Objectives and Policies

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT 2020

2.1 Objective

(1) The objective of this National Policy Statement is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises:

(a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems

(b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)

(c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.

2.2 Policies

Policy 1: Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.

Policy 2: Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.

Policy 3: Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.

Policy 4: Freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand's integrated response to climate change.

Policy 5: Freshwater is managed through a National Objectives Framework to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.

Policy 6: There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.

Policy 7: The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.

Policy 8: The significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected.

Policy 9: The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.

Policy 10: The habitat of trout and salmon is protected, insofar as this is consistent with Policy 9.

Policy 11: Freshwater is allocated and used efficiently, all existing over-allocation is phased out, and future over-allocation is avoided.

Policy 12: The national target (as set out in Appendix 3) for water quality improvement is achieved.

Policy 13: The condition of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is systematically monitored over time, and action is taken where freshwater is degraded, and to reverse deteriorating trends.

Policy 14: Information (including monitoring data) about the state of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, and the challenges to their health and well-being, is regularly reported on and published.

Policy 15: Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.

Objectives and Policies

Canterbury Regional Policy Statement

Chapter 5 Land Use and Infrastructure

5.2 OBJECTIVES

5.2.1 Location, design and function of development (Entire Region)

Development is located and designed so that it functions in a way that:

1. achieves consolidated, well designed and sustainable growth in and around existing urban areas as the primary focus for accommodating the region's growth; and
2. enables people and communities, including future generations, to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and health and safety; and which:
   a. maintains, and where appropriate, enhances the overall quality of the natural environment of the Canterbury region, including its coastal environment, outstanding natural features and landscapes, and natural values;
   b. provides sufficient housing choice to meet the region's housing needs;
   c. encourages sustainable economic development by enabling business activities in appropriate locations;
   d. minimises energy use and/or improves energy efficiency;
   e. enables rural activities that support the rural environment including primary production;
   f. is compatible with, and will result in the continued safe, efficient and effective use of regionally significant infrastructure;
   g. avoids adverse effects on significant natural and physical resources including regionally significant infrastructure, and where avoidance is impracticable, remedies or mitigates those effects on those resources and infrastructure;
   h. facilitates the establishment of papakāinga and marae; and
   i. avoids conflicts between incompatible activities.

5.3 POLICIES

5.3.7 Strategic land transport network and arterial roads (Entire Region)

In relation to strategic land transport network and arterial roads, the avoidance of development which:

1. adversely affects the safe efficient and effective functioning of this network and these roads, including the ability of this infrastructure to support freight and passenger transport services; an
2. in relation to the strategic land transport network and arterial roads, to avoid development which forecloses the opportunity for the development of this network and these roads to meet future strategic transport requirements.

CHAPTER 6 - RECOVERY AND REBUILDING OF GREATER CHRISTCHURCH

6.2 OBJECTIVES

6.2.1 Recovery framework

Recovery, rebuilding and development are enabled within Greater Christchurch through a land use and infrastructure framework that:

1. identifies priority areas for urban development within Greater Christchurch;

2. identifies Key Activity Centres which provide a focus for high quality, and, where appropriate, mixed-use development that incorporates the principles of good urban design;

3. avoids urban development outside of existing urban areas or greenfield priority areas for development, unless expressly provided for in the CRPS;

4. protects outstanding natural features and landscapes including those within the Port Hills from inappropriate subdivision, use and development;

5. protects and enhances indigenous biodiversity and public space;

6. maintains or improves the quantity and quality of water in groundwater aquifers and surface waterbodies, and quality of ambient air;

7. maintains the character and amenity of rural areas and settlements;

8. protects people from unacceptable risk from natural hazards and the effects of sea-level rise;

9. integrates strategic and other infrastructure and services with land use development;

10. achieves development that does not adversely affect the efficient operation, use, development, appropriate upgrade, and future planning of strategic infrastructure and freight hubs;

11. optimises use of existing infrastructure; and

12. provides for development opportunities on Māori Reserves in Greater Christchurch.

6.2.2 Urban form and settlement pattern

The urban form and settlement pattern in Greater Christchurch is managed to provide sufficient land for rebuilding and recovery needs and set a foundation for future growth, with an urban form that achieves consolidation and intensification of urban areas, and avoids unplanned expansion of urban areas, by:

1. aiming to achieve the following targets for intensification as a proportion of overall growth through the period of recovery:
   a. 35% averaged over the period between 2013 and 2016
   b. 45% averaged over the period between 2016 to 2021
   c. 55% averaged over the period between 2022 and 2028;

2. providing higher density living environments including mixed use developments and a greater range of housing types, particularly in and around the Central City, in and around Key Activity Centres, and larger neighbourhood centres, and in greenfield priority areas and brownfield sites;

3. ….

4. providing for the development of greenfield priority areas on the periphery of Christchurch's urban area, and surrounding towns at a rate and in locations that meet anticipated demand and enables the efficient provision and use of network infrastructure;

5. encouraging sustainable and self-sufficient growth of the towns of Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Woodend, Lincoln, Rolleston and Prebbleton and consolidation of the existing settlement of West Melton;

6. Managing rural residential development outside of existing urban and priority areas; and

7. Providing for development opportunities on Māori Reserves.

6.2.4 Integration of transport infrastructure and land use
Prioritise the planning of transport infrastructure so that it maximises integration with the priority areas and new settlement patterns and facilitates the movement of people and goods and provision of services in Greater Christchurch, while:

1. managing network congestion;
2. reducing dependency on private motor vehicles;
3. reducing emission of contaminants to air and energy use;
4. promoting the use of active and public transport modes;
5. optimising use of existing capacity within the network; and
6. enhancing transport safety.

6.3 POLICIES
6.3.1 Development within the Greater Christchurch area
In relation to recovery and rebuilding for Greater Christchurch:

1. give effect to the urban form identified in Map A, which identifies the location and extent of urban development that will support recovery, rebuilding and planning for future growth and infrastructure delivery;
2. give effect to the urban form identified in Map A (page 6-27) by identifying the location and extent of the indicated Key Activity Centres;
3. enable development of existing urban areas and greenfield priority areas, including intensification in appropriate locations, where it supports the recovery of Greater Christchurch;
4. ensure new urban activities only occur within existing urban areas or identified greenfield priority areas as shown on Map A, unless they are otherwise expressly provided for in the CRPS;
5. provide for educational facilities in rural areas in limited circumstances where no other practicable options exist within an urban area;
6. provide for a metropolitan recreation facility at 466-482 Yaldhurst Road; and
7. avoid development that adversely affects the function and viability of, or public investment in, the Central City and Key Activity Centres.

6.3.2 Development form and urban design
Business development, residential development (including rural residential development) and the establishment of public space is to give effect to the principles of good urban design below, and those of the NZ Urban Design Protocol 2005, to the extent appropriate to the context:

1. Tūrangawaewae – the sense of place and belonging – recognition and incorporation of the identity of the place, the context and the core elements that comprise the Through context and site analysis, the following elements should be used to reflect the appropriateness of the development to its location: landmarks and features, historic heritage, the character and quality of the existing built and natural environment, historic and cultural markers and local stories.
2. Integration – recognition of the need for well-integrated places, infrastructure, movement routes and networks, spaces, land uses and the natural and built environment. These

elements should be overlaid to provide an appropriate form and pattern of use and development.
3. Connectivity – the provision of efficient and safe high quality, barrier free, multimodal connections within a development, to surrounding areas, and to local facilities and services, with emphasis at a local level placed on walking, cycling and public transport as more sustainable forms of transport.
4. Safety – recognition and incorporation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in the layout and design of developments, networks and spaces to ensure safe, comfortable and attractive places.
5. Choice and diversity – ensuring developments provide choice and diversity in their layout, built form, land use housing type and density, to adapt to the changing needs and circumstances of the population.
6. Environmentally sustainable design – ensuring that the process of design and development minimises water and resource use, restores ecosystems, safeguards mauri and maximises passive solar gain.
7. Creativity and innovation – supporting opportunities for exemplar approaches to infrastructure and urban form to lift the benchmark in the development of new urban areas in the Christchurch region.

6.3.4 Transport effectiveness

Ensure that an efficient and effective transport network that supports business and residential recovery is restored, protected and enhanced so that it maintains and improves movement of people and goods around Greater Christchurch by:

1. avoiding development that will overload strategic freight routes;
2. providing patterns of development that optimise use of existing network capacity and ensuring that, where possible, new building projects support increased uptake of active and public transport, and provide opportunities for modal choice;
3. providing opportunities for travel demand management;
4. requiring integrated transport assessment for substantial developments; and
5. improving road user safety.

6.3.5 Integration of land use and infrastructure

Recovery of Greater Christchurch is to be assisted by the integration of land use development with infrastructure by:

1. Identifying priority areas for development to enable reliable forward planning for infrastructure development and delivery;
2. Ensuring that the nature, timing and sequencing of new development are co-ordinated with the development, funding, implementation and operation of transport and other infrastructure in order to:
    a. optimise the efficient and affordable provision of both the development and the infrastructure;
    b. maintain or enhance the operational effectiveness, viability and safety of existing and planned infrastructure;
    c. protect investment in existing and planned infrastructure; and
    d. ensure new development does not occur until provision for appropriate infrastructure is in place;
3. Providing that the efficient and effective functioning of infrastructure, including transport corridors, is maintained, and the ability to maintain and upgrade that infrastructure is retained;
4. Only providing for new development that does not affect the efficient operation, use, development, appropriate upgrading and safety of existing strategic infrastructure, including by avoiding noise sensitive activities within the 50dBA Ldn airport noise contour for Christchurch International Airport, unless the activity is within an existing residentially zoned urban area, residential greenfield area identified for Kaiapoi, or residential greenfield priority area identified in Map A (page 6-28); and

5. Managing the effects of land use activities on infrastructure, including avoiding activities that have the potential to limit the efficient and effective, provision, operation, maintenance or upgrade of strategic infrastructure and freight hubs.

6.3.7 Residential location, yield and intensification

1. In relation to residential development opportunities in Greater Christchurch:
2. Subject to Policy 5.3.4, residential greenfield priority area development shall occur in accordance with Map A. These areas are sufficient for both growth and residential relocation through to 2028.
3. Intensification in urban areas of Greater Christchurch is to be focused around the Central City, Key Activity Centres and neighbourhood centres commensurate with their scale and function, core public transport routes, mixed-use areas, and on suitable brownfield land.
4. Intensification developments and development in greenfield priority areas shall achieve at least the following residential net densities averaged over the whole of an ODP area (except where subject to an existing operative ODP with specific density provisions):
5. 10 household units per hectare in greenfield areas in Selwyn and Waimakariri District;
6. 15 household units per hectare in greenfield areas in Christchurch City
7. Intensification development within Christchurch City to achieve an average of
8. 50 household units per hectare for intensification development within the Central City;
9. 30 household units per hectare for intensification development elsewhere.
10. Provision will be made in district plans for comprehensive development across multiple or amalgamated sites.
11. Housing affordability is to be addressed by providing sufficient intensification and greenfield priority area land to meet housing demand during the recovery period,
    enabling brownfield development and providing for a range of lot sizes, densities and appropriate development controls that support more intensive developments such as mixed-use developments, apartments, townhouses and terraced housing.

6.3.8 Regeneration of brownfield land

To encourage and provide for the recovery and regeneration of existing brownfield areas through new comprehensive residential, mixed-use or business developments, provided such activities will ensure the safe and efficient functioning of the transport network and will not have significant adverse distributional or urban form effects on the Central City, Key Activity Centres and neighbourhood centres, or give rise to significant reverse sensitivity effects.

CHAPTER 7- FRESH WATER

7.2 OBJECTIVES

7.2.1 Sustainable management of fresh water

The region's fresh water resources are sustainably managed to enable people and communities to provide for their economic and social well-being through abstracting and/or using water for irrigation, hydro-electricity generation and other economic activities, and for recreational and amenity values, and any economic and social activities associated with those values, providing:

1. the life-supporting capacity ecosystem processes, and indigenous species and their associated freshwater ecosystems and mauri of the fresh water is safe-guarded;

2. the natural character values of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins are preserved and these areas are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development and where appropriate restored or enhanced; and

3. any actual or reasonably foreseeable requirements for community and stockwater supplies and customary uses, are provided for.

7.3.6 Fresh water quality

In relation to water quality:

1. to establish and implement minimum water quality standards for surface water and groundwater resources in the region, which are appropriate for each water body considering:
   a. the values associated with maintaining life supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems, and natural character of the water body;
   b. any current and reasonably foreseeable requirement to use the water for individual, marae or community drinking water or stockwater supplies, customary uses or contact recreation;
   c. the cultural significance of the fresh water body and any conditions or restrictions on the discharge of contaminants that may be necessary or appropriate to protect those values; and
   d. any other current or reasonably foreseeable values or uses; and

2. to manage activities which may affect water quality (including land uses), singularly or cumulatively, to maintain water quality at or above the minimum standard set for that water body;

   and

3. where water quality is below the minimum water quality standard set for that water body, to avoid any additional allocation of water for abstraction from that water body and any additional discharge of contaminants to that water body, where any further abstraction or discharges, either singularly or cumulatively, may further adversely affect the water quality in that water body:
   a. until the water quality standards for that water body are met; or
   b. unless the activities are undertaken as part of an integrated solution to water management in the catchment in accordance with Policy 7.3.9, which provides for the redress of water quality within that water body within a specified timeframe.

7.3.7 Water quality and land uses

To avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of changes in land uses on the quality of fresh water (surface or ground) by:

1. identifying catchments where water quality may be adversely affected, either singularly or cumulatively, by increases in the application of nutrients to land or other changes in land use; and
2. controlling changes in land uses to ensure water quality standards are maintained or where water quality is already below the minimum standard for the water body, it is improved to the minimum standard within an appropriate timeframe.

CHAPTER 17- CONTAMINATED LAND

17.2 OBJECTIVES
17.2.1 Protection from adverse effects of contaminated land

Protection of people and the environment from both on-site and off-site adverse effects of contaminated land.

17.3 POLICIES
17.3.2 Development of, or discharge from contaminated land

In relation to actually or potentially contaminated land, where new subdivision, use or development is proposed on that land, or where there is a discharge of the contaminant from that land:

a. a site investigation is to be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any contamination; and
b. if it is found that the land is contaminated, except as provided for in Policy 17.3.3, the actual or potential adverse effects of that contamination, or discharges from the contaminated land shall be avoided, remedied or mitigated in a manner that does not lead to further significant adverse effects.

Objectives and Policies

Canterbury Land and Water Plan

Section 3 Objectives

3.1 Land and water are managed as integrated natural resources to recognise and enable Ngāi Tahu culture, traditions, customary uses and relationships with land and water.

3.2 Water management applies the ethic of ki uta ki tai – from the mountains to the sea – and land and water are managed as integrated natural resources recognising the connectivity between surface water and groundwater, and between fresh water, land and the coast.

3.5 Land uses continue to develop and change in response to socio-economic and community demand.

3.6 Water is recognised as essential to all life and is respected for its intrinsic values.

3.23 Soils are healthy and productive, and human-induced erosion and contamination are minimised.

Stormwater and community wastewater systems

4.15 In urban areas, the adverse effects on water quality, aquatic ecosystems, existing uses and values of water and public health from the cumulative effects of sewage, wastewater, industrial or trade waste or stormwater discharges are avoided by:

a. all sewage, industrial or trade waste being discharged into a reticulated system, where available;

ab. all stormwater being discharged to land or into reticulated system, where a reticulated system is available;

c. all stormwater being discharged in accordance with a stormwater management plan, where one has been consented;

d. the implementation of contingency measures to minimise the risk of a discharge from a wastewater reticulation system to surface water in the event of a system failure or overloading of the system beyond its design capacity; and

e. any reticulated stormwater or wastewater system installed after 11 August 2012 is designed and managed to avoid sewage discharge into surface water.

4.16 Any reticulated stormwater system for any urban area is managed in accordance with a stormwater management plan that addresses the following matters:

a. the management of all discharges of stormwater into the stormwater system; and
b. for any reticulated stormwater system established after 11 August 2012, including any extension to any existing reticulated stormwater system, the discharge of stormwater being subject to a land-based or designed treatment system, or wetland treatment prior to any discharge to a lake or river; and
c. how any discharge of stormwater, treated or untreated, into water or onto land where it may enter water meets or will meet, the water quality outcomes and standards and limits for that waterbody set out in Table 1, Schedules 5 and 8 and Sections 6 to 15,(whichever applies); and
d. The management of the discharge of stormwater from sites involving the use, storage or disposal of hazardous substances, and

e. Where the discharge is from an existing local authority network, demonstration of a commitment to progressively improve the quality of the discharge to meet condition (c) as soon as practicable but no later than 2025.

4.17 Stormwater run-off volumes and peak flows are managed so that they do not cause or exacerbate the risk of inundation, erosion or damage to property or infrastructure downstream or risks to human safety.

Objectives and Policies

Canterbury Air Regional Plan

5 Objectives
5.1 Air quality protects the mauri and life supporting capacity of the environment.

5.2 *Ambient air* quality provides for the health and wellbeing of the people of Canterbury.

5.3 Competing demands for the use of the air resource of Canterbury are accommodated while unacceptable degradation of *ambient air* quality is avoided.

5.4 Degraded *ambient air* quality is improved over time and where *ambient air* quality is acceptable it is maintained.

5.5 Air quality is managed in a way that provides for the cultural values and traditions of Ngāi Tahu.

5.6 Amenity values of the receiving environment are maintained.

5.7 Discharges from new activities are appropriately located to take account of adjacent land uses and *sensitive activities*.

5.9 Offensive and objectionable effects and *noxious or dangerous effects* on the environment are generally avoided.

5.10 Developments and innovation in technology that have the potential to improve air quality are enabled.

6 Policies
Central policies applying to all activities
6.1 Discharges of contaminants into air, either individually or in combination with other discharges, do not cause:

a. adverse effects on human health and wellbeing; or
b. adverse effects on the mauri and life supporting capacity of ecosystems, plants or animals; or
c. significantly diminished visibility; or
d. significant soiling or corrosion of structures or property.

6.2 Recognise the value of air quality as a taonga to Tāngata whenua and manage adverse effects of discharges into air on wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, and places of significance to Ngāi Tahu.

6.4 Reduce adverse effects of discharges on people where *ambient air* quality does not meet the value set in a national *ambient air* quality standard or guideline.

6.5 Minimise adverse effects on people where *ambient air* quality is degraded when assessed against a national *ambient air* quality standard or guideline.

6.6 Maintain *ambient air* quality in locations where the quality is acceptable when assessed against an *ambient air* quality standard set in a national *ambient air* quality standard or guideline.

6.8 Offensive and objectionable effects are unacceptable and actively managed by plan provisions and the implementation of management plans.

6.9 Discharges into air from new activities are appropriately located and adequately separated from *sensitive activities,* taking into account land use anticipated by a proposed or operative district plan and the sensitivity of the receiving environment.

6.11 When evaluating resource consent applications recognise locational constraints on activities, when imposing terms and conditions.

6.12 Where activities locate appropriately to mitigate adverse effects on air quality a longer consent duration may be available to provide on-going operational certainty.

6.13 Minimise the cumulative effects of discharges of contaminants into air by requiring:

a. permitted discharges to apply good environmental practices; and
b. discharges allowed by a resource consent to apply the best practicable option.

6.15 Recognise that changes in technology may allow for improvements in the quality of a discharge over the term of the consent and acknowledge this by imposing management and review conditions on new and replacement resource consents.

Industrial and trade activities and large-scale fuel burning devices

6.22 Applications for resource consent for discharges of contaminants into air from *large scale fuel burning devices* and industrial or trade activities shall identify the best practicable option to be adopted to minimise effects.

6.25 Applications for resource consent for discharges into air from industrial or trade activities or *large-scale fuel burning devices* classified as discretionary shall address:

a. where the discharge includes PM_{10}, the mass emission rate of the proposed discharge relative to the total emission rate of all discharges within the *Clean Air Zone*; and the degree to which the proposed discharge exacerbates cumulative effects within the *Clean Air Zone*; and
b. localised effects of the proposed discharge and the location of sensitive receptors; and
c. available mitigation and emission control options; and
d. the duration of consent being sought and the practicability for the effects of the discharge to be reduced over time.

6.26 When considering applications for resource consent for the discharge of contaminants into air from *large scale fuel burning devices* or from industrial, trade or commercial activities, the CRC will consider the combined effect of all consented discharges into air occurring on the property.

6.27 Enable discharges into air from *large scale fuel burning devices* for the purpose of:

a. *emergency electricity generation;* or
b. strategic management of electricity supply by network suppliers, while limiting discharges to the duration of the emergency, supply crisis or excess network loading and giving preference to the use of generators located outside *Clean Air Zones*.