Objective Reference	Objective Text	Analysis
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.	This resource consent, the DPS and the SMP work together to minimise effects on freshwater ecosystems, ensuring stormwater discharges from the residential developments within the development area are managed in a consistent way, utilising LID. Important to note is that the DPS, which provides an overarching framework for the SMP and the consent application, was prepared in the context of a range of statutory guidance including the NPS-FM, with the intention of providing for much need growth and development while minimising and mitigating adverse effects on freshwater. This is demonstrated through the AEE (see Section 6) where water quality and ecological effects are considered no more than minor and generally beneficial. Improvements in water quality (in relation to existing key contaminants – E. coli, nutrients and sediment) are predicted and new introduced 'urban' contaminants are managed through the proposed 'treatment train' approach to be minimal. The stormwater discharge ultimately provides for the health, social, and economic well-being of people and communities by providing a safe and effective way of discharging stormwater from a residential development that provides a major contribution to Tauranga growth needs in a location that has been identified as having significant locational and other benefits for greenfield capacity.
Policy Reference	**Policy Text**	
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.	As detailed in Section 5 of this report, consultation has been ongoing with tangata whenua (primarily through TKAR). This consultation has canvased both plan change requirements and this consent application. TCC propose to continue to involve tangata whenua in the consent process to ensure Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for. As such, conditions are proposed to ensure ongoing involvement of tangata whenua.
Policy 3	Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of	The comprehensive stormwater consent proposal represents an integrated approach to stormwater management over the wider Tauriko West urban catchment(s) which recognises the interrelationship between land use and the

	land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.	character of stormwater runoff. The comprehensive stormwater proposal seeks to minimise stormwater runoff rates and contaminant loads through the adoption of low impact design principles across the urban development area. The Tauriko West development area represents a very small contributor to the Wairoa Catchment. However, as indicated above, the proposal is predicted to reduce contaminant loads tot eh Wairoa River and downstream coastal environments.
Policy 4	Freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand's integrated response to climate change.	The potential impact of climate change has been considered in the design and assessment of the stormwater discharge. For example, the network (as detailed in the SMP) has been designed to accommodate runoff from 1:100 ARI event, adjusted for climate change out to 2130.
Policy 5	Freshwater is managed (including 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.	BOP RC is currently working on its implementation of the NPS-FM and the national objectives framework (NOF). However, in order to provide a water quality context to the proposal, a sophisticated model – the Freshwater Management Tool (FWMT) has been applied to current and three potential future stormwater management scenarios (no mitigation, SMP, maximum mitigation) to assess water quality against the relevant NOF attributes states in Appendix 2A + potential attribute states for copper and zinc. The change in land use (from rural to urban) results in a shift in the types of contaminants generated and therefore discharged via stormwater. Generally rural land use will result in higher levels of nitrogen and phosphorus, while residential land use generally results in higher levels of heavy metals such as copper and zinc (primarily from roading areas). The results of the analysis is presented in Section 6.4.1.1. For the streams internal to the site, the contaminant grades are predicted to be maintained or improved for almost all contaminants across the area for the proposed SMP scenario. Key improvements: • Nitrogen (generally grade D to grade A) • Phosphorus (D to C).

		The only reduction in predicted grade occurs in one of the catchments which includes the main road. The grade declines within this catchment are: • Copper (A to B) • Zinc (B to C). It is noted that these grades are compared against interim grades developed for the Auckland region and that the minor decline only relates to the assessed '95%ile' grade (i.e. occurs less than 5% of the time) for these metals, the median grade for copper and zinc remain at 'A' and 'B' respectively. The water quality analysis in Section 6.4.2 provides a graphical representation of the changes in water quality over a 5-year timeseries and demonstrates consistent reductions in contaminant concentrations from the current (baseline) scenario.
Policy 6	There is no further loss of extent of natural inland wetlands, their values are protected, and their restoration is promoted.	Future landform change has the potential to affect the extent and values of wetlands on the site and this will be assessed in accordance with the NPS-FM and NES-F as necessary as part of earthwork and other consent applications. It is noted that the ecological assessment indicates that the values of the majority of the wetlands on site are low and that there is significant potential for restoration and enhancement and hence the potential for a net positive environmental/ecological outcome. Once the development has been completed, the likelihood that the stormwater discharge affects the extent and values of and wetlands that receive stormwater is low, due in part to the LID approach that is proposed. The evaluation of potential effects indicates that there are a range of options available to mitigate or remedy effects (should they arise) so that there is no loss in extent or values. The assessment recommends the implementation of a wetland monitoring and management plan and this has been proposed in the recommended consent conditions. Subject to this management plan and the implementation of commonly used remedial/corrective actions (if necessary), the assessment concluded that the post-development stormwater discharges can be managed to sustain the wetlands that are retained/enhanced and support their on-going healthy functioning.

Policy 7	The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.	There is the potential for some modification of rivers/stream to enable efficient development. As for wetlands above, this will likely occur during the earthworks/landform phase and necessary consents/authorisations will be required and assessed in accordance with the relevant statutory instruments. Post development, a treatment train/LID approach is proposed for stormwater management (as detailed in the SMP) to ensure that impacts on river extent and values are avoided to the extent practicable. This includes the use of LID and extended detention for any discharge to an internal river.
Policy 9	The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected.	
Policy 12	The national target (as set out in Appendix 3) for water quality improvement is achieved.	The national target relates to rivers and lakes being suitable for primary contact. The Wairoa River is used for recreational purposes, requiring primary contact between humans and the river. It is unlikely that the proposed stormwater discharge will have any influence over this given the small contribution from Tauriko West compared to the large wider catchment. However, the assessment demonstrates that microbiological water quality from the development area is likely to improve, contributing in a small way to an improvement in water quality for the Wairoa River.
Policy 15	Communities are enabled to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being in a way that is consistent with this National Policy Statement.	This comprehensive stormwater consent is required to facilitate the development of a priority growth area for the Bay of Plenty Region, which will provide necessary housing. As demonstrated above, the stormwater from this development can be managed in a way that is consistent with the NPS-FM.