

Appendix I4: Relevant WRPS Objectives and Policies

<p>Objective 3.1 Integrated Management of natural and physical resources Natural and physical resources are managed in a way that recognises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the inter-relationships within and values of water body catchments, riparian areas and wetlands, the coastal environment, the Hauraki Gulf and the Waikato River; b) natural processes that inherently occur without human management or interference; c) the complex interactions between air, water, land and all living things; d) the needs of current and future generations; e) the relationships between environmental, social, economic and cultural wellbeing; f) the need to work with agencies, landowners, resource users and communities; and g) the interrelationship of natural resources with the built environment.
<p>Objective 3.2 Resource use and development Recognise and provide for the role of sustainable resource use and development and its benefits in enabling people and communities to provide for their economic, social and cultural wellbeing, including by maintaining and where appropriate enhancing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) access to natural and physical resources to provide for regionally significant industry and primary production activities that support such industry; b) the life supporting capacity of soils, water and ecosystems to support primary production activities; c) the availability of energy resources for electricity generation and for electricity generation activities to locate where the energy resource exists; d) access to the significant mineral resources of the region; and e) the availability of water for municipal and domestic supply to people and communities.
<p>Objective 3.4 Health and wellbeing of the Waikato River The health and wellbeing of the Waikato River is restored and protected and Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato (the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River) is achieved.</p>
<p>Objective 3.6 Adapting to Climate Change Land use is managed to avoid the potential adverse effects of climate change induced weather variability and sea level rise on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) amenity; b) the built environment, including infrastructure; c) indigenous biodiversity; d) natural character; e) public health and safety; and f) public access.
<p>Objective 3.8 Ecosystem services The range of ecosystem services associated with natural resources are recognised and maintained or enhanced to enable their ongoing contribution to regional wellbeing.</p>
<p>Objective 3.9 Relationship of tāngata whenua with the environment The relationship of tāngata whenua with the environment is recognised and provided for, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the use and enjoyment of natural and physical resources in accordance with tikanga Māori, including mātauranga Māori; and b) the role of tāngata whenua as kaitiaki.
<p>Objective 3.10 Sustainable and efficient use of resources Use and development of natural and physical resources, excluding minerals, occurs in a way and at a rate that is sustainable, and where the use and development of all natural and physical resources is efficient and minimises the generation of waste.</p>
<p>Objective 3.11 Air quality Air quality is managed in a way that:</p>

- a) ensures that where air quality is better than national environmental standards and guidelines for ambient air, any degradation is as low as reasonably achievable;
- b) avoids unacceptable risks to human health and ecosystems, with high priority placed on achieving compliance with national environmental standards and guidelines for ambient air; and
- c) avoids, where practicable, adverse effects on local amenity values and people’s wellbeing including from discharges of particulate matter, smoke, odour, dust and agrichemicals, recognising that it is appropriate that some areas will have a different amenity level to others.

Objective 3.12 Built Environment

Development of the built environment (including transport and other infrastructure) and associated land use occurs in an integrated, sustainable and planned manner which enables positive environmental, social, cultural and economic outcomes, including by:

- a) promoting positive indigenous biodiversity outcomes;
- b) preserving and protecting natural character, and protecting outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development;
- c) integrating land use and infrastructure planning, including by ensuring that development of the built environment does not compromise the safe, efficient and effective operation of infrastructure corridors;
- d) integrating land use and water planning, including to ensure that sufficient water is available to support future planned growth;
- e) recognising and protecting the value and long-term benefits of regionally significant infrastructure;
- f) protecting access to identified significant mineral resources;
- g) minimising land use conflicts, including minimising potential for reverse sensitivity;
- h) anticipating and responding to changing land use pressures outside the Waikato region which may impact on the built environment within the region;
- i) providing for the development, operation, maintenance and upgrading of new and existing electricity transmission and renewable electricity generation activities including small and community scale generation;
- j) promoting a viable and vibrant central business district in Hamilton city, with a supporting network of sub-regional and town centres; and
- k) providing for a range of commercial development to support the social and economic wellbeing of the region.

Objective 3.14 Mauri and values of fresh water bodies

Maintain or enhance the mauri and identified values of fresh water bodies including by:

- a) maintaining or enhancing the overall quality of freshwater within the region;
- b) safeguarding ecosystem processes and indigenous species habitats;
- c) safeguarding the outstanding values of identified outstanding freshwater bodies and the significant values of wetlands;
- d) safeguarding and improving the life supporting capacity of freshwater bodies where they have been degraded as a result of human activities, with demonstrable progress made by 2030;
- e) establishing objectives, limits and targets, for freshwater bodies that will determine how they will be managed;
- f) enabling people to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety;
- g) recognising that there will be variable management responses required for different catchments of the region; and recognising the interrelationship between land use, water quality and water quantity.

Objective 3.15 Allocation and use of fresh water

The allocation and use of fresh water is managed to achieve freshwater objectives (derived from identified values) by:

- a) avoiding any new over-allocation of ground and surface waters;
- b) seeking to phase out any existing over-allocation of ground and surface water bodies by 31 December 2030;

<p>c) increasing efficiency in the allocation and use of water; and d) recognising the social, economic and cultural benefits of water takes and uses.</p>																							
<p>Objective 3.19 Ecological integrity and indigenous biodiversity The full range of ecosystem types, their extent and the indigenous biodiversity that those ecosystems can support exist in a healthy and functional state.</p>																							
<p>Objective 3.20 Outstanding natural features and landscapes The values of outstanding natural features and landscapes are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>																							
<p>Objective 3.21 Amenity The qualities and characteristics of areas and features, valued for their contribution to amenity, are maintained or enhanced.</p>																							
<p>Objective 3.22 Natural character The natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins are protected from the adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>																							
<p>Objective 3.23 Public access Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers is maintained and enhanced.</p>																							
<p>Objective 3.24 Natural Hazards The effects of natural hazards on people, property and the environment are managed by: a) increasing community resilience to hazard risks; b) reducing the risks from hazards to acceptable or tolerable levels; and c) enabling the effective and efficient response and recovery from natural hazard events.</p>																							
<p>Objective 3.26 High class soils The value of high class soils for primary production is recognised and high class soils are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use or development.</p>																							
<p>Objective 3.27 Minimum housing targets for the Future Proof area. The minimum targets for sufficient, feasible development capacity for housing in the Future Proof area are met, in accordance with the requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC) 2016.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="167 1129 1049 1453"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Area</th> <th colspan="3">Minimum Targets (number of dwellings)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Short to Medium 1-10 years (2017-2026)</th> <th>Long term 11-30 years (2027-2046)</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hamilton City</td> <td>13,300</td> <td>23,600</td> <td>36,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waipa District</td> <td>5,700</td> <td>8,200</td> <td>13,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waikato District</td> <td>7,100</td> <td>12,300</td> <td>19,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Proof Sub-Region</td> <td>26,100</td> <td>44,100</td> <td>70,200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	Minimum Targets (number of dwellings)			Short to Medium 1-10 years (2017-2026)	Long term 11-30 years (2027-2046)	Total	Hamilton City	13,300	23,600	36,900	Waipa District	5,700	8,200	13,900	Waikato District	7,100	12,300	19,400	Future Proof Sub-Region	26,100	44,100	70,200
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<p>Policy 6.1 Planned and co-ordinated subdivision, use and development Subdivision, use and development of the built environment, including transport, occurs in a planned and co-ordinated manner which: a) has regard to the principles in section 6A; b) recognises and addresses potential cumulative effects of subdivision, use and development; c) is based on sufficient information to allow assessment of the potential long-term effects of subdivision, use and development; and d) has regard to the existing built environment.</p>																							
<p>Policy 6.3 Co-ordinating growth and infrastructure Management of the built environment ensures:</p>																							

- a) the nature, timing and sequencing of new development is co-ordinated with the development, funding, implementation and operation of transport and other infrastructure, in order to:
 - i) optimise the efficient and affordable provision of both the development and the infrastructure;
 - ii) maintain or enhance the operational effectiveness, viability and safety of existing and planned infrastructure;
 - iii) protect investment in existing infrastructure; and
 - iv) ensure new development does not occur until provision for appropriate infrastructure necessary to service the development is in place;
- b) the spatial pattern of land use development, as it is likely to develop over at least a 30-year period, is understood sufficiently to inform reviews of the Regional Land Transport Plan. As a minimum, this will require the development and maintenance of growth strategies where strong population growth is anticipated;
- c) the efficient and effective functioning of infrastructure, including transport corridors, is maintained, and the ability to maintain and upgrade that infrastructure is retained; and
- d) a co-ordinated and integrated approach across regional and district boundaries and between agencies; and
- e) that where new infrastructure is provided by the private sector, it does not compromise the function of existing, or the planned provision of, infrastructure provided by central, regional and local government agencies.

Policy 6.5 Energy demand management

Development should minimise transport, energy demand and waste production, encourage beneficial re-use of waste materials, and promote the efficient use of energy.

Policy 6.8 Access to minerals

Management of development of the built environment appropriately recognises:

- a) the potential for impacts of subdivision, use and development on access to mineral resources;
- b) the need for mineral resources to be available for infrastructure and building developments;
- c) the potential benefits of further development of the region’s minerals and providing for the continued operation of existing lawfully established mineral extraction activities;
- d) the need to manage the adverse effects of extraction, which may include avoiding mineral extraction, or certain types of mineral extraction, in some areas;
- e) the potential for land use development that is inconsistent with nearby mineral extraction activities; and
- f) that some mineral resources are considered taonga or traditional resources by tāngata whenua.

Policy 6.14 Adopting Future Proof land use pattern

Within the Future Proof area:

- a) new urban development within Hamilton City, Cambridge, Te Awamutu/Kihikihi, Pirongia, Huntly, Ngaruawahia, Raglan, Te Kauwhata, Meremere, Taupiri, Horotiu, Matangi, Gordonton, Rukuhia, Te Kowhai and Whatawhata shall occur within the Urban Limits indicated on Map 6.2 (section 6C);
- b) new residential (including rural-residential) development shall be managed in accordance with the timing and population for growth areas in Table 6-1 (section 6D);
- c) new industrial development should predominantly be located in the strategic industrial nodes in Table 6-2 (section 6D) and in accordance with the indicative timings in that table except where alternative land release and timing is demonstrated to meet the criteria in Method 6.14.3;
- d) other industrial development should only occur within the Urban Limits indicated on Map 6.2 (section 6C), unless there is a need for the industry to locate in the rural area in close proximity to the primary product source. Industrial development in urban areas other than the strategic industrial nodes in Table 6-2 (section 6D) shall be provided for as appropriate in district plans;
- e) new industrial development outside the strategic industrial nodes or outside the allocation limits set out in Table 6-2 shall not be of a scale or location where the development undermines the role of any strategic industrial node as set out in Table 6-2;
- f) new industrial development outside the strategic industrial nodes must avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the arterial function of the road network, and on other infrastructure;

g) where alternative industrial and residential land release patterns are promoted through district plan and structure plan processes, justification shall be provided to demonstrate consistency with the principles of the Future Proof land use pattern; and

h) where land is required for activities that require direct access to Hamilton Airport runways and where these activities cannot be accommodated within the industrial land allocation in Table 6-2, such activities may be provided for within other land adjacent to the runways, providing adverse effects on the arterial road network and other infrastructure are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policy 6.15 Density targets for Future Proof area

Hamilton City Council, Waipa District Council and Waikato District Council shall seek to achieve compact urban environments that support existing commercial centres, multi-modal transport options, and allow people to live, work and play within their local area. In doing so, development provisions shall seek to achieve over time the following average gross density targets:

Development type and location	Average gross density target
Hamilton Central Business District	50 households per hectare
Hamilton Intensification Areas	30 households per hectare
Hamilton Greenfield (Rototuna, Rotokauri, Ruakura Peacocke)	16 households per hectare
Greenfield development in Cambridge, Te Awamutu/Kihikihi, Huntly, Ngaruawahia, Raglan/Whaingaroa and Te Kauwhata	12 – 15 households per hectare
Greenfield development in Waikato District rural villages where sewerage is reticulated	8 – 10 households per hectare

Policy 6.16 Commercial development in the Future Proof area

Management of the built environment in the Future Proof area shall provide for varying levels of commercial development to meet the wider community’s social and economic needs, primarily through the encouragement and consolidation of such activities in existing commercial centres, and predominantly in those centres identified in Table 6-4 (section 6D). Commercial development is to be managed to:

- a)** support and sustain the vitality and viability of existing commercial centres identified in Table 6-4 (section 6D);
- b)** support and sustain existing physical resources, and ensure the continuing ability to make efficient use of, and undertake long-term planning and management for the transport network, and other public and private infrastructure resources including community facilities;
- c)** recognise, maintain and enhance the Hamilton Central Business District as the primary commercial, civic and social centre of the Future Proof area, by:
 - i)** encouraging the greatest diversity, scale and intensity of activities in the Hamilton Central Business District;
 - ii)** managing development within areas outside the Central Business District to avoid adverse effects on the function, vitality or amenity of the Central Business District beyond those effects ordinarily associated with trade competition on trade competitors; and
 - iii)** encouraging and supporting the enhancement of amenity values, particularly in areas where pedestrian activity is concentrated.
- d)** recognise that in addition to retail activity, the Hamilton Central Business District and town centres outside Hamilton are also centres of administration, office and civic activity. These activities will not occur to any significant extent in Hamilton outside the Central Business District in order to maintain and enhance the Hamilton Central Business District as the primary commercial, civic and social centre;
- e)** recognise, maintain and enhance the function of sub-regional commercial centres by:
 - i)** maintaining and enhancing their role as centres primarily for retail activity; and
 - ii)** recognising that the sub-regional centres have limited non-retail economic and social activities;

- f) maintain industrially zoned land for industrial activities unless it is ancillary to those industrial activities, while also recognising that specific types of commercial development may be appropriately located in industrially zoned land; and
- g) ensure new commercial centres are only developed where they are consistent with a) to f) of this policy. New centres will avoid adverse effects, both individually and cumulatively on:
 - i) the distribution, function and infrastructure associated with those centres identified in Table 6-4 (section 6D);
 - ii) people and communities who rely on those centres identified in Table 6-4 (section 6D) for their social and economic wellbeing, and require ease of access to such centres by a variety of transport modes;
 - iii) the efficiency, safety and function of the transportation network; and
 - iv) the extent and character of industrial land and associated physical resources, including through the avoidance of reverse sensitivity effects.

Policy 6.17 Rural-residential development in Future Proof area

Management of rural-residential development in the Future Proof area will recognise the particular pressure from, and address the adverse effects of, rural-residential development in parts of the sub-region, and particularly in areas within easy commuting distance of Hamilton and:

- a) the potential adverse effects (including cumulative effects) from the high demand for rural-residential development;
- b) the high potential for conflicts between rural-residential development and existing and planned infrastructure and land use activities;
- c) the additional demand for servicing and infrastructure created by rural-residential development;
- d) the potential for cross-territorial boundary effects with respect to rural-residential development; and
- e) has regard to the principles in section 6A.

Policy 8.2 Outstanding fresh water bodies and significant values of wetlands

Ensure that the outstanding values of a fresh water body that result in that water body being identified as an outstanding fresh water body, and the significant values of wetlands, are protected and where appropriate enhanced.

Policy 8.3 All fresh water bodies

Manage the effects of activities to maintain or enhance the identified values of fresh water bodies and coastal water including by:

- a) reducing:
 - i) sediment in fresh water bodies and coastal water (including bank instability) that is derived from human based activities;
 - ii) accelerated sedimentation of estuaries;
 - iii) microbial and nutrient contamination;
 - iv) other identified contaminants; and
- b) Where appropriate, protection and enhancement of:
 - i) riparian and wetland habitat;
 - ii) instream habitat diversity;
 - iii) indigenous biodiversity; and
- c) providing for migratory patterns of indigenous freshwater species up and down rivers and streams and to the coastal marine area where practicable; and
- d) avoiding:
 - i) physical modification of fresh water bodies where practicable; and
 - ii) inappropriate development in flood plains; and
- e) managing:
 - i) groundwater and surface water flow/level regimes, including flow regime variability;
 - ii) linkages between groundwater and surface water; and
 - iii) pest and weed species where they contribute to fresh water body and coastal water degradation.

<p>Policy 8.5 Waikato River catchment</p> <p>Recognise Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato – the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River – as the primary direction-setting document for the Waikato River and develop an integrated, holistic and co-ordinated approach to implementation.</p>
<p>Policy 8.6 Allocating fresh water</p> <p>Manage the increasing demand and competition for water through the setting of allocation limits, efficient allocation within those limits, and other regional plan mechanisms which achieve identified freshwater objectives and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintain and enhance the mauri of fresh water bodies; b) retain sufficient water in water bodies to safeguard their life-supporting capacity and avoid any further degradation of water quality; c) enable the existing and reasonably justified foreseeable domestic or municipal needs of people and communities and an individual’s reasonable animal drinking water requirements to be met (with discretion to consider additional allocations for those particular uses in fully and over-allocated catchments); d) avoid any reduction in the generation of electricity from renewable electricity generation activities, including the Waikato Hydro Scheme; and e) recognise that lawfully existing water takes (including those for regionally significant industry and primary production activities supporting that industry) contribute to social, economic and cultural wellbeing and that significant investment relies on the continuation of those takes
<p>Policy 10.2 Relationship of Māori to taonga</p> <p>Recognise and provide for the relationship of tāngata whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga.</p>
<p>Policy 10.3 Effects of development on historic and cultural heritage</p> <p>Manage subdivision, use and development to give recognition to historic and cultural heritage and to integrate it with development where appropriate.</p>
<p>Policy 11.1 Maintain or enhance indigenous biodiversity</p> <p>Promote positive indigenous biodiversity outcomes to maintain the full range of ecosystem types and maintain or enhance their spatial extent as necessary to achieve healthy ecological functioning of ecosystems, with a particular focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) working towards achieving no net loss of indigenous biodiversity at a regional scale; b) the continued functioning of ecological processes; c) the re-creation and restoration of habitats and connectivity between habitats; d) supporting (buffering and/or linking) ecosystems, habitats and areas identified as significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna; e) providing ecosystem services; f) the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River and its catchment; g) contribution to natural character and amenity values; h) tāngata whenua relationships with indigenous biodiversity including their holistic view of ecosystems and the environment; i) managing the density, range and viability of indigenous flora and fauna; and j) the consideration and application of biodiversity offsets.
<p>Policy 12.1 Outstanding natural features and landscapes</p> <p>Identified values and characteristics of outstanding natural features and landscapes (including seascapes) of regional or district significance are protected from adverse effects, including cumulative effects, arising from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p>
<p>Policy 12.2 Preserve natural character</p> <p>Ensure that activities within the coastal environment, wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins are appropriate in relation to the level of natural character and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) where natural character is pristine or outstanding, activities should avoid adverse effects on natural character;

- b) where natural elements/influences are dominant, activities should avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects on natural character;
- c) where man-made elements/influences are dominant, it may be appropriate that activities result in further adverse effects on natural character, though opportunities to remedy or mitigate adverse effects should still be considered;
- d) promote the enhancement, restoration, and rehabilitation of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands and lakes and rivers and their margins; and
- e) regard is given to the functional necessity of activities being located in or near the coastal environment, wetlands, lakes, or rivers and their margins where no reasonably practicable alternative locations exist.

Policy 12.3 Maintain and enhance areas of amenity value

Areas of amenity value are identified, and those values are maintained and enhanced. These may include:

- a) areas within the coastal environment and along inland water bodies;
- b) scenic, scientific, recreational or historic areas;
- c) areas of spiritual or cultural significance;
- d) other landscapes or seascapes or natural features; and
- e) areas adjacent to outstanding natural landscapes and features that are visible from a road or other public place.

Policy 12.4 Maintain and enhance public access

Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers will be maintained and enhanced by:

- a) providing direction about where and when additional access should be established;
- b) ensuring that subdivision, use and development do not constrain the ability of the land/water edge to adjust over time in response to natural processes, including the effects of climate change; and
- c) ensuring subdivision, use and development do not result in inappropriate loss of existing public access.

Policy 13.1 Natural hazard risk management approach

Natural hazard risks are managed using an integrated and holistic approach that:

- a) ensures the risk from natural hazards does not exceed an acceptable level;
- b) protects health and safety;
- c) avoids the creation of new intolerable risk;
- d) Reduces intolerable risk to tolerable or acceptable levels;
- e) enhances community resilience;
- f) is aligned with civil defence approaches;
- g) prefers the use of natural features over man-made structures as defences against natural hazards;
- h) recognises natural systems and takes a 'whole of system' approach; and
- i) seeks to use the best available information/best practice.

Policy 13.2 Manage activities to reduce the risks from natural hazards

Subdivision, use and development are managed to reduce the risks from natural hazards to an acceptable or tolerable level including by:

- a) ensuring risk is assessed for proposed activities on land subject to natural hazards;
- b) reducing the risks associated with existing use and development where these risks are intolerable;
- c) avoiding intolerable risk in any new use or development in areas subject to natural hazards;
- d) minimising any increase in vulnerability due to residual risk;
- e) avoiding the need or demand for new structural protection works; and
- f) discouraging hard protection structures and promoting the use of alternatives to them, including natural defences in the coastal environment.

Policy 13.3 High impact, low probability natural hazard events

The risks associated with high impact, low probability natural hazard events such as tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and debris flows are considered, having particular regard to:

- a) personal health and safety;
- b) damage and/or disruption to essential community services;
- c) the ability of a community to respond and recover; and
- d) civil defence readiness, response and recovery planning.

Policy 14.2 High class soils

Avoid a decline in the availability of high-class soils for primary production due to inappropriate subdivision, use or development.

Policy 14.4 Contaminated land

Identify and manage contaminated land to ensure human, plant and animal health, and water, air and soil quality are protected from unacceptable risk.

Policy 14.5 Peat soils

Manage the adverse effects of activities resulting from use and development of peat soils, including by slowing the rate of subsidence and the loss of carbon by oxidation from peat soils.