

Appendix 2 Key Strategic Documents and Directions

Resource Management Act 1991	
Section 2	<p>climate change means a change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods;</p> <p>natural hazard means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment</p>
Section 5	<p>Purpose</p> <p>(1) The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.</p> <p>(2) In this Act, sustainable management means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.
Section 6	<p>Matter of national importance</p> <p>In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development: b) the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development: c) the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna: d) the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers: e) the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga: f) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development: g) the protection of protected customary rights: h) the management of significant risks from natural hazards.
Section 7	<p>Other matters</p> <p>In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall have particular regard to—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) kaitiakitanga: (aa) the ethic of stewardship: (b) the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources:

	<p>(ba) the efficiency of the end use of energy:</p> <p>(c) the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values:</p> <p>(d) intrinsic values of ecosystems:</p> <p>(e) [Repealed]</p> <p>(f) maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment:</p> <p>(g) any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources:</p> <p>(h) the protection of the habitat of trout and salmon:</p> <p>(i) the effects of climate change:</p> <p>(j) the benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy.</p>
Section 8	<p>Treaty of Waitangi</p> <p><i>In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the <u>Treaty of Waitangi</u> (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).</i></p>
Section 31	<p>Functions of territorial authorities under this Act</p> <p>(1) Every territorial authority shall have the following functions for the purpose of giving effect to this Act in its district:</p> <p>(a) the establishment, implementation, and review of objectives, policies, and methods to achieve integrated management of the effects of the use, development, or protection of land and associated natural and physical resources of the district:</p> <p>(aa) the establishment, implementation, and review of objectives, policies, and methods to ensure that there is sufficient development capacity in respect of housing and business land to meet the expected demands of the district:</p> <p>(b) the control of any actual or potential effects of the use, development, or protection of land, including for the purpose of—</p> <p>(i) the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards; and</p> <p>(ii) [Repealed]</p> <p>(ia) the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the development, subdivision, or use of contaminated land:</p> <p>(iii) the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity:</p> <p>(c) [Repealed]</p> <p>(d) the control of the emission of noise and the mitigation of the effects of noise:</p> <p>(e) the control of any actual or potential effects of activities in relation to the surface of water in rivers and lakes:</p> <p>(f) any other functions specified in this Act.</p> <p>(2) The methods used to carry out any functions under subsection (1) may include the control of subdivision.</p>
Section 35	<p>Duty to gather information, monitor, and keep records</p> <p>(1) Every local authority shall gather such information, and undertake or commission such research, as is necessary to carry out effectively its functions under this Act or regulations under this Act.</p> <p>(2) Every local authority shall monitor—</p> <p>(a) the state of the whole or any part of the environment of its region or district—</p> <p>(i) to the extent that is appropriate to enable the local authority to effectively carry out its functions under this Act; and</p> <p>(ii) in addition, by reference to any indicators or other matters prescribed by regulations made under this Act, and in accordance with the regulations; and</p> <p>(b) the efficiency and effectiveness of policies, rules, or other methods in its policy statement or its plan; and</p>

- (c) the exercise of any functions, powers, or duties delegated or transferred by it; and
 - (ca) the efficiency and effectiveness of processes used by the local authority in exercising its powers or performing its functions or duties (including those delegated or transferred by it), including matters such as timeliness, cost, and the overall satisfaction of those persons or bodies in respect of whom the powers, functions, or duties are exercised or performed; and
 - (d) the exercise of the resource consents that have effect in its region or district, as the case may be; and
 - (e) in the case of a regional council, the exercise of a protected customary right in its region, including any controls imposed on the exercise of that right under Part 3 of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011— and take appropriate action (having regard to the methods available to it under this Act) where this is shown to be necessary.
- (2AA) Monitoring required by subsection (2) must be undertaken in accordance with any regulations.
- (2A) Every local authority must, at intervals of not more than 5 years, compile and make available to the public a review of the results of its monitoring under subsection (2)(b).
- (3) Every local authority shall keep reasonably available at its principal office, information which is relevant to the administration of policy statements and plans, the monitoring of resource consents, and current issues relating to the environment of the area, to enable the public—
- (a) to be better informed of their duties and of the functions, powers, and duties of the local authority; and
 - (b) to participate effectively under this Act.
- (4) Every local authority shall keep reasonably available at each of the offices in its region or district such of the information referred to in subsection (3) as relates to that part of the region or district.
- (5) The information to be kept by a local authority under subsection (3) shall include—
- (a) copies of its operative and any proposed policy statements and plans including all requirements for designations and heritage orders, and all operative and proposed changes to those policy statements and plans; and
 - (aa) copies of all material incorporated by reference in any plan or proposed plan under Part 3 of Schedule 1; and
 - (b) all its decisions relating to submissions on any proposed policy statements and plans which have not yet become operative; and
 - (c) in the case of a territorial authority, copies of every operative and proposed regional policy statement and regional plan for the region of which its district forms part; and
 - (d) in the case of a regional council, copies of every operative and proposed district plan for every territorial authority in its region; and
 - (e) in the case of a regional council, a copy of every Order in Council served on it under section 154(a); and
 - (f) copies of any national environmental standard or national policy statement or New Zealand coastal policy statement; and
 - (g) records of all applications for resource consents received by it; and
 - (ga) records of all decisions under any of sections 37, 87BA, 87BB, 87E, 95 to 95G, 198C, and 198H; and
 - (gb) records of all resource consents granted within the local authority's region or district; and
 - (gc) records of the transfer of any resource consent; and
 - (h) [Repealed]
 - (i) a summary of all written complaints received by it during the preceding 5 years concerning alleged breaches of the Act or a plan, and information on how it dealt with each such complaint; and
 - (j) **records of natural hazards to the extent that the local authority considers appropriate for the effective discharge of its functions; and**
 - (ja) in the case of a territorial authority, the location and area of all esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and access strips in the district; and

	<p>(jb) in the case of a regional council, records of every protected customary rights order or agreement relating to a part of the common marine and coastal area within its region; and</p> <p>(k) any other information gathered under subsections (1) and (2).</p> <p>(6) In subsections (2)(e) and (5)(jb), regional council includes the Chatham Islands Council.</p>
Section 75	<p>Contents of district plans</p> <p>(1) A district plan must state—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the objectives for the district; and (b) the policies to implement the objectives; and (c) the rules (if any) to implement the policies. <p>(2) A district plan may state—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the significant resource management issues for the district; and (b) the methods, other than rules, for implementing the policies for the district; and (c) the principal reasons for adopting the policies and methods; and (d) the environmental results expected from the policies and methods; and (e) the procedures for monitoring the efficiency and effectiveness of the policies and methods; and (f) the processes for dealing with issues that cross territorial authority boundaries; and (g) the information to be included with an application for a resource consent; and (h) any other information required for the purpose of the territorial authority's functions, powers, and duties under this Act. <p>(3) A district plan must give effect to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any national policy statement; and (b) any New Zealand coastal policy statement; and (ba) a national planning standard; and (c) any regional policy statement. <p>(4) A district plan must not be inconsistent with—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a water conservation order; or (b) a regional plan for any matter specified in section 30(1). <p>(5) A district plan may incorporate material by reference under Part 3 of Schedule 1.</p>
Section 106	<p>Consent authority may refuse subdivision consent in certain circumstances</p> <p>(1) A consent authority may refuse to grant a subdivision consent, or may grant a subdivision consent subject to conditions, if it considers that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there is a significant risk from natural hazards; or (b) [Repealed] (c) sufficient provision has not been made for legal and physical access to each allotment to be created by the subdivision. <p>(1A) For the purpose of subsection (1)(a), an assessment of the risk from natural hazards requires a combined assessment of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the likelihood of natural hazards occurring (whether individually or in combination); and (b) the material damage to land in respect of which the consent is sought, other land, or structures that would result from natural hazards; and (c) any likely subsequent use of the land in respect of which the consent is sought that would accelerate, worsen, or result in material damage

	<p><i>of the kind referred to in paragraph (b).</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Conditions under subsection (1) must be—</i></p> <p>(a) <i>for the purposes of avoiding, remedying, or mitigating the effects referred to in subsection (1); and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>of a type that could be imposed under section 108.</i></p>
Schedule 1 clause 4A	<p>Further pre-notification requirements concerning iwi authorities</p> <p>(1) Before notifying a proposed policy statement or plan, a local authority must—</p> <p>(a) provide a copy of the relevant draft proposed policy statement or plan to the iwi authorities consulted under <u>clause 3(1)(d)</u>; and</p> <p>(b) have particular regard to any advice received on a draft proposed policy statement or plan from those iwi authorities.</p> <p>(2) When a local authority provides a copy of the relevant draft proposed policy statement or plan in accordance with subclause (1), it must allow adequate time and opportunity for the iwi authorities to consider the draft and provide advice on it.</p>
Schedule 4 clauses (2)(3)(b) and (c) and (7)(1)(f)	<p>2 – Information required in all applications</p> <p>(3) An application must also include an assessment of the activity’s effects on the environment that—</p> <p>(b) addresses the matters specified in <u>clause 7</u>; and</p> <p>(c) includes such detail as corresponds with the scale and significance of the effects that the activity may have on the environment.</p> <p>7 - Matters that must be addressed by assessment of environmental effects</p> <p>(1) An assessment of the activity’s effects on the environment must address the following matters:</p> <p>(f) any risk to the neighbourhood, the wider community, or the environment through natural hazards or hazardous installations.</p>
Local Government Act 2002	
Section 10	<p><i>Purpose of local government</i></p> <p>(1) <i>The purpose of local government is—</i></p> <p>(a) <i>to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.</i></p>
Section 101B	<p><i>Infrastructure strategy</i></p> <p>(1) <i>A local authority must, as part of its long-term plan, prepare and adopt an infrastructure strategy for a period of at least 30 consecutive financial years.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>The purpose of the infrastructure strategy is to—</i></p> <p>(a) <i>identify significant infrastructure issues for the local authority over the period covered by the strategy; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>identify the principal options for managing those issues and the implications of those options.</i></p> <p>(3) <i>The infrastructure strategy must outline how the local authority intends to manage its infrastructure assets, taking into account the need to—</i></p> <p>(a) <i>renew or replace existing assets; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>respond to growth or decline in the demand for services reliant on those assets; and</i></p> <p>(c) <i>allow for planned increases or decreases in levels of service provided through those assets; and</i></p> <p>(d) <i>maintain or improve public health and environmental outcomes or mitigate adverse effects on them; and</i></p> <p>(e) <i>provide for the resilience of infrastructure assets by identifying and managing risks relating to natural hazards and by making appropriate financial provision for those risks.</i></p> <p>(4) <i>The infrastructure strategy must outline the most likely scenario for the management of the local authority’s infrastructure assets over the</i></p>

	<p>period of the strategy and, in that context, must—</p> <p>(a) show indicative estimates of the projected capital and operating expenditure associated with the management of those assets—</p> <p>(i) in each of the first 10 years covered by the strategy; and</p> <p>(ii) in each subsequent period of 5 years covered by the strategy; and</p> <p>(b) identify—</p> <p>(i) the significant decisions about capital expenditure the local authority expects it will be required to make; and</p> <p>(ii) when the local authority expects those decisions will be required; and</p> <p>(iii) for each decision, the principal options the local authority expects to have to consider; and</p> <p>(iv) the approximate scale or extent of the costs associated with each decision; and</p> <p>(c) include the following assumptions on which the scenario is based:</p> <p>(i) the assumptions of the local authority about the life cycle of significant infrastructure assets:</p> <p>(ii) the assumptions of the local authority about growth or decline in the demand for relevant services:</p> <p>(iii) the assumptions of the local authority about increases or decreases in relevant levels of service; and</p> <p>(d) if assumptions referred to in paragraph (c) involve a high level of uncertainty,—</p> <p>(i) identify the nature of that uncertainty; and</p> <p>(ii) include an outline of the potential effects of that uncertainty.</p> <p>(5) A local authority may meet the requirements of section 101A and this section by adopting a single financial and infrastructure strategy document as part of its long-term plan.</p> <p>(6) In this section, infrastructure assets includes—</p> <p>(a) existing or proposed assets to be used to provide services by or on behalf of the local authority in relation to the following groups of activities:</p> <p>(i) water supply;</p> <p>(ii) sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage;</p> <p>(iii) stormwater drainage;</p> <p>(iv) flood protection and control works;</p> <p>(v) the provision of roads and footpaths; and</p> <p>(b) any other assets that the local authority, in its discretion, wishes to include in the strategy.</p>
Building Act, 2004	
Section 71	<p><i>Building on land subject to natural hazards</i></p> <p>(1) A building consent authority must refuse to grant a building consent for construction of a building, or major alterations to a building, if—</p> <p>(a) the land on which the building work is to be carried out is subject or is likely to be subject to 1 or more natural hazards; or</p> <p>(b) the building work is likely to accelerate, worsen, or result in a natural hazard on that land or any other property.</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the building consent authority is satisfied that adequate provision has been or will be made to—</p> <p>(a) protect the land, building work, or other property referred to in that subsection from the natural hazard or hazards; or</p> <p>(b) restore any damage to that land or other property as a result of the building work.</p> <p>(3) In this section and sections 72 to 74, natural hazard means any of the following:</p> <p>(a) erosion (including coastal erosion, bank erosion, and sheet erosion):</p>

	<p>(b) falling debris (including soil, rock, snow, and ice):</p> <p>(c) subsidence:</p> <p>(d) inundation (including flooding, overland flow, storm surge, tidal effects, and ponding):</p> <p>(e) slippage.</p>
Section 72	<p>Building consent for building on land subject to natural hazards must be granted in certain cases Despite section 71, a building consent authority that is a territorial authority must grant a building consent if the building consent authority considers that—</p> <p>(a) the building work to which an application for a building consent relates will not accelerate, worsen, or result in a natural hazard on the land on which the building work is to be carried out or any other property; and</p> <p>(b) the land is subject or is likely to be subject to 1 or more natural hazards; and</p> <p>(c) it is reasonable to grant a waiver or modification of the building code in respect of the natural hazard concerned</p>
Section 73	<p>Conditions on building consents granted under section 72</p> <p>(1) A building consent authority that is a territorial authority that grants a building consent under section 72 must include, as a condition of the consent, that the building consent authority will, on issuing the consent, notify the consent to,—</p> <p>(a) in the case of an application made by, or on behalf of, the Crown, the appropriate Minister and the Surveyor-General; and</p> <p>(b) in the case of an application made by, or on behalf of, the owners of Māori land, the Registrar of the Maori Land Court; and</p> <p>(c) in any other case, the Registrar-General of Land.</p> <p>(2) The notification under subsection (1)(a) or (b) must be accompanied by a copy of any project information memorandum that has been issued and that relates to the building consent in question.</p> <p>(3) The notification under subsection (1)(c) must identify the natural hazard concerned.</p>
Section 74	<p>Steps after notification</p> <p>(1) On receiving a notification under section 73,—</p> <p>(a) the Surveyor-General or the Registrar of the Maori Land Court, as the case may be, must enter in his or her records the particulars of the notification together with a copy of any project information memorandum that accompanied the notification:</p> <p>(b) the Registrar-General of Land must record, as an entry on the record of title to the land on which the building work is carried out,—</p> <p>(i) that a building consent has been granted under section 72; and</p> <p>(ii) particulars that identify the natural hazard concerned.</p> <p>(2) If an entry has been recorded on a duplicate of the record of title referred to in subsection (1)(b) under section 641A of the Local Government Act 1974 or section 36 of the former Act, the Registrar-General of Land does not need to record another entry on the duplicate.</p> <p>(3) Subsection (4) applies if a building consent authority determines that any of the following entries is no longer required:</p> <p>(a) an entry referred to in subsection (1)(b):</p> <p>(b) an entry under section 641A of the Local Government Act 1974:</p> <p>(c) an entry under section 36 of the former Act.</p> <p>(4) The building consent authority must notify the Surveyor-General, the Registrar of the Maori Land Court, or the Registrar-General of Land, as the case may be, who must amend his or her records or remove the entry from the record of title.</p>

Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act (CDEM) 2002

Section 17(3))

Functions of Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups

- (1) The functions of a Civil Defence Emergency Management Group, and of each member, are to—
- (a) in relation to relevant hazards and risks,—
 - (i) identify, assess, and manage those hazards and risks:
 - (ii) consult and communicate about risks:
 - (iii) identify and implement cost-effective risk reduction:
 - (b) take all steps necessary on an ongoing basis to maintain and provide, or to arrange the provision of, or to otherwise make available suitably trained and competent personnel, including volunteers, and an appropriate organisational structure for those personnel, for effective civil defence emergency management in its area:
 - (c) take all steps necessary on an ongoing basis to maintain and provide, or to arrange the provision of, or otherwise to make available material, services, information, and any other resources for effective civil defence emergency management in its area:
 - (d) respond to and manage the adverse effects of emergencies in its area:
 - (e) plan and carry out recovery activities:
 - (f) when requested, assist other Groups in the implementation of civil defence emergency management in their areas (having regard to the competing civil defence emergency management demands within the Group's own area and any other requests for assistance from other Groups):
 - (g) within its area, promote and raise public awareness of, and compliance with, this Act and legislative provisions relevant to the purpose of this Act:
 - (h) monitor and report on compliance within its area with this Act and legislative provisions relevant to the purpose of this Act:
 - (i) develop, approve, implement, and monitor a civil defence emergency management group plan and regularly review the plan:
 - (j) participate in the development of the national civil defence emergency management strategy and the national civil defence emergency management plan:
 - (k) promote civil defence emergency management in its area that is consistent with the purpose of this Act.
- (2) A Group also has any other functions that are conferred or imposed by or under this Act or any other enactment.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(g) and (h), legislative provisions relevant to the purpose of this Act include, but are not limited to, the provisions in the following Acts that may be relevant to civil defence emergency management:
- (a) Biosecurity Act 1993:
 - (b) Building Act 2004:
 - (c) Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017:
 - (d) [Repealed]
 - (e) Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996:
 - (f) Health Act 1956:
 - (g) Health and Safety at Work Act 2015:
 - (h) Local Government Act 1974:
 - (ha) Local Government Act 2002:
 - (i) Maritime Transport Act 1994:

	<p>(j) Resource Management Act 1991:</p> <p>(k) any enactment passed in substitution for any of the Acts in paragraphs (a) to (j).</p>
Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 (SCRCA)	
Section 10	<p>Objects of Act</p> <p>The objects of this Act are—</p> <p>(a) the promotion of soil conservation:</p> <p>(b) the prevention and mitigation of soil erosion:</p> <p>(c) the prevention of damage by floods:</p> <p>(d) the utilisation of lands in such a manner as will tend towards the attainment of the said objects.</p>
Section 10A	Notwithstanding section 10, nothing in this Act shall derogate from the provisions of sections 176 to 182 of the Harbours Act 1950 or the Resource Management Act 1991.
Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) 1987	
Section 4	<p>Purposes</p> <p>The purposes of this Act are—</p> <p>(a) to increase progressively the availability to the public of official information held by local authorities, and to promote the open and public transaction of business at meetings of local authorities, in order—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) to enable more effective participation by the public in the actions and decisions of local authorities; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) to promote the accountability of local authority members and officials,—</p> <p>(b) and thereby to enhance respect for the law and to promote good local government in New Zealand:</p> <p>(c) to provide for proper access by each person to official information relating to that person:</p> <p>(d) to protect official information and the deliberations of local authorities to the extent consistent with the public interest and the preservation of personal privacy.</p>
National Policy Statement: The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010	
Objective 3	<p>To take account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognise the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki and provide for tangata whenua involvement in management of the coastal environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising the ongoing and enduring relationship of tangata whenua over their lands, rohe and resources; • promoting meaningful relationships and interactions between tangata whenua and persons exercising functions and powers under the Act; • incorporating mātauranga Māori into sustainable management practices; and • recognising and protecting characteristics of the coastal environment that are of special value to tangata whenua.
Objective 4	<p>To maintain and enhance the public open space qualities and recreation opportunities of the coastal environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising that the coastal marine area is an extensive area of public space for the public to use and enjoy; • maintaining and enhancing public walking access to and along the coastal marine area without charge, and where there are exceptional reasons that mean this is not practicable providing alternative linking access close to the coastal marine area; and • recognising the potential for coastal processes, including those likely to be affected by climate change, to restrict access to the coastal environment and the need to ensure that public access is maintained even when the coastal marine area advances inland.
Objective 5	To ensure that coastal hazard risks taking account of climate change, are managed by:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locating new development away from areas prone to such risks; • considering responses, including managed retreat, for existing development in this situation; and • protecting or restoring natural defences to coastal hazards.
Policy 2	<p><i>The Treaty of Waitangi, tangata whenua and Māori</i></p> <p><i>In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>recognise that tangata whenua have traditional and continuing cultural relationships with areas of the coastal environment, including places where they have lived and fished for generations;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>involve iwi authorities or hapū on behalf of tangata whenua in the preparation of regional policy statements, and plans, by undertaking effective consultation with tangata whenua; with such consultation to be early, meaningful, and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori;</i></p> <p>(c) <i>with the consent of tangata whenua and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, incorporate mātauranga Māori¹ in regional policy statements, in plans, and in the consideration of applications for resource consents, notices of requirement for designation and private plan changes;</i></p> <p>(d) <i>provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision making, for example when a consent application or notice of requirement is dealing with cultural localities or issues of cultural significance, and Māori experts, including pūkenga², may have knowledge not otherwise available;</i></p> <p>(e) <i>take into account any relevant iwi resource management plan and any other relevant planning document recognised by the appropriate iwi authority or hapū and lodged with the council, to the extent that its content has a bearing on resource management issues in the region or district; and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) <i>where appropriate incorporate references to, or material from, iwi resource management plans in regional policy statements and in plans; and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) <i>consider providing practical assistance to iwi or hapū who have indicated a wish to develop iwi resource management plans;</i></p> <p>(f) <i>provide for opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over waters, forests, lands, and fisheries in the coastal environment through such measures as:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) <i>bringing cultural understanding to monitoring of natural resources;</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) <i>providing appropriate methods for the management, maintenance and protection of the taonga of tangata whenua;</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) <i>having regard to regulations, rules or bylaws relating to ensuring sustainability of fisheries resources such as taiāpure, mahinga mātaimai or other non commercial Māori customary fishing;</i></p> <p>(g) <i>in consultation and collaboration with tangata whenua, working as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, and recognising that tangata whenua have the right to choose not to identify places or values of historic, cultural or spiritual significance or special value:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) <i>recognise the importance of Māori cultural and heritage values through such methods as historic heritage, landscape and cultural impact assessments; and</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) <i>provide for the identification, assessment, protection and management of areas or sites of significance or special value to Māori, including by historic analysis and archaeological survey and the development of methods such as alert layers and predictive methodologies for identifying areas of high potential for undiscovered Māori heritage, for example coastal pā or fishing villages.</i></p>
Policy 3	<p><i>Precautionary Approach</i></p> <p>(1) <i>Adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown, or little</i></p>

	<p>understood, but potentially significantly adverse.</p> <p>(2) In particular, adopt a precautionary approach to use and management of coastal resources potentially vulnerable to effects from climate change, so that:</p> <p>(a) avoidable social and economic loss and harm to communities does not occur;</p> <p>(b) natural adjustments for coastal processes, natural defences, ecosystems, habitat and species are allowed to occur; and</p> <p>(c) the natural character, public access, amenity and other values of the coastal environment meet the needs of future generations.</p>
Policy 7	<p>Strategic Planning</p> <p>(1) In preparing regional policy statements, and plans:</p> <p>(a) consider where, how and when to provide for future residential, rural residential, settlement, urban development and other activities in the coastal environment at a regional and district level; and</p> <p>(b) identify areas of the coastal environment where particular activities and forms of subdivision, use, and development:</p> <p>(i) are inappropriate; and</p> <p>(ii) may be inappropriate without the consideration of effects through a resource consent application, notice of requirement for designation or Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act process; and provide protection from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development in these areas through objectives, policies and rules.</p> <p>(2) Identify in regional policy statements, and plans, coastal processes, resources or values that are under threat or at significant risk from adverse cumulative effects. Include provisions in plans to manage these effects. Where practicable, in plans, set thresholds (including zones, standards or targets), or specify acceptable limits to change, to assist in determining when activities causing adverse cumulative effects are to be avoided.</p>
Policy 18	<p>Public Open Space</p> <p>Recognise the need for public open space within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, for public use and appreciation including active and passive recreation, and provide for such public open space, including by:</p> <p>(a) ensuring that the location and treatment of public open space is compatible with the natural character, natural features and landscapes, and amenity values of the coastal environment;</p> <p>(b) taking account of future need for public open space within and adjacent to the coastal marine area, including in and close to cities, towns and other settlements;</p> <p>(c) maintaining and enhancing walking access linkages between public open space areas in the coastal environment;</p> <p>(d) considering the likely impact of coastal processes and climate change so as not to compromise the ability of future generations to have access to public open space; and</p> <p>(e) recognising the important role that esplanade reserves and strips can have in contributing to meeting public open space needs.</p>
Policy 24	<p>Identification of coastal hazards</p> <p>(1) Identify areas in the coastal environment that are potentially affected by coastal hazards (including tsunamis), giving priority to the identification of areas at high risk of being affected. Hazard risks, over at least 100 years, are to be assessed having regard to:</p> <p>(a) physical drivers and processes that cause coastal change including sea level rise;</p> <p>(b) short-term and long-term natural dynamic fluctuations of erosion and accretion;</p> <p>(c) geomorphological character;</p> <p>(d) the potential for inundation of the coastal environment, taking into account potential sources, inundation pathways and overland extent;</p> <p>(e) cumulative effects of sea level rise, storm surge and wave height under storm conditions;</p>

	<p>(f) influences that humans have had or are having on the coast;</p> <p>(g) the extent and permanence of built development; and</p> <p>(h) the effects of climate change on:</p> <p>(i) matters (a) to (g) above;</p> <p>(ii) storm frequency, intensity and surges; and</p> <p>(iii) coastal sediment dynamics;</p> <p>taking into account national guidance and the best available information on the likely effects of climate change on the region or district.</p>
Policy 25	<p>In areas potentially affected by coastal hazards over at least the next 100 years:</p> <p>(a) avoid increasing the risk¹⁰ of social, environmental and economic harm from coastal hazards;</p> <p>(b) avoid redevelopment, or change in land use, that would increase the risk of adverse effects from coastal hazards;</p> <p>(c) encourage redevelopment, or change in land use, where that would reduce the risk of adverse effects from coastal hazards, including managed retreat by relocation or removal of existing structures or their abandonment in extreme circumstances, and designing for relocatability or recoverability from hazard events;</p> <p>(d) encourage the location of infrastructure away from areas of hazard risk where practicable;</p> <p>(e) discourage hard protection structures and promote the use of alternatives to them, including natural defences; and</p> <p>(f) consider the potential effects of tsunami and how to avoid or mitigate them.</p>
Policy 26	<p>(1) Provide where appropriate for the protection, restoration or enhancement of natural defences that protect coastal land uses, or sites of significant biodiversity, cultural or historic heritage or geological value, from coastal hazards.</p> <p>(2) Recognise that such natural defences include beaches, estuaries, wetlands, intertidal areas, coastal vegetation, dunes and barrier islands.</p>
Policy 27	<p>(1) In areas of significant existing development likely to be affected by coastal hazards, the range of options for reducing coastal hazard risk that should be assessed includes:</p> <p>(a) promoting and identifying long-term sustainable risk reduction approaches including the relocation or removal of existing development or structures at risk;</p> <p>(b) identifying the consequences of potential strategic options relative to the option of “do-nothing”;</p> <p>(c) recognising that hard protection structures may be the only practical means to protect existing infrastructure of national or regional importance, to sustain the potential of built physical resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;</p> <p>(d) recognising and considering the environmental and social costs of permitting hard protection structures to protect private property; and</p> <p>(e) identifying and planning for transition mechanisms and timeframes for moving to more sustainable approaches.</p> <p>(2) In evaluating options under (1):</p> <p>(a) focus on approaches to risk management that reduce the need for hard protection structures and similar engineering interventions;</p> <p>(b) take into account the nature of the coastal hazard risk and how it might change over at least a 100-year timeframe, including the expected effects of climate change; and</p> <p>(c) evaluate the likely costs and benefits of any proposed coastal hazard risk reduction options.</p> <p>(3) Where hard protection structures are considered to be necessary, ensure that the form and location of any structures are designed to minimise adverse effects on the coastal environment.</p> <p>(4) Hard protection structures, where considered necessary to protect private assets, should not be located on public land if there is no significant public or environmental benefit in doing so.</p>

Waikato Regional Policy Statement 2016	
Issue 1.2	<p><i>Effects of climate change</i></p> <p><i>The effects of climate change (including climate variability) may impact our ability to provide for our wellbeing, including health and safety. While addressing this issue generally, specific focus should be directed to the following matters:</i></p> <p><i>(a) increased potential for storm damage and weather-related natural hazards; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) long-term risks of sea level rise to settlements and infrastructure such as through increased coastal flooding and erosion.</i></p>
Issue 1.4	<p><i>Managing the built environment</i></p> <p><i>Development of the built environment including infrastructure has the potential to positively or negatively impact on our ability to sustainably manage natural and physical resources and provide for our wellbeing. While addressing this issue generally, specific focus should be directed to the following matters:</i></p> <p><i>(a) high pressure for development in Hamilton City, Waipa District, Waikato District, around Lake Taupō, along the Waikato River and in the coastal environment;</i></p> <p><i>(b) increasing potential for natural hazards;</i></p> <p><i>(c) increasing conflict with, and demands for, new infrastructure;</i></p> <p><i>(d) the need to use existing infrastructure efficiently and to maintain and enhance that infrastructure;</i></p> <p><i>(e) protecting domestic and municipal water supply sources from the adverse effects of land use;</i></p> <p><i>(f) the effect of development on access to mineral resources (particularly aggregates), high class soils, and future energy development sites;</i></p> <p><i>(g) increasing impacts on and conflicts with existing resource users;</i></p> <p><i>(h) the underperformance of some elements of Hamilton’s central business district and consequential effects on its function, amenity and vitality as a result of unplanned dispersal of retail and office development;</i></p> <p><i>(i) the integrated relationship between land use and development, and the transport infrastructure network;</i></p> <p><i>(j) the contribution of regionally significant industry and primary production to economic, social and cultural wellbeing, and the need for those industries to access natural and physical resources, having regard to catchment specific situations;</i></p> <p><i>(k) increased need for the future provision of infrastructure to respond to resource demands from within and outside the region and the need to enable efficient installation of that infrastructure; and</i></p> <p><i>(l) the availability of water to meet existing, and reasonably justifiable and foreseeable domestic or municipal supply requirements to support planned urban growth, including promoting the integration of land use and water planning.</i></p>
Objective 3.6	<p><i>Adapting to climate change</i></p> <p><i>Land use is managed to avoid the potential adverse effects of climate change induced weather variability and sea level rise on:</i></p> <p><i>(a) amenity;</i></p> <p><i>(b) the built environment, including infrastructure;</i></p> <p><i>(c) indigenous biodiversity;</i></p> <p><i>(d) natural character;</i></p> <p><i>(e) public health and safety; and</i></p> <p><i>(f) public access.</i></p>
Objective 3.7	<p><i>Coastal environment</i></p> <p><i>The coastal environment is managed in an integrated way that:</i></p>

	<p>(a) preserves natural character and protects natural features and landscape values of the coastal environment;</p> <p>(b) avoids conflicts between uses and values;</p> <p>(c) recognises the interconnections between marine-based and land-based activities; and</p> <p>(d) recognises the dynamic, complex and interdependent nature of natural biological and physical processes in the coastal environment.</p>
Objective 3.23	<p>Public access Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes and rivers is maintained and enhanced.</p>
Objective 3.24	<p>Natural hazards The effects of natural hazards on people, property and the environment are managed by:</p> <p>(a) increasing community resilience to hazard risks;</p> <p>(b) reducing the risks from hazards to acceptable or tolerable levels; and</p> <p>(c) enabling the effective and efficient response and recovery from natural hazard events.</p>
Policy 4.1	<p>Integrated approach An integrated approach to resource management will be adopted that:</p> <p>(a) recognises the inter-connected nature of natural and physical resources (including spatially and temporally) and the benefits of aligning the decisions of relevant management agencies across boundaries;</p> <p>(b) maximises the benefits and efficiencies of working together ;</p> <p>(c) recognises the multiple values of natural and physical resources including ecosystem services;</p> <p>(d) responds to the nature and values of the resource and the diversity of effects (including cumulative effects) that can occur;</p> <p>(e) maximises opportunities to achieve multiple objectives;</p> <p>(f) takes a long-term strategic approach which recognises the changing environment and changing resource use pressures and trends;</p> <p>(g) applies consistent and best practice standards and processes to decision making; and</p> <p>(h) establishes, where appropriate, a planning framework which sets clear limits and thresholds for resource use.</p>
Policy 6.1	<p>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:</p> <p>(a) has regard to the principles in section 6A;</p> <p>(b) recognises and addresses potential cumulative effects of subdivision, use and development;</p> <p>(c) is based on sufficient information to allow assessment of the potential long-term effects of subdivision, use and development; and</p> <p>(d) has regard to the existing built environment.</p>
Policy 6.2	<p>Planning for development in the coastal environment Development of the built environment in the coastal environment occurs in a way that:</p> <p>(a) ensures sufficient development setbacks to protect coastal natural character, public access, indigenous biodiversity, natural physical processes, amenity and natural hazard mitigation functions of the coast;</p> <p>(b) protects hydrological processes and natural functions of back dune areas;</p> <p>(c) avoids the adverse effects of activities on areas with outstanding natural character, and outstanding natural features and landscapes;</p> <p>(d) ensures that in areas other than those identified in (c) above, activities are appropriate in relation to the level of natural character or natural feature and landscape;</p> <p>(e) has regard to local coastal character;</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) allows for the potential effects of sea level rise, including allowing for sufficient coastal habitat inland migration opportunities; (g) protects the valued characteristics of remaining undeveloped, or largely undeveloped coastal environments; (h) ensures adequate water, stormwater and wastewater services will be provided for the development; (i) avoids increasing natural hazard risk associated with coastal erosion and inundation; (j) has regard to the potential effects of a tsunami event, and takes appropriate steps to avoid, remedy or mitigate that risk; (k) avoids ribbon development along coastal margins; (l) does not compromise the function or operation of existing or planned coastal infrastructure; (m) provides for safe and efficient connectivity between activities occurring in the coastal marine area and associated land-based infrastructure; (n) manages adverse effects to maintain or enhance water quality; and (o) maintains and enhances public access.
<p>Development Principles 6A</p>	<p>General development principles New development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) support existing urban areas in preference to creating new ones; (b) occur in a manner that provides clear delineation between urban areas and rural areas; (c) make use of opportunities for urban intensification and redevelopment to minimise the need for urban development in greenfield areas; (d) not compromise the safe, efficient and effective operation and use of existing and planned infrastructure, including transport infrastructure, and should allow for future infrastructure needs, including maintenance and upgrading, where these can be anticipated; (e) connect well with existing and planned development and infrastructure; (f) identify water requirements necessary to support development and ensure the availability of the volumes required; (g) be planned and designed to achieve the efficient use of water; (h) be directed away from identified significant mineral resources and their access routes, natural hazard areas, energy and transmission corridors, locations identified as likely renewable energy generation sites and their associated energy resources, regionally significant industry, high class soils, and primary production activities on those high class soils; (i) promote compact urban form, design and location to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) minimise energy and carbon use; (ii) minimise the need for private motor vehicle use; (iii) maximise opportunities to support and take advantage of public transport in particular by encouraging employment activities in locations that are or can in the future be served efficiently by public transport; (iv) encourage walking, cycling and multi-modal transport connections; and (v) maximise opportunities for people to live, work and play within their local area; (j) maintain or enhance landscape values and provide for the protection of historic and cultural heritage; (k) promote positive indigenous biodiversity outcomes and protect significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. Development which can enhance ecological integrity, such as by improving the maintenance, enhancement or development of ecological corridors, should be encouraged; (l) maintain and enhance public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers; (m) avoid as far as practicable adverse effects on natural hydrological characteristics and processes (including aquifer recharge and flooding patterns), soil stability, water quality and aquatic ecosystems including through methods such as low impact urban design and development

	<p>(LIUDD);</p> <p>(n) adopt sustainable design technologies, such as the incorporation of energy efficient (including passive solar) design, low-energy street lighting, rain gardens, renewable energy technologies, rainwater harvesting and grey water recycling techniques where appropriate;</p> <p>(o) not result in incompatible adjacent land uses (including those that may result in reverse sensitivity effects), such as industry, rural activities and existing or planned infrastructure;</p> <p>(p) be appropriate with respect to projected effects of climate change and be designed to allow adaptation to these changes;</p> <p>(q) consider effects on the unique tāngata whenua relationships, values, aspirations, roles and responsibilities with respect to an area. Where appropriate, opportunities to visually recognise tāngata whenua connections within an area should be considered;</p> <p>(r) support the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River in the Waikato River catchment;</p> <p>(s) encourage waste minimisation and efficient use of resources (such as through resource-efficient design and construction methods); and</p> <p>(t) recognise and maintain or enhance ecosystem services</p>
Policy 12.4	<p>Maintain and enhance public access</p> <p>Public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers will be maintained and enhanced by:</p> <p>(a) providing direction about where and when additional access should be established;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) ensuring subdivision, use and development do not result in inappropriate loss of existing public access.</p>
Policy 13.1	<p>Natural hazard risk management approach</p> <p>Natural hazard risks are managed using an integrated and holistic approach that:</p> <p>(a) ensures the risk from natural hazards does not exceed an acceptable level;</p> <p>(b) protects health and safety;</p> <p>(c) avoids the creation of new intolerable risk;</p> <p>(d) Reduces intolerable risk to tolerable or acceptable levels;</p> <p>(e) enhances community resilience;</p> <p>(f) is aligned with civil defence approaches;</p> <p>(g) prefers the use of natural features over man-made structures as defences against natural hazards;</p> <p>(h) recognises natural systems and takes a 'whole of system' approach; and</p> <p>(i) seeks to use the best available information/best practice.</p>
Policy 13.2	<p>Manage activities to reduce the risk from natural hazards</p> <p>Subdivision, use and development are managed to reduce the risks from natural hazards to an acceptable or tolerable level including by:</p> <p>(a) ensuring risk is assessed for proposed activities on land subject to natural hazards;</p> <p>(b) reducing the risks associated with existing use and development where these risks are intolerable;</p> <p>(c) avoiding intolerable risk in any new use or development in areas subject to natural hazards;</p> <p>(d) minimising any increase in vulnerability due to residual risk;</p> <p>(e) avoiding the need or demand for new structural protection works; and</p> <p>(f) discouraging hard protection structures and promoting the use of alternatives to them, including natural defences in the coastal environment.</p>
Policy 13.3	<p>High impact, low probability natural hazard events</p>

	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
Waikato Regional Plan 2012	
Objective 5.1.2	<p>A net reduction of accelerated erosion across the Region so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) soil productivity, versatility and capability is maintained (b) there are no adverse effects on water quality, aquatic ecosystems and wetlands that are inconsistent with Water Management Objective 3.1.2 (c) there is no increase in the adverse effects of flooding or land instability hazards (d) accelerated infilling of lakes, estuaries, rivers, wetlands and cave systems is avoided and the rate of infilling of artificial watercourses, excluding structures designed to trap sediment, is minimised (e) significant adverse effects on the relationship tangata whenua as Kaitiaki have with their identified ancestral taonga such as ancestral lands, water and waahi tapu are avoided (f) cumulative adverse effects on the relationship tangata whenua as Kaitiaki have with their identified taonga such as ancestral lands, water, waahi tapu are remedied or mitigated. (g) significant adverse effects on natural character and ecological values associated with land and the coastal environment including dune systems is avoided (h) there are no adverse effects on air quality that are inconsistent with Air Quality Objective 6.1.2, Objectives 2 and 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) damage to property and infrastructure is avoided in particular in High Risk Erosion Areas together with: (ii) Catchments of estuaries that are areas of significant conservation value on the Coromandel Peninsula (iii) Karst and cave systems.
Policy 5.1.3	<p>Managing Activities that Cause or Have the Potential to Cause Accelerated Erosion and Encouraging Appropriate Land Management Practices Through permitted activities and non-regulatory methods manage activities that cause or have the potential to cause accelerated erosion, with particular regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the potential for the activity to adversely affect the purpose of the water management classes as identified in the policies in Section 3.2.2, and the coastal marine area (b) the risk of downstream sedimentation leading to accelerated infilling of lakes, estuaries, artificial watercourses, rivers, wetlands and caves (c) the erosion potential of soil when it is disturbed or vegetation is cleared (d) the potential to increase the adverse effects of flooding (e) the potential to adversely affect waahi tapu and archaeological sites or other identified sites of importance to tangata whenua as Kaitiaki (f) the potential to adversely affect natural character of the coastal environment and the margins of rivers, lakes and wetlands and areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna (g) the potential to compromise air quality objectives as identified in Module 6 Air (h) the potential to damage property and infrastructure.

Waikato Regional Coastal Plan 2014	
Objective 8.1	<i>Coastal hazard risk to people and property avoided or mitigated.</i>
Policy 8.1.1	<i>Identify areas of coastal hazard risk and develop integrated hazard management strategies for these areas.</i>
Policy 8.1.2	<i>Adopt a precautionary approach in the assessment of coastal hazard risk and in the assessment of potential risks for coastal permit applications.</i>
Policy 8.1.3	<i>Promote the protection of natural features that provide a buffer against natural hazards.</i>
Policy 8.1.4	<i>Ensure that any use of structures to control coastal erosion is necessary and avoids or remedies any adverse effects on other coastal processes and on natural character.</i>
Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan (Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao)	
Objective 17.3.1	<i>Land use and the construction of structures occurs in a way that does not increase the risk or magnitude of a natural hazard event, and that does not increase the risk or effects on human life or activity in the event that a natural hazard event occurs.</i>
Policy 17.3.1.1	<i>To ensure that land use and structures do not increase the risk or magnitude of a natural hazard event, and does not increase the risk or effects on human life or activity in the event that a natural hazard event occurs.</i>
Objective 17.3.2	<i>The risk of adverse effects on human, cultural, spiritual, or environmental wellbeing shall be prioritised over risks to individual properties when assessing natural hazard risks and/or the need for hazard protection structures.</i>
Policy 17.3.2.1	<i>To ensure that human, cultural, spiritual, or environmental wellbeing is appropriately considered when assessing natural hazard risks and/or the need for hazard protection structures.</i>
Objective 17.3.3	<i>The cause and effects of climate change are understood and prepared for within the Waikato-Tainui rohe.</i>
Policy 17.3.3.1	<i>To ensure that the causes and effects of climate change are understood and prepared for within the Waikato-Tainui rohe.</i>
Maniapoto Environmental Management Plan	
Objective 13.3.1	<i>To inform Maniapoto about the cause and effects of climate change to ensure adequate preparations are made throughout Maniapoto rohe.</i>
Policy 13.3.1.1	<i>Maniapoto are informed on the causes and effects of climate change and are prepared for the resulting impacts.</i> <i>(a) Maniapoto to be involved in the review, development and implementation of strategies and plans for climate change.</i> <i>(b) Promote and support urban planning to reduce transport emissions.</i> <i>(c) Promote and support the use of solar water heating and similar measures to reduce energy use.</i> <i>(d) Promote and support improved land use activities and practices to reduce emissions.</i> <i>(e) Promote and support initiatives that encourage and reward the protection and restoration of indigenous forests, biodiversity and natural heritage values significant to Maniapoto.</i>
Objective 13.3.2	<i>To minimise and avoid further adverse effects of natural hazards associated with climate change.</i>
Policy 13.3.2.1	<i>All aspects of subdivision, development, land use and activities recognise and provide for the need to avoid contributing further to climate change and associated natural hazards and their effects.</i> <i>(a) Encourage new subdivision design and location to make best use of renewable energy and transport and to provide for developments and land uses that are sustainable.</i> <i>(b) Encourage developments, land use and activities that provide for efficient resource requirements and transport provisions that enable sustainable communities to thrive.</i>
Objective 13.3.3	<i>To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to the level recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or better.</i>
Policy 13.3.3.1	<i>Greenhouse gas emissions are reduced.</i>

	<p>(a) Promote and support targets and limits for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to meet international targets for effective avoidance of further human generated climate change in line with IPCC recommendations.</p> <p>(b) Encourage adoption of land management practices that reduce the net concentration of emissions into the air.</p> <p>(c) Encourage transport systems that provide the most efficient and effective use of resources and achieve reductions in emissions.</p> <p>(d) Encourage waste management practices that avoid methane and other greenhouse gases being lost to the atmosphere.</p>
Objective 15.3.2	To enhance and protect natural wetlands to produce an overall net gain in wetland area in the rohe as wetlands are restored
Policy 15.3.2.1	<p>The net area of wetlands increases with no loss of existing natural wetland area.</p> <p>(a) Recognise, preserve and protect all wetland and riparian areas that provide important cultural and environmental benefits, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) mahinga kai habitat. (ii) provision of resources for cultural use. (iii) cultural wellbeing. (iv) filtration system to maintain and improve water quality. (v) natural flood protection. <p>(b) Amend planning rules and policies to prevent further reduction in natural wetland area or wetland condition within the Maniapoto rohe.</p> <p>(c) Protect, restore and enhance existing wetlands.</p> <p>(d) Avoid drainage of existing wetlands and the destruction or modification of existing native riparian areas.</p> <p>(e) Install appropriate fencing, buffers and set back areas to protect wetlands and riparian areas from intensive land use, stock access and irrigation.</p> <p>(f) Support initiatives to restore wetlands, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) maintaining a wetland inventory. (ii) identifying and mapping historic and existing wetlands. (iii) mapping existing riparian margins. (iv) promoting collaborative restoration projects. (v) supporting wetland vegetation fragments to grow in size. (vi) restoring historic water levels. (vii) identifying incentives to provide for restoration and implementing those incentives. <p>(g) Recognise and enhance the natural infrastructure of wetlands as a major asset in combating and adapting to climate change.</p> <p>(h) Construct wetland areas, where appropriate, to assist with the management of onsite/site sourced stormwater, wastewater and for agricultural purposes to take advantage of the function of wetlands to filter contaminants.</p> <p>(i) Prevent use, in general, of natural wetlands for treatment or disposal of wastewater. Constructed wetlands may operate adjacent to natural wetlands to mitigate the impacts on natural systems.</p>
Objective 15.3.3	To ensure planning and regulations for land use adjacent to wetlands restores and maintains wetland health.
Policy 15.3.3.1	<p>Adjacent land-use practices do not impact negatively on wetlands.</p> <p>(a) As appropriate, establish, enhance and restore wetlands and riparian areas, as a measure to avoid, remedy or mitigate actual or potential adverse effects of land use and development activities on the cultural and environmental values of these areas.</p> <p>(b) Ensure best practice land use within wetland catchments with accompanying guidelines as necessary.</p> <p>(c) Identify wetland areas and puna within Maniapoto rohe, at the strategic and landscape scales, to define where activities must be avoided to</p>

	<p>protect the mauri of water.</p> <p>(d) Ensure management of wetlands and water resources occurs through holistic management at the river, lake or aquifer at catchment scale that is linked to coastal zone management for coastal and near-shore wetlands and takes into account water allocations for the ecosystems.</p> <p>(e) Restore flood plains, where appropriate land is available and it is feasible, to function as natural overflow areas along rivers and to link more naturally with adjacent wetlands.</p> <p>(f) Recognise the significance of and provide for wetlands in spatial planning.</p> <p>(g) Avoid direct discharge points that negatively affect the mauri of wetlands.</p>
Objective 20.3.1	To ensure land use activities are located to avoid significant risk of damage from natural hazards and to avoid the need for expensive natural hazard defence or mitigation infrastructure.
Policy 20.3.1.1	<p>Land use and activities avoid areas that may be at risk of significant damage from natural hazards.</p> <p>(a) Ensure district and regional plans restrict land use and activities in areas prone to natural hazards and/or areas that would create a demand for hard protective infrastructure.</p> <p>(b) Recognise and manage the risk and potential effects of climate change and natural hazards in land use planning.</p> <p>(c) Retire and appropriately revegetate erosion-prone lands, including riparian areas and steep slopes, to avoid accelerated erosion from extreme weather events.</p> <p>(d) Support change in existing land use and activities where structures have been built in natural hazards zones, including but not limited to shifting, abandoning or suitably modifying structures to withstand the potential effects of a natural hazard event.</p>
Objective 20.3.2	To manage natural hazard risks (e.g., defence structures) and events in a way that restores and maintains the mauri of the environment.
Policy 20.3.2.1	<p>Natural (or 'soft') defences that maintain the mauri of the environment are used when managing natural hazard risks and events.</p> <p>(a) Resource users and activities are located away from known high risk natural hazard areas where possible, to reduce the need for 'hard' intervention (structures).</p> <p>(b) Ensure the use of natural or 'soft' defences, such as vegetated dunes, wetlands and riparian areas and development setbacks, over hard structures and engineered interventions.</p>
Objective 20.3.3	To ensure Maniapoto are adequately prepared for and resilient to natural hazard events and not exposed to unacceptable risk.
Policy 20.3.3.1	<p>Investment, research and education is provided to ensure Maniapoto are not vulnerable to unacceptable risk from natural hazards.</p> <p>(a) Work with partners to identify and understand the risks within Maniapoto rohe, including identification of acceptable and unacceptable risk. 32</p> <p>(b) Ensure marae in Maniapoto rohe are appropriately resourced to act as civil defence posts for Maniapoto and the community in the event of a local natural hazard event (e.g., alternative energy sources, sufficient water supply, etc.).</p> <p>(c) Identify and maintain critical infrastructure (e.g., lifeline utilities) to minimise disruptions and ensure their repair is prioritised in the event of disruption.</p> <p>(d) Assess the long term viability of structures that protect Maniapoto communities from natural hazards and maintain those structures where feasible.</p> <p>(e) Ensure Maniapoto know how to prepare for natural hazard events and what to do in an emergency.</p>