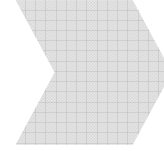


Part 1 – Overarching matters

Issues

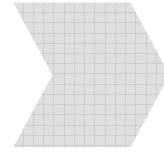
Integrated catchment management approach

1.1 Land, fresh water and the coast are valued for a variety of reasons and are under pressure from multiple, and sometimes competing, uses and developments which are having a cumulative adverse effect on the health and function of fresh water and coastal resources.



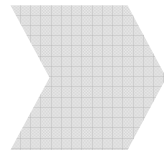
Low energy coastal and freshwater environments

1.2 The lower reaches of rivers, lakes, estuaries and harbours are places where there is an accumulation of adverse effects of human activities on land, in water bodies and on the coast.



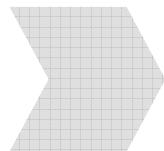
Climate change

1.3 Climate change is causing a rise in sea level and is altering patterns and distribution of rainfall, modifying local climate and exacerbating the effects of natural hazards.

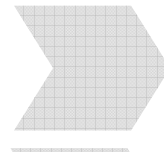


Natural hazards

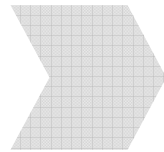
1.4 Natural hazards adversely affect our communities and people, property, infrastructure, businesses, taonga raranga and wāhi tapu.



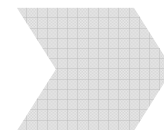
1.5 Use and development activities, including hazard mitigation measures, cause or exacerbate the effects from natural hazards and increase the risk from hazard events.



1.6 Structural engineering works for hazard mitigation purposes interfere with natural processes and have an adverse effect on the environment.



1.7 Climate change and sea level rise will exacerbate the risk from natural hazards requiring comprehensive risk management planning.



Goals

1.1a Management of the cumulative effects of activities on water bodies and the coast is supported through integrated catchment management.

1.2a The accumulation of adverse effects of activities on the coast and in water bodies does not reduce the amenity and natural values of lowland rivers, lakes, estuaries and harbours in the region.

1.2b The nationally outstanding features of Lake Wairarapa are protected and regionally significant ecological, recreational, landscape and spiritual values are maintained and enhanced.

1.2c Sedimentation rates and pollutant inputs into Porirua Harbour are minimised and its ecology is restored.

1.3a Climate change effects are taken into account in planning and decision making.

1.4a The risk, residual risk, and adverse effects from natural hazards and climate change effects on people, the community and infrastructure are minimised.

1.4b Inappropriate use and development in high hazard areas is avoided.

1.4c The benefits to people and communities of catchment based flood and erosion risk management activities, including physical works, are recognised.

1.5a The adverse impacts of activities (use and development) that may cause or exacerbate effects from natural hazards are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

1.6a Inappropriate structural engineered hazard protection works are avoided.

1.6b The adverse effects on the environment of hazard mitigation measures are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

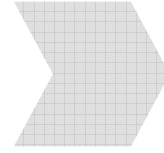
1.7a Long term hazard risk management plans and strategies are used to minimise adverse effects on people and communities.

Part 1 – Overarching matters

Issues

Tangata whenua and their relationships with land and water

1.8 The relationship of tangata whenua with land and water is adversely affected by the inappropriate use and/or degradation of natural and physical resources.

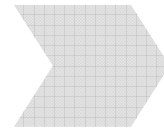


1.8a Tangata whenua relationships with land and water are recognised and adverse effects on these relationships are minimised.

1.8b The exercise of kaitiakitanga is recognised and tangata whenua are involved in planning and decision making.

Tangata whenua – areas and sites of significance

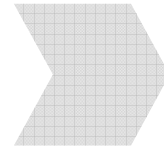
1.9 There are areas and sites of significance to tangata whenua that are at risk of degradation or are threatened by human activities.



1.9a Areas and sites of significance to tangata whenua are protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.

Public access

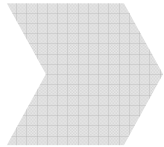
1.10 Activities in the beds of lakes and rivers and along the coastal marine area result in a loss of, or restrictions to, public access along the beds of lakes and rivers and the coastal marine area.



1.10a To maintain and enhance public access along the beds of lakes and rivers and the coastal marine area while providing for the restriction of public access in specified circumstances.

Biodiversity

1.11 Indigenous ecosystems and ecosystems of importance to indigenous species are significantly reduced in extent and continue to be degraded. Ecosystem health and function across the region is compromised.

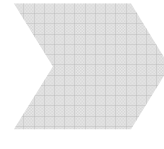


1.11a Ecosystems and habitats with significant biodiversity values are protected.

1.11b Ecosystems and habitats of importance to indigenous species are maintained or restored to a healthy functioning state.

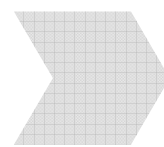
Regionally significant infrastructure

1.12 Regionally significant infrastructure can have adverse effects on the surrounding environment, including people and communities.



1.12a The social, economic, cultural and environmental wider benefits of regional significant infrastructure, including renewable energy generation, are recognised whilst the more localised adverse environmental effects are minimised.

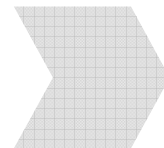
1.13 The use and ongoing operation or functioning of some regionally significant infrastructure can be adversely affected by inappropriate development.



1.13a The use and ongoing operation of regionally significant infrastructure, including renewable energy generation, are not adversely affected by new incompatible or inappropriate developments located alongside.

Historic heritage

1.14 Degradation and destruction of historic heritage places, sites and areas, including those significant to Māori, results in the loss of significant historic heritage and the associated values.



1.14a Significant historic heritage places, sites and areas, including those significant to Māori, are protected from inappropriate modification, use and development.

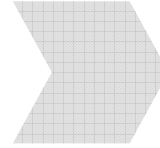
1.14b Avoid adverse effects from land disturbance on sites of significance to tangata whenua, wāhi tapu and wāhi tipuna, and archaeological sites, including unidentified archaeological remains.

Part 1 – Overarching matters

Issues

Outstanding natural landscapes

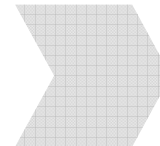
1.15 Degradation, modification and destruction of outstanding natural features and landscapes result in the loss of values associated with those landscapes and features.



1.15a Outstanding natural features and landscapes in river and lake beds and the coastal marine area are protected from inappropriate modification, use and development

Significant amenity landscapes

1.16 Inappropriate use and development of significant amenity landscapes result in a loss of amenity values associated with those landscapes.

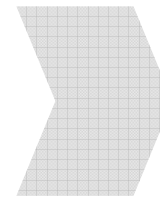


1.16a Significant amenity landscapes in river and lake beds and the coastal marine area are managed to maintain and enhance their significant amenity landscape values.

Part 2 – Air

Odour

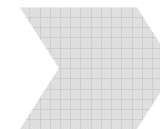
2.1 Odour, smoke and dust have adverse effects on amenity values and people's wellbeing. These effects are generally localised and result from; industrial and trade premises, landfills, sewage treatment plants, backyard burning, and land use activities such as earthworks, and rural burn-off



2.1a Discharges of odour, smoke and dust to air do not adversely affect amenity values and people's well being.

Domestic fires

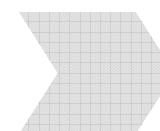
2.2 Fine particulate matter predominately discharged from domestic fires, occasionally reaches concentrations that can harm people's health.



2.2a Human health is protected from unacceptable levels of fine particulate matter and other toxics compounds associated with wood smoke.

Mobile sources

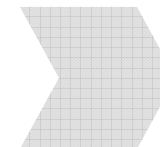
2.3 People's health and amenity values are adversely affected by the discharges from mobile sources, including motor vehicles, trucks, and motor cycles.



2.3a Promote the reduction in discharges to air from mobile sources to protect people's health and wellbeing.

Localised sources

2.4 People's health and amenity values are adversely affected by the discharge to air of substances from localised sources and includes; industrial and trade premises and agrichemical spray drift.



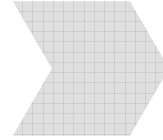
2.4a Avoid adverse effects on human health from the discharges of contaminants to air from localised sources.

Part 3 – Land

Issues

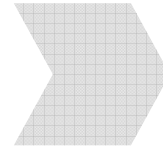
Earthworks

3.1 Run-off of silt and sediment from earthworks has adverse effects on surface water bodies and the coastal marine environment.



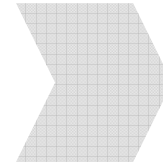
Vegetation disturbance

3.2 Disturbance of vegetation on landforms that are unstable or likely to erode can result in accelerated soil erosion leading to a reduction in the soil resource and effects on water quality.

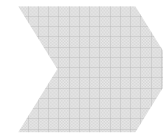


Soil erosion and soil quality

3.3 Land use management practices such as roading and tracking and earthworks for land development and forestry, have the potential to accelerate soil erosion with the resulting soil loss leading to silt and sediment entering surface water bodies and the coastal marine area.

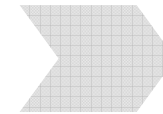


3.4 Some land use practices such as vegetable growing and dairying are reducing soil health and soil productivity.



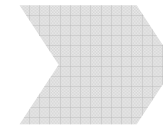
Contaminated land

3.5 Activities on contaminated land can contaminate areas off-site of the contamination.



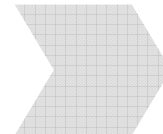
Cleanfills

3.6 Cleanfills can cause dust nuisance and impacts on waterways and if used to dispose of non-cleanfill materials can result in further adverse environmental effects from leachate.



Landfills

3.7 Landfills have significant adverse effects on their surrounding environment and any new landfills will potentially have greater adverse effects as the availability of appropriate sites for new landfills is limited.



3.8 Some closed landfills have been inappropriately located and have the potential to contaminate their surroundings if not managed properly.



Goals

3.1a Land use management practices control silt and sediment from earthwork sites effectively.

3.2a Vegetation cover is established, maintained and enhanced on erosion prone land.

3.3a Land use management practices do not accelerate soil erosion.

3.4a The life-supporting capacity of soils is maintained and enhanced.

3.5a Adverse effects of discharges from activities on contaminated land are avoided, remedied or mitigated

3.6a The adverse affects of cleanfill materials entering water or the leaching of contaminants to water from cleanfills are minimised.

3.7a The adverse effects of contaminants discharged to land and leaching to water, or discharging to air, from new and existing landfills are minimised.

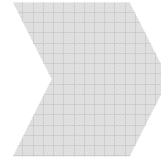
3.8a The leachate from closed landfills is managed to minimise adverse effects.

Part 3 – Land

Issues

Discharges to land

3.9 Discharges to land have adverse effects on water and air quality, and some have the potential to contaminate soil and cause adverse effects on people's health.

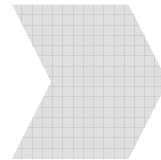


3.9a The adverse effects of discharges to land (including viticulture discharges, offal pits, silage, pit latrines, emergency service foam, municipal wastewater, agrichemical) are minimised.

3.9b Discharges to land (including waste oil used as a dust suppressant, and industrial and trade wastes) do not create contaminated sites.

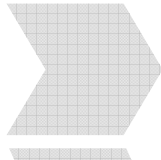
3.9c There are no discharges of raw sewage to land.

3.10 Pollution from rural production activities is adversely affecting the quality of groundwater, surface water bodies the coastal marine area, amenity and recreational values, ecosystem health, mauri, and the ability to collect mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes.



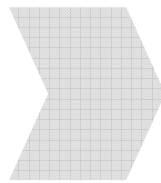
3.10a The adverse effects of discharges and pollution from rural production activities are minimised.

3.11 Land use intensification and land use change may exacerbate the adverse effects of pollution from rural production activities.



3.11a Land use intensification and land use change are managed to minimise adverse effects on soil and water quality, the flows and levels of water bodies, and to ensure that water and soil limits or targets are met.

3.12 Discharges of agricultural effluent can adversely affect soil health, the quality of groundwater and surface water bodies, amenity and recreational values, ecosystem health, mauri, and the ability to collect mahinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes.

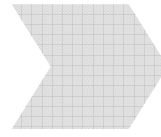


3.12a Effluent is discharged to land in a way that:

- 1) improves and maintains soil health;
- 2) minimises runoff and leaching to water bodies; and
- 3) minimises adverse effects on social and cultural values.

Farm waste and offal pits

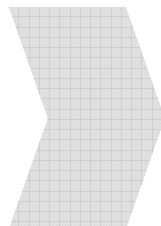
3.13 Farm waste dumps and offal pits that are inappropriately located or managed can have adverse effects on the environment.



3.13a The contents and location of farm waste dumps and offal pits are managed to minimise adverse effects.

On-site wastewater treatment systems

3.14 Some existing decentralised and on-site wastewater systems discharge partially treated sewage and nutrients into the region's groundwater, surface water bodies and the coastal marine area. The discharges are likely to be due to a combination of poor design, inappropriate location, and inadequate maintenance and can lead to cumulative effects where multiple systems are used.



3.14a The discharge of contaminants to land from onsite wastewater systems are managed to minimise adverse effects on water quality and the coastal marine area so that water quality limits or targets are met.

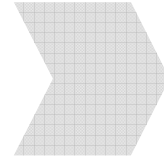
3.14b Promote community based sewage treatment schemes or connection to reticulated sewage networks for new subdivision and development.

Part 4 – Fresh water

Issues

Indigenous biodiversity – water quality and quantity

4.1 The ecosystem health and function of water bodies is being degraded by contaminated discharges from urban and rural land use, and the abstraction of water.

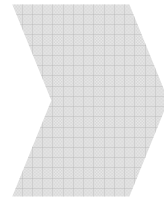


4.1a Water quality and flows and water levels of surface water bodies are managed to protect significant indigenous biodiversity values.

4.1b Water quality and flows and water levels of surface water bodies are maintained and enhanced to sustain the health and function of freshwater ecosystems.

Indigenous biodiversity – Habitat quality

4.2 The ecosystem health and function of surface water bodies is being impaired by activities that degrade habitat quality, with some wetland and lowland stream ecosystems coming under particular pressure.



4.2a Habitats and features in surface water bodies that have significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected.

4.2b Habitat quality in surface water bodies is maintained and enhanced to sustain the health and function of freshwater ecosystems.

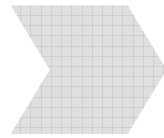
4.2c The quality of riparian vegetation is maintained and enhanced.

4.2d The passage of migratory fish species in surface water bodies is maintained and enhanced.

4.2e The extent of wetlands is maintained and their condition enhanced.

The quality of water bodies

4.3 Land uses and discharges of contaminants reduce the quality of water bodies.



4.3a The quality of regionally significant water bodies is protected by meeting identified limits.

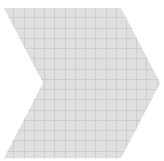
4.3b The quality of water bodies managed for community water supply meets identified limits.

4.3c The quality of water bodies managed for aquatic ecosystems and other purposes meets the identified limits.

4.3d The quality of water bodies that are identified as needing enhancement meets identified targets.

Water allocation

4.4 People and communities taking water from water bodies for their social and economic benefit are compromising instream values.



4.4a The flows and water levels of regionally significant water bodies are protected by meeting identified limits.

4.4b Water bodies used as community sources of human drinking water meet the identified flows, water levels and/or total water take limits.

4.4c Water bodies managed for aquatic ecosystems, mahinga kai and other purposes meet the identified flows, levels and/or total water take limits.

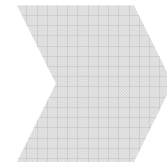
4.4d Over-allocated water bodies will be managed to meet the identified targets for flows, water levels and/or total water takes.

Part 4 – Fresh water

Issues

Efficient use of water

4.5 Inefficient use of water is increasing demand on limited water resources.



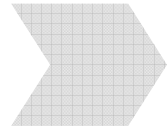
4.5a Infrastructure and methods for taking, applying or using water are efficient.

4.5b Water harvesting and storage supports the efficient use of water.

4.5c Water allocation is dynamic, economic and technically efficient and meets the needs of the community.

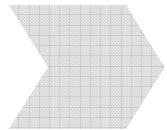
Beds of lakes and rivers

4.6 Activities in the beds of rivers and lakes that are not well managed can have adverse effects on the natural character, mahinga kai and ecosystem health and function of rivers and lakes.



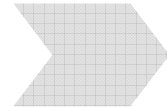
4.6a The natural character, mahinga kai and ecosystem health and function of rivers and lakes is preserved and protected from inappropriate use and development.

4.7 Areas and sites of significance to tangata whenua, including historic heritage, places, sites and areas, are at risk of degradation or are threatened by human activities.



4.7a Areas and sites of significance to tangata whenua, including historic heritage, places, sites and areas, are protected from inappropriate modification use and development.

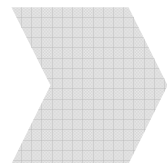
4.8 Inappropriate activities in the beds of rivers and lakes may exacerbate flooding and erosion risk.



4.8a The risk of flooding or erosion is not increased by uses of river and lake beds.

Stock access

4.9 Stock access to surface water bodies, artificial watercourses, and the coastal marine area increases erosion of banks and beds of lakes and rivers and has adverse effects on water and habitat quality and the health and functioning of ecosystems.



4.9a Stock access to surface water bodies and the coastal marine area identified as regionally significant or outstanding is avoided.

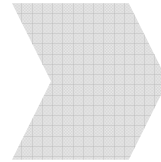
4.9b The adverse effects of stock access on surface water bodies, artificial watercourses, and the coastal marine area are minimised.

Part 5 – Stormwater and sewage networks

Issues

Impacts of stormwater on the quality of the receiving environment

5.1 Stormwater discharges are contributing to the degradation of the region's water quality and aquatic ecosystems, particularly in urban streams, estuaries and harbours.

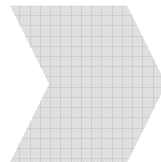


5.1a The adverse effects of stormwater discharges are prevented or minimised at source.

5.1b Existing cross connections and constructed overflows between the sewerage systems and stormwater systems are identified and discontinued.

Impacts of volume and velocity of stormwater discharges

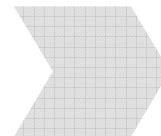
5.2 Some land use practices increase the volume and velocity of stormwater discharges raising the risk of flooding, scouring of streambed habitat, bank instability and erosion.



5.2a The volume and velocity of stormwater flows are minimised and the natural flow patterns from rainfall and storm events are maintained.

Sewage

5.3 Discharge of sewage (including treated sewage) directly to fresh water has adverse effects on the mauri of fresh water, and on people's health.

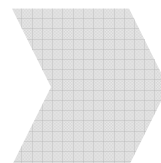


5.3a Discharges of municipal sewage directly to fresh water are reduced over time.

Part 6 – Coastal marine area

Indigenous biodiversity – coastal water quality

6.1 Discharges of stormwater, sewage, sediment and other contaminants to the coast are adversely affecting the health and function of coastal ecosystems.

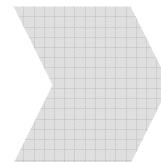


6.1a The quality of coastal waters at sites with significant indigenous biodiversity values is protected from contamination.

6.1b The quality of coastal waters is maintained and enhanced to sustain the health and function of marine ecosystems.

Indigenous biodiversity – coastal habitats

6.2 Human activities modify and interfere with natural physical and ecological coastal processes including ecosystem health and function.



6.2a Habitats and features in the coastal marine area that have significant indigenous biodiversity values are protected.

6.2b The integrity, functioning and resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems are maintained and enhanced.

6.2c The extent of estuaries is maintained and their condition enhanced.

The quality of coastal waters

6.3 Land uses and discharges of contaminants reduce the quality of coastal water.



6.3a Water quality in the coastal marine area meets the identified limits for aquatic ecosystems.

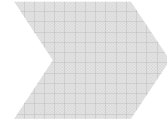
6.3b Water quality in the coastal marine area that is managed for contact recreation meets the identified limits for contact recreation.

Part 6 – Coastal marine area

Issues

Natural character of the coastal environment

6.4 Activities and structures in the coastal marine area continue to degrade the natural character of the coastal environment.

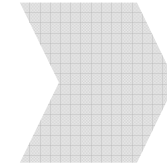


6.4a The adverse effects of activities and structures on areas of outstanding natural character in the coastal environment are avoided.

6.4b The adverse effects of activities and structures on natural character in all other areas of the coastal environment are avoided, remedied and mitigated.

Occupation

6.5 Occupation of space in the coastal marine area may restrict public access to and along the coastal marine area, and impact on people's enjoyment of the coastal environment.



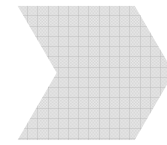
6.5a Activities and structures that have a functional need to occupy the coastal marine area are recognised.

6.5b There is an efficient use of the occupied space and public access is appropriately provided for.

6.5c The benefits of environmentally sustainable aquaculture are recognised while avoiding, remedying and mitigating adverse effects on the coastal environment.

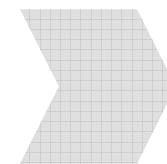
Surface water and foreshore activities (recreation)

6.6 Recreational activities are enjoyed by people and communities but have adverse effects on the coastal environment.



6.6a Adverse effects on the foreshore or seabed are avoided as far as practicable, while recreational values are maintained and enhanced to allow for people's use and enjoyment of the coast.

6.7 The use of vehicles on the foreshore can adversely affect the coastal environment.

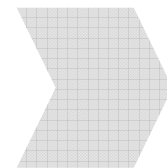


6.7a Vehicle access to and along the foreshore is avoided in areas with significant indigenous biodiversity or geological values except in exceptional circumstances.

6.7b Vehicle access to and along the foreshore is restricted in all other areas.

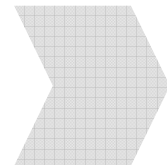
Use and development of the coastal marine area

6.8 Reclamation and drainage of the foreshore and seabed in the coastal marine area have significant adverse effects on the coastal environment, particularly coastal habitats and ecosystems.



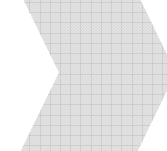
6.8a Inappropriate reclamation or drainage of the foreshore or seabed is avoided.

6.9 Structures in the coastal marine area have adverse effects on the coastal environment, particularly natural character.



6.9a Structures, including additions and alterations to existing structures, in the coastal marine area are appropriate and the adverse effects on the environment are avoided, remedied and mitigated.

6.10 Dredging, extraction of material, other disturbance activities on the foreshore or seabed have adverse effects on the coastal environment.



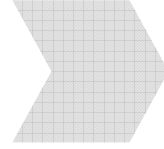
6.10a Destruction, damage or disturbance of the foreshore or seabed is avoided in areas identified as having significant value and adverse effects on the coastal environment are avoided, remedied and mitigated in other areas.

Part 6 – Coastal marine area

Issues

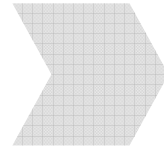
Use and development of the coastal marine area (continued)

6.11 The disposal of material in the coastal marine area has adverse effects on the coastal environment.



6.11a The disposal of material is avoided in areas identified as having significant value and adverse effects on the coastal environment are avoided, remedied and mitigated in other areas.

6.12 Exotic or introduced plants have adverse effects on the ecology, natural character and natural processes of the coastal marine area.



6.12a Exotic or introduced plants are prevented from establishing in the coastal marine area.