

Appendix V Assessment of Objectives and Policies

Table V-1: Benefits of Infrastructure

| Reference | Provision | Comment/Assessment |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| NZCPS Objective 6 | <p>To enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and their health and safety, through subdivision, use, and development, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the protection of the values of the coastal environment does not preclude use and development in appropriate places and forms, and within appropriate limits; ... | <p>It is considered that the proposed efficient use of the existing wastewater infrastructure provides an important social and economic positive effect, as it provides the communities with economically sustainable and affordable wastewater treatment system.</p> <p>The NWWTP eliminates the need for onsite for alternative sewage facilities for residential and business land uses in urban areas which is beneficial to health.</p> <p>It is noted also, that functionally, the existing pipeline and outlet diffuser structure can only be situated in coastal marine area. Further to this, alternatives to the structure and its location have been considered in this AEE.</p> |
| NZCPS Policy 6 | <p>Activities in the coastal environment</p> <p>(1) In relation to the coastal environment:</p> <p>(a) recognise that the provision of infrastructure, the supply and transport of energy including the generation and transmission of electricity, and the extraction of minerals are activities important to the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities;</p> <p>...</p> | <p>As noted above, it is considered that the proposed efficient use of the existing wastewater infrastructure provides an important social and economic positive effect, as it provides the communities with economically sustainable and affordable wastewater treatment system.</p> |
| NRPS Policy CO1.3.16 | <p>To recognise that some uses and developments dependent on the natural and physical resources in the coastal environment are important to the social, economic and cultural well-being of the people and the community, should be provided for within the coastal environment providing that the quality of the environment is maintained</p> | <p>This is a 'key' policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.6 of the AEE.</p> |
| NRMP Objective DO3.2 | <p>The highest practical level of waste reduction, reuse, recovery, and recycling, and the management of the actual and potential effects arising from the disposal of waste materials, to ensure that any potential adverse environmental effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated</p> | <p>As discussed above, the continued provision of a reticulated wastewater collection system and the NWWTP, eliminates the need for individual onsite treatment where reticulation is available. Therefore, reducing potential adverse effects from these schemes, as the NWWTP provides a safe and efficient means to treating wastewater.</p> |
| NRMP Policy DO3.2.1 | <p>The generation of waste should be minimised wherever possible. Residue waste, including hazardous substances, should be disposed of in an environmentally acceptable manner</p> | <p>As discussed above at objective DO3.2, it is considered that the project is consistent with this policy.</p> <p>It is not proposed to dispose of hazardous substances as part of this application.</p> |
| NRMP Objective DO14.4 | <p>Network utilities</p> <p>Efficient use of network utilities infrastructure while avoiding, remedying, or mitigating the adverse effects of utilities on their surrounding environments.</p> | <p>The NWWTP is managed according to various management plans and contracts which aim to ensure efficiencies in the operation of the NWWTP whilst avoiding, remedying, and mitigating adverse effects on the surrounding environment.</p> |
| NRMP Policy DO14.4.1 | <p>Efficient use of network utilities</p> <p>Management of network utilities that promotes their efficient use.</p> | <p>The NWWTP is managed according to various management plans and contracts which aim to ensure efficiencies in the operation of the NWWTP.</p> |
| NRMP Policy DO14.4.3 | <p>Effects of network utilities</p> <p>Ensure that the adverse effects of network utilities on the surrounding environment are minimised.</p> | <p>The NWWTP is managed according to various management plans and contracts which aim to ensure efficiencies in the operation of the NWWTP whilst avoiding, remedying, and mitigating adverse effects on the surrounding environment.</p> |
| NRMP Policy CM4.5 | <p>Activities within the Coastal Marine Area should:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) allow people to make use of the foreshore and coastal waters for contact recreation; and</p> <p>...</p> | <p>The AEE assesses the effects of the discharge on contact recreation and the risks are considered to be acceptable at and beyond the mixing zone.</p> |

Table V-2: Effects on Water Quality

| Reference | Provision | Comment |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| NZCPS Policy 21 | <p>Enhancement of water quality</p> <p>Where the quality of water in the coastal environment has deteriorated so that it is having a significant adverse effect on ecosystems, natural habitats, or water based recreational activities, or is restricting existing uses, such as aquaculture, shellfish gathering, and cultural activities, give priority to improving that quality by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) identifying such areas of coastal water and water bodies and including them in plans; (b) including provisions in plans to address improving water quality in the areas identified above; (c) where practicable, restoring water quality to at least a state that can support such activities and ecosystems and natural habitats; (d) requiring that stock are excluded from the coastal marine area, adjoining intertidal areas and other water bodies and riparian margins in the coastal environment, within a prescribed time frame; and (e) engaging with tāngata whenua to identify areas of coastal waters where they have particular interest, for example in cultural sites, wāhi tapu, other taonga, and values such as mauri, and remedying, or, where remediation is not practicable, mitigating adverse effects on these areas and values. | This policy is aimed at regional councils when preparing their coastal plan. Despite this, the AEE confirms that water quality within the receiving environment at and beyond the mixing zone will meet the water quality standards of the NRMP as well as other applicable water quality guidelines (ANZG). |
| NZCPS Policy 23 | <p>Discharge of contaminants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) In managing discharges to water in the coastal environment, have particular regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the sensitivity of the receiving environment; (b) the nature of the contaminants to be discharged, the particular concentration of contaminants needed to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment, and the risks if that concentration of contaminants is exceeded; and (c) the capacity of the receiving environment to assimilate the contaminants; and (d) avoid significant adverse effects on ecosystems and habitats after reasonable mixing; (e) use the smallest mixing zone necessary to achieve the required water quality in the receiving environment; and (f) minimise adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of water within a mixing zone. (2) In managing discharge of human sewage, do not allow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) discharge of human sewage directly to water in the coastal environment without treatment; and (b) the discharge of treated human sewage to water in the coastal environment, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) there has been adequate consideration of alternative methods, sites and routes for undertaking the discharge; and (ii) informed by an understanding of tāngata whenua values and the effects on them. <p>....</p> | This is a 'key' policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.5 of the AEE. |
| NRPS Objective WA1.2.2 | The maintenance and enhancement of coastal water quality to protect fishery, fish spawning and aquatic ecosystems and, in specific areas, to protect shellfish gathering, contact recreation and cultural and spiritual values | Comment: These uses are reflected in the NRMP water quality classifications discussed in Section 6.4 of the AEE and the effects of the discharges on these classifications is discussed in the AEE. |
| NRPS Policy WA1.3.3 | To control point discharges through the use of resource consents and appropriate conditions in order to ensure that water quality classifications are met and sustained. | This is a 'key' policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.6 of the AEE. |
| NRMP Objective CM4 | The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values within the Coastal Marine Area | The amenity of the CMA will be maintained. |
| NRMP Policy CM4.1 | Activities within the Coastal Marine Area should avoid significant adverse effects on amenity values and public safety | There will be no significant adverse effects on amenity values or public safety from the activities which are the subject of this application. |
| NRMP Objective CM6 | Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of Nelson's coastal water. | The quality of the receiving coastal waters will be maintained after reasonable mixing. |
| NRMP Policy CM6.1 | <p>Coastal marine water quality standards should be maintained or enhanced to reflect community aspirations and tangata whenua values for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) management for fisheries, fish spawning, aquatic ecosystem, and aesthetic purposes over the whole Coastal Marine Area, and b) contact recreation, shell fish gathering, or cultural purposes, in specified parts of the Coastal Marine Area. | This is a 'key' policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.7 of the AEE. |
| NRMP Policy CM6.2 | <p>Coastal marine water quality standards shall be managed for the purposes set out in the following water quality classes and associated standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fisheries, fish spawning, aquatic ecosystem, and aesthetic purposes, Class: FEA, Area of application: to the entire Coastal Marine Area; or b) Contact recreation purposes, Class: CR, Area of application: generally 200 metres seaward of mean high water springs within the areas identified as "Contact Recreation Overlay " on Planning Map A1; or c) Shell fish gathering purposes, Class: SG, Area of application: the area identified as "Shell Fish Gathering Overlay" on Planning Map A1, which encloses a zone extending from the 10m-40m depth contour in Tasman Bay; or d) Cultural purposes, Class: C, Area of application: Delaware Inlet (refer Planning Map A1, 'Cultural Overlay'). | This is a 'key' policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.7 of the AEE. |
| NRMP Policy CM6.3 | Discharges to coastal water should not, after reasonable mixing, result in a breach of classification standards or a reduction in water quality and the discharge should not (either by itself or in combination with other discharges) give rise to any significant adverse effects on habitats, feeding grounds or ecosystems. | This is a 'key' policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.7 of the AEE. |

| Reference | Provision | Comment |
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| NRMP Policy CM6.4 | <p>In considering what constitutes a “reasonable mixing zone”, in any particular situation, account will be taken of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the purposes for which the water is managed, and b) the sensitivity of the receiving environment (i.e. available dilution and dispersal and the proximity of areas valued for ecological, recreational, cultural, shellfish gathering or commercial fishing reasons), and c) the nature of the discharge including contaminant type, concentration and volume, and d) the location and design of the proposed outfall and the potential for improving the same, and e) the proposed method of treatment and the potential for improving that method, and f) the need to confine any significant adverse effects to the mixing zone, and g) the desirability of keeping the size of the mixing zone as small as possible, and of keeping it away from the inter tidal area. | This is a ‘key’ policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.7 of the AEE. |
| NRMP Policy CM6.5 | <p>When considering new proposals or applications to discharge contaminants directly to water, or reviewing existing discharges, matters to be taken into account include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the water quality classification for the receiving environment, and b) the total contaminant load (composition/concentration/flow rate) of the discharge, and c) the presence or absence of toxic constituents, and the potential for bio- accumulative or synergistic effects, and d) the assimilative capacity (including available dilution and dispersal) of the water and the existing water quality, and e) actual or potential uses of the water body and the degree to which the needs of other water users are, or may be, compromised, and f) scenic, aesthetic, amenity, recreational and commercial fisheries values, and g) the cultural and spiritual values of tāngata whenua, and h) the actual or potential risk to human health from the discharge. | This is a ‘key’ policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.7 of the AEE. |
| NRMP Policy CM6.7 | <p>The discharge of treated human sewage directly into coastal water, without passing through land, should only be permitted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) it better meets the purpose of the Act than disposal onto land; and b) there has been consultation with tangata whenua in accordance with tikanga Maori; and c) there has been consultation with the community generally, and d) marine water quality standards are not breached as a result of the discharge, and e) the method of treatment prior to discharge adopts the best practicable option. | This is a ‘key’ policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.7 of the AEE. |
| NRMP Objective DO7.2 | Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of Nelson’s coastal water at or to a level which safeguards its life supporting capacity is safe for contact recreation and for gathering and consumption of seafood | This is a ‘key’ policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.7 of the AEE. |
| NRMP Policy DO7.2.1 | Discharges of contaminants to water or land within the coastal environment should not, after reasonable mixing, result in a breach of classification standards or a reduction in water quality and the discharge should not (either by itself or in combination with other discharges) give rise to any significant adverse effects on habitats, feeding grounds or ecosystems either in the Coastal Marine Area or on land. | This is a ‘key’ policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.7 of the AEE. |

Table V-3: Effects on Natural Character and Public Use

| Reference | Provision | Comment |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| NZCPS Objective 2 | <p>To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and protect natural features and landscape values through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the characteristics and qualities that contribute to natural character, natural features and landscape values and their location and distribution; identifying those areas where various forms of subdivision, use, and development would be inappropriate and protecting them from such activities; and encouraging restoration of the coastal environment. | The natural character of the coastal environment will be preserved. |
| NZCPS 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; ... | The AEE assesses the effects of the discharge on various public uses within the receiving environment and the risks are considered to be acceptable at and beyond the mixing zone. |
| NZCPS Policy 1 | <p>Extent and characteristics of the coastal environment</p> <p>(1) Recognise that the extent and characteristics of the coastal environment vary from region to region and locality to locality; and the issues that arise may have different effects in different localities.</p> <p>(2) Recognise that the coastal environment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the coastal marine area; (b) islands within the coastal marine area; (c) areas where coastal processes, influences or qualities are significant, including coastal lakes, lagoons, tidal estuaries, saltmarshes, coastal wetlands, and the margins of these; (d) areas at risk from coastal hazards; (e) coastal vegetation and the habitat of indigenous coastal species including migratory birds; (f) elements and features that contribute to the natural character, landscape, visual qualities or amenity values; (g) items of cultural and historic heritage in the coastal marine area or on the coast; (h) inter-related coastal marine and terrestrial systems, including the intertidal zone; and (i) physical resources and built facilities, including infrastructure, that have modified the coastal environment. | The AEE has considered the entire NWWTP and surrounding area as being within the coastal environment as defined by this policy. |
| NZCPS Policy 13 | <p>Preservation of natural character</p> <p>(1) To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment and to protect it from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoid adverse effects of activities on natural character in areas of the coastal environment with outstanding natural character; and (b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on natural character in all other areas of the coastal environment; <p>(2) Recognise that natural character is not the same as natural features and landscapes or amenity values and may include matters such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ... | The natural character of the coastal environment will be preserved. |
| NZCPS Policy 15 | <p>Natural features and landscapes</p> <p>To protect the natural features and natural landscapes (including seascapes) of the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) avoid adverse effects of activities on outstanding natural features and ... (b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy, or mitigate other adverse effects on other natural features and natural landscapes in the coastal environment: <p>...</p> | <p>It is noted that this policy mainly sets out the criteria for councils to schedule outstanding natural features and landscapes.</p> <p>It is considered that the discharge and the existing pipe and diffuser outlet structure does not adversely affect any outstanding natural features and landscapes and does not have significant adverse effects on other natural features and natural landscapes.</p> |
| NRPS Objective CO1.2.1 | Achievement of the social, economic and cultural needs of the community within the coastal environment, while ensuring a high level of protection is afforded to the natural character and to natural and physical resources associated with the coast. | <p>The provision of and ongoing operation of the NWWTP will enable people and communities to achieve their social, economic, and cultural needs.</p> <p>Natural character is discussed in detail in Objective 2 and Policy 13 of the NZCPS above, it is considered that the project is consistent with this objective.</p> |
| NRPS Policy CO1.3.4 | <p>To protect the integrity, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the dynamic processes and features arising from the natural movement of sediments, water and air; (ii) natural movement of biota; (iii) natural substrate composition; (iv) natural water and air quality; (v) natural bio-diversity, productivity, and biotic patterns, and (vi) intrinsic values of ecosystems. | The discharge will not affect the integrity, functioning, or resilience of the coastal environment in terms of the specified matters. |

| Reference | Provision | Comment |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| NRMP Objective CM2 | The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, particularly at the land/sea interface, and including the maintenance of all values that contribute to natural character, and its protection from the adverse effects of use or development. | The preservation of natural character is discussed above at Objective 2 and Policy 13 of the NZCPS, with regard to the interface at the land/sea, it is not anticipated that the project will have any adverse effects on natural character at this interface. |
| NRMP Objective DO5.1 | An environment within which natural values are preserved and enhanced and comprise an integral part of the natural setting | As discussed above in Objective 2 and Policy 13 of the NZCPS, it is considered that the project is consistent with this policy in terms of natural element which are included in the definition of natural character. |
| NRMP Objective DO7.1 | Preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use and development | As discussed above in Objective 2 and Policy 13 of the NZCPS, it is considered that the project is consistent with this policy |
| NRMP Policy DO7.1.1 | Activities on land (adjacent to the coast) should not have adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of the coastal environment, either inside or outside the coastal marine area on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the quality and quantity of habitats; and b) the integral and essential ecological processes, and c) the viability of species populations, and d) the yield of quality of harvested populations, and e) water quality, and f) natural processes such as sediment transport. | The NWWTP is authorised to operate by way of a designation in the NRMP and is not expected to have adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of the coastal environment, either inside or outside the coastal marine area, including from the seepage of wastewater from the base of the ponds and wetlands. |

Table V-4: Treaty of Waitangi and Cultural Effects

| Reference | Provision | Comment |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| NZCPS Objective 3 | <p>To take account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognise the role of tāngata whenua as kaitiaki and provide for tāngata whenua involvement in management of the coastal environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising the ongoing and enduring relationship of tāngata whenua over their lands, rohe and resources; promoting meaningful relationships and interactions between tāngata 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 tāngata whenua. | To be informed by the contents of the CIAs commissioned by the Council once they are received. |
| NZCPS Policy 2 | <p>The Treaty of Waitangi, tāngata whenua and Māori heritage</p> <p>In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment:</p> <p>(a) 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;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) 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 pūkenga, may have knowledge not otherwise available;</p> <p>(e) 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</p> <p>(i) ...</p> <p>(f) provide for opportunities for tangata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over waters, forests, lands, and fisheries in the coastal environment through such measures as:</p> <p>(i) bringing cultural understanding to monitoring of natural resources;</p> <p>(ii) providing appropriate methods for the management, maintenance and protection of the taonga of tangata whenua;</p> <p>(iii) having regard to regulations, rules or bylaws relating to ensuring sustainability of fisheries resources such as taiāpure, mahinga mātaihai or other non commercial Māori customary fishing; and</p> <p>...</p> | To be informed by the contents of the CIAs commissioned by the Council once they are received. |
| NRPS Policy TW1.5.5 | To ensure that tāngata whenua views are sought and considered prior to Council consideration of any resource consent application which relates to matters which the tāngata whenua themselves have indicated are of significance to them. | This policy is directed at the consent authority and the Council. Despite this, the Council has consulted with iwi and considered their views in preparing this application. In addition, the Council will be informed by the contents of the commissioned CIAs once they are received. |
| NRPS Policy TW1.5.10 | To recognise the tāngata whenua are kaitiaki of the coastal environment. (Reference: Principle 9 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement) | The Council recognises local iwi are kaitiaki of the coastal environment. |
| NRPS Policy TW1.5.11 | To have regard to environmental plans prepared by iwi authorities | The Council has had regard to the various environmental plans prepared by iwi authorities. |
| NRPS Policy CO1.3.9 | When managing the coastal environment, to recognise and provide for matters of special significance to tangata whenua identified and protected in accordance with tikanga maori | To be informed by the contents of the CIAs commissioned by the Council once they are received. |
| NRPS Policy WA1.3.7 | To recognise and provide for the cultural and spiritual values of water to tāngata whenua | To be informed by the contents of the CIAs commissioned by the Council once they are received. |
| NRMP Objective DO1.1 | Management of natural and physical resources that recognises the needs of Maori communities and enables them to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and their health and safety. | To be informed by the contents of the CIAs commissioned by the Council once they are received. |
| NRMP Policy DO1.1.1 | Natural and physical resources should be managed in a way that recognises and provides for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga. | To be informed by the contents of the CIAs commissioned by the Council once they are received. |
| NRMP Policy DO1.1.2 | Management of natural and physical resources that takes into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and has particular regard to kaitiakitanga. | To be informed by the contents of the CIAs commissioned by the Council once they are received. |
| NAQP Policy A5-1-1 | The air resource should be managed in a way that recognises and provides for the relationship of tāngata whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga | To be informed by the contents of the CIAs commissioned by the Council once they are received. |
| NAQP Policy A5-1-2 | Management of the air resource that takes into account the principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi ¹ (Treaty of Waitangi) and has particular regard to kaitiakitanga. | To be informed by the contents of the CIAs commissioned by the Council once they are received. |

Table V-5: Ecological Effects

| Reference | Provision | Comment |
|--------------------|---|---|
| NZCPS Objective 1 | <p>To safeguard the integrity, form, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment and sustain its ecosystems, including marine and intertidal areas, estuaries, dunes and land, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining or enhancing natural biological and physical processes in the coastal environment and recognising their dynamic, complex and interdependent nature; protecting representative or significant natural ecosystems and sites of biological importance and maintaining the diversity of New Zealand's indigenous coastal flora and fauna; and maintaining coastal water quality, and enhancing it where it has deteriorated from what would otherwise be its natural condition, with significant adverse effects on ecology and habitat, because of discharges associated with human activity | This is a 'key' policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.5 of the AEE. |
| NZCPS Policy 3 | <p>Precautionary approach Adopt a precautionary approach towards proposed activities whose effects on the coastal environment are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potentially significantly adverse.</p> | The precautionary approach is not warranted in this case as the effects are reasonably well known given the activity has been occurring for several decades. |
| NZCPS Policy 11 | <p>Indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity) To protect indigenous biological diversity in the coastal environment: (a) avoid adverse effects of activities on: (i) indigenous taxa⁴ that are listed as threatened or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists; (ii) taxa that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as threatened; (iii) indigenous ecosystems and vegetation types that are threatened in the coastal environment, or are naturally rare; (iv) habitats of indigenous species where the species are at the limit of their natural range, or are naturally rare; (v) areas containing nationally significant examples of indigenous community types; and (vi) areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biological diversity under other legislation; and (b) avoid significant adverse effects and avoid, remedy or mitigate other adverse effects of activities on: (i) areas of predominantly indigenous vegetation in the coastal environment; (ii) habitats in the coastal environment that are important during the vulnerable life stages of indigenous species; (iii) indigenous ecosystems and habitats that are only found in the coastal environment and are particularly vulnerable to modification, including estuaries, lagoons, coastal wetlands, dunelands, intertidal zones, rocky reef systems, eelgrass and saltmarsh; (iv) habitats of indigenous species in the coastal environment that are important for recreational, commercial, traditional or cultural purposes; (v) habitats, including areas and routes, important to migratory species; and (vi) ecological corridors, and areas important for linking or maintaining biological values identified under this policy.</p> | This is a 'key' policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.5 of the AEE. |
| NRMP Objective CM1 | To maintain or enhance the life-supporting capacity of coastal ecosystems. | This is a 'key' policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.7 of the AEE. |
| NRMP Policy CM1.1 | <p>Activities should avoid as far as practicable adverse effects on the life-supporting capacity of the Coastal Marine Area, including effects on one or more of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the quality and quantity of habitats the integrity of essential ecological processes the viability of species populations, except where the species is unwanted aquatic life being eradicated subject to Section 97(1)(a)(iii) of the Fisheries Act 1996 the yield or quality of harvested populations and populations where the potential for harvest is clearly evident spawning, nursery or feeding areas for marine life (including access by marine life to these areas) energy flows and nutrient cycling shellfish gathering areas, and fishing areas flora or fauna, including birdlife water quality movement of water (including tidal flushing of estuaries), sediment transport or the composition of natural substrates | This is a 'key' policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.7 of the AEE. |
| NRMP Objective CM3 | The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation, significant habitats of indigenous fauna and outstanding natural features within the Coastal Marine Area; and restoration and rehabilitation of degraded vegetation and habitats | The activities will not affect any significant indigenous vegetation, significant habitats of indigenous fauna and outstanding natural features within the CMA. |
| NRMP Policy CM3.2 | Priority shall be given to avoiding the adverse effects of activities on the conservation values of areas of significant conservation value | This is a 'key' policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.7 of the AEE. |

Table V-6: Air Quality Effects

| Reference | Provision | Comment |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| NRPS Objective DA1.2.1 | Improvement in Nelson's ambient air quality | This objective is mainly targeted at the urban area where air quality has historically been poor. |
| NRPS Policy DA1.3.3 | To control and/or reduce the volume or concentration of point source discharges so that the adverse effects on people or ecosystems at ground level are avoided or mitigated. | The NWWTP is operated to ensure discharges to air are controlled so that adverse effects are avoided or mitigated. |
| NRPS Policy DA1.3.4 | To ensure industrial, commercial, rural and domestic discharges avoid significant adverse effect on the environment, including people, plants or animals | Discharges from the NWWTP are not expected to have significant adverse effect on the environment, including people, plants or animals. |
| NAQP Objective A5-1 | The maintenance, and the enhancement where it is degraded, of Nelson's ambient air quality, and the avoidance, mitigation or remediation of any adverse effects on the environment of localised discharges into air. | The air quality around the NWWTP will be maintained provided the NWWTP is operated in accordance with its various management plans. |
| NAQP Policy A5-1.7 | Discharges of contaminants to air should avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects beyond the site of the discharge, having particular regard to: a) Impacts on ground level concentrations and ambient air quality, and on surrounding activities, and b) Adverse effects on human health, and c) Adverse effects on cultural and amenity values, and d) Adverse visual effects, and impacts on visibility, and e) Impacts on water quality, and on other natural resources including ecosystems, and f) The production of objectionable, noxious or offensive odour, dust, particles or other effects, and g) Adverse abrasive or corrosive effects, and h) The actual or potential cumulative effects of the discharge in combination with other discharges, and i) Any likely effect on the environment of not allowing the discharge, and j) The sensitivity of the receiving environment (including reverse sensitivity). | This is a 'key' policy and is discussed in detail in Section 16.2.7 of the AEE. |
| NAQP Policy A5-1.8 | Location Factors a) In considering the location, quantity and type of discharges of contaminants to air, regard should be had to meteorology (both localised and more widespread), topography and any sensitive receptors, ecosystems or activities, and b) Land use planning decisions, including planning techniques, should have regard to the actual or potential effects of discharges to air on ambient air quality, and seek to reduce localised effects on other activities and the potential for reverse sensitivity, and c) In considering urban form, settlement pattern, and subdivision design, regard should be had to potential impacts on ambient air quality, particularly from home heating and transport, and d) In considering existing discharges at locations not previously regulated but now regulated by this Plan, regard should be given to the social and economic implications of any required mitigation measures, in addition to the health benefits arising from improved air quality. | The relevant matters outlined in this policy have been considered in the AEE. |