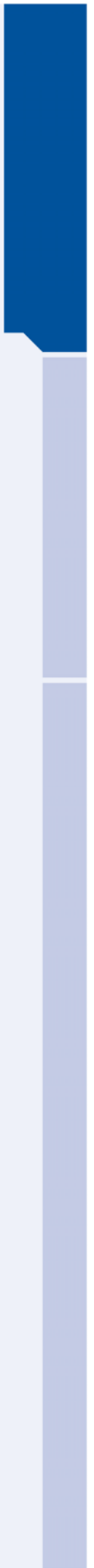


Appendix 1

# Agreed Objectives and Policies



## 1.1 The Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Policy Statement (operative, 18 August 1998)

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Objective 1	To take into account the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi).	✓	
Policy 1.1	To actively protect the resource management interests of nga hapu and nga iwi of the Manawatu-Wanganui Region in their lands and resources.	✓	
Policy 1.2	To recognise the tino rangatiratanga of nga hapu and nga iwi of the Manawatu-Wanganui Region, as affected by the Council's exercise of Kawanatanga, in the development of their own resources.	✓	
Objective 2	To provide for participation by nga hapu and nga iwi of the Manawatu-Wanganui Region in resource management planning and decision making.	✓	
Policy 2.1	To recognise nga hapu and nga iwi of the Manawatu-Wanganui Region as Treaty (Te Tiriti o Waitangi - Treaty of Waitangi) partners in resource management and to provide for their participation in Regional Plans and resource consent decisions.	✓	
Policy 2.2	To have regard to iwi and hapu management plans recognised by iwi authorities.	✓	
Objective 3	To provide for the relationship of nga hapu and nga iwi of the Manawatu-Wanganui Region and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.		✓
Policy 3.1	To promote the protection and enhancement of the "mauri" of natural and physical resources where appropriate and its protection from inappropriate uses.		✓
Policy 3.2	To recognise the spiritual link nga hapu and nga iwi of the Manawatu-Wanganui Region have with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga and the special relationship that implies.		✓
Policy 3.3	To provide for the protection of waahi tapu and waahi tupuna from inappropriate uses and effects that may compromise their tapu state, and in a way that safeguards iwi and hapu knowledge.		✓
Objective 5	To achieve sustainable land use.	✓	
Policy 5.1	All land in the Region shall be managed sustainably. In particular the adverse effects of land use activities resulting in a significant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. loss of soil from subsidence, landslip or erosion;</li> <li>b. loss or soil structure, or...</li> <li>d. degradation of water quality shall be avoided, remedied or mitigated</li> </ul>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Policy 5.2	To promote sustainable land use practices, including those which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. are compatible with the inherent productive capabilities of that land; and</li> <li>b. do not result in any on or off-site adverse environmental effects in areas vulnerable to erosion, subsidence or landslip; and</li> <li>c. retain existing vegetation where steep slopes or erosion prone soils indicate a risk of accelerated erosion; and</li> <li>d. protect water quality. This may include the adoption of riparian management practices; and</li> <li>e. do not result in any on and off-site adverse environmental effects from the discharge of contaminants to land; and</li> <li>f. protect soil structure.</li> </ul>	✓	
Policy 5.4	To promote riparian management practices that will avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of land use activities on water quality.		✓
Objective 7	To control, and reduce the adverse effects of plant and animal pests on land and other resources.	✓	
Policy 7.1	To reduce the adverse effects of plant and animal pests and other unwanted organisms on the Region's land and other resources by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. restricting the spread of existing and potential pests; and</li> <li>b. controlling pest populations;</li> </ul> taking into account the benefits of retaining plants, which in other circumstances would be pests, for purposes including soil conservation, water quality protection through riparian management or as nursery species for regenerating indigenous vegetation.	✓	
Objective 8	To protect natural features and landscapes which are outstanding and regionally significant from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	✓	
Policy 8.1	To consider the following matters when identifying which natural features and landscapes are outstanding and regionally significant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. with respect to major geographical and geological features or landscapes, the degree to which it contributes to the Region's character in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. visual prominence; and</li> <li>ii. scenic characteristics, including views, vistas and backdrops; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. the feature or landscape's ecological significance in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. its importance as a habitat for rare or unique species; and/or</li> <li>ii. its importance as an area of indigenous flora; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. the cultural or spiritual significance of the site or area to tangata whenua; and</li> <li>d. special or important amenity and intrinsic values, including scientific, cultural and recreational values, of the area to the Region; and</li> <li>e. the degree to which the feature or landscape has recognised national or regional protection.</li> </ul>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Policy 8.2	<p>To protect regionally significant natural features and landscapes which are outstanding from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. In determining inappropriate subdivision, use and development the following will be taken into account:</p> <p>a. the degree to which activities would adversely affect the values specified in Policy 8.3 so far as those values provide a significant contribution to outstanding features and landscapes; and</p> <p>b. the degree to which the activity provides for the social or economic well-being of people and communities, (including providing essential services to the public);</p> <p>while ensuring that, in all cases, adverse effects of any activity on the features or landscapes are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p>		✓
Policy 8.3	<p>To protect, from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, the specified values associated with the following features which are both outstanding and regionally significant:</p> <p>p. The skyline of the Tararua Ranges, specifically:</p> <p>i. its scenic qualities provided by its prominence throughout much of the Region and its backdrop vista in contrast to the Region's plains.</p>	✓	
Objective 9	To protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.	✓	
Policy 9.1	<p>To identify and promote the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, including aquatic habitats. In identifying such areas and habitats to have particular regard to the extent to which:</p> <p>a. Terrestrial sites or areas are characterised by, or display a high degree of:</p> <p>i. representativeness, or</p> <p>ii. diversity and pattern, or</p> <p>iii. naturalness and intactness, or</p> <p>iv. rarity and distinctiveness, or</p> <p>v. size and shape, or</p> <p>vi. buffering and connection with other natural sites and areas;</p> <p>and have a long term viability; or</p> <p>b. Terrestrial or aquatic sites provide an important breeding, feeding, roosting or loafing areas for indigenous fauna on a regular or annual basis; or</p> <p>c. Terrestrial or aquatic sites or areas make important contributions to the habitat requirements of rare, vulnerable or endangered indigenous fauna and flora, or to indigenous fauna on a regular or annual basis; or</p> <p>d. Terrestrial or aquatic sites are of important cultural or spiritual significance to tangata whenua; or</p> <p>e. Terrestrial or aquatic sites make a significant contribution to ecological, scientific, intrinsic, or conservation values.</p>	✓	
Objective 11	To maintain or enhance surface water quality.	✓	
Policy 11.2	<p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of point source discharges, in particular, adverse effects caused by:</p> <p>b. suspended sediment discharges (to improve water clarity and aquatic habitat);</p> <p>g. toxic contaminants (to protect aquatic life).</p>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Policy 11.3	To promote discharges of contaminants to land rather than water, wherever practicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. in areas where groundwater will not be adversely affected and adverse effects from runoff to surface water can be minimised or avoided; and</li> <li>b. where particular concerns have been expressed by tangata whenua, and to ensure discharges of human sewage to rivers and streams are stopped within 15 years unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. it is consistent with Policy 11.1 for them to continue; and</li> <li>ii. discharging to water better meets the purpose of the Act than discharging to land.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		✓
Policy 11.4	To ensure that adverse effects from hazardous substances discharged to water are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	✓	
Policy 11.7	To maintain or enhance water quality in lakes of the Region.	✓	
Policy 11.8	To support and promote riparian management practices that will help control non-point source discharges of contaminants to rivers and streams.	✓	
Policy 11.9	To require major dischargers of contaminants to water to contribute to monitoring surface water quality.	✓	
Objective 11A	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of land use on water quality in lakes, rivers and streams.	✓	
Policy 11A.1	To protect and enhance the existing vegetation along riparian margins of rivers, lakes, wetlands and the coast, except where this will increase risk from flooding or where action is needed to control plant pests.	✓	
Objective 13	To maintain groundwater quality in the Region, and to improve groundwater quality where it is locally degraded.		✓
Policy 13.1	To prevent discharges of contaminants to land or into the ground where these will have significant adverse effects on groundwater quality.		✓
Objective 15	To preserve the natural character of lakes, rivers and wetlands and their margins and protect their ecological, cultural, intrinsic and amenity values from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.	✓	
Policy 15.1	To provide for the preservation of the natural character of lakes, rivers and wetlands and their margins. In determining natural character of lakes, rivers and wetlands matters to be considered shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the existing degree of human modification; and</li> <li>b. the presence of areas of significant flora and habitats of indigenous fauna; and</li> <li>c. the diversity of species, communities or habitats; and</li> <li>d. amenity and cultural values; and</li> <li>e. the degree to which the area provides for the continued functioning of ecological and physical processes.</li> </ul>		✓

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Policy 15.2	<p>To provide for the protection of the ecological, cultural, intrinsic and amenity values and attributes of lakes, rivers and wetlands and their margins from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. In determining inappropriate subdivision use and development matters to be considered shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. actual or potential effects on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. natural character; and</li> <li>ii. areas of significant indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna; and</li> <li>iii. amenity or intrinsic values; and</li> <li>iv. cultural values; and</li> <li>v. the life supporting capacity of ecosystems; and...</li> <li>vii. frequency and magnitude of occurrence of natural hazards such as flooding and erosion; and, where the activity may result in adverse effects, the degree to which it is required to:</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. mitigate the effects of natural hazards; or</li> <li>c. provide for the development or maintenance of utilities and services to the public; or</li> <li>d. provide for the social and economic well-being of communities;</li> </ul> <p>provided that, in all cases, adverse effects of any activity on these features and attributes can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p>	✓	
Objective 16	<p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of structures or activities in the beds of lakes and rivers.</p>	✓	
Policy 16.1	<p>To ensure, so far as is practicable, the adverse effects of any structures, once in place, in the beds of lakes and rivers on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. habitats of indigenous fauna; or</li> <li>b. Maori cultural and spiritual values; or</li> <li>c. amenity values; or</li> <li>d. intrinsic values of ecosystems; or</li> </ul> <p>are avoided, remedied or mitigated and that the life supporting capacity of the river or stream is safeguarded.</p>	✓	
Policy 16.2	<p>To have appropriate regard, when controlling the erection, maintenance or removal of structures or the conduct of activities in the beds of rivers and lakes, to the matters referred to in Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Act, in particular the effects of such activities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. outstanding natural features of rivers and lakes; and</li> <li>b. significant habitats of indigenous flora and fauna; and</li> <li>c. Maori cultural or spiritual values; and</li> <li>d. amenity values or intrinsic values of rivers or lakes; and</li> <li>e. habitats of trout.</li> </ul>		✓
Objective 19	<p>To maintain or enhance air quality in the Region.</p>		✓
Policy 19.1	<p>To ensure that any adverse effects on human health, the environment and aesthetic values from discharges to air are avoided or mitigated.</p>		✓
Objective 19A	<p>To reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Region.</p>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Policy 19A.1	To promote measures which achieve a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the Region.	✓	
Objective 27	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the storage, use, transport and disposal of hazardous substances on human health and the environment.	✓	
Policy 27.1	To discourage the use, storage, and disposal of hazardous substances in locations where there is a significant risk that contamination will result in adverse effects on the environment, in particular: a. surface or groundwater (directly or indirectly); or c. significant areas of indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna; or d. areas of cultural, spiritual or historic significance to Maori.	✓	
Objective 28	To promote the sustainable management of energy resources.	✓	
Policy 28.1	To promote the sustainable supply and use of energy resources to meet the needs of the regional community.	✓	
Policy 28.2	To promote the increased use and development of renewable energy sources where practicable.	✓	
Objective 29	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of energy generation in the Region.	✓	
Policy 29.1	To ensure that proposals for developments of energy generation undertake full Environment Impact Assessments in accordance with the requirements of Section 88(6)(a) and the Fourth Schedule of the Act prior to consideration by the relevant authorities.	✓	
Objective 30	To have land transport systems and public utility networks which meet the needs of the Region, while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse environmental effects.	✓	
Policy 30.2	To minimise the adverse effects of land use and development on the safe and efficient operation of the existing transport system.	✓	
Policy 30.3	To provide for the maintenance and future development of essential public services such as public utility networks: a. in the coastal marine area; b. in the beds of rivers and lakes; and c. across administrative jurisdictions, where potential adverse effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.	✓	
Objective 34	To promote a consistent approach to the duration of resource consents.		✓
Policy 34.1	Resource consents granted by the Regional Council are generally to be of the following duration: a. significant dams, diversions and bridges: up to 35 years; b. small takes of groundwater or surface water (ie. less than 200 m <sup>3</sup> /day): up to 25 years; c. medium or large takes of groundwater or surface water: up to 15 years; d. gravel extraction from rivers: up to 5 years; e. dairyshed discharges to water: up to 15 years; f. dairyshed discharges to land: up to 25 years;		✓

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
	<p>g. piggery discharges to land: up to 10 years; and</p> <p>h. industrial discharges to land: 5 - 15 years</p> <p>provided the duration is not longer than that sought by the applicant, and that it is consistent with the Act, this Policy Statement and any regional or district plan, and if a longer duration is sought, the Council will consider that on its merits in accordance with Policy 34.2 below.</p>		
Policy 34.2	<p>For those categories of consent applications not specified above, and for determining the length of consents granted within the above categories, the Regional Council will consider the following factors in setting the expiry date of the consent:</p> <p>a. the requirements of the Act; and</p> <p>b. the requirements of this Policy Statement and any regional plan; and</p> <p>c. the length of time sought by the applicant; and</p> <p>d. the effects, including cumulative effects of the activity upon the environment; and</p> <p>e. the knowledge of a particular resource; and</p> <p>f. the permanence of the activity; and</p> <p>g. the likely future demands on the resource; and</p> <p>h. the degree of risk of adverse effect; and</p> <p>i. the use of review process; and</p> <p>j. whether future upgrading is necessary to achieve targets in this Policy Statement, or any regional or district plan.</p>		✓
Objective 35	To promote hapu and iwi consultation and input when considering resource consent applications.	✓	
Policy 35.1	<p>The Regional Council will promote hapu and iwi consultation and input to resource consent applications. Measures will include:</p> <p>a. applicants will be encouraged to consult with relevant hapu and iwi prior to the lodging of resource consent applications; and...</p>	✓	
Policy 35.2	<p>In making decisions on resource consent applications the Regional Council will take into account matters of resource management significance to iwi and hapu identified in:</p> <p>a. this Regional Policy Statement;</p> <p>b. regional plans;</p> <p>c. district plans; and</p> <p>d. relevant planning documents recognised by iwi authorities.</p>		✓

## 1.2 The Proposed Horizons One Plan (notified, 31 May 2007)

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Objective 2-1	The provisions of the RMA dealing with the duration of resource consents, review of consent conditions, and enforcement procedures will be implemented in a manner that provides the maximum reasonable certainty to resource users. Where appropriate, Horizons will provide user friendly, long duration consents and will carefully monitor and manage compliance.		✓

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Policy 2-1	<p>Horizons will grant consents with conditions identified as necessary during the resource consent process, including conditions proposed by the applicant as a result of pre-application consultation agreements.</p> <p>In respect of (a) above, Horizons will draft consent conditions that ensure:</p> <p>The applicant is certain how compliance will be achieved and monitored</p> <p>The conditions are specific to the activity being undertaken</p> <p>The conditions are fair, reasonable and practical</p> <p>(iv) The conditions are in plain English</p>		✓
Policy 2-2	<p>Horizons will generally grant resource consents for the term sought by the applicant unless reasons are identified during the consent process that make this inappropriate.</p> <p>Consent expiry dates will be set to the closest common catchment expiry or review date* to the date identified in (a).</p> <p>Matters to be considered in determining a shorter or longer consent duration than requested under (a):</p> <p>Whether it is necessary for an activity to cease at a specified time</p> <p>The extent an activity is being carried out in accordance with a recognised code of practice, environmental standard or good practice guideline</p> <p>The activity has effects that are unpredictable and potentially serious for the locality where it is undertaken and a precautionary approach is needed</p> <p>The risks of long-term allocation of a resource whose availability changes over time in an unpredictable manner and a precautionary approach is needed</p> <p>The most appropriate balance between environmental protection and investment by the applicant</p> <p>(vi) In the case of existing activities, whether the consent holder has a good or poor compliance history</p>		✓
Policy 2-4	<p>For applications made to Horizons for either:</p> <p>a site with a number of different activities requiring consent, or</p> <p>a particular type of activity that will be undertaken by the consent holder at a number of sites.</p> <p>consent applicants may combine some or all activities or sites under umbrella consents, and Horizons will establish consent conditions, durations and review provisions which enable an integrated approach to be taken for managing environmental effects from the site or activity as a whole.</p>		✓
Objective 3-1	<p>Resource use activities associated with the provision, maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure, and/or with the use of renewable energy, will be recognised and enabled.</p>	✓	
Objective 3-2	<p>Horizons and Territorial Authorities will work together in a regionally consistent way to:</p> <p>(ii) manage adverse effects from the use, storage, disposal and transportation of hazardous substances</p>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Policy 3-1	<p>(a) All persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA shall recognise the following infrastructure within the Region as being physical resources of regional and national importance:</p> <p>(i) facilities for the generation of electricity where the electricity generated is supplied to the electricity grid and facilities and infrastructure to transmit the electricity generated into the electricity grid</p> <p>(ii) the electricity grid, as defined by the Electricity Governance Rules 2003</p> <p>(iii) the strategic road and rail network as defined in the Regional Land Transport Strategy</p> <p>(vi) telecommunications and radio-communications facilities</p> <p>(vii) community wastewater and water treatment plants managed by Territorial Authorities.</p> <p>(b) In making decisions about the establishment, maintenance, alteration, upgrading, and expansion of infrastructure within the Region, including the infrastructure of regional and national importance listed in subsection (a), the benefits derived from the infrastructure at a local, regional and national level shall be taken into account.</p> <p>(c) Existing and future infrastructure shall be managed in a manner which achieves as much consistency across local authority boundaries as is reasonably possible.</p>	✓	
Policy 3-2	<p>Adverse effects from other activities on infrastructure shall be avoided by using the following mechanisms:</p> <p>(a) ensuring that current infrastructure corridors are taken into account in all resource management decision-making, and any development that will adversely affect the efficiency or effectiveness of infrastructure within these corridors is avoided</p> <p>(b) ensuring that any new activities that will adversely affect the efficiency or effectiveness of infrastructure are not located near existing infrastructure, and that there is no change to existing activities that increases their incompatibility with existing infrastructure</p> <p>(c) notifying the owners or managers of infrastructure of consent applications that may adversely affect the infrastructure that they own or manage</p> <p>(d) giving effect to the New Zealand Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP 34:2001), prepared under the Electricity Act 1992, when establishing rules and considering applications for buildings, structures, and other activities near overhead electric lines and conductors</p> <p>(e) ensuring that any planting does not interfere with existing infrastructure, including giving effect to the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 promulgated under the Electricity Act 1992</p>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Policy 3-3	<p>When making decisions on consent applications regarding infrastructure, the adverse effects of infrastructure on the environment shall be managed in the following manner:</p> <p>(a) <b>Effects to be avoided</b> – The following adverse effects of infrastructure shall be avoided to the same extent required of other types of activities:</p> <p>(i) effects on waahi tapu, waahi tupuna and other sites of significance to Māori</p> <p>(ii) effects on specified waterways valued for natural state and sites of significance (aquatic)</p> <p>(iii) effects on rare and threatened habitats as defined in Chapter 7</p> <p>(iv) effects on the outstanding natural features and landscapes identified in Chapter 7</p> <p>unless functional constraints make this impossible, in which case adverse effects should be mitigated. Mitigation may include the use of financial contributions in accordance with the policies in Chapter 18.</p> <p>(b) <b>Other effects</b> – All other adverse effects of infrastructure* will be managed in a manner that tolerates minor adverse local effects and takes into account:</p> <p>(i) the benefits of infrastructure, particularly the benefits of regionally or nationally important infrastructure</p> <p>(ii) the integration of the infrastructure with land use</p> <p>(iii) the benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy.</p> <p>A financial contribution may be sought in order to provide the option of offsetting or compensating for adverse effects, rather than requiring adverse effects to be avoided, remedied or mitigated, in accordance with the policies for financial contributions in Chapter 18 of this Plan.</p>	✓	
Policy 3-4	The development of renewable energy generation and use of renewable energy resources shall be preferred to the development and use of non-renewable energy resources in policy development and resource consent decision making.	✓	
Objective 4-1	<p>(a) The mauri of natural and physical resources will be protected in order to provide for the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of hapū and iwi.</p> <p>(b) Kaitiakitanga and the relationship of hapū and iwi with their ancestral taonga will be recognised through resource management processes.</p>	✓	
Policy 4-1	<p>Kaitiakitanga and the relationship between hapū, iwi and ancestral taonga will be enabled and fostered through increased involvement in resource management including:</p> <p>(g) involvement in consent decision-making processes.</p>	✓	
Policy 4-2	<p>(b) Sites not identified (for confidentiality and sensitivity reasons) by hapū and iwi under (a), above, shall be protected from potential damage or disturbance by:</p> <p>(i) encouraging resource consent applicants, resource users or contractors to undertake early and meaningful consultation with hapū and iwi to develop damage minimisation protocols where it is likely that such sites might exist</p>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Objective 5-1	Land is used in a manner that ensures: (b) sediment loads entering waterways as a result of accelerated erosion are reduced to the extent required to be consistent with the water management objectives and policies set out in Chapter 6 of this Plan and the targets established in Schedule D for those water management zones with elevated sediment levels (c) accelerated erosion caused by vegetation clearance and land disturbance is minimised (d) the damage to roads and other infrastructure caused by landslides and sediment run-off from hill country is minimised	✓	
Policy 5-3	(a) Vegetation clearance and land disturbance, including excavation, filling, tracking and soil cultivation, shall generally not be allowed on Highly Erodible Land unless: (i) the activity will result in an environmental benefit, including improved land stability, enhanced water quality, or the establishment of indigenous plant species, or (ii) the activity is undertaken in accordance with a whole farm business plan, or (iii) the activity is for the purpose of establishing or maintaining a fenceline or other infrastructure and there is no reasonable alternative location, or (iv) the activity is for the purpose of harvesting trees that were planted for commercial purposes prior to this plan becoming operative and the area will be replanted in production forestry species, or left to revert to indigenous vegetation cover, or (v) the activity is for the purpose of establishing a commercial forestry operation that will operate in accordance with accepted industry standards, or (vi) other exceptional circumstances apply. (b) Any vegetation clearance or land disturbance that is allowed on Highly Erodible Land shall not significantly increase the risk of erosion or land instability.	✓	
Policy 5-4	Land disturbance on land that is not Highly Erodible Land shall be regulated in order to avoid any significant increases in the risk of erosion, land instability, or sediment discharges to waterways.	✓	
Objective 6-1	Surface waterbodies are managed in a manner which sustains their life-supporting capacity and recognises and provides for the values set out in Schedule D.	✓	
Objective 6-2	(a) Surface water quality is managed to ensure that: (i) water quality is maintained in those rivers where the existing water quality is sufficient to support the values of the river (ii) water quality is enhanced in those rivers where the existing water quality is not sufficient to support the values of the river (iii) accelerated eutrophication or sedimentation of lakes in the Region is prevented or minimised (iv) the special values of rivers protected by water conservation orders and local water conservation notices are maintained.	✓	
Objective 6-4	All significant values of river and lake beds are recognised and provided for, including enabling future use and development of river and lake beds, provided other values of the river or lake are not compromised.	✓	
Policy	Discharges of contaminants onto or into land shall be managed in a manner		✓

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
6-9	<p>which:</p> <p>(a) ensures that there is no significant degradation of the existing groundwater quality</p> <p>(b) does not result in pathogens or other toxic substances accumulating in soil or pasture to levels that would render the soil unsafe for agricultural or domestic use</p> <p>(c) recognises and provides for the strategies for surface water quality management set out in Policies 6-3, 6-4 and 6-5, as necessary</p> <p>(d) maximises the reuse of nutrients and water contained in the discharge to the extent practicable.</p>		
Policy 6-10	<p>When applying for consents, and making decisions on consent applications for discharges contaminants to water or land, the opportunity to utilise alternative discharge options, or a mix of discharge regimes, for the purpose of mitigating adverse effects where practicable, shall be considered, including but not limited to:</p> <p>(a) discharging contaminants onto land in preference to discharging contaminants into water</p> <p>(b) withholding from discharging contaminants into surface water at times of low flow</p> <p>(c) adopting different treatment options for discharges to different receiving environments or at different times (including different flow regimes in surface waterbodies).</p>		✓
Policy 6-28	<p>In those Water Management Zones* with a Value of Natural State, Sites of Significance Cultural, or Sites of Significance-Aquatic, as shown in Schedule D, activities in, on, under or over the beds of rivers and lakes shall be managed in a manner which:</p> <p>(a) avoids adverse affects on these Values</p> <p>(b) maintains the habitat and spawning requirements of the species identified in Schedule D as being significant within the subject Water Management Zones*.</p>		✓
Objective 7-1	<p>The existing level of indigenous biological diversity is maintained into the future by ensuring that:</p> <p>(a) rare and threatened habitats, as defined in Schedule E, are protected from activities that may cause any loss or modification to the representativeness, distinctiveness or ecological context of these areas</p> <p>(b) at-risk habitats, as defined in Schedule E, are maintained by ensuring that activities do not cause any significant adverse effects on their representativeness, distinctiveness or ecological context</p> <p>(c) the best representative examples of rare and threatened habitats and at risk habitats are proactively managed in order to improve their function.</p>	✓	
Objective 7-2	<p>(a) The characteristics and values of the outstanding landscapes identified in Schedule F are protected as far as practicable.</p> <p>(b) Adverse effects, including cumulative adverse effects, on the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, and rivers, lakes and their margins are:</p> <p>(i) avoided in areas with a high degree of naturalness</p> <p>(ii) avoided, remedied or mitigated in other areas</p>	✓	
Objective 7-3	<p>Historic heritage is protected from activities that would significantly reduce heritage values.</p>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Policy 7-2	<p>Rare and threatened habitats are identified in accordance with Schedule E.</p> <p>(b) Rare and threatened habitats shall be protected by generally not allowing any of the following activities unless the provisions of subsection (c) or (d) apply:</p> <p>(i) vegetation clearance or land disturbance within these areas</p> <p>(ii) discharges of contaminants to land or water, or drainage or diversion of water, within or near these areas.</p> <p>(c) The activities described in subsection (b) will be allowed where they are for the purpose of pest control or habitat enhancement.</p> <p>(d) The activities described in subsection (b) may be allowed for other purposes where there are no more than minor adverse effects on the representativeness, rarity and distinctiveness or ecological context of the rare and threatened habitat, as assessed in accordance with Schedule E.</p>	✓	
Policy 7-3	<p>(a) At Risk Habitats* are identified in accordance with Schedule E.</p> <p>(b) At Risk Habitats* shall be maintained by regulating the following activities, and by making consent decisions in accordance with subsections (c) and (d):</p> <p>(i) vegetation clearance* and land disturbance* within these areas</p> <p>(ii) discharges of contaminants to land or water, and drainage and diversion of water, within or near these areas.</p> <p>(c) The activities described in subsection (b) will be allowed where they are for the purpose of pest control or habitat enhancement</p> <p>(d) Where the activities are carried out for other purposes, consent decisions will be made on a case by case basis having regard to an assessment of the ecological significance of the site based upon the site's representativeness, rarity and distinctiveness, and ecological context as assessed in accordance with Schedule E. Consents will generally be granted in circumstances where:</p> <p>(i) there will be no significant adverse effects on the factors which contribute to the significance of the area as assessed in accordance with Schedule E</p> <p>(ii) any significant adverse effects can be adequately avoided, remedied or mitigated, or</p> <p>(iii) financial contributions can be used to adequately compensate for or offset significant adverse effects.</p>		✓
Policy 7-6	<p>(a) To the extent that they relate to the maintenance of biodiversity, the plant and animal pest management functions of the Regional Council will primarily target pests threatening Rare and Threatened Habitats* and At Risk Habitats*.</p> <p>(b) When making decisions about subdivisions and land use activities, the risks of introducing plant or animal pests into Rare and Threatened Habitats*, At Risk Habitats*, and nearby areas shall be taken into account.</p>		✓
Policy 7-7	<p>The landscapes listed in Schedule F shall be recognised as outstanding. All subdivision, use and development affecting these areas shall be managed in a manner which:</p> <p>(a) avoids or minimises to the extent reasonable any adverse effects on the characteristics and values specified in Schedule F for each landscape</p> <p>(b) takes into account and avoids any cumulative adverse effects</p>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
	(c) takes into account the policies in Chapter 3 when assessing activities involving renewable energy and infrastructure of regional importance.		
Policy 7-8	The natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers, lakes and their margins shall be preserved and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, by encouraging the natural character of these areas to be restored where appropriate and by making decisions on resource consent applications that take into account whether the activity: (d) is compatible with the existing level of modification to the environment (e) is necessarily located in or near the wetland, river or lake and whether any alternatives exist (f) is of an appropriate form, scale and design to blend with the existing landforms, geological features and vegetation (g) does not significantly disrupt natural processes or existing ecosystems	✓	
Policy 7-10	Historic heritage is recognised as a matter of national importance and all resource use activities controlled by the Regional Council shall be managed in a manner which protects historic and archaeological values and avoids, remedies or mitigates any adverse effects, including cumulative adverse effects, on historic heritage.	✓	
Objective 8-1	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 8-1	The National Environmental Standards set out in Table 8.1 shall be adopted as ambient air quality standards for the Manawatu-Wanganui Region and ambient air quality shall be: (a) maintained or enhanced in those areas which meet the standards (b) enhanced in those airsheds which do not meet the standards in accordance with the air quality categories and designated responses in Table 8.2.	✓	
Policy 8-3	Discharges of contaminants into air will be generally allowed provided: (a) the effects of the discharge are consistent with the approach set out in Policy 8-1 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 8-2.		✓
Policy 11-4	Consent expiry dates will be set to the closest common catchment expiry or review date as outlined below in table 11.2, unless any of the circumstances described in Policy 2.2 apply. The dates listed in Table 11.2 show the initial expiry or review date for all consents within the catchment. Future dates for expiry or review of consents within that catchment shall occur again every ten years thereafter.  For a consent which has a duration longer than ten years, review of the consent shall occur on the review date in table 11.2 and every ten years thereafter until consent expiry. Extra review dates may be set in accordance with Policy 2.3.  <b>Table 11.2: Common Expiry / Review dates for consents in Water Management Zones (One Plan Order)</b>		✓

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	Pipiriki	Pipiriki, Tangarakau, Whangamomona and Upper and Lower Manganui o te Ao	2015
	Paetawa	Paetawa	2015
	Lower Whanganui	Lower and Coastal Whanganui, Upokongaro and Matarawa	2015
	Upper Whangaehu	Upper Whangaehu, Tokiahuru, Waitangi	2009
	Middle Whangaehu	Middle Whangaehu	2009
	Lower Whangaehu	Lower Whangaehu, Upper and Lower Makotuku, and Upper and Lower Mangawhero	2009
	Coastal Whangaehu	Coastal Whangaehu	2009
	Turakina	Upper and Lower Turakina and Ratana	2014
	Ohau	Upper and Lower Ohau	2012
	Owahanga	Owahanga	2016
	East Coast	East Coast	2016
	Akitio	Upper and Lower Akitio and Waihi	2016
	Northern Coastal	Northern Coastal	2012
	Kai-Iwi	Kai-Iwi	2012
	Mowhanau	Mowhanau	2012
	Kaitoke Lakes	Kaitoke Lakes	2014
	Southern Whanganui Lakes	Southern Whanganui Lakes	2014
	Northern Manawatu Lakes	Northern Manawatu Lakes	2014
	Waitarere	Waitarere	2014
	Lake Papaitonga	Lake Papaitonga	2014
	Waikawa	Waikawa	2014
	Lake Horowhenua	Lake Horowhenua and Hokio	2014
Policy 12-1	When making decisions on resource consent applications, and setting consent conditions, for vegetation clearance* and land disturbance* the Regional Council will have particular regard to:		✓

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the objectives and policies of Chapter 5</li> <li>(b) whether a Whole Farm Business Plan* should be required as a condition of consent</li> <li>(c) any industry standards that are relevant to the activity in accordance with Policy 12-2</li> <li>(d) whether the vegetation clearance* or land disturbance* is for an important or essential activity as described under Policy 12-3</li> <li>(e) the degree of compliance with the standards for managing surface water turbidity as set out in Chapter 6, to the extent that this is necessary and can reasonably be determined</li> <li>(f) effects on sensitive areas including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) dwelling houses and other buildings and structures</li> <li>(ii) waahi tapu, marae and other places of significance to tangata whenua</li> </ul> </li> <li>(g) the appropriateness of adopting the best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse effects in circumstances where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) numerical guidelines or standards establishing a level of protection for a receiving environment are not available or cannot easily be established</li> <li>(ii) 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 land and water</li> </ul> </li> <li>(h) measures including but not limited to, sediment and erosion control measures required to reasonably minimise adverse effects caused by rainfall and storm events</li> <li>(i) the objectives and policies of Chapter 2 regarding codes of practice, other good practice initiatives, Chapter 3 regarding infrastructure and energy; Chapter 7 regarding indigenous biological diversity, landscapes and natural character; and Chapter 10 regarding natural hazards to the extent that they are relevant to the activity.</li> </ul>		
Policy 12-3	The Regional Council will generally allow vegetation clearance* or land disturbance* associated with an activity that is important or essential to the well-being of local communities, the Region or a wider area of New Zealand. Such activities might include, but not be limited to, vegetation clearance* or land disturbance* associated with natural hazard management and the provision of essential infrastructure.		✓
Policy 12-5	The Regional Council will make decisions on resource consent applications involving Rare and Threatened Habitats*, and At Risk Habitats* in accordance with the objectives and policies in Chapter 7.		✓
Policy 13-2	<p>When making decisions on resource consent applications, and setting consent conditions, for discharges of contaminants onto or into land the Regional Council will have particular regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the objectives and policies of Chapter 6 regarding the management of ground water quality and discharges</li> <li>(b) where the discharge may enter water or have an adverse impact on water quality, the degree of compliance with the approach for managing surface water quality set out in Chapter 6</li> <li>(c) avoiding as far as practicable any adverse effects on any sensitive receiving environment or potentially incompatible land uses, in particular any houses, schools, churches, marae, public areas, wetlands, surface water bodies, and the coastal marine area</li> <li>(d) the appropriateness of adopting the best practicable option to prevent or</li> </ul>		✓

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
	<p>minimise adverse effects in circumstances where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) it is difficult to establish discharge standards for a particular discharge that recognise and provide for the management approaches for water quality and discharges set out in Chapter 6</li> <li>(ii) 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 land and water</li> <li>(e) avoiding discharges which contains any persistent contaminants in the discharge that are likely to accumulate in the soil or groundwater, and</li> <li>(f) The objectives and policies of Chapters 3, 4, 7, 10 and 11 to the extent that they are relevant to the discharge.</li> </ul>		
Policy 13-3	<p>When making decisions on resource consent applications, and setting consent conditions, for on-site discharges of domestic wastewater, the Regional Council will generally ensure that the discharge is in accordance with the “Manual for On-site Wastewater Systems – Design and Management” (Horizons Regional Council, 2006).</p> <p>For discharges that are not in accordance with the “Manual for On-site Wastewater Systems – Design and Management” (Horizons Regional Council, 2006) the Regional Council will make decisions on resource consent applications, and set consent conditions, for on-site discharges of domestic wastewater, to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the site is suitable for the intended on-site wastewater management system</li> <li>(b) the discharge does not result in actual or potential contamination of; groundwater at any point of abstraction utilised for irrigation, stock or domestic drinking water, surface water bodies, stormwater drains, or neighbouring properties</li> <li>(c) the discharge does not constitute a public health threat</li> <li>(d) the discharge does not cause any offensive or objectionable odour to the extent that causes an adverse effect beyond the property boundary</li> <li>(e) the reserve disposal area allocation is sufficient.</li> </ul>		✓
Policy 14-2	<p>When making decisions on resource consent applications, and setting consent conditions, for discharges of contaminants into air, the Regional Council will have particular regard to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the objectives and policies of Chapter 8 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the degree of consistency with the approach set out in Policy 8-1 for implementing the National Environmental Standards for ambient air quality</li> <li>(ii) the degree of compliance with the Regional Standards for ambient air quality set out in Policy 8-2</li> <li>(iii) for discharges of fine particles, the approaches for managing fine particles (PM<sub>10</sub>) in Policies 8-5 and 8-6, and the likely contribution of the proposed discharge to cumulative adverse effects in an “unacceptable” air shed or “degraded” area as identified under these policies.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) the guidelines in section 14.2 for managing “noxious”, “dangerous”, “offensive” and “objectionable” effects</li> <li>(c) any national policy statements, national regulations, or nationally accepted guidelines or codes of practice relevant to the activity</li> <li>(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"> <li>(i) dwelling houses</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		✓

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(ii) places of public assembly and public amenity areas</li> <li>(iii) water bodies</li> <li>(iv) waahi tapu, marae and other places of significance to tangata whenua</li> <li>(v) domestic, municipal and commercial water supplies</li> <li>(vi) rare and threatened habitats* and at-risk habitats*</li> <li>(vii) certified organically farmed properties.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(e) effects on scenic, landscape, heritage and recreational values</li> <li>(f) the appropriateness of adopting the best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse effects in circumstances where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) numerical guidelines or standards establishing a level of protection for a receiving environment are not available or cannot easily be established</li> <li>(ii) insufficient monitoring data is available to establish the existing air quality with sufficient certainty</li> <li>(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</li> </ul> </li> <li>(g) the need for contingency measures to avoid accidental discharges, including discharges arising from mechanical failure.</li> </ul>		
Policy 16-1	<p>When making decisions on resource consent applications, and setting consent conditions, for activities in, on, under or over the bed or a river or lake the Regional Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) recognise and provide for the policies regarding the beds of rivers and lakes in section 6.4.4, and have regard to the other provisions of Chapter 6 where appropriate</li> <li>(b) have regard to the extent to which the activity is consistent with best management practices</li> <li>(c) seek to avoid where practicable any adverse effects on any other lawful activity in, on, under or over the bed of the river or lake, including existing structures</li> <li>(d) have regard to whether the activity is of a temporary nature or is associated with necessary maintenance work</li> <li>(e) recognise and provide for the provisions of Chapter 10 – Natural Hazards in relation to flood management.</li> </ul>		✓

### 1.3 The Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Land and Water Regional Plan (operative, 30 September 2003)

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
DL Objective 3	To reduce sediment, microbial contamination and nutrient runoff to lakes and rivers.	✓	
DL Policy 1	<p>To manage discharges of contaminants to land by adopting regional rules that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. permit all activities that have minor effects on the environment provided specified conditions are met;</li> <li>b. regulate those activities that have the potential to cause any adverse effect on the receiving environment that is more than minor, and where</li> </ul>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
	<p>conditions to manage the activity need to be site-specific;</p> <p>c. prohibit any activities that have an adverse effect on the environment and/or human health that cannot be adequately avoided, remedied or mitigated; and</p> <p>d. contain measurable and enforceable conditions, standards and terms so that the community can undertake their activities with certainty.</p>		
DL Policy 2	<p>The Council will have particular regard to the following matters when considering resource consent applications for discharges of contaminants onto or into land:</p> <p>a. the effects of the discharge on:</p> <p>groundwater quality and groundwater uses nearby, in particular any use for water supply;</p> <p>river water quality, in particular effects on rivers with existing high water quality and positive effects resulting from the cessation of existing discharges to water;</p> <p>any possible alternative receiving environment;</p> <p>lake and wetland water quality, in particular the contribution of the discharge to nutrient and sediment levels in lakes or wetlands by overland runoff or by groundwater flows to the lake or wetland;</p> <p>soil quality;</p> <p>air quality, in particular adverse effects from the intrusion of odour and visual contaminants;</p> <p>human health and amenity values;</p> <p>any significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna; and</p> <p>any specified value associated with any feature of regional significance identified in the Regional Policy Statement for Manawatu-Wanganui; and</p> <p>b. the location of the proposed discharge in relation to any sensitive receiving environment or potentially incompatible land uses, in particular any neighbouring houses, schools, churches, marae, public areas, wetlands, lakes, springs, streams, the coastal marine area, or known areas of recharge to groundwater aquifers; and</p> <p>c. the nature of the discharge with regard to tangata whenua concerns, and the effect of the discharge on mahinga kai, waahi tapu, marae and other resources or places of significance to tangata whenua; and</p> <p>d. the proposed hydraulic loading, nutrient loading and biochemical oxygen demand loading, and the cumulative effect of these application rates with other discharges; and</p> <p>e. the types and persistence of contaminants in the discharge; and</p> <p>f. soil types between the ground surface and groundwater; and</p> <p>g. existing groundwater quality, particularly levels of nitrate and microbial contamination; and</p> <p>h. contingency measures available, such as storage ponds, to avoid the need to discharge during wet or windy periods; and</p>		✓

<sup>1</sup> Department of Health, 1992: *Public Health Guidelines for the safe use of sewage effluent and sewage sludge on land*, Wellington.

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
	<p>i. the proposed times and seasons of application, including method and rate of application; and</p> <p>any relevant guidelines or standards, in particular the Public Health Guidelines for the Safe Use of Sewage Effluent and Sewage Sludge on Land<sup>1</sup>; and</p> <p>the outcome of consultation between the applicant and affected parties; and</p> <p>the social and economic well being and the health and safety of people and communities; and</p> <p>m. any relevant code of practice and any management and maintenance systems.</p>		
LM Objective 1	To avoid accelerated soil erosion on vulnerable land.		✓
LM Objective 2	To reduce sediment, bacteria and nutrients in runoff to lakes, rivers and wetlands.		✓
LM Objective 4	To protect and enhance riparian margins.		✓
LM Policy 1	<p>To manage soil disturbance and vegetation clearance that may cause accelerated erosion and degraded water quality by adopting regional rules that:</p> <p>a. permit all activities that have minor effects on the environment provided specified conditions are met; and</p> <p>b. regulate those activities that have the potential to cause adverse effects on the receiving environment that are more than minor, and where conditions to manage the activity need to be site-specific; and</p> <p>c. contain measurable and enforceable conditions, standards and terms so that the community can undertake their activities with certainty.</p>		✓
LM Policy 2	<p>The Council will have particular regard to the following matters when considering resource consent applications for soil disturbance and vegetation clearance:</p> <p>a. the effects of the activity on:</p> <p>soil erosion;</p> <p>control of water runoff on the site;</p> <p>aquatic ecosystems;</p> <p>water quality in rivers, lakes and wetlands, in particular the contribution of the activity to sediment, bacteria and nutrient levels in the river, lake or wetland by overland runoff;</p> <p>air quality, in particular adverse effects from dust;</p> <p>amenity values;</p> <p>any specified value associated with any feature of regional significance identified in the Regional Policy Statement for Manawatu-Wanganui; and</p> <p>the natural character of rivers, lakes and wetlands; and</p> <p>b. the nature of the activity with regard to tangata whenua concerns, and the effect of the activity on mahinga kai, waahi tapu, marae and other resources or places of significance to tangata whenua; and</p> <p>c. the proposed times and seasons of operation; and</p>		✓

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
	<p>d. the outcome of consultation between the applicant and affected parties; and</p> <p>e. any relevant code of practice and any management and maintenance systems.</p>		

#### 1.4 The Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Plan for the Beds of Rivers and Lakes (operative, 14 March 2001)

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Objective 2	To recognise and provide for the relationship of Maori, their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga in the beds of rivers and lakes.	✓	
Objective 3	<p>To enable the use and development of resources in, on, or under the beds of rivers and lakes, while ensuring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ any adverse effects on natural character, ecological, intrinsic, amenity or cultural values are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and</li> <li>■ the existing life supporting capacity is maintained or enhanced.</li> </ul>	✓	
Policy 1	<p>To provide certainty for resource users by establishing a clear regulatory framework for managing activities in the beds of rivers and lakes, by adopting regional rules that:</p> <p>a. permit all activities that have minor adverse effects on the environment provided specified performance conditions are met; and</p> <p>b. regulate those activities that have the potential to cause an adverse effect on the environment that is more than minor; and</p> <p>c. prohibit any activities that have an adverse effect on the environment that can not be adequately avoided, remedied or mitigated; ...</p>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Policy 2	<p>Subject to Part II of the RMA 1991, and the objectives and policies of the RPS, the Regional Council will have regard to the following matters, when considering resource consent applications for activities in the beds of rivers and lakes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the adverse effects of the proposed activity in relation to any sensitive environment, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. any area identified in Policies 8.1 and 8.3 of the RPS as an outstanding and regionally significant natural feature; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. any adverse effects of the activity on flooding and erosion, in particular effects on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the stability of the river bed, channel, banks and their margins; and</li> <li>ii the integrity of any river control, erosion control or flood protection structure or works; and</li> <li>iii. any existing structures, including essential utilities or services to the public; and</li> <li>iv. adjacent property, and the safety of people and communities; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. the potential for the activity to breach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. any relevant water quality standards in any regional plan, or cause any of the effects described in Section 107 of the RMA 1991; and/or</li> <li>ii. any relevant conditions in any regional rule in any regional plan; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>d. the degree to which the activity provides for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. mitigation of the effects of flooding or erosion; or</li> <li>ii. development or maintenance of essential utilities or services that contribute to the well being of people and communities; or</li> <li>iii. restoration or enhancement of natural habitat; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>e. the outcome of any consultation between the applicant and affected parties; and</li> <li>f. compliance with any relevant Code of Practice; and</li> <li>g. where <b>damming or diverting of water</b>, is proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. effects on the natural flow regime; and</li> <li>ii. effects on the duration of low flows; and</li> <li>iii effects on the frequency and variability of specified flow thresholds; and</li> <li>iv. significant aquatic habitat for indigenous fauna and flora; and</li> <li>v. the available habitat for trout during low flows; and</li> <li>vi. river and lake levels and river and lake margins; and</li> <li>vii. water levels in wetlands; and</li> <li>viii. compliance with any residual or minimum flows set in the NWCOs, LWCNs, the Transitional Regional Plan or any other Rule in a Regional Plan; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>effects on fish passage; and</li> <li>effects on the natural character of the river or lake; and</li> <li>h. where <b>extraction of gravel</b>, is proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the maximum annual combined volumes specified in Schedule 2;</li> <li>ii. the extraction regime specified in any Council approved gravel extraction management strategy; and</li> <li>iii. for any river or river reach not specified in Schedule 2 the cumulative volumes being extracted per annum in river reaches in relation to natural rates of replenishment, and the site specific impacts of gravel extraction; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>i. where <b>reclamation and drainage of the bed or part of the bed of any river or lake, not listed in Policy 8.3 of the RPS</b>, is proposed the effects on significant habitat values of lakes listed in Appendix 6</li> </ul>		✓

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Policy 6	To recognise and provide for the relationship of tangata whenua, their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites of waahi tapu and other taonga in the beds of rivers and lakes by, amongst other measures, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. acknowledging the responsibilities of Maori owners for the management of land owned by individual Maori, hapu or iwi within the beds of rivers or lakes;</li> <li>b. provide for the participation of tangata whenua in the resource consent process for activities in the beds of rivers and lakes;</li> <li>c. the Regional Council in implementing its objectives, policies and rules will have particular regard to the principle of kaitiakitanga; and</li> <li>d. providing, where appropriate, for tangata whenua monitoring programmes of the resources in the beds of rivers and lakes.</li> </ol>	✓	
Policy 8	To encourage applicants to consult with affected parties to discuss and where possible agree on how adverse effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated prior to the lodging of resource consent applications.	✓	

### 1.5 The Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Air Plan (operative, 30 January 1999)

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Objective	To maintain or enhance air quality in the Region, and have ambient air quality that does not adversely affect human health and well being, animal and plant health, amenity values and cultural values.	✓	
Policy 1	To manage discharges of contaminants to air by adopting regional rules that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. permit all activities that have minor effects on the environment, including, as appropriate, those restricted by Section 15 of the Act, provided specified conditions are met;</li> <li>b. regulate those activities that have the potential to cause any more than minor effect on the environment, including, if appropriate, those activities not restricted by Section 15 of the Act;</li> </ol>	✓	
Policy 2	To have particular regard to the following matters when considering resource consent applications: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the effects of the discharge on:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. human health, safety and well-being;</li> <li>ii. health and functioning of ecosystems, plants and animals, including indigenous ecosystems;</li> <li>iii. other components of the receiving environment, including surface waters and land;</li> <li>iv. structures;</li> <li>v. ambient air quality;</li> <li>vi. visibility; and</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. the effects of the proposed discharge on any sensitive receiving environments (refer to Glossary), in particular discharges which have adverse effects on visibility or which cause the soiling of property; and</li> <li>c. the nature of the discharge with respect to tangata whenua concerns and the effect of the discharge on waahi tapu, marae and other places or features of significance to tangata whenua, particularly adverse effects</li> </ol>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
	<p>from the intrusion of odour and visual contaminants; and</p> <p>d. the outcome of consultation between the applicant and affected parties; and</p> <p>e. the results of any emission testing, ambient air monitoring or atmospheric modelling undertaken; and</p> <p>f. meteorological conditions, local micro-climates, topography and any other surrounding environmental conditions that may influence the effects of the proposed discharge; and</p> <p>g. the potential for reducing the quantity, or improving the quality, of the discharge at source and where the potential is not to be realised, the reasons for not doing so; and</p> <p>h. whether the best practicable option for the management of discharges to air is proposed or in place and where the best practicable option is not proposed or not in place, the reasons for not doing so; and</p> <p>i. the likely contribution of the proposed discharge to any cumulative adverse effect, including from the same property, that could arise over time or in combination with other effects; and</p> <p>j. any relevant code of practice and any management and maintenance systems; and</p> <p>k. the training and qualifications of the operator; and</p> <p>l. any adverse effects on cultural and historic heritage resources, having particular regard to any adverse effects on the scenic, aesthetic and recreational values associated with heritage resources; and</p> <p>m. the frequency, intensity, duration, offensiveness and location of the discharge to which the application relates; and</p> <p>n. whether the activity was legally established and/or allowed by the District Plan.</p>		
Policy 3	<p>To include conditions on resource consents, where appropriate, including conditions relating to:</p> <p>a. measures necessary to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effect on:</p> <p>i. human health, safety and well-being, and amenity values including adverse effects on scenic, visual or recreational values associated with public land;</p> <p>ii. health and functioning of ecosystems, plants and animals, including indigenous ecosystems;</p> <p>iii. other components of the receiving environment including recreational resources, transport networks, surface waters and land; structures;</p> <p>cultural and historic heritage resources, in particular adverse effects on the scenic, aesthetic and recreational values associated with heritage resources;</p> <p>waahi tapu, marae and other places of significance to tangata whenua; and the point of discharge relative to neighbouring activities or potentially affected land uses nearby, including residential housing and marae; and</p> <p>c. discharge management options, including:</p> <p>i. setting emission limits, where adequate information exists about the nature of the discharge and its effects on air quality and the surrounding</p>		✓

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
	<p>environment; or</p> <p>ii. adopting the best practicable option to prevent or minimise adverse effects on the environment; and</p> <p>d. provision of, and adherence to, a management plan that requires the holder of the consent to undertake such works, in such stages throughout the term of the consent as will ensure that, after specified times, the discharge will not contravene specified performance standards provided for in the condition; and</p> <p>e. contingency measures necessary to avoid any accidental discharge, including discharges associated with breakdowns; and</p> <p>f. the volume, composition and concentration of contaminants in the discharge; and</p> <p>g. the rate, frequency, duration, timing, and manner of the discharge; and</p> <p>contributing financially to, or undertaking monitoring of air quality, emissions, or their effects; and</p> <p>for discharges of agricultural chemicals, the method of application, including the type of spray equipment to be used, spray droplet size, direction of spraying, weather conditions, types of chemical, and the height of release above ground.</p>		
Policy 6	<p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on amenity values, human health and well being or property arising from:</p> <p>a. the frequency, intensity, duration or offensiveness and location of odour; and</p> <p>b. the discharge of dust, smoke, or other particulate matter; and</p> <p>c. the creation of odour, dust and smoke nuisance from land use.</p>	✓	

### 1.6 The Manawatu Catchment Water Quality Regional Plan (operative, 6 October 1998)

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
Objective	To enhance surface water quality in the Manawatu catchment by the year 2009 to a level which meets the needs of all people and communities while safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of the water.	✓	
Policy 1	<p>To establish a water quality management regime for the Manawatu catchment that provides for the classification and management of waters as follows:</p> <p>a. all sections of rivers that have sources in, and flow in, the Ruahine and Tararua State Forest Park as Class NS - being water managed in its natural state; (with the exception of those sections of the Mangahao River, Tokomaru River and Mangaore Stream which are downstream of the Mangahao dams); and</p> <p>b. all rivers in the Manawatu catchment as Class CR - being water managed for contact recreation purposes (with the exception of those sections of rivers referred to in Policy 1a above and those sections of rivers listed in Annex 6, section 33.3); and in addition</p> <p>c. all sections of rivers described in Annex 6, Section 33.5 as Class F (fisheries); and</p>	✓	

Reference	Objective or Policy	Original	Added
	<p>d. all sections of rivers described in Annex 6, Section 33.6 as Class FS (fish spawning); and</p> <p>e. all sections of rivers described in Annex 6, Section 33.7 as Class WS (water supply).</p>		
Policy 3	<p>To avoid, remedy or mitigate any actual or potential adverse environmental effects arising from the direct or indirect discharge of contaminants to surface water in the Manawatu catchment by:</p> <p>a. Limiting quantities and concentrations of contaminants which enter water, in particular, contaminants which can reduce the life-supporting capacity of aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>b. Where appropriate, promoting discharges of contaminants to land rather than water in areas of the Manawatu catchment where</p> <p>i. groundwater will not be adversely affected; and</p> <p>ii. adverse effects from runoff to surface water can be minimised or avoided; and/or</p> <p>iii. particular concerns have been expressed by the tangata whenua.</p> <p>c. Reducing adverse effects from non-point source discharges of contaminants to rivers in the Manawatu catchment by:</p> <p>i. supporting and promoting riparian management and other appropriate practices, while giving due consideration to flood hazard management; and</p> <p>ii. providing information to agricultural organisations and farmers about actual and potential effects of non-point discharges and land treatment of agricultural waste, and involving them in the development of solutions.</p>	✓	
Policy 4	To require that discharges to water comply with numerical standards, defined in MCWQ Rule 1 in the Plan, as the primary criteria for the purposes of interpreting and applying the narrative standards in Section 107 (1)(d) and (g) of the Resource Management Act, 1991.	✓	
Policy 5	<p>To require, in general, that reasonable mixing in the receiving waters of any point-source discharge should be achieved within a distance downstream from the discharge to whichever is the least of:</p> <p>a. the distance which equals seven times the width of the river when the flow is at half the median flow; or</p> <p>b. 200 metres from the point of discharge, or, for discharges to artificial watercourses including farm drainage canals, 200 metres from the point of discharge or the property boundary, whichever distance is the greater;</p> <p>c. the point at which mixing of the particular contaminant concerned has occurred across the full width of the body of water in the river.</p>	✓	
Policy 8	To recognise that the catchment's remaining lakes and natural wetlands are particularly sensitive receiving environments when considering resource consent applications to discharge into them.	✓	

### 1.7 The Palmerston North City District Plan (operative, 24 March 2005)

Reference	Objective or Policy
Objective 2.4 The Healthy Community	To promote a clean, healthy and safe environment.

Reference	Objective or Policy
Objective 2.4 The Working Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To provide the conditions to ensure the physical resources of the City are managed and developed while avoiding, remedying, or mitigating adverse environmental effects.</li> <li>■ To promote a range of business and economic activity which lead to the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources.</li> </ul>
Objective 2.4 The Attractive Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To maintain and enhance the visual appeal of the City.</li> <li>■ To recognise the distinctive rural and urban character of the City.</li> <li>■ To manage the adverse effects of activities on the environment.</li> </ul>
Tangata Whenua and Resource Management Objective 1	To acknowledge nga hapu of Rangitane as Tangata Whenua within Palmerston North City.
Rural Zone Objective 2	To encourage the effective and efficient use and development of the natural and physical resources of the rural area.
Rural Zone 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.
Rural Zone 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"> <li>■ odour;</li> <li>■ noise;</li> <li>■ traffic;</li> <li>■ visual impact.</li> </ul>
Rural Zone Objective 3	To enhance the quality and natural character of the rural environment.
Rural Zone Policy 3.1	To provide for the health and safety of rural dwellers by establishing specific noise limits for the rural area.
Rural Zone 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.
Rural Zone Objective 4	To recognise and enhance the diversity of the rural community.
Rural Zone Policy 4.1	To permit a variety of land-based activities subject to control of their adverse environmental effects.
Rural Zone Policy 4.3	To allow a range of other activities where their adverse effects can be avoided or mitigated.
Hazardous Substances Objective 1	To avoid, remedy or mitigate risks to property, the environment and the health of City residents where hazardous substances are used, stored or transported within the City.
Hazardous Substances Policy 1.1	To identify those facilities using or storing hazardous substances which pose a risk to property, the environment or human health.
Cultural and Natural Heritage (C) Objective 1	To ensure that notable trees, other vegetation, areas of significant indigenous vegetation, and significant habitats of indigenous fauna within the City are appropriately protected.
Transportation	To protect the roading network, as identified in the roading hierarchy

Reference	Objective or Policy
Objective 2	(Appendix 20A), from the potential adverse effects of all land use activities.
Transportation Policy 2.1	To ensure safe and efficient vehicle access is provided to and from activities.
Transportation Policy 2.3	To ensure safe and efficient parking and manoeuvring space is provided for all activities.
Utilities Objective 1	To enable the establishment and maintenance of network utilities in the interests of community well-being, health and safety.
Utilities Objective 2	To avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse environmental effects arising from the establishment and maintenance of network utilities.
Utilities Policy 2.1	To assess and address the adverse environmental effects of network utilities through the resource consent procedures.
Utilities Policy 2.2	To take into account the operational and technical requirements in the assessment of resource consent applications for network utilities.
Utilities Objective 3	To ensure network utilities are constructed and located in a manner sensitive to amenity and landscape values in both urban and rural environments.
Utilities Policy 3.1	To require, unless proven impracticable, that the placement of reticulation networks such as lines and pipes be underground.
Utilities Policy 3.2	To encourage the co-siting of structures and sharing of network utility channels and corridors, to reduce their potentially adverse visual effects.
Utilities Policy 3.3	To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of the construction of aboveground structures for network utilities.

### 1.8 Plan Change 42 (Earthworks) – PNCCDP (notified, 19 June 2008)

Reference	Objective or Policy
Objective 1	To provide for earthworks activities where the associated adverse effects are able to be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.
Policy 1.1	To limit the location and scale of earthworks where adverse effects may result.
Policy 1.2	To ensure that any adverse effects on the environment from earthworks, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Visual Effects;</li> <li>■ Effects on the Natural Land Form;</li> <li>■ Effects on Adjoining Properties;</li> <li>■ Land Stability;</li> <li>■ Flooding Effects;</li> </ul> are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.

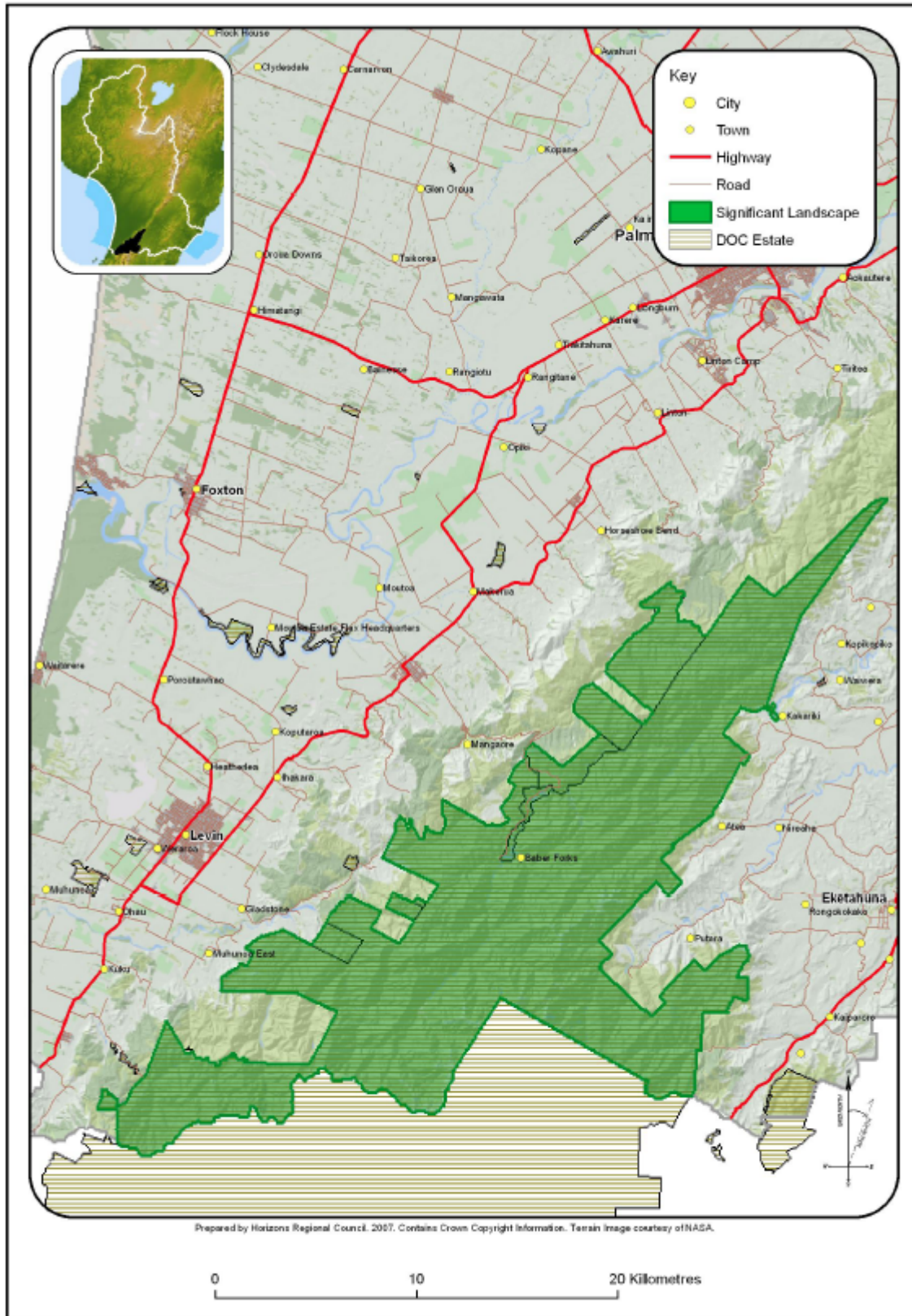
### 1.9 The Tararua District Plan (operative 1 March 1998)

*NB: I have not repeated the objectives and policies from the proposed Tararua District plan, as they are identical (notified, 21 April 2008).*

Reference	Objective or Policy
Objective 2.3.2.1	To achieve sustainable rural land use and efficient use of resources
Objective 2.3.3.1	To maintain the vitality and character of the District's rural areas.
Policy 2.3.3.2	(b) To provide, in rural areas, for activities which require a rural location or which specifically serve or support the rural community, where their effects are compatible with the surrounding rural area and the environmental results sought for Rural Management Areas.
Objective 2.3.4.1	To ensure a high level of environmental quality and amenity throughout the rural areas of the District.
Policy 2.3.4.2	(a) To ensure that any actual or potential adverse environmental effects of activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated. (b) To protect and enhance the character, features, level of amenity and environmental quality of the District's rural areas. (c) To reduce the potential for conflict between incompatible activities in rural areas, particularly in the rural-urban fringe.
Objective 2.6.2.1	To protect and enhance amenity values and environmental quality in the District, for present and future generations.
Policy 2.6.2.2	(a) To manage the effects of activities on amenity values by specifying and enforcing minimum environmental standards for the development and maintenance of such activities.
Objective 2.6.4.1	To protect important natural features (including areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna) and landscapes in the District which are of local, regional or national significance.
Objective 2.6.3.1	To protect heritage resources in the District which are of local, regional or national significance.
Policy 2.6.4.2	(a) To identify particular natural features and landscapes that contribute in a significant way to the amenity and environmental quality of the District and to classify them according to their significance and relative value to the community. In determining the significance of natural features and landscapes the following matters shall be considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the degree to which a feature or landscape contributes to the District's character in terms of visual prominence and scenic characteristics;</li> <li>■ the feature's ecological significance in terms of its importance as a habitat for rare or unique species and/or as an area of indigenous flora;</li> <li>■ the cultural or spiritual significance of the site or area to tangata whenua;</li> <li>■ special or important amenity and intrinsic values, including scientific, cultural and recreational values;</li> <li>■ the degree to which the feature or landscape has recognised national or regional significance or has been afforded protection.</li> </ul>
Policy 2.4.6.2.	(c) To encourage the protection of significant natural features, landscapes and habitats from inappropriate subdivision, development or use, and to promote public access where this will not adversely affect conservation or private property values.
Objective 2.8.2.1	To maintain and develop the District's infrastructure to meet the community's needs in a safe, effective and efficient manner while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse environmental effects.

Reference	Objective or Policy
Policy 2.8.2.2	(d) To ensure that any adverse effects of the subdivision, use and development of land on the safe and efficient operation of network utilities, are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
Objective 2.8.3.1	To ensure the safe, efficient and effective operation of the District's transportation networks while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse environmental effects.
Policy 2.8.3.2	(c) To specify standards for access to sites, on-site parking, loading and manoeuvring in order to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of vehicle movements on the safety and efficiency of the road system. (h) To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of transportation activities on the environment.
Objective 2.9.4.1	To ensure that the use, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous substances in the District does not result in adverse health or environmental effects.
Policy 2.9.4.2	(a) To minimise opportunities for adverse effects to arise from the use, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous substances by encouraging appropriate management and location of such activities.
Objective 2.9.6.1	To avoid the degradation of surface water and groundwater quality in the District.
Policy 2.9.6.2	(a) To encourage the adoption of the best practicable option for all domestic and industrial stormwater and effluent disposal systems, and prevent subdivision and the location of new activities where there is potential for significant actual or cumulative adverse effects to arise.
Objective 2.10.2.1	To take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti O Waitangi) in the management of the District's natural and physical resources.
Policy 2.10.2.2	(a) To provide for, and encourage, the participation of tangata whenua (local iwi and hapu) in resource management planning and decision making processes.

Appendix 1: Figure F:9 Tararua Ranges from the One Plan



Appendix 2: Table 8.1 and 8.2 from the One Plan

**Table 8.1 National Environmental Standards for Ambient Air Quality<sup>2</sup>**

Contaminant	Threshold Concentration	Permissible Excess
Carbon monoxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (running 8-hour mean)	One 8-hour period in any 12-month period
Nitrogen dioxide	200 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (1-hour mean)	Nine 1-hour periods in any 12-month period
Ozone	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (1-hour mean)	Not to be exceeded at any time
Fine particles (PM <sub>10</sub> )	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (24-hour mean)	One 24-hour period in any 12-month period
Sulphur dioxide	350 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (1-hour mean)	Nine 1-hour periods in any 12-month period
	570 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (1-hour mean)	Not to be exceeded at any time

**Table 8.2 Air Quality Categories and Designated Response**

Category	Measured Value	Designated Response
Unacceptable	Greater than the threshold concentration in the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality, and exceeds the permissible excess in Table 8.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance</li> <li>• Establish long-term strategy</li> <li>• Monitor</li> <li>• Publicly notify exceedances</li> </ul>
Degraded	66% to 100% of the threshold concentration in the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality in Table 8.1, with one exceedance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain, and enhance where practicable</li> <li>• Establish awareness programmes</li> <li>• Monitor where practicable</li> </ul>
Acceptable	Up to 66% of the threshold concentration in the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality in Table 8.1, with one exceedance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain</li> </ul>