not met</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where the existing <i>water quality</i> does not meet the relevant Schedule E <i>water quality targets</i> within a <i>Water Management Sub-zone</i>, <i>water quality</i> within that sub-zone must be managed in a manner that enhances existing <i>water quality</i> in order to meet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the <i>water quality target</i> for the <i>Water Management Zone</i> in Schedule E, and/or ii. the relevant Schedule B Values and management objectives that the <i>water quality target</i> is designed to safeguard. b. For the avoidance of doubt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in circumstances where the existing <i>water quality</i> of a <i>Water Management Sub-zone</i> does not meet all of the <i>water quality targets</i> for the <i>Sub-zone</i>, (a) applies to every <i>water quality target</i> for the <i>Sub-zone</i> ii. in circumstances where the existing <i>water quality</i> of a <i>Water Management Sub-zone</i> does not meet some of the <i>water quality targets</i> for the <i>Sub-zone</i>, (a) applies only to those <i>water quality targets</i> not met.
<p>Policy 5-5: Management of <i>water quality</i> in areas where existing <i>water quality</i> is unknown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where there is insufficient data to enable a comparison of the existing <i>water quality</i> with the relevant Schedule E <i>water quality targets</i>, <i>water quality</i> within the <i>Water Management Sub-Zone</i> must be managed in a manner which, beyond the zone of reasonable mixing (where reasonable mixing is applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. maintains or enhances the existing <i>water quality</i> ii. has regard to the likely effect of the activity on the relevant Schedule B Values that the <i>water quality target</i> is designed to safeguard iii. has regard to relevant information about the existing <i>water quality</i> in upstream or downstream <i>Water Management Sub-zones</i>, where such information exists. b. For the avoidance of doubt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in circumstances where there is insufficient data to enable a comparison of the existing <i>water</i>[^] <i>quality</i> with all of the <i>water quality targets</i> for a <i>Water Management Sub-zone</i> (a) applies to every <i>water quality target</i> for the <i>Sub-zone</i> ii. in circumstances where there is insufficient data to enable a comparison of the existing <i>water quality</i> with some of the <i>water quality targets</i> for a <i>Water Management Sub-zone</i> (a) applies only to those <i>water quality targets</i> with insufficient data

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. for the purpose of (a) reasonable mixing is only applicable to a <i>discharge</i> from an identifiable location.
Policy 5-6: Maintenance of groundwater quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Discharges and land use activities must be managed in a manner which maintains the existing groundwater quality, or where groundwater quality is degraded/over allocated as a result of human activity, it is enhanced. b. An exception may be made under (a) where a discharge onto or into land better meets the purpose of the RMA than a discharge to water, provided that the best practicable option is adopted for the treatment and discharge system.
Policy 5-7: Land use activities affecting groundwater and surface water quality	<p>The management of land use activities affecting groundwater and surface water must give effect to the strategy for surface water quality set out in Policies 5-2, 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5, and the strategy for groundwater quality in Policy 5-6, by managing diffuse discharges of contaminants in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identifying in the regional plan targeted Water Management Sub-zones. Targeted Water Management Sub-zones are those subzones where, collectively, land use activities are significant contributors to elevated contaminant levels in groundwater or surface water b. identifying in the regional plan intensive farming land use activities. Intensive farming land use activities are rural land use activities that (either individually or collectively) make a significant contribution to elevated contaminant levels in the targeted Water Management Subzones identified in (a) above c. actively managing the intensive farming land use activities identified in (b) including through regulation in the regional plan, in the manner specified in Policy 5-8 d. the Regional Council must continue to monitor ground and surface water quality in Water Management Sub-zones not identified in (a) and rural land uses not identified in (b). Where monitoring shows the thresholds in (a) and (b) are met then the regional plan must be amended so that those further Water Management Sub-zones and rural land uses are included in the management regime set out in (c).
Policy 5-9: Point source discharges to water	<p>The management of point source discharges into surface water must have regard to the strategies for surface water quality management set out in Policies 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5, while having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the degree to which the activity will adversely affect the Schedule B Values for the relevant Water Management Sub-zone b. whether the discharge, in combination with other discharges, including non-point source discharges will cause the Schedule E water quality targets to be breached c. the extent to which the activity is consistent with contaminant treatment and discharge best management practices d. the need to allow reasonable time to achieve any required improvements to the quality of the discharge

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. whether the discharge is of a temporary nature or is associated with necessary maintenance or upgrade work and the discharge cannot practicably be avoided f. whether adverse effects resulting from the discharge can be offset by way of a financial contribution set in accordance with Chapter 19 whether it is appropriate to adopt the best practicable option
<p>Policy 5-10: Point source discharges to land</p>	<p>Discharges of contaminants onto or into land must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. does not result in pathogens or other toxic substances accumulating in soil or pasture to levels that would render the soil unsafe for agricultural, domestic, or recreational use b. has regard to the strategies for surface water quality management set out in Policies 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5, and the strategy for groundwater management set out in Policy 5-6 c. maximises the reuse of nutrients and water contained in the discharge to the extent reasonably practicable d. results in any discharge of liquid to land generally not exceeding the available water storage capacity of the soil (deferred irrigation) e. ensures that adverse effects on rare habitats, threatened habitat and at-risk habitats are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.
<p>Policy 5-22: General management of the <i>beds</i> of rivers and lakes</p>	<p>Activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes must generally be managed in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. recognises and provides for the Schedule B Values for the Water Management Sub-zones in which the activity takes place, in the manner described in Policies 5-23, 5-24 and 5-25 b. avoids any significant reduction in the ability of a river and its bed to convey flood flows, or significant impedance to the passage of floating debris c. avoids, remedies, or mitigates any significant adverse effects on the stability and function of the beds of rivers and lakes, and existing structures including flood and erosion control structures d. avoids, remedies, or mitigates any significant reduction in the habitat diversity, including the morphological diversity, of the river or lake or its bed e. manages effects on natural character and public access in accordance with the relevant policies in Chapter 6. Natural character can include the natural style and dynamic processes of the river, such as bed style and width and the quality and quantity of bed habitat f. provides for the safe passage of fish both upstream and downstream g. ensures that the existing nature and extent of navigation of the river or lake are not obstructed h. ensures that access required for the operation, maintenance, and upgrade of infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance is not obstructed i. provides for continued public access in accordance with Policy 6-10.

<p>Policy 5-23: Activities in sites with a Value of Natural State, Sites of Significance - Cultural, or Sites of Significance - Aquatic</p>	<p>In sites with a Schedule B Value of Natural State, Sites of Significance - Cultural or Sites of Significance - Aquatic, activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. avoids adverse effects on these Values in the first instance, or b. for infrastructure and other resources of regional and national importance, or activities that result in an environmental benefit, remedies or mitigates those effects where it is not practicable to avoid them, and c. maintains the habitat and spawning requirements of the species identified.
<p>Policy 5-24: Activities in rivers or lakes and their beds with a Value of Flood Control and Drainage</p>	<p>In reaches of rivers or lakes and their beds with a Schedule B Value of Flood Control and Drainage, activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes and on land adjacent to the bed where the Value is located must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. enables the degree of flood hazard and erosion protection existing at the time of Plan notification (31 May 2007) to be maintained or enhanced b. addresses adverse effects by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. in the first instance, avoiding, remedying, or mitigating adverse effects on the instream morphological components of natural character and other Schedule B Values ii. providing consent applicants with the option of making an offset iii. allowing compensation by way of a financial contribution in accordance with the policies in Chapter 19.
<p>Policy 5-25: Activities in river or lakes and their beds with other Schedule B Values</p>	<p>In sites with Schedule B Values other than Natural State, Sites of Significance - Cultural, Sites of Significance - Aquatic, or Flood Control and Drainage, activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes must be managed in a manner which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. in the first instance avoids, remedies, or mitigates significant adverse effects on the instream morphological components of natural character and Schedule B Values b. provides consent applicants with the option of making an offset allows compensation by way of a financial contribution in accordance with the policies in Chapter 19.
<p>Policy 5-26: Essential and beneficial activities</p>	<p>Activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes that are essential or result in an environmental benefit must generally be allowed, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the use, maintenance and upgrading of existing infrastructure and other existing physical resources of regional or national importance b. works designed to maintain or improve the stability and functionality of existing structures c. the removal of derelict, unlawful or non-functional structures d. the restoration or enhancement of natural habitats.

Chapter 6 - Indigenous Biological Diversity, Landscape and Historic Heritage

<p>Objective 6-1: Indigenous biological diversity</p>	<p>Protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and maintain indigenous biological diversity, including enhancement where appropriate.</p>
<p>Policy 6-1: Responsibilities for maintaining indigenous biological diversity</p>	<p>In accordance with s62(1)(i) RMA, local authority responsibilities for controlling land use activities for the purpose of managing indigenous biological diversity in the Region are apportioned as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Regional Council must be responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. developing objectives, policies, and methods for the purpose of establishing a Region-wide approach for maintaining indigenous biological diversity, including enhancement where appropriate ii. developing rules controlling the use of land to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and to maintain indigenous biological diversity, including enhancement where appropriate. b. Territorial Authorities must be responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. retaining schedules of notable trees and amenity trees in their district plans or such other measures as they see fit for the purpose of recognising amenity, intrinsic and cultural values associated with indigenous biological diversity, but not for the purpose of protecting significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna as described in (a)(ii) above. c. Both the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must be responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. recognising and providing for matters described in s6(c) RMA and having particular regard to matters identified in s7(d) RMA when exercising functions and powers under the RMA, outside the specific responsibilities allocated above, including when making decisions on resource consent applications.
<p>Objective 6-2: Outstanding natural features and landscapes, and natural character</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The characteristics and values of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the Region's outstanding natural features and landscapes, including those identified in Schedule G, and ii. the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. b. Adverse effects, including cumulative adverse effects, on the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins, are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. avoided in areas with outstanding natural character, and ii. avoided where they would significantly diminish the attributes and qualities of areas that have high natural character, and iii. avoided, remedied, or mitigated in other areas.

	<p>c. Promote the rehabilitation or restoration of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins.</p>
<p>Policy 6-2: Regulation of activities affecting indigenous biological diversity</p>	<p>For the purpose of managing indigenous biological diversity in the Region:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Habitats determined to be rare habitats and threatened habitats under Schedule F must be recognised as areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna. b. At-risk habitats that are assessed to be significant under Policy 13-5 must be recognised as significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna. c. The Regional Council must protect rare habitats, threatened habitats and at-risk habitats identified in (a) and (b), and maintain and enhance other at-risk habitats by regulating activities through its regional plan and through decisions on resource consents. d. Potential adverse effects on any rare habitat, threatened habitat or at-risk habitat located within or adjacent to an area of forestry must be minimised. e. When regulating the activities described in (c) and (d), the Regional Council must, and when exercising functions and powers described in Policy 6-1, Territorial Authorities must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. allow activities undertaken for the purpose of pest plant and pest animal control or habitat maintenance or enhancement, ii. consider indigenous biological diversity offsets in appropriate circumstances as defined in Policy 13-4, iii. allow the maintenance, operation and upgrade of existing structures, including infrastructure and other physical resources of regional or national importance as identified in Policy 3-1, and iv. not unreasonably restrict the existing use of production land where the effects of such land use on rare habitat, threatened habitat or at-risk habitat remain the same or similar in character, intensity and scale.
<p>Objective 6-3: Historic heritage</p>	<p>Protect historic heritage from activities that would significantly reduce heritage qualities.</p>
<p>Policy 6-8: Natural character</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins must be preserved and these areas must be protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. b. The natural character of these areas must be restored and rehabilitated where this is appropriate and practicable. c. Natural character of these areas may include such attributes and characteristics as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Natural elements, processes and patterns, ii. Biophysical, ecological, geological, geomorphological and morphological aspects, iii. Natural landforms such as headlands, peninsulas, cliffs, dunes, wetlands, reefs, freshwater springs and surf breaks,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. The natural movement of water and sediment including hydrological and fluvial processes, v. The natural darkness of the night sky, vi. Places or areas that are wild and scenic, vii. A range of natural character from pristine to modified, and viii. Experiential attributes, including the sounds and smell of the sea; and their content or setting.
Policy 6-9: Managing natural character	<p>In relation to the natural character of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the component of the coastal environment which is not coastal marine area (CMA), and b. wetlands, rivers and lakes and their margins subdivision, use or development must generally (but without limitation) be considered appropriate if it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. is compatible with the existing level of modification to the environment, d. has a functional necessity to be located in or near the component of the coastal environment which is not coastal marine area (CMA), wetland, river or lake and no reasonably practicable alternative locations exist, e. is of an appropriate form, scale, and design to be compatible with the existing landforms, geological features and vegetation, f. will not, by itself or in combination with effects of other activities, significantly disrupt natural processes or existing ecosystems, and g. will provide for the restoration and rehabilitation of natural character where that is appropriate and practicable.
Policy 6-10: Public access to and along rivers and Lakes and their margins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Activities within or near rivers and lakes must be established and operated in a manner which readily provides for public access. Public access may be restricted only where necessary for safety, cultural or conservation purposes, or to ensure a level of security appropriate for activities authorised by a resource consent. b. Public access for recreational purposes must recognise the need to protect rare habitats, threatened habitats and at-risk habitats. c. Public access must recognise existing private property rights.
Policy 6-11: Historic heritage	<p>The Regional Coastal Plan and district plans must, without limiting the responsibilities of local authorities to address historic heritage under the RMA, include provisions to protect from inappropriate subdivision, use and development historic heritage of national significance, which may include places of special or outstanding heritage value registered as Category 1 historic places, wāhi tapu, and wāhi tapu areas under the Historic Places Act 1993 and give due consideration to the implementation of a management framework for other places of historic heritage.</p>
Table 6.1	Natural Features and Landscape Assessment Factors
Chapter 7 – Air	

Objective 7-1: Ambient air quality	A standard of ambient air quality is maintained which is not detrimental to amenity values, human health, property or the life-supporting capacity of air and meets the national ambient air quality standards.
Policy 7-1: National Environmental Standards	The National Environmental Standards set out in Table 7.1 must be adopted as ambient air quality standards for the Region and ambient air quality must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. maintained or enhanced in those areas which meet the standards, and b. enhanced in those airsheds which do not meet the standards in accordance with the air quality categories and designated responses in Table 7.2.
Objective 7-2: Fine particle (PM10) levels	b) Fine particle levels in other areas are managed in a manner which ensures ongoing compliance with the national ambient air quality standard for PM10.
Policy 7-2: Regional standards for ambient air quality	In addition to the National Environmental Standards set out in Policy 7-1, ambient air quality must be managed in accordance with the regional standards set out in Table 7.3.
Policy 7-3: Regulation of discharges to air	Discharges of contaminants into air will be generally allowed, provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the effects of the discharge are consistent with the approach set out in Policy 7-1 for implementing the National Environmental Standards for ambient air quality, and b. the discharge is consistent with the regional standards for ambient air quality set out in Policy 7-2.
Policy 7-4: Incompatible land uses	Air quality problems arising from incompatible land uses establishing near each other must be avoided, remedied, or mitigated primarily through district plans and Territorial Authority consent decisions which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. prevent the future establishment of potentially incompatible land use activities near each other, or b. allow the establishment of potentially incompatible land use activities near each other provided no existing lawful activity, operated in a manner that adopts the best practicable option or which is otherwise environmentally sound, is restricted or compromised.
Table 7.1 Table 7.2 Table 7.3	National Environmental Standards for Ambient Air Quality Air Quality Categories and Designated Response Regional Standards for Ambient Air Quality
Chapter 9: Natural Hazards	
Objective 9-1: Effects of natural hazard events	The adverse effects of natural hazard events on people, property, infrastructure, and the wellbeing of communities are avoided or mitigated.
Policy 9-2: Development in areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must not allow the establishment of any new structure or activity, or any increase

prone to flooding

in the scale of any existing structure or activity, within a floodway mapped in Schedule J unless:

- i. there is a functional necessity to locate the structure or activity within such an area, and
- ii. the structure or activity is designed so that the adverse effects of a 0.5% annual exceedance probability (AEP) (1 in 200 year) flood event on it are avoided or mitigated, and
- iii. the structure or activity is designed so that adverse effects on the environment, including the functioning of the floodway, arising from the structure or activity during a flood event are avoided or mitigated,

in which case the structure or activity may be allowed.

- b. Outside of a floodway mapped in Schedule J the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must not allow the establishment of any new structure or activity, or an increase in the scale of any existing structure or activity, within an area which would be inundated in a 0.5% AEP (1 in 200 year) flood event unless:

- i. flood hazard avoidance is achieved, or the 0.5% AEP (1 in 200 year) flood hazard is mitigated, or
- ii. the non-habitable structure or activity is on production land, or
- iii. there is a functional necessity to locate the structure[^] or activity within such an area,

in any of which cases the structure or activity may be allowed.

- c. Flood hazard avoidance must be preferred to flood hazard mitigation.

- d. When making decisions under Policies 9-2(a) and b(i) regarding the appropriateness of proposed flood hazard mitigation measures, the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must:

- i. ensure that occupied structures have a finished floor or ground level, which includes reasonable freeboard, above the 0.5% AEP (1 in 200 year) flood level.
- ii. ensure that in a 0.5% AEP (1 in 200 year) flood event the inundation of access between occupied structures and a safe area where evacuation may be carried out (preferably ground that will not be flooded) must be no greater than 0.5 m above finished ground level with a maximum water velocity of 1.0 m/s, or some other combination of water depth and velocity that can be shown to result in no greater risk to human life, infrastructure or property,
- iii. ensure that any more than minor adverse effects on the effectiveness of existing flood hazard avoidance or mitigation measures, including works and structures within River and Drainage Schemes, natural landforms that protect against inundation, and overland stormwater flow paths, are avoided,
- iv. ensure that adverse effects on existing structures and activities are avoided or mitigated,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. have regard to the likelihood and consequences of the proposed flood hazard mitigation measures failing, vi. have regard to the consequential effects of meeting the requirements of (d)(ii), including but not limited to landscape and natural character, urban design, and the displacement of floodwaters onto adjoining properties, and vii. have regard to the proposed ownership of, and responsibility for maintenance of, the flood hazard mitigation measures including the appropriateness and certainty of the maintenance regime. <p>e. Within that part of the Palmerston North City Council district that is protected by the Lower Manawatū River Flood Control Scheme to a 0.2% AEP (1 in 500 year) standard, including the Mangaone Stream stopbank system, additional flood hazard avoidance or mitigation measures will generally not be required when establishing any new structure or activity or increasing the scale of any existing structure or activity.</p> <p>f. Despite Policy 9-2(d)(i) and (ii), within that part of the Whanganui central city bounded by Bates Street, Ridgway Street and Victoria Avenue, flood hazard mitigation measures will not be limited to considering flood height and flow but will include such methods as resilient construction and emergency management systems.</p> <p>g. This policy does not apply to new critical infrastructure.</p>
<p>Policy 9-3: New critical infrastructure</p>	<p>The placement of new critical infrastructure in an area likely to be inundated by a 0.5% AEP (1 in 200 year) flood event² (including floodways mapped in Schedule J), or in an area likely to be adversely affected by another type of natural hazard, must be avoided, unless there is satisfactory evidence to show that the critical infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. will not be adversely affected by floodwaters or another type of natural hazard, b. will not cause any adverse effect on the environment in the event of a flood or another type of natural hazard, c. is unlikely to cause a significant increase in the scale or intensity of natural hazard events, and d. cannot reasonably be located in an alternative location.
<p>Policy 9-4: Other types of natural hazards</p>	<p>The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must manage future development and activities in areas susceptible to natural hazard events (excluding flooding) in a manner which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ensures that any increase in risk to human life, property or infrastructure from natural hazard events is avoided where practicable, or mitigated where the risk cannot be practicably avoided, b. is unlikely to reduce the effectiveness of existing works, structures, natural landforms, or other measures which serve to mitigate the effects of natural hazard events, and c. is unlikely to cause a significant increase in the scale or intensity of natural hazard events.

<p>Policy 9-5: Climate change</p>	<p>The Regional Council and Territorial Authorities must take a precautionary approach when assessing the effects of climate change and sea level rise on the scale and frequency of natural hazards with regard to decisions on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. stormwater discharges and effluent disposal, b. coastal development and coastal land use, c. activities adjacent to rivers, d. water allocation and water takes, e. activities in a Hill Country Erosion Management Area, f. flood mitigation activities, and g. managing storm surge.
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1.3.2 Horizons Regional Council One Plan: Part 2: Regional Plan

<p>Chapter 12 - General Objectives and Policies</p>	
<p>Objective 12-1: Resource management in the Region</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The regulation of activities in a manner which maximises certainty and avoids unnecessary costs on resource users and other parties. b. The regulation of activities in a manner which gives effect to the provisions of Part I of this Plan, the Regional Policy Statement.
<p>Chapter 13 - Land Use Activities and Indigenous Biological Diversity</p>	
<p>Objective 13-2: Regulation of activities affecting indigenous biological diversity</p>	<p>The regulation of resource use activities to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna or to maintain indigenous biological diversity, including enhancement where appropriate.</p>
<p>Policy 13-4: Consent decision-making for activities in rare habitats, threatened habitats and at-risk habitats</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. For activities regulated under Rule 13-8 and 13-9, the Regional Council must make decisions on consent applications and set consent conditions on a case-by-case basis: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. For all activities, having regard to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the Regional Policy Statement, particularly Objective 6-1 and Policy 6-2, b) a rare habitat or threatened habitat is an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna, c) the significance of the area of habitat, in terms of its representativeness, rarity and distinctiveness, and ecological context, as assessed under Policy 13-5, d) the potential adverse effects of the proposed activity on significance, e) for activities regulated under ss13, 14 and 15 RMA, the matters set out in Policy 13-2(k) and relevant objectives and policies in Chapters 5, 14, 16 and 17, and f) for activities involving a discharge, the matters in Policy 14-9.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. For electricity transmission and renewable energy generation activities, providing for any national, regional or local benefits arising from the proposed activity. b. Consent must generally not be granted for resource use activities in a rare habitat, threatened habitat or at-risk habitat assessed to be an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna under Policy 13-5, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. any more than minor adverse effects on that habitat's representativeness, rarity and distinctiveness, or ecological context assessed under Policy 13-5 are avoided. ii. where any more than minor adverse effects cannot reasonably be avoided, they are remedied or mitigated at the point where the adverse effect occurs. iii. where any more than minor adverse effects cannot reasonably be avoided, remedied or mitigated in accordance with (b)(i) and (ii), they are offset to result in a net indigenous biological diversity gain. c. Consent may be granted for resource use activities in an at-risk habitat assessed not to be an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna under Policy 13-5 when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. there will be no significant adverse effects on that habitat's representativeness, rarity and distinctiveness, or ecological context as assessed in accordance with Policy 13-5, or ii. any significant adverse effects are avoided. iii. where any significant adverse effects cannot reasonably be avoided, they are remedied or mitigated at the point where the adverse effect occurs. iv. where significant adverse effects cannot reasonably be avoided, remedied or mitigated in accordance with (c)(ii) and (iii), they are offset to result in a net indigenous biological diversity gain. d. An offset assessed in accordance with b(iii) or (c)(iv), must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. provide for a net indigenous biological diversity gain within the same habitat type, or where that habitat is not an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna, provide for that gain in a rare habitat or threatened habitat type, and ii. reasonably demonstrate that a net indigenous biological diversity gain has been achieved using methodology that is appropriate and commensurate to the scale and intensity of the residual adverse effect, and iii. generally be in the same ecologically relevant locality as the affected habitat, and iv. not be allowed where inappropriate for the ecosystem or habitat type by reason of its rarity, vulnerability or irreplaceability, and v. have a significant likelihood of being achieved and maintained in the long term and preferably in perpetuity, and vi. achieve conservation outcomes above and beyond that which would have been achieved if the offset had not taken place.
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**Policy 13-5:
Criteria for
assessing the
significance
of, and the
effects of
activities on,
an area of
habitat**

- a. Rare habitats are areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna under criterion (ii)(E) below. Threatened habitats are areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna under criterion below. An area of rare habitat or threatened habitat may also be an area of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna under one or more of the other criteria below. An at-risk habitat may be recognised as being an area of significant indigenous vegetation or a significant habitat of indigenous fauna if one or more of the following criteria are met:
- i. in terms of representativeness, that habitat:
 - (a) comprises indigenous habitat type that is under-represented (20% or less of known or likely former cover), or
 - (b) is an area of indigenous vegetation that is typical of the habitat type in terms of species composition, structure, and diversity, or that is large relative to other areas of the same habitat type in the Ecological District or Ecological Region or has functioning ecosystem processes. Or
 - ii. in terms of rarity and distinctiveness, that habitat supports an indigenous species or community that:
 - (a) is classified as threatened (as determined by the New Zealand Threat Classification System and Lists), or
 - (b) is distinctive to the Region, or
 - (c) is at a natural distributional limit, or
 - (d) has a naturally disjunct distribution that defines a floristic gap, or
 - (e) was originally (i.e., prehuman) uncommon within New Zealand, and supports an indigenous species or community of indigenous species. Or
 - iii. in terms of ecological context, that habitat provides:
 - (a) connectivity (physical or process connections) between two or more areas of indigenous habitat, or
 - (b) an ecological buffer (provides protection) to an adjacent area of indigenous habitat (terrestrial or aquatic) that is ecologically significant, or
 - (c) part of an indigenous ecological sequence or connectivity between different habitat types across a gradient (e.g., altitudinal, or hydrological), or
 - (d) important breeding areas, seasonal food sources, or an important component of a migration path for indigenous species, or

	<p>(e) habitat for indigenous species that are dependent on large and contiguous habitats.</p> <p>b. The potential adverse effects of an activity on a rare habitat, threatened habitat or at-risk habitat must be determined by the degree to which the proposed activity will diminish any of the above characteristics of the habitat that make it significant, while also having regard to any additional ecological values and to the ecological sustainability of that habitat.</p>
Rules	http://www.horizons.govt.nz/publications-feedback/one-plan/part-2-regional-plan/chapter-13/13-3-rules-vegetation-clearance--land-disturbance

Chapter 14 – Discharges to Land and Water

Objective 14-1: Management of discharges to land and water and land uses affecting groundwater and surface water quality	<p>The management of discharges onto or into land (including those that enter water) or directly into water and land use activities affecting groundwater and surface water quality in a manner that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. safeguards the life supporting capacity of water and recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in Schedule B, b. provides for the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 as they relate to surface water and groundwater quality, and c. where a discharge is onto or into land, avoids, remedies, or mitigates adverse effects on surface water or groundwater.
Policy 14-9: Consent decision making requirements from the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. This policy applies to any application for the following discharges (including a diffuse discharge by any person or animal): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a new discharge; or ii. a change or increase in any discharge of any contaminant into fresh water, or onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that contaminant (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering fresh water. c. When considering any application for a discharge the Regional Council must have regard to the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water including on any ecosystem associated with fresh water; and ii. the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on fresh water, and on any ecosystem associated with fresh water, resulting from the discharge would be avoided. d. When considering any application for a discharge the Regional Council must have regard to the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water resulting from the discharge would be avoided.
Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharges of Water • Stormwater • Generic Discharge Rules • Default Discharge Rule
Chapter 14 - Discharges to Air	
Objective 15-1: Air quality	<p>The management of air quality in a manner that has regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. maintaining or enhancing ambient air quality in a manner that safeguards the health of the Region's community, b. meeting the regional ambient air standards (Table 7.3) and National Environmental Standards (Table 7.1), c. managing air quality so that it is not detrimental to amenity values, and d. managing fine particle (PM10) levels to ensure that they are reduced in unacceptable airsheds and managed in other areas to ensure compliance with the national ambient air quality standard for PM10.
Policy 15-2: Consent decision-making for other discharges into air	<p>When making decisions on resource consent applications and setting consent conditions for discharges of contaminants into air, the Regional Council must have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the objectives and policies of Chapter 7 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the degree of consistency with the approach set out in Policy 7-1 for implementing the National Environmental Standards for ambient air quality, ii. the degree of compliance with the regional standards for ambient air quality set out in Policy 7-2, and iii. for discharges of fine particles, the approaches for managing fine particles (PM10) in Policies 7-5, 7-6 and 7-7, and the likely contribution of the proposed discharge to cumulative adverse effects in an unacceptable airshed or degraded area as identified under these policies, b. the guidelines in Section 15.3 for managing noxious, dangerous, offensive and objectionable effects, c. any national policy statements, national regulations, or nationally-accepted guidelines or codes of practice relevant to the activity, including the matters in Policy 14-9 for activities involving an ancillary discharge, d. the location of the discharge in relation to, and any associated effects on, sensitive areas including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. residential buildings,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. public places and amenity areas where people congregate, iii. education facilities, iv. public roads, v. surface water bodies, vi. wāhi tapu, marae and other sites of significance to hapū and iwi, vii. domestic, commercial and public water supply catchments and intakes, viii. rare habitats, threatened habitats and at-risk habitats, and ix. sensitive crops or farming systems (including certified organically farmed properties and greenhouses), <p>e. effects on scenic, landscape, heritage and recreational values,</p> <p>f. the appropriateness of adopting the best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse effects in circumstances where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. numerical guidelines or standards establishing a level of protection for a receiving environment are not available or cannot easily be established, ii. insufficient monitoring data is available to establish the existing air quality with sufficient certainty, or iii. the likely adverse effects are minor, and the costs associated with adopting the best practicable option are small in comparison to the costs of investigating the likely effects on air quality, <p>g. the need for contingency measures to avoid accidental discharges, including discharges arising from mechanical failure, and</p> <p>h. adverse effects on aircraft safety from high velocity vertical discharges to air.</p>
<p>Policy 15-3: Regional Rules for Air</p>	<p>The Regional Council must regulate discharges into air through regional rules in accordance with Objectives 12-1, 12-2 and 15-1 and Policies 12-1 to 12-8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring compliance with Parts 2 and 5 of the NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals, (b) avoiding effects on human health, (c) avoiding or mitigating any unreasonable prevention or reduction in access to adjoining properties or public land because of agrichemical spraying, (d) avoiding damage to non-target plants or animals, and (e) preventing any discharge that is likely to adversely affect sensitive areas including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) residential buildings, (ii) public places and amenity areas where people congregate, (ia) education facilities, (ib) public roads,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) surface water bodies, (iv) wāhi tapu, marae and other sites of significance to hapū and iwi, (v) domestic, commercial and public water supply catchments and intakes, (vi) rare habitats, threatened habitats and at-risk habitats, and (vii) sensitive crops or farming systems (including certified organically farmed properties and greenhouses).
Rules	Relevant rules in Chapter 15 – Discharges to Air
Chapter 17: Activities in artificial waterbodies, beds of rivers and lakes and damming	
Objective 17-1: Regulation of structures and activities in artificial watercourses and in the beds of rivers and lakes, and damming	<p>The regulation of structures and activities in artificial watercourses and in the beds of rivers and lakes, and damming, in a manner that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. safeguards life supporting capacity, and recognises and provides for the Values and management objectives in Schedule B, and b. has regard to the objectives and policies of Chapter 5 that relate to structures and activities in artificial watercourses and in the beds of rivers and lakes, and damming.
Rules	<p>Use, Maintenance, Upgrade, Removal and Demolition of Structures Dams and Damming</p> <p>Other structures</p> <p>Activities Within Rivers with a Schedule B Value of Flood Control and Drainage</p> <p>Activities in Artificial Watercourses and Non-natural Lakes</p> <p>Activities that do not Comply with Permitted Activity, Controlled Activity or Restricted Discretionary Activity Rules and all other s13(1) RMA</p> <p>Activities Not Covered by this Chapter</p>
Schedules	
SCHEDULE F:	INDIGENOUS* BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY^

1.4 Palmerston North City Council District Plan 2018

Section 2: City View Objectives	
Objective 1	Planning for residential, industrial, commercial, and rural-residential growth sustains a compact, orderly, and connected urban form which avoids the adverse environmental effects of uncontained urban expansion into the rural zone.
Objective 2	The provision of infrastructure, particularly within identified growth areas, shall be efficient, timely, environmentally sensitive, and economically sustainable.
Objective 3	The integrated and efficient provision of, and access to, infrastructure, network utilities and local services is facilitated for all residents.

Objective 5	A variety of high quality residential living environments are provided to satisfy the needs of all residents.
Objective 6	Rural subdivision and development is directed away from Class I and II versatile soils.
Objective 8	The distinctive rural and urban character of the city is recognised, and a clear differentiation is provided regarding subdivision, development, and servicing expectations within rural and urban areas.
Objective 9	Subdivisions, buildings, and infrastructure are designed and constructed to promote a coordinated, healthy, and safe environment.
Objective 10	The visual appeal of the City is enhanced.
Objective 11	The principles of good urban design are given effect to for all new subdivisions, urban intensification, and major building developments, particularly those located within the City Centre or fronting key transportation routes.
Objective 12	A wide range of business and economic activities are provided for.
Objective 13	Investment within the City is stimulated and identified priority sectors such as research, education, public administration, retail, logistics, construction, manufacturing and agriculture are well supported.
Objective 14	The City Centre remains the primary focus for retail, office, commercial and cultural activities within the city. Other commercial centres will be planned to ensure that they support the primary role and function of the City Centre.
Objective 15	Active engagement from tangata whenua within resource management decisions.
Objective 16	The historic heritage of the city is researched, identified, and preserved within the context of sustainable management.
Objective 17	The natural and cultural heritage features of the City are preserved and enhanced, including the margins of the Manawatu River and sites of significance to tangata whenua.
Objective 18	The characteristics and values of outstanding natural features and landscapes are: a. protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development; and b. managed in a manner where all subdivision, use and development directly affecting them avoids significant adverse cumulative effects.
Objective 19	The effects of natural hazards are avoided or mitigated taking into account the effects of climate change and the significant social disruption caused by natural hazard events.
Objective 21	A broad range of recreation and leisure opportunities are provided for in the City which contribute towards an enhanced quality of life.
Objective 22	Appropriate noise standards are in place to protect noise sensitive activities.

Objective 23	Infrastructure operates in a safe and efficient manner, and the effects of activities which could impact on the safe and efficient operation of this infrastructure are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.
Objective 24	All forms of transport, including public transport, walking, cycling and private vehicles are adequately provided for to assist with sustainable energy use and a healthy lifestyle.
Objective 25	Infrastructure and physical resources of regional or national importance are recognised and provided for by enabling their establishment, operation, maintenance, upgrading and protection from the effects of other activities.
Objective 27	The effects of activities using hazardous substances are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Section 3: Tangata Whenua and Resource Management	
Objective 1	To acknowledge Rangitāne o Manawatū as Tangata Whenua within Palmerston North City.
Policy 1.1	To inform Tangata Whenua of all notified Discretionary and Non-Complying resource consent applications.
Policy 1.2	To recognise marae as an appropriate venue for consultation with Tangata Whenua.
Policy 1.3	To make provision for submissions to be made in te reo Maori in accordance with tikanga Maori.
Policy 1.4	To follow Rangitanenuiarawa in resource management processes which Rangitāne o Manawatu are involved in.
Objective 2	To ensure that consultation is undertaken with Tangata Whenua on resource management issues.
Policy 2.1	To consult early on with Tangata Whenua, including Rangitāne o Manawatū, in resource management processes.
Policy 2.2	To consult Tangata Whenua with regard to the identification of and appropriate protection of urupā, wāhi tapu, wāhi tupuna and other sites.
Policy 2.3	To ensure ongoing consultation and communication is maintained with regard to resource management issues of particular concern to Tangata Whenua.
Objective 3	To enable Tangata Whenua institutions to develop within Palmerston North City.
Policy 3.1	To provide for the development of marae, urupa, papa kainga, kohanga reo and kura and other forms of cultural institutions in the city.
Policy 3.2	To support the implementation of Treaty of Waitangi redress mechanisms as applicable.
Objective 4	To actively protect sites of cultural, historic and natural significance to Tangata Whenua.
Policy 4.1	To contain provisions within the District Plan which facilitate tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga of Tangata Whenua, in relation to sites

	and objects of cultural, historic, and natural heritage value to Tangata Whenua.
Section 4: Definitions	
Hazardous Facility	<p>means any activity involving hazardous substances; any site where hazardous substances are used, stored or handled and installations containing hazardous substances including vehicles parked on site laden with hazardous substances. Hazardous facility does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the incidental use and storage of hazardous substances in minimal domestic scale quantities; • fuel in motor vehicles, boats and small engines; • retail outlets for domestic scale usage of hazardous substances (i.e. supermarkets, hardware shops, pharmacies, home garden centres); • Pipelines used for the transfer of hazardous substances including gas, oil, trade waste and sewage; • Pipelines used for the transfer of hazardous substances including gas, oil, trade waste and sewage; • The transport of hazardous substances (e.g. in trucks or trains); • Electrical equipment containing cooling oil up to 1,500 litres.
Section 5: Information Requirements	
5.4 Land Use Consents	<p>(h) Special Information Requirements for Hazardous Facilities requiring a Resource Consent</p> <p>(a) A risk assessment which encompasses the following matters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assessment of the probability and potential consequences of an accident leading to the release or loss of control of hazardous substances. This assessment should focus on the ability of the design and management of the site to avoid accidents, such as spill containment measures, fire safety and fire water management, emergency management, site drainage and off-site infrastructure (e.g. stormwater drainage system, sewer type and capacity) and the disposal of waste containing hazardous substances. ii. Potential risk and effect on people and neighbouring activities, with emphasis on sensitive iii. activities such as residential zones, educational facilities and community facilities. iv. Potential risk and effect on natural ecosystems and the life supporting capacity of land and water, waterbodies and sources of potable water. v. Potential risk and effect on sites of significance to Tangata Whenua, or sites of historical or archaeological significance. vi. v. The potential for natural hazard to impact on the operation of the hazardous facility.
Section 6: General Rules	
Earthworks	

Objective 1	To provide for earthworks activities where the associated adverse effects are able to be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.
Policy 1.2	To avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment from earthworks on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Land Form; • Landscape Values; • Visual Amenity Values; • Adjoining Properties; • Natural Hazards and Processes;
Policy 1.3	To manage earthworks activities so that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Adverse effects of earthworks on the National Grid are avoided; and b) The operation, maintenance and upgrade of the National Grid is not comprised by earthworks.
Policy 1.4	Earthworks should not increase the risk posed by natural hazards.
Rules	https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3131343/section-6-general-rulesv7.pdf
Section 7: Subdivision	
Policy 1.3	To ensure that all proposed new lots have been designed to allow development and use without any adverse effects on the environment which cannot be adequately avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy 1.4	To avoid the intensive urban subdivision of land which is subject to significant physical limitations and/or natural hazards.
Policy 2.3	To ensure safe, convenient, and efficient movement of people, vehicles, and goods in a high quality environment with minimum adverse effects by providing that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The layout of the transport network shall, as appropriate for their position in the roading hierarchy, ensure that people, vehicles, and goods can move safely, efficiently, and effectively, minimise any adverse effect on the environment, make provision for network utility systems and make provision for amenity values. The layout of the transport network shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide adequate vehicular access to each lot; • link to, and provide for, and be compatible with the existing and future transport networks, taking into account orderly and integrated patterns of development and adjoining developments; • connect to all adjoining roads, providing for choice of routes where practicable; • identify significant destinations and provide for safe and convenient access to these by all modes; • encourage multi-modal street links, providing pedestrian links; and • provide adequate access for emergency vehicles.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The development provides for a high quality public realm considering; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the potential for the street to be a place for recreational walking and cycling; • the outlook from dwellings as well as a functional place for movement; • the provision of street trees and other street landscaping in a coherent layout; • the continuity of or relationship to street landscape design of adjacent streets; • the integration of Water Sensitive Design principles; • the safety and visibility of pedestrians; and • the provision of any local park spaces as required by Council's public space policy and their integration into the layout. 3. The road network stormwater control system shall protect the road, road users and adjoining land from the adverse effects of water and minimise any adverse effect on the environment. 4. The structure of a road shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a design life of at least 25 years based on Equivalent Design Axle, or equivalent design methods; • be constructed from materials suitable for the intended use; • maintain adequate surface smoothness; and • be protected from the adverse effects of surface and ground water 5. The road network stormwater control system shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a design life of at least 80 years; • adequately convey water to an approved discharge point; • avoid the likelihood of leakage and infiltration and the penetration of roots; • avoid the likelihood of blockages; and • provide reasonable access for maintenance. 6. Urban roads are to be well lit by specifically designed street lighting, are to be constructed to such standards and in such materials as will result in minimum maintenance having regard to the anticipated levels and types of traffic.
<p>Policy 2.5</p>	<p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of land development by ensuring as far as possible that the carrying out of land clearance, earthworks and other construction activity does not result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a dust nuisance or the discharge of other contaminants to the air; • the migration of silt, soil and roading material to waterways or adjoining properties; • damage to property from stormwater runoff.

<p>Policy 2.9</p>	<p>To safeguard people, property, and the environment from the adverse effects of surface water by ensuring that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The layout and functioning of the stormwater drainage system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adequately services its catchment; • incorporates Water Sensitive Design principles wherever appropriate; • adequately services each lot, road area or other land area falling to the point of entry into the drainage system; • caters for a 1% annual exceedance probability rainfall event (100 year flood) using a system appropriate for the intended land use; • ensures gravity operation; • links with the existing stormwater drainage network; • does not unduly restrict the location of any future building; and • ensures that stormwater disposal from the subdivision would not increase the risk of inundation in urban areas. 2. The structure of the stormwater drainage system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a design life of at least 80 years; • is constructed from materials suitable for the intended use; • incorporates Water Sensitive Design principles wherever appropriate; • ensures safety in operation; • avoids the likelihood of leakage and infiltration and the penetration of roots; • avoids the likelihood of blockages; • if in pipes or lined channels, avoids the likelihood of penetration by roots or the unintended entry of groundwater. 3. In urban areas all allotments are to be connected to a Council approved stormwater drainage system. 4. In rural areas stormwater runoff from new subdivisions and subsequent uses should be discharged to existing water courses in a manner which will not damage property or cause erosion of any river bank or bed or increase sedimentation of any river bed.
<p>Objective 5</p>	<p>To ensure that the layout of subdivision and associated infrastructure for the North East Industrial Zone is of a high quality and provides a suitable framework for the achievement of the Objectives for the Zone as a whole.</p>
<p>Policy 5.1</p>	<p>To take into account the need for the area to develop as an integrated and efficient industrial area, and to have regard to the layout shown in the Structure Plan for the Zone in Map 7.2.</p>
<p>Policy 5.5</p>	<p>To require all subdivisions in the North East Industrial Zone Extension Area to comply with Structure Plan Map 7.2 and ensure that:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identified infrastructure corridors, an integrated roading network, and planted buffer areas are provided and that their future function is not compromised. the area develops in an integrated, efficient, and connected way and occurs in a manner integrated with existing North East Industrial Zone subdivision and development.
Policy 5.8	To have stormwater management measures in place in advance of industrial development within the North East Industrial Zone Extension Area.
Policy 5.9	To demonstrate that an integrated approach to the provision of stormwater management that recognises the capacity of existing systems and natural drainage patterns within the North East Industrial Zone Extension Area.
Policy 5.10	To require the use of sustainable urban drainage systems and low impact design systems throughout the North East Industrial Zone Extension Area.
Policy 5.11	To ensure stormwater management contributes to the visual amenity of the development within the North East Industrial Zone Extension Area.
Rules	https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3131344/section-7-subdivisionv11.pdf
Section 9: Rural Zone	
Objective 1	To protect rural land from the adverse effects of unnecessary and unplanned urban expansion.
Policy 1.1	To protect rural land that has been identified in Council strategies as potentially suitable for future urban growth, including the potential for future residential growth at City West (as shown on Map 9.2) subject to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> appropriately addressing liquefaction risk and mitigation options: and the provision of adequate integrated network infrastructure.
Policy 1.2	To ensure, as far as possible, that existing urban land is fully utilised before the rural land is released for urban purposes.
Policy 1.3	To ensure that the urban conversion of the land proceeds in an orderly manner.
Policy 1.4	To avoid, where possible, the fragmentation of rural land that has been identified in Council strategies as potentially suitable for future urban growth into small blocks.
Policy 1.5	To provide for rural residential subdivision and development in identified areas.
Objective 2	To encourage the effective and efficient use and development of the natural and physical resources of the rural area.
Policy 2.1	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of activities on land of high productive capability and versatile soils.

Policy 2.2	To ensure that the adverse effects of activities in the rural area are avoided, remedied, or mitigated such that the amenities of the area and nearby urban areas are maintained.
Policy 2.3	To control the actual or potential environmentally adverse effects of activities in the rural area, including the adverse effects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • odour; • noise; • traffic; • visual impact.
Policy 2.4	To encourage the maintenance of sustainable land-uses in the rural area.
Policy 2.5	To identify areas subject to natural hazards, and to ensure the adverse effects of the natural hazard are avoided, remedied or mitigated and, where appropriate, prohibit use and development of hazard prone areas.
Objective 3	To maintain or enhance the quality and natural character of the rural environment.
Policy 3.1	To provide for the health and safety of rural dwellers by establishing specific noise limits for the rural area.
Policy 3.2	To encourage the adoption of sustainable land use practices.
Policy 3.3	To control the adverse visual effects on the rural environment (including effects on rural dwellers) of activities that disturb the land surface, introduce buildings, remove and/or process natural material.
Policy 3.4	To control adverse visual effects of renewable electricity generation activities (excluding windfarms and their repowering or the establishment of consented windfarms) on significant amenity landscapes, which include Te Mata Peak and Te Mata-Kaihinu Ridgeline above the 400m contour, to maintain the qualities and characteristics of those landscapes
Objective 4	To recognise and enhance the diversity of the rural community.
Policy 4.1	To permit a variety of land-based activities subject to control of their adverse environmental effects.
Policy 4.2	To provide for community and leisure facilities to serve rural and urban communities.
Policy 4.3	To allow a range of other activities where their adverse effects can be avoided or mitigated.
Objective 5	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of aircraft noise on noise sensitive activities in the vicinity of the Palmerston North Airport, while protecting the Palmerston North Airport from the potential adverse effects of noise sensitive activities on efficient airport operations.
Policy 5.1	To prohibit any new dwelling, school, hospital or other building to be used for regular living accommodation in the Air Noise Zone.
Policy 5.2	To mitigate the adverse effects of aircraft noise on any new dwelling, school, hospital or other building to be used for regular living

	accommodation, or regular assembly of people, in the Inner and Outer Control Zones.
Policy 5.3	To avoid the rezoning of land within the Inner and Outer Control Contours that enables an increase in the scale or intensity of noise-sensitive activities.
Rules	https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3131345/section-9-rural-zone-v8.pdf
Section 10: Residential Zone	
Objective 1	To enable the sustainable use and development of the Residential Zone to provide for the City's current and future housing needs.
Policy 1.3	To promote the efficient use of the urban infrastructure and other physical resources
Policy 1.4	To ensure network infrastructure and services are available to support residential development and intensification.
Objective 2	To secure and enhance the amenity and character of the Residential Zone as a safe, attractive, social and healthy environment in which to live.
Policy 2.4	To encourage the retention of significant vegetation and trees.
Policy 2.5	To protect the ambient acoustic standards of the residential environment.
Objective 4	The predominant character of the Residential Zone is not compromised by incompatible land use and development.
Policy 4.1	To recognise the range of activities which are complementary to and compatible with residential use and development.
Policy 4.2	To control the effects of the scale and character of non-residential activities and buildings within the Residential Zone.
Policy 4.3	To control the location of non-residential activities within the residential Zone.
Policy 4.4	To avoid the establishment of activities which create adverse effects on, the overall amenity and ambience of the residential environment.
Rules	https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3131346/section-10-residential-zone-v14.pdf
Section 11: Business Zones	
<u>11.6.1 RULES: PERMITTED ACTIVITIES</u>	<p>R11.6.1.1 Permitted Activities</p> <p>Performance Standards</p> <p>(a) Lighting</p> <p>Negative Effects of Exterior Lighting</p> <p>(vi) vi. All exterior lighting must be designed and installed to ensure compliance with AS Standard 4282.</p>
Section 12: Industrial Zone	

Policy 3.1	To manage the adverse environmental effects of Industrial Zone activities on those areas at the interface with the Industrial Zone.
Policy 3.2	To manage adverse amenity effects of building mass and height on industrial sites adjoining a site in the Residential, Institutional, Recreation or Conservation and Amenity Zones, or sites that front arterial roads.
policy 3.3	To require high quality frontage landscaping that contributes to the amenity and streetscape on industrial sites that are opposite a site in the Residential, Institutional, Recreation or Conservation and Amenity Zones, or sites that front arterial roads.
Section 12A: North East Industrial Zone	
Objective 1	To meet the City's needs for land for industrial growth.
Policy 1.1	To provide an area of land zoned primarily for industrial purposes in the location shown as the North East Industrial Zone.
Policy 1.2	To enable the establishment of industries requiring large lots within the Zone
Policy 1.3	To provide for transitional uses, including existing uses, of the land within the Zone.
Objective 2	To enable industrial use and development of the Zone taking into account topography, any existing site features, natural hazards, the servicing needs of future industry and the ability for people and vehicles to move safely and efficiently through the area.
Policy 2.1	To ensure that the design, layout, and servicing of the Existing Zone is, as far as reasonably practicable, in accordance with key design principles outlined in the Design Guide.
Policy 2.2	To ensure that subdivision, use and development in the Zone follows the layout shown on the Structure Plan (see Section 7, Map 7.2), particularly in regard to watercourse reserve areas and road access points.
Policy 2.3	To identify and retain watercourses as watercourse reserve areas and design features at the time of subdivision and/or development
Policy 2.4	To provide opportunities for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles, while ensuring that conflict with industrial traffic is minimised.
Policy 2.5	To ensure that additional traffic does not put pressure on the safe and efficient operation of the roading network.
Policy 2.6	To provide open space within the industrial area on a planned basis for amenity purposes where possible, particularly in association with the retained open space within watercourse reserve areas.
Policy 2.7	To provide for the efficient movement of vehicles and in particular the access requirements of emergency service vehicles.
Policy 2.8	To avoid the construction of any building, or the filling and raising of the level of the land within Watercourse Reserve Areas and the Existing Stormwater Detention Area shown in Structure Plan Map 7.2.
Objective 3	To promote the efficient development and use of land and associated infrastructure within the Zoned area.

Policy 3.1	To enable the establishment and development of industry within the North East Industrial Zone.
Policy 3.3	To enable a limited range of non-industrial activities which are compatible with and ancillary to industrial activities.
Policy 3.3	To ensure the availability of lots for the purposes of developing large lot industries, for both current and future generations is not compromised through inappropriate land use activities and/or subdivision.
Policy 3.4	To manage adverse effects on the environment from inundation or the discharge of stormwater.
Policy 3.5	To provide for development of the North East Industrial Zone Extension Area in an integrated manner with the existing North East Industrial Zone without compromising other goals of the Plan for surrounding land.
Policy 3.6	To ensure in the North East Industrial Zone Extension Area design of the servicing required for the area, including roading and hazard management, is provided at the earliest stage of development.
Policy 3.7	To ensure the adverse effects of stormwater runoff in the North East Industrial Zone Extension Area are mitigated by utilising on-site primary stormwater management with collection and storage, and permeable surfaces, in addition to integrated secondary processing through common watercourse reserve areas.
Policy 3.8	To require an integrated approach to the provision of stormwater management that recognises the capacity of existing systems and natural drainage patterns within the North East Industrial Zone Extension Area.
Policy 3.9	To require the use of sustainable urban drainage systems and low impact design systems throughout the North East Industrial Zone Extension Area.
Policy 3.10	To ensure stormwater management contributes to the visual amenity of the development.
Policy 3.11	To require development in the North East Industrial Zone Extension Area to comply with Structure Plan 7.2 to ensure an integrated and sustainable pattern of development.
Rules	https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3131361/section-12a-north-east-industrial-zonev7.pdf
Objective 4	To ensure that the establishment and operation of industry within the North East Industrial Zone is not unduly impeded or compromised by the effects of incompatible or inappropriate land uses.
Policy 4.1	To avoid the use of North East Industrial zoned land for residential purposes, other than for existing residential activities on a transitional basis.
Policy 4.2	To manage the scale of “commercial” development within the North East Industrial Zone to a narrower range of activities than in other industrial zones, to ensure efficient use and development of the natural and physical resources of the Zone.

Policy 4.3	To restrict the size and scale of ancillary retail and office activities.
Policy 4.4	To require buildings, or parts of buildings, that are to be used for office development and noise sensitive activities to comply with sound insulation and ventilation performance standards to mitigate neighbouring industrial noise and protect activities against Palmerston North Airport noise.
Objective 5	To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse environmental effects on the amenity of the North East Industrial Zone and areas at the interface with the Zone.
Policy 5.1	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of large buildings, including effects on areas at the interface with the North East Industrial Zone.
Policy 5.2	To ensure that adverse effects on the rural amenity values of the area are avoided or mitigated.
Policy 5.3	To ensure that planting and landscaping plans for streets and lots are approved at the time of subdivision (or where subdivision is not involved, prior to commencement of industrial use).
Policy 5.4	To ensure that road access to the North East Industrial sites is in accordance with the Structure Plan (Section 7, Map 7.2).
Policy 5.5	To avoid road access to the North East Industrial Zone Extension Area from Railway Road.
Policy 5.6	To ensure that planting and landscaping for buffer and amenity setback areas are undertaken as a condition of subdivision consent, or where subdivision is not involved, prior to commencement of industrial use.
Objective 6	To maintain or enhance visual amenity within the North East Industrial Zone.
Policy 6.1	To require any activity involving the construction, addition to or external alteration of buildings within the North East Industrial Zone to contribute to the visual enhancement and amenity of the Industrial area, particularly ensuring consistency with the Design Guide and Structure Plan (Map 7.2).
Objective 7.2	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the potential adverse effects of activities in the vicinity of Palmerston North Airport on airport operations.
Policy 7.2	To ensure that any development complies with the Airport Protection Surface Rule in Section 13.4.
Rules	https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3131361/section-12a-north-east-industrial-zonev7.pdf
Section 14: Hazardous Substances Objectives	
Objective 1	To prevent or mitigate adverse effects on property, the environment and the health of City residents associated with the manufacture, use, storage, or transportation of hazardous substances within the City.
Policy 1.1	To ensure that the design, management and location of hazardous facilities within the City are managed in order that the adverse effects on people, property and the environment associated with the manufacture,

	use, storage or transportation of hazardous substances are prevented or mitigated.
Policy 1.3	<p>When making decisions on resource consent applications for hazardous facilities, have particular regard to the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A risk assessment shall be undertaken which includes the matters listed in Section 5.4(i)(b). b) To avoid, remedy or mitigate the potential effects of the activity on people, property and environmentally sensitive areas in the event of an accidental or unintentional release, or loss of control, of a hazardous substance. c) To require that site and operational management plans and systems, including monitoring and maintenance schedules, and the design and construction of any facility, assist in preventing the accidental or unintentional release, or loss of control, of hazardous substances. d) To require that site and operational management plans and systems, and the design and construction of any facility, assist in remedying or mitigating adverse effects on property, the environment and people where an accidental or unintentional release or loss of control, of hazardous substances has occurred. e) To require the provision of adequate emergency response plans that include measures to deal with and prevent or mitigate the re-occurrence of the adverse effect associated with the accidental or unintentional release, or loss of control, of hazardous substances. f) To require that waste management plans ensure the appropriate disposal of any waste hazardous substances.
Policy 1.4	The City Council shall monitor new and existing hazardous facilities to ensure that the Plan's provisions efficiently interact with the other regulations (including the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996) that manage the manufacture, storage, use and transportation of hazardous substances.
Policy 1.5	<p>To avoid duplication of the regulation of activities controlled by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and other workplace safety law by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Generally allowing activities that meet the relevant requirements of the HSNO Act and other workplace safety law; and b) Only requiring resource consents for activities that may have actual and potential effects that are cumulative, or where there is significant potential risk of adverse effects on the environment.
Rules	https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3131348/section-14-hazardous-substancesv4.pdf
Section 17A: Cultural and Natural Heritage	
Objective 1	To ensure that buildings and objects of cultural heritage value to Palmerston North are appropriately protected and conserved.

Policy 1.6	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of activities or development which could impair or destroy the cultural heritage values associated with scheduled buildings and objects.
Section 17B: Cultural and Natural Heritage	
Objective 1	To facilitate the Tino Rangatiratanga and Kaitiakitanga of Tangata Whenua in relation to sites and objects of cultural and natural heritage value to Tangata Whenua.
Policy 1.2	To protect identified sites and objects of significant cultural and natural heritage value to tangata whenua.
Policy 1.3	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of activities or development which could disturb or destroy the intrinsic cultural and natural heritage values associated with an identified site or object.
Policy 1.4	To consult Tangata Whenua regarding the identification, protection and management of sites and objects considered to be of cultural and natural heritage value.
Section 17C: Cultural and Natural Heritage	
Objective 1	To ensure that notable trees, groups of notable trees, and habitats of local significance within the city are appropriately protected.
Policy 1.3	To protect scheduled notable trees, groups of notable trees, and habitats of local significance.
Policy 1.4	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of activities or development which could diminish or destroy the cultural, historical, botanical or visual amenity value associated with scheduled notable trees, groups of notable trees, or habitats of local significance.
Rules	https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3131356/section-17-cultural-and-natural-heritage-v10.pdf
Section 20: Land Transport	
Objective 1	The City's land transport networks are maintained and developed to ensure that people and goods move safely and efficiently through and within the city.
Policy 1.1	Identify and apply the roading hierarchy to ensure the function of each road in the city is recognized and protected in the management of land use, development, and the subdivision of land.
Policy 1.2	All roads in the City have function and design characteristics consistent with their place in the roading hierarchy.
Policy 1.3	Maintain and upgrade the existing roads in the City and provide for new roads to meet the current and future needs of the City.
Policy 1.4	The road network stormwater control system shall protect the road, road users and adjoining land from the adverse effects of water from roads and minimise any adverse effect on the environment.
Policy 1.5	Require all new public roads, private roads and vehicle accesses to be designed and constructed to meet performance standards relating to the

	<p>safety and efficiency of vehicle movement, and to ensure the safe use of the road transport network for all users, particularly in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Road width and alignment which should be sufficient for two vehicle lanes except where traffic volumes are insufficient; b) The formation and surface sealing of all roads and vehicle accesses to standards appropriate to the volume of traffic expected to be carried; c) Provision for necessary network utility facilities within roads; and <p>Safe design and construction of roads, road access points and intersections, including alignment, gradient, vehicle parking, manoeuvring and turning requirements.</p>
Policy 1.6	Encourage the development of safe and accessible pedestrian paths and cycleways, as well as convenient and accessible cycle parking, to support the opportunity for people to use active and non-vehicular modes of transport throughout the city.
Policy 1.7	To support and encourage the provision of public transport and its use throughout the City as an integral part of the transportation system.
Policy 1.8	Convenient, safe and accessible car parking, loading and manoeuvring facilities are available for residents, staff, visitors and customers for all activities without creating congestion or conflicts with moving vehicles, pedestrians or cyclists on adjacent roads.
Objective 2	The land transport network is safe, convenient and efficient while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects in a way that maintains the health and safety of people and communities, and the amenity values and character of the City's environment.
Policy 2.1	To restrict the through movement of traffic where the movement has adverse visual, noise and safety effects on adjoining areas by using the roading hierarchy to direct higher volume and heavy traffic movements on identified arterial routes and discouraging this traffic from other areas, such as residential areas.
Policy 2.2	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the impact of roads and parking areas on visual amenity values of the community by requiring the provision of landscaping.
Policy 2.3	Ensure that the adverse effects of long term and commuter parking associated with activities in the business and industrial areas on the amenity values of residential streets are mitigated.
Policy 2.4	Avoid adverse effects on amenity and character by ensuring that new roads are well designed and visually complement the character of the surrounding areas.
Objective 3	The safety and efficiency of the land transport network is protected from the adverse effects of land use, development and subdivision activities.
Policy 3.1	Avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of increased traffic or changes in traffic type, which would compromise the safe and efficient operation of any road or level crossing, or the safe and convenient movement of pedestrians and cyclists on roads or at level crossings.

Policy 3.2	Require vehicle crossing places and vehicle entrances from public roads to be located, constructed, and maintained to standards appropriate to the expected traffic volume, pedestrian movement and speed environment of each road.
Policy 3.3	Ensure that buildings and activities do not compromise land transport network safety, including maintaining the necessary clear sight lines for road vehicles at level crossings and road intersections.
Policy 3.4	Ensure adequate on-site parking and manoeuvring space is provided for each type of activity in a safe and visually attractive manner.
Policy 3.5	Ensure that buildings and activities make provision for adequate and safe on-site loading.
Policy 3.6	Ensure that buildings and activities make provision for adequate and safe on-site loading.
Rules	https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3131460/section-20-land-transportv9.pdf
Section 22: Natural Hazards	
Objective 2	To control development on land which is or might be adversely affected by natural hazards.
Policy 2.1	To exclude development on hazard-prone land where the effects of the hazard cannot be effectively avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy 2.2	To establish appropriate controls to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of natural hazards.
Policy 2.3	To control subdivision and development within the Flood Protection Zone and within Flood Prone Areas to avoid or mitigate adverse effects of flooding hazards on people, property, infrastructure and the environment.
Policy 2.4	To control subdivision and development in the Flyers Line Floodway to maintain the effective functioning of the Floodway and avoid exacerbating flooding hazard.
Policy 2.5	To avoid built development on unstable land unless it can be demonstrated by a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner that the hazard can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy 2.6	To avoid development on land subject to liquefaction where the effects of the hazard cannot be effectively avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Policy 2.7	Ensure any built development on areas subject to liquefaction is located and/or designed in a manner that suitably addresses the hazard on the site.
Policy 2.8	Recognise that the risk from wildfire is higher where built development occurs in close proximity to woody vegetation.
Rules	https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3131359/section-22-natural-hazardsv5.pdf

Section 23: Network Utilities	
Objective 1	To recognise the benefits of network utilities of regional or national importance to social and economic well-being by providing for the operation, maintenance, and upgrading and development of existing network utilities of regional or national importance.
Objective 2	To provide for the operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of existing network utilities of regional or national importance and the establishment of new regionally or nationally important network utilities.
Policy 2.1	To permit the operation, maintenance and upgrading of existing regionally or nationally important network utilities where such works or activities can be carried out without significantly changing the character, intensity or scale of the adverse effects associated with them.
Policy 2.2	To enable the operation, maintenance and upgrading of existing regionally or nationally important network utilities and the establishment of new regionally or nationally important network utilities, provided that the adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the benefit of the works; ii. any functional, technical and operational requirements and constraints; and iii. the way adverse effects have been managed through the route and site selection process.
Policy 2.3	To avoid, or as appropriate remedy or mitigate, the potential for adverse effects, including reverse sensitivity effects on regionally or nationally important network utilities from incompatible new subdivision, use or development occurring under, over or adjacent to regionally or nationally important network utilities.
Policy 2.4	To avoid the establishment or intensification of sensitive activities, incompatible new subdivision, use and development within defined National Grid Yards and National Grid Subdivision Corridors.
Policy 2.5	To notify owners or managers of network utilities of regional or national importance of consent applications that may adversely affect the resources they own or manage.
Objective 3	To recognise and provide for the establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading of network utilities and associated activities in the city, while ensuring that the adverse effects of those activities on amenity, landscape, health and safety, and cultural and heritage values in both urban and rural environments are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.
Policy 3.1	To enable the establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrading of network utilities and associated activities resulting in minor or less than minor adverse environmental effects throughout the City.
Policy 3.2	To ensure that network utilities associated with new land development are designed, located, developed, and constructed in accordance with the Council's Engineering Standards for Land Development.
Policy 3.3	To consider the operational and technical requirements and constraints of network utilities and the benefits that the network utilities provide to the economic, social, and cultural functioning of the city.

Policy 3.4	To require the placement of network utilities underground unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there are natural or physical features or structures, or technological and operational • constraints that makes underground placement impracticable or unreasonable; • they are of a temporary nature and required for emergency purposes or critical events; • they are of a nature that can only operate above ground; • in the case of lines, they traverse any Rural Zone or roads within the Rural Zone.
Policy 3.5	To encourage the co-location of structures and sharing of network utility channels and corridors where this is operationally feasible, to enable the efficient construction, installation, operation, upgrading and maintenance of network utilities, and to reduce their potentially adverse visual effects on the environment.
Policy 3.6	To encourage the use of roads as network utility corridors in accordance with the National Code of Practice for Utility Operators' Access to Transport Corridors.
Policy 3.7	To ensure that the provision and operation of utilities that cross jurisdictional boundaries is managed in a consistent and integrated manner.
Policy 3.8	To encourage the appropriate use of designations for new network utilities and extensions to existing network utilities that are not designated.
Policy 3.9	To encourage network utility providers to engage with communities that may be significantly adversely affected by the establishment of new network utilities and by their subsequent operation, maintenance and upgrade.
Rules	https://www.pncc.govt.nz/media/3130869/section-23-utilitiesv2.pdf
<i>District Plan Volume Two</i>	
Design guidelines	Section B: Regulatory design guidelines (northeast industrial)
<i>Maps</i>	
Palmerston North City Council District Plan	City planning maps

1.5 Manawatū District Plan - August 2018 (Updated November 2020)

CHAPTER 3 – District Wide Rules

3B Transport

Objective 1	To maintain and enhance the safe, efficient and integrated operation of the transport network within the District.
Policy 1.1	To ensure that the adverse effects of vehicle movements to and from roads are managed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Requiring appropriate sight lines for vehicles at railway crossings, at intersections and at property entrances and exits. b. Ensuring that vehicle crossings are formed to a safety standard appropriate to the function, as defined in the Rooding Hierarchy in Appendix 3B.1, of the road concerned. c. Preventing vegetation, signs and structures from obscuring official signs or posing a risk to road users. d. Providing appropriate facilities for pedestrians and cyclists, particularly in urban areas. e. Ensuring that new vegetation plantings are managed to maintain adequate visibility at road intersections and property accesses, and to minimise icing of roads.
Policy 1.3	To ensure development setbacks near railway level crossings are achieved to maintain sight distances as specified in Appendix 3B.5.
Objective 2	To protect the rooding network, as identified in Appendix 3B.1, from the potential adverse effects of all land use activities.
Policy 2.1	To establish and maintain a rooding hierarchy for roads in the District.
Policy 2.2	To recognise the importance of maintaining the safety and efficiency of the District's rooding network.
Policy 2.3	To restrict the through movement of traffic where this can have adverse effects on visual, noise and safety on adjacent residential uses.
Policy 2.4	To promote corridor management for key road routes within the District, to ensure that they are constructed and managed in a way that is safe and efficient and which may include restricting or encouraging the flow of traffic through movement of vehicles.
Objective 3	To mitigate the adverse effects of roads and vehicles on amenity values of the District.
Policy 3.3	To support and encourage walking and cycling as alternative modes of transport.
Policy 3.5	To ensure roads are designed recognising alternative modes and the need to provide local road amenity.
Policy 3.6	To ensure development of new roads is integrated into the existing rooding network in a coordinated manner.

2 Other matters

1.2 National Environmental Standards

2.1.1 [National Environmental Standards for Freshwater 2020](#)

Part 3 Standards for other activities that relate to freshwater	Subpart 1—Natural wetlands Subpart 2—Reclamation of rivers Subpart 3—Passage of fish affected by structures
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2.1.2 [National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011](#)

2.1.3 [Resource Management \(National Environmental Standards for Air Quality\) Regulations 2004](#)

2.2 Statutory Acknowledgments

Ngāa Rauru Kīitahi Statutory Acknowledgement
Ngāti Apa (North Island) Statutory Acknowledgement
Ngāti Rangī Statutory Acknowledgement
Rangitāne o Manawatu Statutory Acknowledgement
Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua Statutory Acknowledgement
Ngāti Tūwharetoa Statutory Acknowledgement

2.3 Acts

Wildlife Act 1953
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
Land Transport Management Act 2003
Land Transport (Rail) Legislation Act 2020

2.4 Standards

NZS6803:1999 Acoustics – Construction Noise
NZS6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of environmental sound
NZS6806: 2010 Acoustics – Road-traffic noise – New and altered roads
ISO 9613-2:1996 Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors — Part 2: General method of calculation
Waka Kotahi construction vibration criteria
Norwegian Standard NS8176 (for vibration)
AS/NZS 1158.3.1: Part 3.1: Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting - Performance and design requirements
AS/NZS 4282: Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting (1997 and 2019)
E-ST-EL-0131: Traction and Electrical Standard
G-ST-AL-9131 – KiwiRail General standard Safety in design KiwiRail Design Management, General Principle: G-PR-AL-9025 Issue 1.0, Chapter 6.

2.4.1 Transport

Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2021
Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2018
Waka Kotahi Infrastructure Risk Rating Manual
Australian Level Crossing Assessment Model
KiwiRail Level Crossing Risk Assessment Guidance 2021
National Land Transport Plan 2018
Road to Zero – Road Safety Strategy 2020-2030 (“Road to Zero”)
Horizons Regional Land Transport Plan 2015 – 2025 (2018 Review)
Draft Regional Land Transport Plan 2021-2031
Regional Public Transport Plan 2015-2025
The Manawatu-Wanganui Joint Transportation Study (2010)
Palmerston North Strategic Transport Plan 2018/21
Palmerston North Active and Public Transport Plan 2018/21
Palmerston North Urban Cycle Network Masterplan 2019
PNITI – Network Options Report January 2021
PNCC Plan Change 15E: North East Industrial Zone Extension: Intersections Assessment Report October 2014 prepared by Traffic Design Group

2.4.2 Noise and Vibration

Effects of Environmental Noise
A Review of the Adoption of International Vibration Standards in New Zealand

2.4.3 Visual and Landscape

New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects’ Best Practice Guidance Note 2017
Te Tangi a Te Manu: Aotearoa New Zealand Landscape Assessment Guidelines Final Draft April 2021

2.4.4 Ecology

New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines
Ecological impact assessment. EIANZ guidelines for use in New Zealand: terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. 2nd edition. May 2018
Biodiversity offsetting under the Resource Management Act: A guidance document (prepared for the Biodiversity Working Group on behalf of the BioManagers Group, 2018).
Ministry for the Environment, Wetland Delineation Protocols August 2020
Essential Freshwater Interpretation Guidance: Wetlands Definitions – Exposure Draft circulated 1 April 2021
Conservation status of New Zealand birds 2016
Stream Ecological Valuation (SEV): a method for assessing the ecological function of Auckland streams. Auckland Council Technical Report 2011/009.
Stream Ecological Valuation: application to intermittent streams. Prepared by Golder Associates (NZ) Limited for Auckland Council. Auckland Council technical report, TR2016/023.
A Biodiversity Offsets Accounting Model for New Zealand – User Manual, 2015.
Ornithological Society of New Zealand Inc Bird Atlas [The OSNZ Bird Atlas is a large reference book – it is not available online]
Department of Conservation herpetofauna database (BioWeb)

2.4.5 Stormwater management and flooding

Auckland Council Guideline Document 2017/001 Stormwater management in the Auckland Region

2.4.6 Earthworks

Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region
Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region: Guideline Document 2016/005

2.4.7 Lighting

International Dark Sky Association Recommendations
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2.4.8 Air Quality

Ministry for the Environment’s “Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing Dust” 2016
Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing Odour in New Zealand (Odour GPG, MfE 2016)
Guide to assessing air quality impacts from state highway projects v2.3, October 2019
PM2.5 in New Zealand Modelling the Current (2018) Levels of Fine Particulate Air Pollution, December 2019
Good Practice Guide for Assessing Discharges to Air from Industry, November 2016

2.4.9 Social Impact

Palmerston North City Council Safe Community Plan 2018/21

2.4.10 Economic

National Freight Demand Study 2017/18

National Freight Demand Study 2014
National Freight Demand Study 2008
Accelerate 25, The Manawatu-Whanganui Economic Action Plan August 2016
Palmerston North City Development Strategy 2018
Palmerston North Economic Development Strategy 2018
Impacts of PNITI on Key Regional Projects, Fresh Info, February 2021

2.4.11 Infrastructure and network utilities (except roads)

CAA Part 77 Objects and Activities Affecting Navigable Airspace
PNCC 10 Year Plan 2018-2028

2.4.12 Rail design and operations

New Zealand Rail Plan 2021
Draft New Zealand Rail Plan 2019
The Value of Rail in New Zealand 2021
The Value of Rail in New Zealand 2016
KiwiRail Statement of Corporate Intent 2021-2023
Cost Benefit and Multi-Criteria Analysis
KiwiRail Palmerston North Regional Economic Growth Hub (August 2018)

2.4.13 Contaminated land

Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No 1: Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand
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2.4.14 Geotechnical

GNS Active Fault Database
Active Fault Mapping and Fault Avoidance Zones for Horowhenua District and Palmerston North City
Assessment of liquefaction and related ground failure hazards in Palmerston North, New Zealand
NZ Geotechnical Database [It is not possible to get a public access link to the NZ Geotechnical Database]