APPENDIX X - NPS-UD Relevant Objectives and Policies in Full

Objective 1: New Zealand has well-functioning urban environments that enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future.

Objective 3: Regional policy statements and district plans enable more people to live in, and more businesses and community services to be located in, areas of an urban environment in which one or more of the following apply:

- a) the area is in or near a centre zone or other area with many employment opportunities
- b) the area is well-serviced by existing or planned public transport
- c) there is high demand for housing or for business land in the area, relative to other areas within the urban environment

Objective 4: New Zealand's urban environments, including their amenity values, develop and change over time in response to the diverse and changing needs of people, communities, and future generations

Objective 5: Planning decisions relating to urban environments, and FDSs, take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

Objective 6: Local authority decisions on urban development that affect urban environments are:

- a) integrated with infrastructure planning and funding decisions; and
- b) strategic over the medium term and long term; and
- c) responsive, particularly in relation to proposals that would supply significant development capacity.

Objective 8: New Zealand's urban environments:

- a) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions;
- b) and are resilient to the current and future effects of climate change.

Policy 1: Planning decisions contribute to well-functioning urban environments, which are urban environments that, as a minimum:

- a) have or enable a variety of homes that:
 - i. meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households; and
 - ii. enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms; and National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 11
- b) have or enable a variety of sites that are suitable for different business sectors in terms of location and site size;
- c) and have good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open spaces, including by way of public or active transport; and
- d) support, and limit as much as possible adverse impacts on, the competitive operation of land and development markets; and

e) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change.

Policy 2: Tier 1, 2, and 3 local authorities, at all times, provide at least sufficient development capacity to meet expected demand for housing and for business land over the short term, medium term, and long term.

Policy 5: Regional policy statements and district plans applying to tier 2 and 3 urban environments enable heights and density of urban form commensurate with the greater of:

- a) the level of accessibility by existing or planned active or public transport to a range of commercial activities and community services; or
- b) relative demand for housing and business use in that location.

Policy 6: When making planning decisions that affect urban environments, decision-makers have particular regard to the following matters:

- a) the planned urban built form anticipated by those RMA planning documents that have given effect to this National Policy Statement
- b) that the planned urban built form in those RMA planning documents may involve significant changes to an area, and those changes:
 - i. may detract from amenity values appreciated by some people but improve amenity values appreciated by other people, communities, and future generations, including by providing increased and varied housing densities and types; and
 - ii. are not, of themselves, an adverse effect.
- c) the benefits of urban development that are consistent with well-functioning urban environments (as described in Policy 1)
- d) any relevant contribution that will be made to meeting the requirements of this National Policy Statement to provide or realise development capacity
- e) the likely current and future effects of climate change.

Policy 9: Local authorities, in taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) in relation to urban environments, must:

- a) involve hapū and iwi in the preparation of RMA planning documents and any FDSs by undertaking effective consultation that is early, meaningful and, as far as practicable, in accordance with tikanga Māori; and
- b) when preparing RMA planning documents and FDSs, take into account the values and aspirations of hapū and iwi for urban development; and
- c) provide opportunities in appropriate circumstances for Māori involvement in decision-making on resource consents, designations, heritage orders, and water conservation orders, including in relation to sites of significance to Māori and issues of cultural significance; and
- d) operate in a way that is consistent with iwi participation legislation