

Appendix 5

Land Use Consent LU 2016/204

Relevant Provisions of the Resource Management Act

RURAL CITY LIVING

Part 2 RMA

5 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.
- (2) In this Act, sustainable management means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while—
 - (a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and
 - (b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and
 - (c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

6 Matters of national importance

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance:

- (a) the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
- (b) the protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
- (c) the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna:
- (d) the maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers:
- (e) the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga:
- (f) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:
- (g) the protection of protected customary rights.

7 Other matters

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall have particular regard to—

- (a) kaitiakitanga:
- (aa) the ethic of stewardship:
- (b) the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources:
- (ba) the efficiency of the end use of energy:
- (c) the maintenance and enhancement of amenity values:
- (d) intrinsic values of ecosystems:
- (e) [Repealed]
- (f) maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment:
- (g) any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources:
- (h) the protection of the habitat of trout and salmon:
- (i) the effects of climate change:

(j) the benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy.

8 Treaty of Waitangi

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

RMA Other Provisions

104 Consideration of applications

- (1) When considering an application for a resource consent and any submissions received, the consent authority must, subject to <u>Part 2</u>, have regard to—
 - (a) any actual and potential effects on the environment of allowing the activity; and
 - (b) any relevant provisions of—
 - (i) a national environmental standard:
 - (ii) other regulations:
 - (iii) a national policy statement:
 - (iv) a New Zealand coastal policy statement:
 - (v) a regional policy statement or proposed regional policy statement:
 - (vi) a plan or proposed plan; and
 - (c) any other matter the consent authority considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine the application.
- (2) When forming an opinion for the purposes of subsection (1)(a), a consent authority may disregard an adverse effect of the activity on the environment if a national environmental standard or the plan permits an activity with that effect.
- (2A) When considering an application affected by <u>section 124</u> or <u>165ZH(1)(c)</u>, the consent authority must have regard to the value of the investment of the existing consent holder.
- (2B) When considering a resource consent application for an activity in an area within the scope of a planning document prepared by a customary marine title group under <u>section 85</u> of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, a consent authority must have regard to any resource management matters set out in that planning document.
- (2C) Subsection (2B) applies until such time as the regional council, in the case of a consent authority that is a regional council, has completed its obligations in relation to its regional planning documents under section 93 of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.
- (3) A consent authority must not,—
 - (a) when considering an application, have regard to—
 - (i) trade competition or the effects of trade competition; or
 - (ii) any effect on a person who has given written approval to the application:
 - (b) [Repealed]
 - (c) grant a resource consent contrary to—
 - (i) section 107, 107A, or 217:
 - (ii) an Order in Council in force under section 152:
 - (iii) any regulations:
 - (iv) wāhi tapu conditions included in a customary marine title order or agreement:

- (v) <u>section 55(2)</u> of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011:
- (d) grant a resource consent if the application should have been notified and was not.
- (4) A consent authority considering an application must ignore subsection (3)(a)(ii) if the person withdraws the approval in a written notice received by the consent authority before the date of the hearing, if there is one, or, if there is not, before the application is determined.
- (5) A consent authority may grant a resource consent on the basis that the activity is a controlled activity, a restricted discretionary activity, a discretionary activity, or a non-complying activity, regardless of what type of activity the application was expressed to be for.
- (6) A consent authority may decline an application for a resource consent on the grounds that it has inadequate information to determine the application.
 - (7) In making an assessment on the adequacy of the information, the consent authority must have regard to whether any request made of the applicant for further information or reports resulted in further information or any report being available.

104B Determination of applications for discretionary or non-complying activities—

After considering an application for a <u>resource consent</u> for a <u>discretionary activity</u> or <u>non-complying activity</u>, a <u>consent authority</u>—

- (a) may grant or refuse the application; and
- (b) if it grants the application, may impose conditions under section