

SUBMISSION POINTS BY PLAN CHAPTER – Chapter 3.1A: Climate change

Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
<b>S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council</b>	S16.005	General comments - climate change	Support in part		The chapter does not recognise the impact of un-planned urban development in areas that are not well-served by public transport and community services as a result of the implementation of the Medium Density Residential Standards. Nor does it recognise the requirement for Council to be responsive to private plan change requests that would result in a significant contribution to housing supply. We request the chapter be amended to include these challenges to achieving the objectives.
<b>S19 Steven Ensslen</b>	S19.003	General comments - climate change	Support	Climate change has already happened and is accelerating dangerously. Support the mitigation measures in addition to the preventative measures.	Retain as notified
<b>S22 Tegan McGowan</b>	S22.005	General comments - climate change	Support	Support provisions relating to reducing emissions and Traffic Demand Plans. There may well be additional or different policy tools, besides TDM plans, that councils can use to ensure developments aren't private-car-centric.	Consider other policy tools than TDM plans, provisions be strengthened, enhanced, made more sophisticated and more comprehensive rather than diluted.
<b>S28 Philippa Yasbek</b>	S28.005	General comments - climate change	Support	Transport Demand Management Plans would be a helpful check on unsustainable new suburbs.	Retain as notified.
<b>S29 Aggregate and Quarry Association (AQA)</b>	S29.003	General comments - climate change	Support in part	An important part of RPS Change 1 is addressing issues related to climate change.	RPS to continue addressing issues related to climate change and noting the importance of aggregates in this chapter
<b>S32 Director-General of Conservation</b>	S32.003	General comments - climate change	Support	It is appropriate to recognise and address climate change in the RPS, and as part of this to specifically recognise the impacts of climate change on ecosystem health and biodiversity, and the role of nature-based solutions.	Retain as notified
<b>S36 Karl Rapley</b>	S36.001	General comments	Support	Climate change is the most significant issue of our time. Climate change mitigation is	Retain as notified.

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		- climate change		critical to meeting emissions reduction targets and mitigating the devastating effects that climate change will have on our region. Support the climate change provisions in plan change 1. This applies to all proposed provisions in Chapter3.1A and the councilors support the proposed direction of plan change 1	
<b>S62 Philip Clegg</b>	S62.005	General comments - climate change	Oppose	Concerned that content in Plan Change 1 relating to climate change has been included in advance of central government direction on the issue. The council's concern is laudable, but the issue is best dealt with at a national level. Regional approaches to climate change are most likely to result in a patchwork of inconsistent requirements that will make things challenging, if not unfair, for businesses and residents. At worst, the regulatory incentives could lead to a race to the bottom.	Remove any and all clauses relating to climate change pending further regulatory instruments from central government.  Release the documents used to formulate the climate policy so the science can be tested by the community.
<b>S64 Rachel Bolstad</b>	S64.002	General comments - climate change	Support	It is important to have clear rationale and understanding for why climate action is needed and how climate inaction harms communities, nature, and has disproportionate impacts for Māori. This section provides a good overview of all the key issues for the Greater Wellington Region and for Aotearoa New Zealand more widely in terms of how and why to take action on climate change. This preamble material	Retain as notified.

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				is essential in providing a rationale for proposed changes.	
<b>S73 Alicia Hall</b>	S73.002	General comments - climate change	Support	<p>Supports the provisions recommended for maintaining and strengthening regional emissions reduction target including 50% reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050 to stay within 1.5 degrees of warming.</p> <p>I would like to see bold leadership on the GWRC to lead the way in making climate friendly policies and solutions through a future proofing lens. Applying a climate lens to every decision made in these areas is crucial and these decisions and choices must be future proofed. Decisions made today impact generations beyond our own and as current leaders in this space, GWRC has a responsibility to ensure decisions made are in line with the science and in the best interest of ALL in our communities.</p>	Retain as notified.
<b>S74 Finn Hall</b>	S74.002	General comments - climate change	Support	<p>We want to see the regional council keep the good provisions like applying a climate and future proof lens to how and where we live, how we get around and becoming more modern in how we think about housing and suburbs.</p>	Retain as notified
<b>S75 Te Aka Tauria - Victoria University of Wellington</b>	S75.001	General comments - climate change	Support	<p>Supports new climate provisions, specifically the insertion of Chapter 3.1A: Climate Change. We recognise that climate change effects are unavoidable and commend the</p>	Retain as notified.

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<b>Students Association (VUWSA)</b>				<p>council in its efforts to ensure communities can prepare to adapt to these effects.</p> <p>Support maintaining of the regional emissions reduction target to stay within 1.5 degrees of warming above pre-industrial levels, including a 50% reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050.</p> <p>Supports the RPS responding to climate change as many students and young people experience climate anxiety and worry about their futures.</p> <p>Support accessible and attractive options for public transport, walking and cycling.</p>	
<b>S80 Anders Crofoot</b>	S80.002	General comments - climate change	Oppose	The proposed amendments do not appear to reflect national policies such as a split gas approach. There is much activity in the climate change space on a national level and it would be better to defer changes to the RPS until it can be reviewed in its entirety in 2024.	Delete all amendments to chapter 3.1A, including Issues 1-4.
<b>S82 Jonathan Markwick</b>	S82.001	General comments - climate change	Support	Support the objectives in this section	Retain as notified.
<b>S85 Lachlan Patterson</b>	S85.001	General comments - climate change	Support	Support new emissions targets, particularly to halve emissions by 2030, and to reduce land transport emissions by 35%.	Retain as notified.
<b>S89 VicLabour</b>	S89.001	General comments - climate change	Support	Support Chapter 3.1A to set a regional direction on adapting to climate change. Immensely aware of the problems that	Retain as notified.

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				climate change will cause for our generation. From extreme weather events to food and energy insecurity and more, we believe that it is critical GWRC plays its part in creating a climate-positive and environmentally friendly region.	
<b>S94 Guardians of the Bays Incorporated</b>	S94.023	General comments - climate change	Support	Not stated	Retain as notified
<b>S96 Sarah (Dr) Kerkin</b>	S96.025	General comments - climate change	Oppose	Concerned that content in Plan Change 1 relating to climate change has been included in advance of central government direction on the issue. The council's concern is laudable, but the issue is best dealt with at a national level. Regional approaches to climate change are most likely to result in a patchwork of inconsistent requirements that will make things challenging, if not unfair, for businesses and residents. At worst, the regulatory incentives could lead to a race to the bottom.	Remove any and all clauses relating to climate change pending further regulatory instruments from central government. Release the documents used to formulate the climate policy so the science can be tested by the community.
<b>S102 Te Tumu Paeroa   Office of the Māori Trustee</b>	S102.003	General comments - climate change	Support	Supports the inclusion of Chapter 3.1A as Māori land is disproportionately affected by climate change, particularly when it comes to resilience.	Retain as notified.
<b>S116 Doctors for Active, Safe</b>	S116.004	General comments - climate change	Support in part	In high- and middle-income countries physical inactivity has become the fourth leading risk factor for premature mortality. Policies designed to effect a	Require health assessments of transport under policy CC.9, policy EIW.1 and policy 57. The heart of transport planning must be to facilitate and promote rapid modal shift.

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Transport (DAST)				<p>population-level modal shift to more active modes of work commuting present major opportunities for public health improvement.</p> <p>Mode shift has all been agreed in policy statements by councils for some years. It is a clear requirement of the Government Policy Statement. However, it's still not happening.</p> <p>We are saddened - and your people's health has suffered as a result - that the development of cycling infrastructure remains subject to piecemeal planning and disconnected networks with variable levels of service.</p> <p>This is also about much more than capital works projects.</p> <p>This requires leadership - looking at this evidence and making our cities and roads the best they can be for everyone - not just motorists.</p> <p>We need to - urgently - reduce our dependence on private motor vehicles - they are the key driver of congestion, they are bad for our fragile environment, and they are bad for our health. This plan does little more than advance the status quo.</p>	
<b>S117 Sustainable</b>	S117.006	General comments	Support	The suite of "CC" policies fails to include recognition of / support for the role that	General support for these policies, but strengthen to give effect to 'Option 3' from the section 32 analysis.

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<b>Electricity Association of New Zealand (SEANZ)</b>		- climate change		renewable generation will play in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	
<b>S123 Peter Thompson</b>	S123.001	General comments - climate change	Support	Climate change is a major issue for the region (country, world) and action is important	Retain as notified.
<b>S131 Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust</b>	S131.003	General comments - climate change	Support in part	Many western approaches and concepts to address climate change are founded upon indigenous knowledge, including mātauranga Māori, which Māori have affirmed for generations. Mātauranga Māori and indigenous knowledge are critical to informing resource management issues that the natural world faces today.	Ātiawa supports the intent of the provisions that recognise and address the impacts of climate change on the environment. Ātiawa are pleased that this chapter recognises te ao Māori and mātauranga Māori.
<b>S135 Best Farm Ltd/Hunters Hill Ltd/Lincolnshire Farm Ltd/Stebbing's Farmlands Ltd</b>	S135.001	General comments - climate change	Oppose	This chapter sets an ambitious target that will place a huge burden on Regional and District Councils. It will work against the objectives introduced into Chapter 3.9 to give effect to the NPS-UD 2020 and RM (Enabling Housing Supply & other Matters) Amendment Act 2021. All new urban development will inevitably increase greenhouse and carbon emissions and have an environmental impact.	Amend the Chapter to achieve better alignment with Chapter 3.9
<b>S141 Generation Zero Wellington</b>	S141.001	General comments - climate change	Support	Climate change is one of the most important and pervasive issues of our time, there are few areas of our lives that climate change will not affect, and we are only just now beginning to see the effects. This is why we [the submitters] are in support of	Retain as notified.

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				the insertion of Chapter 3.1A: Climate Change. Climate Change is a lens that needs to be applied to all decisions by regional and local governments; how will this change positively or negatively impact our climate impact, how will this allow communities to adapt to the realities of a changing climate.	
<b>S144 Sustainable Wairarapa Inc</b>	S144.002	General comments - climate change	Support	Mitigation efforts have a double benefit of both reducing the severity of changes, and therefore reducing the need to adapt to those changes	Add "mitigate and" to the Summary section (p.7):
<b>S148 Wellington International Airport Ltd (WIAL)</b>	S148.003	General comments - climate change	Support in part	A lot of attention has been given within the change to the RPS to reducing emissions, as distinct from adapting to climate change. For an airport, sitting in a bigger context of aviation emissions, there are relatively limited emissions which the airport can control. In contrast, there is a great deal of action that airports can take to address adaptation, giving their direct exposure to severe weather and where the airport or its surrounding infrastructure are close to sea level.	The RPS needs to include sufficient flexibility in the proposed climate change provision so that the Airport can appropriately adapt to the challenges and opportunities that the changing climate will present.
<b>S148 Wellington International Airport Ltd (WIAL)</b>	S148.004	General comments - climate change	Not Stated / Neutral	The only thing that is certain about the future of aviation in a low carbon economy is that airports, including Wellington Airport, will need the flexibility to accommodate changes in technology as there is a move toward meeting our nation's net carbon zero 2050 commitment. Local Government's efforts are best placed in facilitating the	Not stated.



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				local development of supporting infrastructure, such as SAF plants, electrical grid improvements and commercial hydrogen production capabilities, to help make these changes a reality.	
<b>S151 NZ Centre for Sustainable Cities</b>	S151.002	General comments - climate change	Support	Believe the proposed changes lay critical groundwork for achieving carbon net-zero by 2050, and generally support the changes. In particular the commitment to approximately halving (net) greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, which would facilitate the region reaching carbon net-zero by 2050 and the 60 per cent reduction (from 2018 levels) in emissions from public transport and a 40 per cent increase in cycling, walking and public transport use by 2030 and the provisions for limiting emissions-inducing sprawl.	Not stated.
<b>S151 NZ Centre for Sustainable Cities</b>	S151.009	General comments - climate change	Support in part	There are many other Objectives, Policies and Methods that we support. However, there is a significant risk that some of these may be implemented weakly, for example if they are under-resourced. It is vital that these progressive measures be appropriately resourced and implemented actively and urgently, if they are to effectively mitigate GHG emissions.	Amend provisions to address relief sought in submission.
<b>S151 NZ Centre for Sustainable Cities</b>	S151.011	General comments - climate change	Oppose in part	Opposes the sufficiency of the target of a 35 per cent reduction in emissions from land transport by 2030. The RPS is very	Amend provisions to be consistent with IPCC advice, with the land transport emissions reduction by 2030 should be 45%.

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				<p>helpful, but it will just not to where we need to be by 2030.</p> <p>Given the difficulty of constraining emissions, and on the grounds of practical achievability, it is tempting to endorse the target of a 35 per cent reduction in emissions from land transport by 2030 (Objective CC.3). However, setting a target based on achievability alone would be misguided. The headline target of 35% by 2030 is in our view simply not sufficient, given the severity and urgency of the climate emergency.</p>	
<b>S158 Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities</b>	S158.045	General comments - climate change	Support	Climate Change - Supports the intent to outline the key issues relating to climate change for the region and includes provisions to ensure the Plan and Council have a response in place to managing and mitigating the effects of climate change on the use and development of the environment,	Seeks that the objectives, policies and methods are re-written in some instances to provide clarity and be more directive to avoid ambiguity to District Councils and Plan users.
<b>S163 Wairarapa Federated Farmers</b>	S163.008	General comments - climate change	Oppose	Climate change issues and objectives would more properly be considered in the full review of the RPS scheduled in 2024.	That the proposed insertion of Chapter 3.1A be rejected
<b>S163 Wairarapa Federated Farmers</b>	S163.009	General comments - climate change	Oppose	Disagree that the proposed climate change provisions are freshwater instruments, instead their intention and application is as "integrative" provisions, as per recent case law (see submission for more detail).	Delete FW icons

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<b>S167 Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.009	General comments - climate change	Support in part	Support working collaboratively with iwi. Keen to see resourcing/funding for tangata whenua / mana whenua in this.  Resourcing iwi to work in partnership as per Te Tiriti o Waitangi.	Retain as notified.
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.019	General comments - climate change	Support	Climate change comes from a root of colonisation and capitalism. It will impact people and environments differently. Tangata whenua are among the population groups most at risk of the impacts of climate change, which will result in further inequity unless sufficient resources are allocated to enable us to enact our responsibilities as kaitiaki, plan and respond in a way that aligns with our culture, traditions, and unique relationship with the environment. Many sites of significance, marae, wāhi tapu and urupā for example, will be subject to the impacts of both short- and long-term natural hazard trends. Some of our communities have little or no resources to participate in these decision-making processes, nor sufficient reserves to appropriately prepare for the impacts that these issues pose. Our indigenous biodiversity, mahinga kai and taonga species are more vulnerable to environmental change such as increased temperatures and extreme rainfall. Climate change effects will greatly impact	We support the acknowledgement in the Plan Change that climate change will exacerbate existing inequities and threaten the tangible and spiritual components of Māori well-being and seek that these provisions are retained. We support the provisions to partner with tangata whenua to address these matters and seek that the provisions which address these matters are also retained. We seek further clarity around the methods and timeframes to achieve this - which must be bold and ambitious.

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				indigenous ecosystems and the ability for nature-based solutions to thrive and support communities.	
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.021	General comments - climate change	Not Stated / Neutral		More specific direction is provided within policies and methods to determine how to protect our taiao (indigenous ecosystems), mātauranga māori and nature-based solutions that contribute to hazard mitigation.
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.022	General comments - climate change	Not Stated / Neutral		Terminology is used consistently throughout the RPS when referring to indigenous ecosystems, biodiversity, indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems, based on clear rationale as to why each term is used in the particular circumstances.
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.023	General comments - climate change	Not Stated / Neutral		Incentives provided for in the RPS including financial incentives. We want to ensure we tautoko the right behaviours.
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.024	General comments - climate change	Not Stated / Neutral		Resources and support is provided to tangata whenua to enable whānau, hapū and iwi to participate in co-governance, co-management and co-designing solutions for responding to climate change in a way that best provides for our Ātua, tīpuna, whānau and wider community.
<b>S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council</b>	S16.001	Climate change introductory text	Support	The objective appropriately balances the requirements of the NPS-FM alongside those of the NPS-UD.	<i>[Note: Submission point specifically addresses Objective A of introductory text]</i> Retain.
<b>S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council</b>	S16.002	Climate change introductory text	Support in part		Climate change Although the chapter introduction has no statutory weight it provides a useful and up-to-date picture of the realities of the challenges facing planning for climate change and related natural hazards in the Wellington Region.
<b>S20 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group Paul Dyson</b>	S20.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous

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				concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S21 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Liorah Atkinson</b>	S21.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: "Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people."
<b>S23 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Ian Spendlove</b>	S23.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: "Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people."
<b>S26 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Andrea Follett</b>	S26.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S29 Aggregate and Quarry Association (AQA)</b>	S29.004	Climate change introductory text	Not Stated / Neutral	An important part of RPS Change 1 is addressing issues related to climate change. It should be noted, aggregate is an essential resource for climate change adaption.  Aggregates are needed to make infrastructure more resilient to resist extreme weather events. They will be required to build the structures that will protect	N/A

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				<p>against the effects of stronger storms, sea level rise and increased flooding on our infrastructure, including sea walls. They will also be at the fore in fixing damage as well as relocation and rebuild of infrastructure and housing. It should also be noted that sand, limestone and aggregates are an essential ingredient in cement and concrete manufacture.</p> <p>Drought will not only impact on water supply, as specified on page 30. The resulting reduction in river flows will reduce the quality and quantity of aggregate deposits in rivers. The reduced aggregate from this source means there will be more pressure on hard rock, land based, aggregate sources.</p>	
<p><b>S30 Porirua City Council</b></p>	<p>S30.003</p>	<p>Climate change introductory text</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Long introductory statements unnecessarily lengthen a plan which is not consistent with best practice plan making. It is also not necessary to replicate matters covered in section 32 reports. If the intention is to reiterate background content to the provisions, it is odd how there is no mention of either the National Adaptation Plan or the Emissions Reduction Plan. In addition, wording changes are sought to improve accuracy.</p>	<p>Amend introduction to shorten and avoid repetition with Section 32 reports and/or reword as follows:</p> <p>(...) While historical emissions mean that we are already locked into continued global warming until at least mid-century, and longer for sea-level rise, there is still opportunity to avoid the worst impacts of climate change <del>if we act urgently</del> <b>through actions</b> across all sectors to make <del>signification</del> <b>significant</b> reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>While this will require bold and decisive action, there is a need to act</p>

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					carefully, recognising that the costs <b>and benefits</b> of change will not be felt equally across our communities and that provision needs to be made for an equitable <del>transition</del> <b>distribution of these costs and benefits.</b>
<b>S31 Robert Anker</b>	S31.004	Climate change introductory text	Not Stated / Neutral	The reality of global greenhouse emissions is that even if NZ was to eliminate all of its emissions it would have zero impact on the global situation but would cripple our economy. If we are to cope with the results of climate change, we need to have the strongest economy that we can generate which will give us the resilience to mitigate the inevitable consequences of changing weather patterns and sea levels. To take measures that create a negative impact on our economy for little more than a bureaucratic feel-good factor is counterproductive.	Ensure that the need for a strong economy is recognised and measures put in place to promote commerce and agriculture as key elements of the RPS.
<b>S31 Robert Anker</b>	S31.005	Climate change introductory text	Not Stated / Neutral	Opening statement says that we are already locked into continued global warming until at least mid-century. Action item 1 is diametrically at odds with that statement. Need to clarify which one of these contradictory positions GWRC wants to adopt.	Amend the key areas of action for climate change to be consistent (including action 1- methane reductions offer a significant opportunity for global cooling in the short-term).
<b>S31 Robert Anker</b>	S31.006	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	Not a short-term solution but if done properly through plantation forests that are sequentially harvested it can both lock in carbon and produce an ongoing economic benefit. Forests can be a mix of both fast growing,	Amend paragraph in The key areas of action (p.9): 2. Increase greenhouse gas sinks through carbon sequestration, <del>while recognising that this is only a short term solution</del> , and that the focus must be on reducing gross GHG emissions.

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				high value timber and crop producing trees.	
<b>S31 Robert Anker</b>	S31.007	Climate change introductory text	Oppose in part	This clause sees the introduction of the concept of restoration, which is inadequately defined in the definitions section of the RPS. There is no argument with protecting that which currently exists but issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend paragraph in The key areas of action required...(p.9) 3. Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S31 Robert Anker</b>	S31.008	Climate change introductory text	Oppose in part	This wild goose has long flown with the target of 1.5 C already exceeded. Need to stop focus on what we cannot do and pay greater heed to what we can do. The greatest amount of effort must be directed at that which we can do best.	Amend paragraph in The regionally significant issues...(p.9) to read: 1. <b>Net</b> Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced. <del>significantly, immediately and rapidly</del> Immediate, rapid, and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are required to limit global warming to 1.5°C,....
<b>S31 Robert Anker</b>	S31.009	Climate change introductory text	Oppose	This statement amounts to a pure throwaway line and there is no evidence to support the contention that climate change is damaging biodiversity. Instead of there being a decrease in indigenous biodiversity there is evidence to indicate that the converse is the case. Statements should only be made when they are able to be evidentially supported.	Delete Clause 2 (under the section "The regionally significant issues, and the issues of significance to the Wellington region's iwi authorities for climate change" p.10).
<b>S31 Robert Anker</b>	S31.010	Climate change introductory text	Oppose in part	This statement is made from a pre-conceived point of view and is not based on evidential analysis. There are numerous examples of hard engineered protection works throughout the world that have given and continue to give the protection that they were designed to	Amend paragraph 3 in the regionally significant issues section (p.10) to read: 3. The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change The hazard exposure of our communities, land, infrastructure, food (including mahinga kai), and water security is increasing because of climate change impacts on a range of natural hazards. Traditional approaches to development that have not fully considered the impacts on natural systems, <del>and our over-reliance on hard engineered protection works, which will inevitably</del>



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				achieve. Closer to home the entire Hutt valley is protected from periodic flooding by the stop bank system and there will only be any increased risk if there is a failure to maintain them.	<del>become overwhelmed and uneconomic to sustain, will ultimately increase the risk to communities and the environment.</del>
<b>S31 Robert Anker</b>	S31.011	Climate change introductory text	Oppose in part	The concept that somehow there will be a greater impact for Maori than on the rest of the community is patronising. Climate change effects will not discriminate on the basis of ethnicity. Seek to better reflect the obligation of GWRC to consider the community in its entirety.	Amend paragraph 4 (p.10) to read: 4. The impacts of climate change will exacerbate existing inequities. The impacts and costs of responding to climate change will not be felt equitably, <del>especially for Māori</del> . Some communities have no, or only limited, resources to enable mitigation and adaptation and will therefore bear a greater burden than others, with future generations bearing the full impact.
<b>S31 Robert Anker</b>	S31.012	Climate change introductory text	Oppose in part	Provision lacking in balance. Where any community chooses to locate is the result of a number of factors, all of which were relevant at the time that the decision was made. Proximity to water for both transport and life support, proximity to raw materials and to food supply are all influencing factors globally.	Amend paragraph 5 (p.10) to read: 5. Climate change threatens tangible and spiritual components of <del>Māori</del> <b>Community</b> well-being  ....
<b>S31 Robert Anker</b>	S31.034	Climate change introductory text	Oppose	page 13 Council is required by the Resource Management Act 1991 to prepare a Regional Policy Statement and to give effect to national direction, including the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 and the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 See page 10 which states intent	Affirm that GWRC have a statutory obligation to give effect to NPS and not make up their own rules as they go along.

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
				to constrain NPS-UD. GWRC cannot have it both ways - either they support the national direction or they do not.	
<b>S33 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Sandy, Judith, Kauika-Stevens</b>	S33.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del> <b>restore</b> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S38 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Heather McKay</b>	S38.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read:  Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del> <b>restore</b> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S39 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Colin Hawes</b>	S39.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read:  Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del> <b>restore</b> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S40 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_La</b>	S40.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the	Amend key area of action 3 to read:  Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del>

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uritz & Julie Rust				concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	<del>restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S41 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Andrew Ayrton & Carol Reeves	S41.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del> <del>restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S42 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Gregor & Stephanie Kempt	S42.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del> <del>restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S43 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Carol Dormer	S43.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del> <del>restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S44 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Ric	S44.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del>

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
hard Dormer				the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	<del>restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S45 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_ Weston Hill	S45.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del> <del>restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S46 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_ Ly nne Hill	S46.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del> <del>restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S47 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_ Norman Hill	S47.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del> <del>restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S48 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_ Du	S48.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del>

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
<b>ncan Carmichael</b>				the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	<del>restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S52 Gerald Keown_Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group</b>	S52.002	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del> <del>restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S54 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Helen Masters</b>	S54.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del> <del>restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S55 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Matthew Scrimshaw</b>	S55.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and</del> <del>restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S57 Colleen Munro_Mangaroa</b>	S57.002	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect and

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Peatland Focus Group				that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	restore natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S58 Grant Munro Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group	S58.002	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S59 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group Sandra & Mat Gerrard	S59.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S62 Philip Clegg	S62.009	Climate change introductory text	Oppose	The reality is that significantly reducing emissions in the Wellington region is not going to have any impact on the global situation. Need to see analysis or modelling to understand the impacts on the regional economy and whether the economy and community could sustain the emission cuts needed. For the region and the nation to cope with the results of climate	Remove the proposed climate change provisions pending central government direction on climate change. Alternatively, the proposed RPS should recognise the need for a strong economy and put in place measures to promote commerce and sustainable agriculture as a key element of this.

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
				change, we need to have the strongest economy that we can generate which will give us the resilience to mitigate the inevitable consequences of changing weather patterns and sea levels. We also need to act in a nationally consistent way to make the most effective and efficient interventions that impact fairly and equitably.	
<b>S62 Philip Clegg</b>	S62.010	Climate change introductory text	Oppose in part	Opening statement says that we are already locked into continued global warming until at least mid-century. However, action 1 states that methane reductions offer a significant opportunity for global cooling in the short-term. These statements appear to be contradictory.	Amend this statement to remove this contradiction and release the documents on which these statements are based so the community can understand the science.
<b>S62 Philip Clegg</b>	S62.011	Climate change introductory text	Oppose in part	It's not clear why GWRC thinks that increasing greenhouse gas sinks through carbon sequestration is only a short-term solution. If done properly through plantation forests that are sequentially harvested, it can both lock in carbon and produce an ongoing economic benefit.	Delete the reference to greenhouse gas sinks being a short-term solution. Release the documents on which this statement is based so the community can understand the science.
<b>S62 Philip Clegg</b>	S62.012	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend as follows: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S87 Roger O'Brien_M</b>	S87.001	Climate change	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural

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angaroa Peatland Focus Group_		introductory text		conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S91 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Gavin Kirton	S91.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S96 Sarah (Dr) Kerkin	S96.005	Climate change introductory text	Oppose	The reality is that significantly reducing emissions in the Wellington region is not going to have any impact on the global situation. Need to see analysis or modelling to understand the impacts on the regional economy and whether the economy and community could sustain the emission cuts needed. For the region and the nation to cope with the results of climate change, we need to have the strongest economy that we can generate which will give us the resilience to mitigate the inevitable consequences of changing weather patterns and sea levels. We also need to act in a nationally consistent way to make the most effective and efficient interventions that impact fairly and equitably.	Remove the proposed climate change provisions pending central government direction on climate change. Alternatively, the proposed RPS should recognise the need for a strong economy and put in place measures to promote commerce and sustainable agriculture as a key elements of this.



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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
<b>S96 Sarah (Dr) Kerkin</b>	S96.006	Climate change introductory text	Oppose in part	Opening statement says that we are already locked into continued global warming until at least mid-century. However, action 1 states that methane reductions offer a significant opportunity for global cooling in the short-term. These statements appear to be contradictory.	Amend this statement to remove this contradiction and release the documents on which these statements are based so the community can understand the science.
<b>S96 Sarah (Dr) Kerkin</b>	S96.007	Climate change introductory text	Oppose in part	It's not clear why GWRC thinks this is only a short-term solution. If done properly through plantation forests that are sequentially harvested, it can both lock in carbon and produce an ongoing economic benefit.	Delete the statement re short-term solution. Release the documents on which this statement is based so the community can understand the science.
<b>S96 Sarah (Dr) Kerkin</b>	S96.008	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S97 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Nicola Rothwell</b>	S97.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S101 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Ma</b>	S101.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous

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deline Keown				concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S102 Te Tumu Paeroa   Office of the Māori Trustee</b>	S102.094	Climate change introductory text	Support	Generally supports the chapter introductions for climate change.	Retain as notified.
<b>S103 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_ Stacey Jack-Kino</b>	S103.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S104 Hamish McDonald_Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group</b>	S104.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S105 Sharlene McDonald_Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group</b>	S105.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S107 Lisa Keown_Mangaroa</b>	S107.002	Climate change	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and

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Peatland Focus Group		introductory text		no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S108 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Kerry Ryan	S108.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S109 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Christine withey	S109.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S110 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_John Ryan	S110.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S111 Mangaroa	S111.001	Climate change	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
Peatland Focus Group_Sh eila Ryan		introductor y text		conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S112 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Ru ssell Flood-Smith	S112.001	Climate change introductor y text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S113 Wellington Water	S113.003	Climate change introductor y text	Support in part	The list of issues needs to include a 7th issue - water security. Solutions to severe water shortages can have lasting environmental impacts, such as creation of dams. We would prefer other solutions and want to work constructively to achieve them.	Amend the list of regionally significant climate change issues to include new paragraph on page 10: <b>7 Climate change threatens our existing levels of water security. Water security is affected by climate change in two ways: 1. Increased potential and severity of drought reducing both ground and surface water supplies 2. Increased risk of saline intrusion into aquifers Water shortages can create public health crises and have long term impacts on economic viability of farms and businesses.</b>  Consequential changes throughout the document need to be included at objective, policy and method level, including in the climate change, natural hazard and Te Mana o te Wai provisions.

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<b>S115 Hutt City Council</b>	S115.006	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The wording of the introduction "seven of the past nine years" will soon be out of date.	Amend the start of the introduction: "As of 2022, long term weather records..." Or otherwise reword so that it will continue to make sense when read in future years.
<b>S117 Sustainable Electricity Association of New Zealand (SEANZ)</b>	S117.001	Climate change introductory text	Support	The Introduction provides good context. SEANZ specifically supports key area of action #1 as a rapid transition from fossil to renewable energy sources will not be possible without significant development of renewable electricity generation at all scales, but especially at the utility scale.	General support for this section. Specific support to retain 'key area of action' #1 - regarding the need for a rapid transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources. However, also need to acknowledge the national significance of renewable energy generated locally - in addition to a focus on the regional perspective.
<b>S121 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Shane Stratford</b>	S121.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S122 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Jaime Walsh</b>	S122.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S127 Neo Leaf Global</b>	S127.005	Climate change	Support in part	Key area of action 3 sees the introduction of the concept of "restore", which is inadequately	"Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to

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		introductory text		defined at the conclusion of the RPS. It is also a blanket statement subject to considerable uncertainty as to what state, personal interpretations and timing would be applicable. It appears ignorant of the fact that our natural environment is naturally dynamic. This would offer open ended powers with little means of redress.	protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people."
<b>S128 Horticulture New Zealand</b>	S128.003	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The introductory text outlines the context for climate change in the region and key issues relating to climate change. Support the acknowledgement of the provision of food as an ecosystem service in (2) and in (3) that the risks associated with natural hazards exacerbated by climate change can have impacts on food production and water security; however an amendment is sought to note also food security.	Amend paragraph 3 (p. 10) 3. The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change The hazard exposure of our communities, land, infrastructure, food <b>security</b> (including mahinga kai) and water security is increasing because of climate change impacts on a range of natural hazards...
<b>S129 Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency</b>	S129.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The emissions reduction plan has superseded the earlier declaration of climate emergency Greater Wellington Regional Council adopted in 2019.	Seeks to be involved in ongoing drafting of the climate change chapter.
<b>S131 Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust</b>	S131.014	Climate change introductory text	Support	Ātiawa supports the intent of the chapter introduction, it sets out the rationale for climate change action based on current predictions and modelling. Ātiawa note minor error in paragraph 2, the first sentence (of paragraph 2) does not read well.	Ātiawa seek that the council <b>redraft</b> this sentence (" <b>Predictions for climate change impacts in the Wellington Region significant impacts by 2090 if global emissions are not significantly reduced</b> ") so that it makes sense

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<b>S133</b> <b>Muaūpoko Tribal Authority</b>	S133.026	Climate change introductory text	Support	In regard to regionally significant issue, point 5, Supports the acknowledgement of the threat climate change poses to Māori well-being.	Retain as notified.
<b>S138</b> <b>Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Jody Sinclair &amp; Josh Lowny</b>	S138.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S140</b> <b>Wellington City Council (WCC)</b>	S140.006	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The wording of the introduction "seven of the past nine years" will soon be out of date.	Amend the start of the introduction: <b>"As of 2022, long term weather records..."</b> [End of amendment to Chapter 3 introductory text] Or otherwise reword so that it will continue to make sense when read in future years.
<b>S141</b> <b>Generation Zero Wellington</b>	S141.002	Climate change introductory text	Support	Supports the focus on creating an equitable transition which acknowledges the fact that the adverse effects of climate change will not be borne equally amongst the different communities that live in the Wellington region.  Overall, the focus on climate change and equitable transitions is a step in the right direction and support the proposed changes to the Regional Policy Statement (RPS).	Retain as notified.
<b>S144</b> <b>Sustainable</b>	S144.001	Climate change	Support	Climate change is a major issue for the region (country, world) and it is important that more	Retain as notified.

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Wairarapa Inc		introductory text		<p>action is taken urgently. Agree that there is a need for integrated management of natural and built environments and mana whenua/tangata whenua involvement in decision-making needs to be improved.</p> <p>To date there has been an over reliance on hard infrastructure. Focusing on nature based solutions in the future has widespread benefits.</p>	
S146 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Alan Rothwell	S146.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S148 Wellington International Airport Ltd (WIAL)	S148.015	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	Recognises that climate change is a significant issue for the Wellington region, New Zealand and the world. On this basis WIAL also seeks that the RPS sufficiently recognises that the RMA is not the primary regulatory tool for dealing with New Zealand's climate change response. This is currently the Climate Change Response Act 2022 (CCRA). The CCRA sets the overarching legal framework to drive domestic emissions reductions to enable New Zealand to meet its international climate change commitments, and to provide a means for	Amend the issue statement to ensure it is sufficiently sophisticated in recognising that there are many layers of regulation and law in New Zealand (and internationally) which will drive our overall response to climate change and achieving a zero-carbon economy. This includes ensuring there is appropriate reference to the CCRA, ETS and Zero Carbon Amendment Act within the RPS, and the approach taken has appropriate regard to, and is not inconsistent, with the requirements of this legislation including that this legislation does not require a total transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy and that the reduction over time should be what is reasonably practicable in the particular circumstances not what is "possible". Otherwise, delete the Issue Statement.



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				<p>identifying and adapting to the effects of climate change that pose a material level of risk to New Zealand now and in the future.</p> <p>The RPS also needs to suitably recognise that the emission trading scheme (ETS) is the cornerstone of New Zealand's climate change regulation. The ETS covers all sectors of the economy, including forestry, liquid fossil fuels used for transport, 'stationary energy' (mainly covering oil and gas used in energy generation), industrial processes, waste, synthetic gases and agriculture. These sectors must report to the Government on their annual greenhouse gas emissions and, with the exception of agriculture, face costs for their emissions via ETS surrender obligations that are imposed on certain persons based on whether they carry out certain prescribed activities in each industry sector.</p> <p>While the ETS has been a 'cap and trade' scheme in name since its inception in 2008, the 'cap' aspect was only formally realised through amendments to the CCRA implemented through the Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading Reform) Amendment Act, effected in June 2020 (Emissions Trading Reform Amendment Act). The Emissions Trading Reform Amendment Act introduced a</p>	

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				suite of reforms to align the ETS settings with the net-zero targets and associated five-yearly emissions budgets introduced through the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act introduced in November 2019 (Zero Carbon Amendment Act). The intended effect of the ETS is therefore to drive behaviour across the economy away from emissionsintensive technologies and practices, toward 'cleaner' technologies and practices that result in lower (or no) emissions, as these become more economically viable alternatives.	
<b>S149</b> <b>Mangaroa</b> <b>Peatland</b> <b>Focus</b> <b>Group_Mat</b> <b>thew</b> <b>Rothwell</b>	S149.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S150</b> <b>Mangaroa</b> <b>Peatland</b> <b>Focus</b> <b>Group_An</b> <b>na Brodie</b> <b>&amp; Mark</b> <b>Leckie</b>	S150.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
<b>S156</b> <b>Mangaroa</b>	S156.001	Climate change	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural

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Peatland Focus Group_Tim Rothwell		introductory text		conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S159 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Antony & Jemma Ragg	S159.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S160 Mangaroa Peatland Focus Group_Jen & Chris Priest	S160.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	The concept of restoration is inadequately defined at the conclusion of the RPS. There is no argument against protecting that which currently exists, but the issue is taken with the concept of returning something to a loosely defined prior state.	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.
S161 Grant O'Brien	S161.001	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	Concern about the inclusion of 'restore' within this text. Although we support the restoration of ecosystems and wetlands in principal, the recent GWRC vs Adams court case has highlighted the risk that GW council officers will use this statement to support the restoration of ecosystems on an adhoc basis without proper engagement* with affected	Amend key area of action 3 to read: Take adaptation action to increase the resilience of our communities, the natural and built environment to prepare for the changes that are already occurring and those that are coming down the line. Critical to this is the need to protect <del>and restore</del> natural ecosystems so they can continue to provide the important services that ensure clean water and air, support indigenous biodiversity and ultimately, people.

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				landowners and communities, significantly affecting landowners and their mental health and established property rights.	
<b>S162 Winstone Aggregates</b>	S162.006	Climate change introductory text	Oppose in part	There is a lack of recognition of mineral extraction activities in this important introductory objective. Continued access to mineral resources in close proximity to market is required to achieve the goals of increasing the housing supply, maintaining and improving infrastructure and minimising carbon emissions.	new subclause to reflect Objective O9 and O11 in NRP(f) <b>recognises the benefits of protecting and utilising the regions significant mineral resources.</b>
<b>S163 Wairarapa Federated Farmers</b>	S163.010	Climate change introductory text	Oppose	Oppose the climate change introduction text on the basis that Plan Change 1 was notified in advance of the repeal of the statutory bar in the RMA in respect of local authority roles in climate change matters. Consider that national direction on climate change should be introduced prior to any changes to the RPS addressing climate change matters and that the scheduled 2024 RPS review is the appropriate time for climate change provisions to be inserted (see submission for more detail).	Delete climate change introductory text
<b>S165 Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc.</b>	S165.002	Climate change introductory text	Support		Retain as notified. Also, Te Rito o te Harakeke needs italicising to indicate it has a definition.

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<b>(Forest &amp; Bird)</b>					
<b>S167 Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.010	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	It is important to Taranaki Whānui as Treaty partners to see acknowledgment of mana whenua and how they are affected from the outset in this new chapter. Acknowledgment of this fact and the aim to protect these sites in partnership with mana whenua, supports Taranaki Whānui as Treaty partners and sets a precedent for a flow through of partnership in this new chapter.	Include at the end of paragraph one (page 8 of RPS1): <b>Mana whenua/tangata whenua of this region have long had concerns regarding climate change and its impacts. Despite contributing the least to greenhouse gas emissions, mana whenua/tangata whenua will bear the brunt of climate change.</b>
<b>S167 Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.011	Climate change introductory text	Support in part	It is important to Taranaki Whānui as Treaty partners to see acknowledgment of mana whenua and how they are affected from the outset in this new chapter. Acknowledgment of this fact and the aim to protect these sites in partnership with mana whenua, supports Taranaki Whānui as Treaty partners and sets a precedent for a flow through of partnership in this new chapter.	Suggest adding an acknowledgment that Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASMs) (including Pa sites, mahinga kai sites etc) are traditionally near the coast and therefore at higher risk of being impacted by climate change and rising sea levels.
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.0104	Climate change introductory text	Support	Rangitāne o Wairarapa support the acknowledgement that climate change threatens significant sites for Māori and that climate change will have an unequitable impact on Māori.	Retain as notified.
<b>S4 Dom Harris</b>	S4.001	Issue 1: Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced significantly,	Support in part	Interdependencies must be considered across chapters. Battling climate change and increasing pressure on housing are competing issues but one must not be sacrificed to address the other. New buildings in wellington should	This provision should link to the pressures identified on housing in subsequent chapters and support low emission urban development.

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		immediately and rapidly		only be permitted if they are 'green' which includes increased densification, low emission and eco-friendly design and construction (eco-houses etc.)	
<b>S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council</b>	S16.003	Issue 1: Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced significantly, immediately and rapidly	Support in part	1. Greenhouse gas emissions The greenhouse gas emissions component of 3.1A is aspirational, setting out the urgent nature of behavioural change required to address greenhouse gas emissions. Council is concerned it is not able to be supported by effective RPS provisions that will achieve the desired outcomes. This is due to the fact the RPS does not and cannot directly address all the components of behavioural and technological change, or economic and political support to achieve the stated immediate, rapid and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. These limitations should be acknowledged.	1. Greenhouse gas emissions Amend the greenhouse gas emissions section to include a description of the tools available to address greenhouse gas emissions via the RPS, while noting the legislative limitations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual choice on vehicle choice;</li> <li>• The impact of un-planned urban development in areas that are not well-served by public transport and community services as a result of the implementation of the Medium Density Residential Standards.</li> </ul>
<b>S34 Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council</b>	S34.005	Issue 1: Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced significantly, immediately and rapidly	Support in part	Council understands the evidence supporting the climate change predictions and causes and supports the need to address climate change in the Wellington Region.  However, it is considered that the provisions identified in the RPSPC1 do not support this, particularly without significant funding to provide infrastructure and tools to achieve this.	Amend to recognise that there are tools to help address this, but that funding will be an important factor in achieving this.
<b>S100 Meridian</b>	S100.003	Issue 1: Greenhouse	Support in part	The statement of issues is correct: there is an urgent need	Amend the issue to read: "1. Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced significantly, immediately and

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Energy Limited		e gas emissions must be reduced significantly, immediately and rapidly		to significantly and rapidly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This need, and the urgency of it, is emphasised at multiple points throughout the proposed RPS Change #1 amendments. RPS Change #1 also discusses, at multiple points, the importance and urgency of transition away from fossil fuel dependency to reliance on energy generated from renewable sources. However, RPS Change #1 fails to provide the support necessary to enable the necessary transition to renewable energy for the economy, transport network, people and communities. If the urgent and rapid transition sought by RPS Change #1 is to be achieved, strong guidance is necessary in the RPS about what that means in terms of increased renewable electricity generation capacity. The RPS, and the district and regional plans that give effect to the RPS, need to actively enable additional renewable electricity generation if progress towards the targets proposed by RPS Change #1 are to be achieved. All regions, cities and districts including Wellington Region and its will need to contribute to increasing renewable electricity generation if national targets and a nationwide transition to reliance on renewable energy sources are to be achieved.	rapidly Immediate, rapid, and large scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are required.... and stationary energy (18 percent). <b>Development of the renewable energy resources available in the region will be necessary to assist the transition from fossil fuel dependency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions"</b>

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<b>S131</b> <b>Ātiawa ki Whakaron gotai Charitable Trust</b>	S131.015	Issue 1: Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced significantly, immediately and rapidly	Support	Ātiawa supports Issue 1. The wording sets out the rationale for actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Retain as notified.
<b>S167</b> <b>Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.012	Issue 1: Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced significantly, immediately and rapidly	Support in part	<p>Climate change is disproportionately affecting Māori communities so needs urgent action. Nearly half of the greenhouse gas emissions in Aotearoa come from agriculture.</p> <p>The main source of agriculture emissions is methane from livestock digestive systems. It makes up almost three quarters of our agriculture emissions.</p> <p>Taranaki Whānui supports the inclusion of this provision and this aspirational target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Would like to see a more aspirational target for reducing agricultural/farming emissions.</p>	Set a more aspirational target for reducing agricultural/farming emissions.
<b>S81 Anne Nelson</b>	S81.001	Issue 2: Climate change and the decline of ecosystem health and biodiversity	Support	<p>Support the new objective to ensure that nature-based solutions are an integral part of climate change responses.</p> <p>Permanent natives, restored wetlands, some tree crops, some arable and some pastoral</p>	Retain as notified.



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		are inseparably intertwined		is a mix that can help reduce agricultural emissions, sequester carbon and enhance biodiversity restoration.	
<b>S131 Ātiawa ki Whakaron gotai Charitable Trust</b>	S131.016	Issue 2: Climate change and the decline of ecosystem health and biodiversity are inseparably intertwined	Support	Ātiawa supports Issue 2, in particular the reference to the impacts of climate change on mana whenua and our ability to exercise our way of being in Te Ao Tūroa, the natural world. A minor deletion of "the" is sought.	Amend to: Climate change is placing significant additional pressure on species, habitats, ecosystems, and ecosystem processes, especially those that are already threatened or degraded, further reducing their resilience, and threatening their ability to persist. This, in turn, reduces the health of natural ecosystems, affecting their ability to deliver the range of ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration, natural hazard mitigation, erosion prevention, and the provision of food and amenity, that support our lives and livelihoods and enable mana whenua to exercise their way of being in <del>the</del> Te Ao Tūroa, the natural world.
<b>S147 Wellington Fish and Game Council</b>	S147.003	Issue 2: Climate change and the decline of ecosystem health and biodiversity are inseparably intertwined	Support	Necessary to give effect to the NPS-FM.	Retain as notified.
<b>S167 Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.013	Issue 2: Climate change and the decline of ecosystem health and biodiversity are inseparably intertwined	Support in part	Taranaki Whānui supports the inclusion of this provision and the acknowledgement of effects on mana whenua.	Amendment to the paragraph: .....enable mana whenua / <b>tangata whenua</b> to exercise their way of being in the Te Ao Tūroa, the natural world.
<b>S11 Outdoor</b>	S11.001	Issue 3: The risks	Support in part	Concern is the use of the word 'climate change'. It blames a	Amend Issue 3 as follows: "The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by <b>human</b>

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Bliss Heather Blissett		associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change		third party and does not take ownership and is passive and even a word that creates resistance for many out there today.	<b>induced climate destruction climate change"</b>
S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council	S16.004	Issue 3: The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change	Support in part	3. The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change This section paints an unjustified negative picture of hard engineered protection works, as it implies it is inevitable they will become overwhelmed and uneconomic to sustain, which will ultimately increase the risk to communities and the environment. It is possible for river and stream protection works to be designed to withstand the predicted effects of climate change.	2. The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change Amend as follows: Traditional approaches to development that have not fully considered the impacts on natural systems, and <del>our over-reliance on</del> hard engineered protection works <b>that have not been designed to withstand the impacts of climate change, which</b> will inevitably become overwhelmed and uneconomic to sustain, <del>will</del> <b>which is likely to</b> ultimately increase the risk to communities and the environment.
S34 Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council	S34.006	Issue 3: The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change	Support in part	Council sees no evidence within the Section 32 Assessment to support that some hard engineered solutions will inevitably become overwhelmed, and the provision fails to recognise that there also may be supporting solutions, alongside alternative solutions that can aid resilience. It is short-sighted to disregard a suite of tools which could contribute to the outcome sought.	Amend to read: "...Traditional approaches to development that have not fully considered the impacts on natural systems, and our over-reliance on hard engineered protection works, which <del>will inevitably</del> <b>may</b> become overwhelmed and uneconomic to sustain, <del>will ultimately</del> <b>may</b> increase the risk to communities and the environment."
S62 Philip Clegg	S62.013	Issue 3: The risks associated	Oppose in part	This statement is made from a pre-conceived point of view and does not appear to be based on	Amend as follows:  The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climatechangeThe

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		with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change		evidential analysis. There are numerous examples of hard engineered protection works throughout the world that have given and continue to give the protection that they were designed to achieve. Thames Barrier (tidal surge), Rhine estuary at Maastricht (tidal surge and controlled river flow), Afsluitdijk (to create dry land from a 5 metre deep seawater bay). Closer to home the entire Hutt valley is protected from periodic flooding by the stop bank system and there will only be any increased risk if there is a failure to maintain them.	hazard exposure of our communities, land, infrastructure, food (including mahingakai), and water security is increasing because of climate change impacts on a range of natural hazards. Traditional approaches to development that have not fully considered the impacts on natural systems, and <del>our over-reliance on hard engineered protection works, which will inevitably become overwhelmed and uneconomic to sustain, will ultimately increase the risk to communities and the environment.</del>
<b>S96 Sarah (Dr) Kerkin</b>	S96.009	Issue 3: The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change	Oppose	This statement is made from a pre-conceived point of view and does not appear to be based on evidential analysis. There are numerous examples of hard engineered protection works throughout the world that have given and continue to give the protection that they were designed to achieve. Thames Barrier (tidal surge), Rhine estuary at Maastricht (tidal surge and controlled river flow), Afsluitdijk (to create dry land from a 5 metre deep seawater bay). Closer to home the entire Hutt valley is protected from periodic flooding by the stop bank system and there will only be any increased risk if there is a failure to maintain them.	Amend as follows:  The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change The hazard exposure of our communities, land, infrastructure, food (including mahinga kai), and water security is increasing because of climate change impacts on a range of natural hazards. Traditional approaches to development that have not fully considered the impacts on natural systems, and <del>our over-reliance on hard engineered protection works, which will inevitably become overwhelmed and uneconomic to sustain, will ultimately increase the risk to communities and the environment.</del>
<b>S131 Ātiawa ki Whakaron</b>	S131.017	Issue 3: The risks associated	Support	Ātiawa supports Issue 3. Ātiawa supports reference to mahinga kai which are increasingly under	Amend to: The hazard exposure of our communities, land, <b>sites, wāhi tapu,</b> infrastructure, food (including mahinga kai), and water security is

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gotai Charitable Trust		with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change		pressure from the impacts of climate change due to being located in sensitive environments. Mahinga kai provide indicators of the overall health of an ecosystem (including the impacts of climate change) therefore should be considered when planning for and decision-making in regards to natural hazards and climate change. In addition, Ātiawa supports moving away from the over-reliance on hard engineering protection works which contradict the natural order of te taiao and are ineffective and expensive in the long-term. Amend Issue 3 to recognise that mana whenua sites, and wāhi tapu are at risk from the impacts of natural hazards.	increasing because of climate change impacts on a range of natural hazards. Traditional approaches to development that have not fully considered the impacts on natural systems, and our over-reliance on hard engineered protection works, which will inevitably become overwhelmed and uneconomic to sustain, will ultimately increase the risk to communities and the environment.
S147 Wellington Fish and Game Council	S147.004	Issue 3: The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change	Support	Necessary to give effect to the NPS-FM.	Retain as notified.
S167 Taranaki Whānui	S167.014	Issue 3: The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated	Support	Taranaki Whānui supports the inclusion of this provision and the inclusion of mahinga kai reference.	Retain as notified.

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		d by climate change			
<b>S4 Dom Harris</b>	S4.002	Issue 4: The impacts of climate change will exacerbate existing inequities	Support	Funding must be allocated equitably, based on the impacted number of people not the capital at risk. Concerned that wealthy suburbs in coastal areas will have an inordinate and highly inequitable allocation or resources to mitigate climate change. If the Road to Eastbourne cannot be maintained, the area should be subject to managed retreats.	Retain as notified.
<b>S62 Philip Clegg</b>	S62.014	Issue 4: The impacts of climate change will exacerbate existing inequities	Support in part	Supports consideration of equity and fairness in the approach to managing climate change response. However, concerned about situations where peatland landowners are expected to bear the full cost of maintaining a carbon store for climate change purposes for the benefit of the wider community without recompense, which is not considered to be fair or equitable.	If the climate change provisions remain, GWRC needs to identify how it will mitigate the impacts of climate change restrictions on landowners whose land is substantially or wholly co-opted as part of a "nature based solution".
<b>S96 Sarah (Dr) Kerkin</b>	S96.010	Issue 4: The impacts of climate change will exacerbate existing inequities	Support in part	Supports consideration of equity and fairness in the approach to managing climate change response. However, concerned about situations where peatland landowners are expected to bear the full cost of maintaining a carbon store for climate change purposes for the benefit of the wider community without recompense, which is not considered to be fair or equitable.	If the climate change provisions remain, GWRC needs to identify how it will mitigate the impacts of climate change restrictions on landowners whose land is substantially or wholly co-opted as part of a "nature based solution"

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
<b>S131</b> <b>Ātiawa ki</b> <b>Whakaron</b> <b>gotai</b> <b>Charitable</b> <b>Trust</b>	S131.018	Issue 4: The impacts of climate change will exacerbate existing inequities	Support	Ātiawa supports Issue 4. Ātiawa note that mana whenua are especially affected by the impacts of climate change. Ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga are often located in environments which are frequently impacted by climate change and natural hazard events. However, mana whenua have limited or no resources to enable mitigation or adaptation. Therefore, the impacts of climate change exacerbate existing inequalities for mana whenua	Retain as notified.
<b>S167</b> <b>Taranaki</b> <b>Whānui</b>	S167.015	Issue 4: The impacts of climate change will exacerbate existing inequities	Support in part	Taranaki Whānui support the principle of this issue and the reference to inter-generational inequities.  "Climate change poses threats and dangers to the survival of Indigenous communities worldwide, even though Indigenous peoples contribute the least to greenhouse emissions." <a href="https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/climate-change.html">https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/climate-change.html</a>	Add an acknowledgement that Māori/iwi/hapū traditionally contribute less to greenhouse gas emissions/climate change but bear a greater burden.
<b>S170 Te</b> <b>Rūnanga o</b> <b>Toa</b> <b>Rangatira</b>	S170.007	Issue 4: The impacts of climate change will exacerbate existing inequities	Support in part	We note that there is placeholder introductory text to be coming for this Objective. This text will be crucial to express the different impacts our whānau and communities will face from Climate Change.  Objectives 3.1.A 4 and 5 are connected but yet still, they seem to be disconnected the	Amendments to paragraph 4 (page 10) 4. The impacts of climate change will exacerbate existing inequities The impacts and costs of responding to climate change will not be felt equitably, especially for <b>iwi and</b> Māori.

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				way they are worded. Under the Objective 3.1.A 4 'The impacts and costs of responding to climate change will not be felt equitably.' This is more so for iwi and Māori and needs to be clearer in the text to say, '...will not be felt equitably, especially iwi and Māori.'	
<b>S131 Ātiawa ki Whakaron gotai Charitable Trust</b>	S131.019	Issue 5: Climate change threatens tangible and spiritual component s of Māori well-being	Support	Ātiawa supports Issue 5. This issue outlines the physical impacts of climate change on both tangible and intangible components for mana whenua; climate change threatens the ongoing existence and access to sites of significance, wāhi tapu, urupā, mahinga kai, and marae. Issue 4 and Issue 5 work together to highlight the issues that Māori face today in regards to climate change.	Retain as notified.
<b>S147 Wellington Fish and Game Council</b>	S147.005	Issue 5: Climate change threatens tangible and spiritual component s of Māori well-being	Support	Necessary to give effect to the NPS-FM.	Retain as notified.
<b>S167 Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.016	Issue 5: Climate change threatens tangible and spiritual component s of Māori well-being	Support	Taranaki Whānui supports the inclusion of this provision.	Retain as notified.

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
<b>S169 Kahungunu Ki Wairarapa</b>	S169.001	Issue 5: Climate change threatens tangible and spiritual components of Māori well-being	Support	On behalf of a mandated iwi organisation, Kahungunu Ki Wairarapa, I, Rawiri Smith, an Environmental Manager for Kahungunu Ki Wairarapa would like to express our support for the iwi expressions of Te Mana o Te Wai in the proposed Regional Policy Statement of Greater Wellington 2022. I do this because it follows the process set out in regulation, namely the Resource Management Act and the key policies in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. By being in line with these two statutes we can recognise that the proposed Te Mana o Te Wai sections fulfill the intent of both regulations.	Retain as notified
<b>S170 Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira</b>	S170.079	Issue 5: Climate change threatens tangible and spiritual components of Māori well-being	Support in part	If the policy intention of the Objective 3.1.A 4 was to highlight inequities, this can also be mentioned under the Objective 3.1.A 5. .	Reflect the inter-racial and inter-generational inequities that are generated within the Resource Management System and its decision-making mechanisms, which will in return impact more of our communities when dealing with Climate Change.
<b>S34 Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council</b>	S34.007	Issue 6: Social inertia and competing interests need to be overcome to successfully address	Support in part	This statement assumes that many people and businesses do not understand or do not want to address climate change. This is not necessarily true or evidenced. Many people are aware of the impacts of climate change but lack the ability or funding to support transition.	Amend to read: "Many people and businesses lack <del>an understanding of the connection between their actions, greenhouse gas emissions and climate change and the ways that it will impact their lives. In turn, this detracts from our</del> ability <b>and support</b> to conceive of the changes we can make to help the transition to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future. <del>Social inertia and competing interests are the biggest issues to overcome to address climate change."</del>



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		climate change			
<b>S131 Ātiawa ki Whakaron gotai Charitable Trust</b>	S131.020	Issue 6: Social inertia and competing interests need to be overcome to successfull y address climate change	Support	Ātiawa supports Issue 5 .	Retain as notified.
<b>S167 Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.017	Issue 6: Social inertia and competing interests need to be overcome to successfull y address climate change	Support	Taranaki Whānui supports the inclusion of this provision.	Retain as notified.
<b>S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council</b>	S16.006	Objective CC.1	Support	The objective identifies the key challenges and components necessary to achieve a low-emission and climate resilient region.	Retain
<b>S25 Carterton District Council</b>	S25.001	Objective CC.1	Support	Objective supported.	Retain the objective.
<b>S30 Porirua City Council</b>	S30.004	Objective CC.1	Oppose	While Council supports the general intent of this objective, it is very broad and ambitious. This objective is not achievable within the scope of an RPS or the RMA framework, particularly since territorial authorities are	Amend the objective so that the outcomes sought are achievable within the scope of an RPS. Provide definitions for low-emission and climate-resilient.

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				<p>unable to require existing use or development to change and can only do so for new subdivision, use and development. Much more specificity is required if this objective is to be measurable, achievable or realistic.</p> <p>It is unclear what some of these terms mean as there are no definitions.</p>	
<p><b>S34 Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council</b></p>	<p>S34.008</p>	<p>Objective CC.1</p>	<p>Support in part</p>	<p>Council supports the intention to have a low emission and climate resilient region. However, Council has some concerns about the implementation measures proposed to achieve this, and that the Section 32 does not adequately assess if the provisions are the most appropriate ways of achieving the desired outcome.</p> <p>There also seems to be a disconnect / conflict between what the RPSPC1 is saying and national direction/understanding.</p> <p>It needs to be recognised that success is not just a function of regional and district plans, but that funding and community buy in are also fundamental components.</p> <p>This includes central government funding, the relationship with long term plans and other measures that seek to support change such as the</p>	<p>Retain the objective but seek amendments to some policies and methods to achieve this.</p> <p>Amend the explanatory text to reflect, and advocate, for the significant funding that will be required to support climate change adaptation and mitigation in new developments.</p>

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				<p>Emissions Reductions Plan.</p> <p>In addressing equity, it should also be recognised that, even with the proposed level of growth for Wellington Region, local authorities will not have sufficient funding through rates to support the step change necessary.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the capital costs associated with development, the maintenance and operation costs of infrastructure largely leave Councils able to only achieve a status quo if the proportion of funding required from territorial authorities remains at current levels. The Section 32 needs to consider the true scale and significance of implementation.</p>	
<b>S79 South Wairarapa District Council</b>	S79.001	Objective CC.1	Support in part	A full and complete assessment of costs and benefits should be provided. A more fulsome and robust assessment of economic effects in the s.32 assessment is required to underpin the policy.	Ensure the objective is supported by a more detailed assessment of benefits and costs.
<b>S89 VicLabour</b>	S89.003	Objective CC.1	Support	Support objectives CC.1(b) and CC.1(c) as these are incredibly important for our young people - we need to have suitable infrastructure that is going to stand the test of time, alongside well-functioning urban areas. People need to be able to live their lives in the way they want. Every infrastructure decision we make must be future focused. Without that, we will continue to	Retain as notified.

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				see decline. Objective CC.1(c) will help protect that longevity. It's also critical that we provide reason for people to see our city centres as good places to live, and well-functioning urban environments will do exactly that.	
<b>S100 Meridian Energy Limited</b>	S100.004	Objective CC.1	Support in part	Objective CC.1 needs to apply to all types and scales of infrastructure (including local infrastructure and regionally significant infrastructure). As a component of regionally significant infrastructure, well planned additional renewable electricity generation is central to achieving the transition from fossil fuel dependency to reliance on renewable energy sought by RPS Change #1.	Insert explicit reference to 'regionally significant infrastructure' (a defined term in the operative RPs) into clause (c) of objective CC.1: By 2050, the Wellington Region is a low- emission and climate-resilient region, where climate change mitigation and adaptation are an integral part of: (a) sustainable air, land, freshwater, and coastal management, (b) well-functioning urban environments and rural areas, and (c) well-planned infrastructure <b>(including regionally significant infrastructure)</b> .
<b>S102 Te Tumu Paeroa   Office of the Māori Trustee</b>	S102.004	Objective CC.1	Support	Generally supports the objectives in the 'Climate Change' chapter.	Retain as notified.
<b>S116 Doctors for Active, Safe Transport (DAST)</b>	S116.003	Objective CC.1	Support in part	There are substantial health benefits from active transport - in particular cycling. These include substantial reductions in heart disease, cancer, diabetes and death - illnesses currently pushing our health system beyond capacity.  The benefits are in addition to the substantial benefits to minimising climate change from transport.  We submitted and were	Include a requirement for mode shift in CC.1.

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				involved in the Environment Court Hearing on Riverlink. We were saddened and angered that mode shift was given lip service, while relentless growth in motor vehicle transport remains at the heart of the transport components of Riverlink - a project strongly endorsed by GWRC.	
<b>S123 Peter Thompson</b>	S123.002	Objective CC.1	Support	Nature-based solutions are key to dealing with the impacts of climate change.	Retain as notified.
<b>S128 Horticultur e New Zealand</b>	S128.004	Objective CC.1	Support	Support climate change mitigation and adaptation being integral to sustainable air, land, freshwater and coastal management, well-functioning urban environments and rural areas and well-planned infrastructure.	Retain as notified.
<b>S129 Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency</b>	S129.002	Objective CC.1	Support in part	Supports (b) and the provision of well-functioning urban areas.	Seeks further clarification of how low emission and climate mitigation and adaptation is defined.
<b>S129 Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency</b>	S129.003	Objective CC.1	Support in part	Supports provision (c) of well-planned infrastructure.	Seeks further clarification of how this will be implemented.
<b>S131 Ātiawa ki Whakaron gotai Charitable Trust</b>	S131.021	Objective CC.1	Support in part	Ātiawa supports the overall intent of this Objective. Ātiawa's position is that climate change mitigation and adaptation should be integral part of all aspects of resource management now, not by 2050. Ātiawa acknowledges that some of the other climate change objectives are suited to having the year 2050 as a timeframe, however this	Amend to: Objective CC.1 <b>By 2050, The Wellington Region is a low-emission and climate-resilient region, where climate change mitigation and adaptation are an integral part of: (a) sustainable air, land, freshwater, and coastal management, (b) wellfunctioning urban environments and rural areas, and (c) well-planned infrastructure.</b>

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				objective should not be hemmed in by a timeframe, especially in the context of climate change action (i.e. mitigation and adaptation).	
<b>S133 Muaūpoko Tribal Authority</b>	S133.027	Objective CC.1	Support	Supports requirements to reduce emissions and improve health and resilience while supporting people and communities.	Retain as notified. OR Alternative relief that maybe necessary or appropriate to ensure Muaūpoko's connection to Te-Whanganui-a-Tarais recognised.
<b>S136 DairyNZ</b>	S136.009	Objective CC.1	Oppose	Believe the analysis included in the section 32 report to support this policy position is inadequate to determine the appropriateness of the policy settings, costs or benefits of this approach.  Further analysis needed to ensure this objective is consistent with the latest science and will achieve community objectives.	Delete Objective CC.1 and any related provisions or methods and address the issue through a full review of the RPS.
<b>S144 Sustainable Wairarapa Inc</b>	S144.003	Objective CC.1	Support	Agree with all policies and methods	Retain as notified.
<b>S148 Wellington International Airport Ltd (WIAL)</b>	S148.016	Objective CC.1	Support in part	WIAL generally supports the intent of this objective, however as noted above sufficient flexibility needs to be built into the RPS to ensure infrastructure is not only well planned but has sufficient flexibility to adapt and change its operations in order to respond to climate change.	Amend the objective, as follows (or to similar effect): By 2050, the Wellington Region is a low-emission and climate-resilient region, where climate change mitigation and adaptation are an integral part of: (a) sustainable air, land, freshwater, and coastal management, (b) well-functioning urban environments and rural areas, and (c) well-planned and <b>effectively operating</b> infrastructure.
<b>S158 Kāinga Ora Homes and</b>	S158.004	Objective CC.1	Support in part	Seeks a minor change to sub point (c) so that the objective includes all planned infrastructure. It is unclear to what 'well-planned' means, and	Amend Objective CC.1 as follows: By 2050, <b>regional and district plans contribute to</b> the Wellington Region <b>being</b> is a low-emission and climate-resilient region, where climate change mitigation and adaptation are an integral part of:

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Communities				considers it best to remove the quantification of 'well'.	a. sustainable air, land, freshwater, and coastal management, b. well-functioning urban environments and rural areas, and c. <del>well</del> -planned infrastructure.
S163 Wairarapa Federated Farmers	S163.012	Objective CC.1	Oppose	Defer to the full review of the RPS in 2024 for the reasons set out in relation to general comments on the climate change chapter.	That Objective CC.1 be deleted.
S165 Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc. (Forest & Bird)	S165.003	Objective CC.1	Support in part	Seek alignment with the Climate Change Response Act 2002 which requires all greenhouse gases, other than biogenic methane, to reach net zero by 2050.	Seek amendment: By 2050, the Wellington Region is a <del>low</del> -zero emission and climate-resilient region, where climate change mitigation and adaptation are an integral part of: (a) sustainable air, land, freshwater, and coastal management, (b) well-functioning urban environments and rural areas, and (c) well-planned infrastructure.
S166 Masterton District Council	S166.002	Objective CC.1	Support in part	Support in principle but have concerns about how this will work and affect parts of our economy and community. We can contribute, but can't at a district level, have overall responsibilities for these targets. This may be achievable in a Tier 1 Council area, but for a rural area in the Tier 3 category (NPSUD) this may not be achievable because of the economy being reliant heavily on agriculture and transport for its survival.	Retain as notified. However Further information needed to understand how this will work in practice. Do not support having district level overall responsibilities for targets.
S167 Taranaki Whānui	S167.018	Objective CC.1	Support	Taranaki Whānui supports Objective CC.1	Retain as notified.
S170 Te Rūnanga o	S170.008	Objective CC.1	Support in part	This objective is supported in part that it may not be intuitive for people to take it to next level,	Include mana whenua in this objective e.g. co-governed and co-designed with iwi and Māori and that iwi and Māori aspirations and values are not jeopardised

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<b>Toa Rangatira</b>				in terms of what the objective means and how we are supposed to give effect. This is also valid for consent planners as they take direction from higher order documents. There is Mana Whenua missing from this objective, where any decision regarding what the Objective CC.1 is trying to achieve is co-governed and co-designed with iwi and Māori. Iwi and Māori aspirations and values are not jeopardised and threatened by the said immediate, rapid, and large-scale changes.	and threatened by the said immediate, rapid, and large-scale changes.
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.0105	Objective CC.1	Support in part	Rangitāne o Wairarapa strongly support any measures to require a reduction in greenhouse emissions through the RPS, land use and transport planning, where these measures are equitable and enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, cultural, wellbeing (noting that achieving this does not mean that it has to be a no-cost solution).	Amend CC.1 so that it includes a clause that reflects the wording of s5 RMA in terms of enabling people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing,
<b>S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council</b>	S16.007	Objective CC.2	Support	The general intent of the objective is supported.	Retain
<b>S25 Carterton District Council</b>	S25.002	Objective CC.2	Support in part	While CDC supports the intent of this objective, the RPS does not provide sufficient direction on how this objective is to be achieved or implemented. For example, it is uncertain how consistency with this objective would be addressed in a district plan or as part of assessment of	Provide better guidance on how this objective and related policies should be implemented by district councils.



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				a consent application. Additional methods or clear non-statutory guidance would assist with ensuring that this objective is effectively implemented and achieved.	
<b>S30 Porirua City Council</b>	S30.005	Objective CC.2	Oppose	As drafted it is unclear what this objective means. It is unclear how costs and benefits should be shared fairly, and who they should be shared fairly between. There is no lower level policy guidance to meaningfully support the objective. While Council supports what we think the general intent of this objective is, it is not achievable within the scope of a RMA document, nor the functions of the regional council or territorial authorities under the RMA. It is also not measurable as an objective. We query whether this is more appropriate within a Long Term Plan.	Delete this objective, or otherwise amend the objective so that the outcomes sought are achievable within the scope of an RPS, including providing policy direction on the concept of sharing costs and benefits fairly.
<b>S34 Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council</b>	S34.018	Objective CC.2	Support in part	Whilst Council supports the intent to share costs and benefits equally, it is unclear what is meant by this in practise, and how this can be achieved.  There is a lack of clarity on expectations from territorial authorities and it is noted that there are third party costs and benefits that are not within the remit of Local Government functions including resource consents.	Amend to identify how this can be measured and enforced in an RMA/RPS context.
<b>S79 South Wairarapa</b>	S79.002	Objective CC.2	Support in part	The Objective is generally supported. However, it is not	Further amendments to the objective are required to ensure that the burden of transitioning to a low emission does

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District Council				<p>sufficiently robust enough to ensure that rural environments, communities, and economies are protected from inequitable allocation of the costs of avoiding, remedying or mitigating the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Any transition policies will need to create realistic and affordable alternatives for these groups (and) transition needs to recognise that options that are realistic for urban dwellers are not necessarily so for rural dwellers.</p> <p>A more fulsome and robust assessment of economic effects in the s.32 assessment is required to underpin the policy. In particular, where:</p> <p>a. Reductions required by this policy is in excess of government policy; and,</p> <p>b. That adequately assessed the impact on the social, economic and cultural aspects of those costs on communities; and,</p> <p>c. Impacts go beyond only the economic impact of carbon pricing; and,</p> <p>d. Considers the implied requirement to supplant farming activities with carbon sequestration.</p>	<p>not disproportionately fall on rural communities disproportionately, that reduction is preferred to mitigation, and mitigation should occur within the environment they arise as a first preference</p> <p><i>Including the following amendments to OCC.2:</i></p> <p>The costs and benefits of transitioning to a low-emission and climate-resilient region are shared fairly and equitably across the region over time, and in order to achieve social, cultural and economic well-being across our communities:<b>(a) reduction is preferred over mitigation and;(b) that mitigation occurs as close to the source as possible.</b></p> <p>Or, similar relief to the same effect; AND;</p> <p>Any consequential amendments to give effect to the relief sought.</p>
S89 VicLabour	S89.004	Objective CC.2	Support	Support Objective CC.2 which pushes Wellington towards being a low-emission city. It's incredibly important to ensure public transport and green travel	Retain as notified.

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				is held as a priority. It is important to have accessible, cheap, and efficient alternatives to driving.	
<b>S102 Te Tumu Paeroa   Office of the Māori Trustee</b>	S102.005	Objective CC.2	Support	Generally supports the objectives in the 'Climate Change' chapter.	Retain as notified.
<b>S115 Hutt City Council</b>	S115.007	Objective CC.2	Oppose	While the intent of this objective is supported, there is limited ability to advance this goal through the resource management system. The policies and methods (other than Policy IM.2, which we comment on below) have limited relevance to this objective compared to other proposed objectives on climate change.	Delete the objective.
<b>S118 Peka Peka Farm Limited</b>	S118.001	Objective CC.2	Oppose	It is unclear what resource management purpose Objective CC.2 addresses or how it can be achieved in the planning context.	Delete Objective CC.2.
<b>S129 Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency</b>	S129.004	Objective CC.2	Support	Supports the costs and benefits of transitioning to low carbon being shared fairly.	Seeks clarification of how the costs and benefits will be shared.
<b>S131 Ātiawa ki Whakaron gotai Charitable Trust</b>	S131.022	Objective CC.2	Support in part	Ātiawa supports the overall intent of Objective CC.2. Ātiawa note that as currently wording of the Objective is open to interpretation. It could be argued that those who contribute the largest amount to emissions should carry the largest cost, while those who actively pursue low or no emissions should benefit from this. However, the	Amend to: The costs and benefits of transitioning to a low emission and climate-resilient region are shared fairly to achieve social, cultural, and economic well-being across our communities. <b>To avoid doubt, activities that contribute the largest amount to greenhouse gas emissions should carry the greatest cost, and activities that emit low or no greenhouse gas emissions should receive the greatest benefit</b>

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				drafting of the objective could also be interpreted as all parties share fairly (equal) cost and benefit.	
<b>S133 Muaūpoko Tribal Authority</b>	S133.028	Objective CC.2	Support	Supports requirements to reduce emissions and improve health and resilience while supporting people and communities.	Retain as notified. OR Alternative relief that maybe necessary or appropriate to ensure Muaūpoko's connection to Te-Whanganui-a-Tarais recognised.
<b>S136 DairyNZ</b>	S136.010	Objective CC.2	Oppose	Believe the analysis included in the section 32 report to support this policy position is inadequate to determine the appropriateness of the policy settings, costs or benefits of this approach. Further analysis needed to ensure this objective is consistent with the latest science and will achieve community objectives.	Delete Objective CC.2 and any related provisions or methods and address the issue through a full review of the RPS.
<b>S140 Wellington City Council (WCC)</b>	S140.007	Objective CC.2	Support	Support as proposed.	Retain as notified.
<b>S163 Wairarapa Federated Farmers</b>	S163.013	Objective CC.2	Oppose	This objective has not been drafted as part of a well-paced, well-planned, well-signalled and co-designed plan change and consultation prior to notification was restricted to the statutory minimum. More specific reasons are included in the submission.	That Objective CC.2 be deleted
<b>S165 Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc.</b>	S165.004	Objective CC.2	Support		Retain.

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<b>(Forest &amp; Bird)</b>					
<b>S166 Masterton District Council</b>	S166.003	Objective CC.2	Not Stated / Neutral	Objective CC.2 is difficult to implement as a Tier 3 authority. There needs to be equity across the region in this approach.	Clarifications. Further clarity is needed for how the TA's will be expected to implement this Objective.
<b>S167 Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.019	Objective CC.2	Support	Taranaki Whānui supports Objective CC.2 and in particular the equitable transition aspect.  As noted above, Māori/iwi/hapū traditionally contribute less to greenhouse gas emissions/climate change but bear a greater burden.	Retain as notified.
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.0106	Objective CC.2	Support in part		Rangitāne o Wairarapa strongly support any measures to require a reduction in greenhouse emissions through the RPS, land use and transport planning, where these measures are equitable and enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, cultural, wellbeing (noting that achieving this does not mean that it has to be a no-cost solution).
<b>S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council</b>	S16.008	Objective CC.3	Support	The objective sets aspirational but necessary goals to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions generated within the region, and this is supported. However, the objective only sets goals for some of the identified activities that contribute towards greenhouse gas emissions - failing to set goals for emission reductions from agriculture, stationary energy and waste. The objective is therefore incomplete and unlikely to be achieved in the absence of emission reduction goals for the other contributing activities.  Council supports the policies and methods identified to	Amend to include emission reduction goals for all of the contributing activities identified in the objective.

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
				achieve Objective CC.3 with GWRC taking a lead role consistent with its RMA section 30 functions. Council also supports the non-regulatory methods identified for city and district councils that will support GWRC in achieving the objective.	
<b>S25 Carterton District Council</b>	S25.003	Objective CC.3	Oppose	While CDC supports the RPS providing clear goals for emission reduction, it is concerned that there will be inequities in the way these targets are intended to be met. As CDC is a predominantly rural environment, with the town functioning as a rural service area, the transport emissions targets are potentially unrealistic for Carterton and the wider Wairarapa. It is unclear how Objective CC.3 is consistent with Objective CC.2 about fairly sharing costs and benefits.	Provide better guidance on how the objective will be implemented equitably.
<b>S25 Carterton District Council</b>	S25.004	Objective CC.3	Oppose	CDC is also very concerned that agriculture is included in this policy. The CCRA excludes biogenic methane from the overall 2030 and 2050 targets, and sets a separate target for this. CDC requests reference to 'agriculture' is removed from this objective, and that further information on alignment with government targets is provided for this objective.	Remove 'agriculture' from the objective.
<b>S25 Carterton District Council</b>	S25.005	Objective CC.3	Oppose	CDC is concerned that the targets set in the RPS go well beyond those in the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019.	Amend 'net zero emissions' to use consistent language that is appropriate in an RMA framework.

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				<p>The Paris Agreement (incorporated into the CCRA Act 2019) seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% below the 2005 level, not the 2019 level, by 2030.</p>	
<p><b>S30 Porirua City Council</b></p>	<p>S30.006</p>	<p>Objective CC.3</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>While Council supports the general intent of this objective, it is not achievable within the scope of a RMA document, nor the functions of the regional council or territorial authorities.</p> <p>There are insufficient levers at a regional/local level to reduce emissions from the existing vehicle fleet to this extent, and many potential measures require national regulation such as subsidies for electric vehicles, increased fuel taxes etc. Further, district plans can only address future use, development and subdivision and cannot require change for existing use and development. Transforming urban land use will take decades.</p> <p>Further, it is not written as an objective and needs to be redrafted to make sense:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first part of the sentence is not needed.</li> <li>• It is unclear why there is reference to 2019 in the chapeau, and then 2018 in the three sub-clauses. It is also unclear if the Regional Council has the baseline data to be monitoring this and determining</li> </ul>	<p>Amend the objective so that the outcomes sought are achievable within the scope of an RPS and the functions of regional council and territorial authorities.</p>

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
				<p>whether it is achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective should reference phasing out of coal by 2030 to support policy 2, otherwise there is no objective support for policy 2.</li> </ul>	
<b>S34 Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council</b>	S34.024	Objective CC.3	Support in part	<p>This objective refers to methods that are proposed for deletion under plan change 1.</p> <p>Under objective CC.3, the proposed method of implementation appears to be a regional council responsibility. However, the overarching policies identified in Objective CC.13 i.e., policies CC1, CC.2 and CC.3 requires actions from regional, district and city councils.</p> <p>Territorial authorities have some limited influence over clause a)(i) and no ability to influence a)(ii) and a) (iii),</p>	<p>Delete references to methods proposed for deletion.</p> <p>Amend to clarify roles and functions with regards to implementation methods required to achieve this objective.</p>
<b>S70 Harmony Energy NZ #2 Limited</b>	S70.001	Objective CC.3	Support in part	<p>Although RPS PC1 provides a high level policy framework for considering utility scale RE generation, it does not require plans to promote and enable new generation via rules - except with regard to very small scale development.</p> <p>The absence of prescriptive rules appears to be a gap that does not adequately reflect intentions signaled by other parts of the RPS PC1, including policies 7, 39 and 11. There are very strong intentions signaled by Section 3.1A "Climate</p>	Adoption of Policy package Option 3 (alternative with additional measures)



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				<p>Change". Among other things, this includes "key areas of action required to address climate change". That is, "Reduce gross greenhouse gas emissions. This includes transitioning as rapidly as possible from fossil fuels to renewable energy".</p> <p>We believe that Adoption of the policy package Option 3 provides a stronger framework for achieving the core objectives of CC.3. Namely to reduce net emissions by 50% from 2019 levels by 2030, with net zero by 2050.</p>	
<p><b>S79 South Wairarapa District Council</b></p>	<p>S79.003</p>	<p>Objective CC.3</p>	<p>Support in part</p>	<p>Quantification of suitable goals for reduction of climate emissions is supported. However, a more fulsome and robust assessment of economic effects in the s.32 assessment is required to underpin the policy. In particular, where:</p> <p>a. Reductions required by this policy is in excess of government policy; and,</p> <p>b. That adequately assessed the impact on the social, economic and cultural aspects of those costs on communities; and,</p> <p>c. Impacts go beyond only the economic impact of carbon pricing; and,</p> <p>Considers the implied requirement to supplant farming activities with carbon sequestration.</p>	<p>Amendment Sought: <b>To support the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, net</b> greenhouse gas emissions from transport, agriculture, stationary energy, waste, and industry in the Wellington Region are reduced: <b>(a)</b> By 2030, to contribute to a 50 percent reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions from 2019 levels, including a: <b>(i)</b> 35 percent reduction from 2018 levels in land transport generated greenhouse gas emissions, and <b>(ii)</b> 40 percent increase in active travel and public transport mode share from 2018 levels, and <b>(iii)</b> 60 percent reduction in public transport emissions, from 2018 levels, and <b>(b)</b> By 2050, to achieve net zero emissions.</p>

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				<p>It is unclear how the objective can possibly be achieved by the agricultural sector without substantial afforestation. Where this is the effect of the Objective this should be deleted.</p> <p>It is unclear how the quantum set are to be interpreted and applied.</p> <p>Very little can be done roads are walkable, appropriate for cycling, transport heavy to Martinborough as tourism and not viable public transport</p> <p>The objective targets net emissions. The Wellington Region Greenhouse Gas Inventory does not provide net emissions by sector; however, it does estimate net emissions by district. The results show1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wairarapa accounts for 14%</li> <li>• Kapiti accounts for 11%</li> <li>• The urban whaitua (Wellington, Hutt, Porirua) account for 75% of net regional emissions</li> </ul> <p>To the extent that Council seek to set targets for net emissions by sector, it will be important to estimate net emissions for each sector, ie, both emissions and sequestration. Specifically: to give proper effect to this policy, Council would</p>	

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				<p>need to estimate the sum of farm emissions in the region plus the sum of farm sequestration in the region, to arrive at a net figure, against which progress can be tracked. If Council has that estimate available, it should be tabled</p> <p>Objective CC.3 intends to be more "challenging" and "cut deeper" than the national targets set in the Zero Carbon Act. The following graph illustrates the difference (the red line is the proposed RPS target)<sup>2</sup>                      [Note: '2' references Figure 1. Evaluation of the Preferred Regional Greenhouse Gas Reduction Target for the Wellington Region - Technical Memo, GWRC, August 2022]</p> <p>The difference is dramatic, begging the question as to costs and achievability:</p>	
<p><b>S94 Guardians of the Bays Incorporated</b></p>	<p>S94.007</p>	<p>Objective CC.3</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Not stated</p>	<p>Retain as notified</p>
<p><b>S100 Meridian Energy Limited</b></p>	<p>S100.005</p>	<p>Objective CC.3</p>	<p>Support in part</p>	<p>Achievement of the proposed reduction targets will only be achieved if there are additional renewable electricity supplies available ready and available for the transport, agriculture, industrial and other sectors to access ahead of the deadline</p>	<p>Insert into Objective CC.3 text (as follows or similar) to clarify that additional renewable electricity generation will also be required to facilitate reduction in reliance on fossil fuels by the dates proposed:                      "To support the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, net greenhouse gas emissions from transport, agriculture, stationary energy, waste, and industry in the Wellington Region are reduced <b>and additional renewable energy resources are developed to:</b>                      (a) <b>By 2030, to</b> contribute to a 50 percent reduction in net</p>

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				<p>dates. The RPS has an important role to play in signalling the need for additional renewable electricity generation and in leading a RMA policy framework that enables additional renewable electricity generation to make the transition.</p> <p>The baseline date in clause (a) differs from the dates in sub-clauses (i) to (iii) and this may be an error.</p>	<p>greenhouse gas emissions <b>by 2030 compared with from 2018 2019</b> levels, including a:</p> <p>(i) 35 percent reduction from 2018 levels in land transport-generated greenhouse gas emissions, and</p> <p>(ii) 40 percent increase in active travel and public transport mode share from 2018 levels, and</p> <p>(iii) 60 percent reduction in public transport emissions, from 2018 levels, and</p> <p>(b) <del>By 2050,</del> to achieve net-zero emissions <b>by 2050</b>.</p>
<b>S102 Te Tumu Paeroa   Office of the Māori Trustee</b>	S102.006	Objective CC.3	Support	Generally supports the objectives in the 'Climate Change' chapter.	Retain as notified.
<b>S115 Hutt City Council</b>	S115.008	Objective CC.3	Support in part	<p>The general intent of the objective is supported. However, we question whether the proposed policies and methods (or any possible policies and methods of an RPS) can take primary responsibility for achieving this goal.</p> <p>In addition, clause (a)(ii) refers to a percentage change in mode share. Mode share is already a percentage - the objective should clarify whether this goal is 40 percent of the relevant current mode share figure, or 40 percentage points.</p>	<p>Amend Objective CC.3 to clarify the intent of clause (a)(ii) add to the following note:</p> <p><b>"Note: while policies and methods of this RPS contribute to achieving this objective, it is primarily achieved outside the resource management system, including through the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme"</b></p>
<b>S118 Peka Peka Farm Limited</b>	S118.002	Objective CC.3	Oppose	Supports the broader intent of Objective CC.3, it is unclear how the objective can be achieved through resource	Delete Objective CC.3.

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				management plans. Does not consider that the resource management planning framework is the best or most appropriate means to achieve the outcomes.	
<b>S124 KiwiRail Holdings Limited</b>	S124.001	Objective CC.3	Support	KiwiRail, as a provider of low carbon emission transport, is supportive of Council's objective to contribute to a 50 percent reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions.	Retain as notified.
<b>S128 Horticultur e New Zealand</b>	S128.005	Objective CC.3	Support in part	Further clarity could be provided around the analysis supporting the reduction should in the stated timeframes. Seeks that the approach in the RPS is to enable transition (rather than just limiting increases in emissions), as punitive policies are already provided through pricing tools such as the Emissions Trading Scheme.	Retain subject to further clarity, and a policy approach of enabling transition.
<b>S129 Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency</b>	S129.006	Objective CC.3	Support in part	Supports the intention of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Support the intent of targets but want Waka Kotahi to be involved in developing and refining the targets and methods used, to ensure these targets are feasible.	Seeks alignment with the direction from Central Government.
<b>S130 Renters United</b>	S130.003	Objective CC.3	Support	Support the Greater Wellington Regional Council to maintain the regional emissions reduction target to stay within 1.5 degrees of warming above pre industrial levels, including 50% reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050 and maintain links between transport and urban development during consents to ensure new developments will	Retain as notified.

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				<p>not increase emissions. It may sound ambitious, but it is necessary, and through denser, well connected communities, it is possible.</p> <p>Denser suburbs that are well connected by public transport with a reduced dependence on private motor vehicle transport are the best way to ensure that we're leaving neighbourhoods, and a sustainable climate, for generations to come.</p> <p>Many other countries have metropolitan areas that have seen the benefit of denser housing, and are now reaping the reward. Denser communities contribute to less emissions through reduced car dependence, affordability through more efficient land use, and happier communities through localised amenities and shared spaces.</p>	
<p><b>S131</b> <b>Ātiawa ki Whakaron gotai Charitable Trust</b></p>	<p>S131.023</p>	<p>Objective CC.3</p>	<p>Support in part</p>	<p>Ātiawa supports the overall intent of Objective CC.3 to achieve net reduction in emissions by 2030. Ātiawa note that there is no target reduction in greenhouse gases from the rural sector (other than the general net reduction of 50 percent by the year 2030). This undermines Objective CC.2 when referencing sharing fairly costs and benefits of transitioning to a low emission and climate resilient region if there is no target for the second</p>	<p>The Regional Council work with the agricultural industry to amend Objective CC.3 to provide ambitious but reasonable targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural industry, including a date to achieve the reduction.</p>

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				<p>biggest contributor (34% green house gas emissions in the region) to achieve a targeted reduction.</p> <p>The agricultural industry needs support to achieve meaningful greenhouse gas emission reductions, Ātiawa acknowledge that their may be whānau who have agricultural interest, we would want to support those whānau to achieve reductions.</p>	
<b>S133 Muaūpoko Tribal Authority</b>	S133.029	Objective CC.3	Support	Supports requirements to reduce emissions and improve health and resilience while supporting people and communities.	Retain as notified. OR Alternative relief that maybe necessary or appropriate to ensure Muaūpoko's connection to Te-Whanganui-a-Tarais recognised.
<b>S136 DairyNZ</b>	S136.011	Objective CC.3	Oppose	<p>Believe the analysis included in the section 32 report to support this policy position is inadequate to determine the costs or benefits of this approach. The analysis contradicts the most recent science on split-gas targets from IPCC AR6 report.</p> <p>The analysis uses IPCC global shared socioeconomic pathways to set regional emission reduction targets. IPCC has advised that these pathways are not appropriate for setting domestic policy.</p> <p>The analysis does not adequately outline the costs of implementation on affected parties. The economic analysis of implementation is based on avoided cost of emissions and does not consider cost of abatement. The underlying</p>	Delete Objective CC.3 and any related provisions or methods and address the issue through a full review of the RPS. Undertake adequate analysis (within the Section 32 report) to determine an appropriate target with consideration of the implementation, costs and impact.

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				assumptions of the analysis are inconsistent with the realities the region are facing.	
<b>S137 Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC)</b>	S137.007	Objective CC.3	Support in part	Insert 'contribute to' into clause (b) for consistency with clause (a).	Clause (b) to read: (b) By 2050, <b>to contribute to achieving</b> net-zero emissions.
<b>S140 Wellington City Council (WCC)</b>	S140.008	Objective CC.3	Support	Support as proposed.	Retain as notified.
<b>S140 Wellington City Council (WCC)</b>	S140.009	Objective CC.3	Support	Support as proposed	Retain as notified.
<b>S141 Generation Zero Wellington</b>	S141.003	Objective CC.3	Support	Support the goal of achieving a 50% reduction in emissions by 2030. They are greatly encouraged by the Regional Councils desire to go beyond the bare minimum requirements and they fully support the creation of this ambitious yet achievable target. Wellington is well placed to be a real leader in this area and can hopefully inspire other regions to take similar steps towards a low-carbon future.	Retain as notified.
<b>S142 Combined Cycle Submitters (CCS)</b>	S142.001	Objective CC.3	Support	Supports inclusion of external climate and mode shift targets within the RPS, such as Wellington RLTP 2021 targets at Objective CC.3, in order to give them statutory weight. We request that these are retained within Change 1.	Retain as notified.



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<p><b>S148</b> Wellington International Airport Ltd (WIAL)</p>	<p>S148.017</p>	<p>Objective CC.3</p>	<p>Oppose in part</p>	<p>WIAL understands the intent of this objective, however as noted above the RPS needs to adequately recognise that the RMA is not the only vehicle to achieve New Zealand net zero target.</p> <p>As discussed above, the Zero Carbon Amendments Act introduced a framework whereby Emission Reduction Plans are to set out the policies and strategies for meeting the relevant emission budgets. Each Emissions Reduction Plan will set the national policy framework for reducing emissions across the economy through sector-specific and multi-sector strategies.</p> <p>It is noted that for certain industries such as international aviation and shipping, emissions from these activities are not currently included in the net-zero target, but are separately accounted for as part of New Zealand's broader international commitments. The Commission is required under the CCRA to advise by the end of 2024 on whether these should be included in the net-zero target 1. [Note 1 references - Climate Change Response Act, section 5R]</p> <p>The national climate change policy framework is complex, and requires consideration of a number of present and future factors that will influence the path New Zealand takes to</p>	<p>Amend the objective, as follows (or to similar effect), or delete in its entirety:</p> <p>To support <b>New Zealand's pathway to net zero emissions by 2050, align Wellington's regional response to national legislation and expectations regarding emissions budgeting and outcomes.</b></p>

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				<p>achieve the required level of emissions reductions to meet its ultimate net-zero emissions target, and five-yearly emissions budgets on the way to 2050. This means that the path is not expected to be linear, and there is uncertainty around the pace and extent of future technological developments that will be needed in each sector. The policy steps taken to meet the 2050 net-zero target and associated emissions budgets would need to be sensitive to such uncertainties, and weigh up what is achievable and economically viable in each period.</p> <p>With regard to the aviation sector for example, the various difficulties recognised by the Commission and the Government in relation to decarbonising heavy transport suggest that it could take some time to overcome the various technological development and supply and cost barriers in order to achieve deeper emissions reductions in the aviation sector. WIAL also submits that airports provide a vital transport link in both business as usual and emergency settings (particularly in the NZ context), and it is important that the RPS provides sufficient flexibility to ensure that the Airport is able to successfully adapt to the effects of climate change in order to achieve long term sustainability</p>	

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				of such regionally significant infrastructure.	
<b>S151 NZ Centre for Sustainable Cities</b>	S151.003	Objective CC.3	Support	Support the 60 per cent reduction (from 2018 levels) in emissions from public transport and a 40 per cent increase in cycling, walking and public transport use by 2030.	Not stated.
<b>S151 NZ Centre for Sustainable Cities</b>	S151.018	Objective CC.3	Support in part	<p>Setting a target based on achievability alone would be misguided. The headline target of 35% by 2030 is not sufficient, given the severity and urgency of the climate emergency, which Greater Wellington acknowledged in 2019 (GWRC, 2022, p.9), and the growing impatience of the global community around New Zealand's slowness to act to cut emissions (Daalder, 2020). Proposed Objective CC.3 amounts to a less stringent commitment for land transport than for other sectors, as indicated by the reference to contributing to a 50% reduction in net emissions (9), and by section 3.1A of Change 1.</p> <p>The less Wellington and the rest of New Zealand achieve on mitigation of land transport emissions, the more other parts of New Zealand, other sectors, and other parts of the world must achieve if the 1.5C warming limit is to be anywhere near attainable. Essentially, the following is the trade-off: either generally affluent Wellingtonians are incentivised and persuaded</p>	<p>Amend Objective CC.3(a)(i) as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(i) <del>35</del> <b>45</b> percent reduction from 2018 levels in land transport generated greenhouse gas emissions, and</p> <p>...</p>

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				<p>to cut transport emissions a little more, OR some other (less affluent on average) New Zealanders must mitigate more, OR some other countries (on average less affluent than NZ) must mitigate more, OR the world as a whole will not stay within the 1.5C temperature limit. On the evidence to date, the last scenario is the most likely outcome, and implicitly, is endorsing this highly undesirable outcome if it defaults to not adopting an adequate level of ambition in regard to transport related emissions.</p>	
<p><b>S151 NZ Centre for Sustainable Cities</b></p>	<p>S151.019</p>	<p>Objective CC.3</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Note the point in the section 32 analysis report which comments that, in the case of the preferred option...</p> <p>'There is the chance that later regional emission reduction targets may be more ambitious and the policy package no longer adequate, however future amendments can address this...'</p> <p>Do not believe there is likely to be sufficient time to allow for a change to more stringent and ambitious targets including making adequate changes to the package to reduce emissions more by 2050, given the considerable lags in the decision-making system and implementation, and the slowness with which New</p>	<p>Amend provisions to set more sufficiently stringent targets now, and explain why they need to be ambitious.</p>

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				Zealanders make changes in their transport behaviour, except under exceptionally strong incentives or coercion which are generally inconsistent with democratic governance. That is why setting sufficiently stringent targets now, and explaining why they need to be ambitious, is so vital a part of climate leadership.	
<b>S151 NZ Centre for Sustainable Cities</b>	S151.020	Objective CC.3	Support	In regard to climate change science there is high probability of 'nasty climate surprises' in years ahead. Such disturbing new scientific information usually requires targets to be strengthened, and a more urgent transition set in train. The risks are accentuated by the geopolitical realities of the current largely fossil-based energy system, and the tendency of governments to underperform in delivering on emission reduction pledges. The necessary strategic response is not to avoid this reality, but to acknowledge it and, if anything, over-achieve to rebalance the risks; that is, to formulate and adopt stringent 'best practice' policies that accelerate the necessary transitions, while building awareness of why such policies are critical.	Strengthen the target level of land transport emissions reduction to be 45% by 2030, and adjust the ambition of subsidiary policies in accord with this target. e.g. ensure that all levers including urban intensification and diversification (mixing of land use), mode shift, electric vehicle uptake, affordable public transport expansion, reduction in car trips, equitable new funding mechanisms including congestion charging, and every other effective lever are all stretched to the limit of what is possible in eight years.
<b>S154 Investore Property Limited</b>	S154.003	Objective CC.3	Support	Supports the amendments to support a reduction in transport emissions set out in Objective CC.3.	Retain as notified.
<b>S155 Stride</b>	S155.003	Objective CC.3	Support	Supports the amendments to support a reduction in transport	Retain as notified.

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Investment Management Limited				emissions set out in Objective CC.3.	
<b>S158</b> Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities	S158.005	Objective CC.3	Support in part	Whilst supports the intent of the objective, concerned how this objective would be achievable under an RMA framework. The objective would be reliant on other factors at a national level to incentivise the goals of the objective. Regional and District Councils are limited to new land use, subdivision and development (or renewal of discharge permits) to be able to implement any change	Amend the objective to be achievable within an RMA legislative framework. The objective could be amended as such: <del>To support the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, net</del> <b>Net</b> greenhouse gas emissions from transport, agriculture, stationary energy, waste and industry in the Wellington Region are reduced <b>by 2030 and achieves net zero emissions by 2050.</b> <del>:(a) By 2030, to contribute to a 50 percent reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions from 2019 levels, including a:(i) 35 percent reduction from 2018 levels in land transport-generated greenhouse gas emissions, and(ii) 40 percent increase in active travel and public transport mode share from 2018 levels, and(iii) 60 percent reduction in public transport emissions from 2018 levels, and(b) By 2050, to achieve net zero emissions-</del>
<b>S163</b> Wairarapa Federated Farmers	S163.014	Objective CC.3	Oppose	Defer to the full review of the RPS in 2024.  Concerned that Council seeks to introduce targets which do not reflect and are not referenced in the Zero Carbon Act (specifically the Zero Carbon Act split gas targets). Targets should be central government led, not set by individual councils. More reasons are set out in the submission.	That Objective CC.3 be deleted
<b>S165</b> Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc.	S165.005	Objective CC.3	Support	These targets are consistent with the policy direction from the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019, the latest science from the IPCC, the National Emissions Reduction Plan and the National Adaptation Plan	Retain.

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<b>(Forest &amp; Bird)</b>					
<b>S166 Masterton District Council</b>	S166.004	Objective CC.3	Support in part	<p>Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the region is supported.</p> <p>Clarification needed on what happens if targets are not met or if these targets will limit individual activity.</p> <p>We are currently interpreting these are regional targets rather than activity targets. This needs to be further clarified by the GWRC.</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p> <p>However</p> <p>More clarity is needed to understand how provincial areas will contribute to these reductions.</p>
<b>S167 Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.020	Objective CC.3	Support in part	<p>Taranaki Whānui supports the principle of Objective CC.3 and in particular the aspirational target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>We note there is no target for reducing agricultural emissions in this objective which considering the impact of agriculture will need to be strongly addressed to meet this target.</p> <p>Given the effect of global warming on Māori/iwi/hapū, their areas of significance and indigenous biodiversity.</p> <p>Taranaki Whānui would like to see mana whenua and their partnership/decision-making role referenced in this objective.</p> <p>Nearly half of the greenhouse gas emissions in Aotearoa come from agriculture.</p> <p>The main source of agriculture emissions is methane from livestock digestive systems. It</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>

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				<p>makes up almost three quarters of our agriculture emissions. Mana whenua in a partnership role will help ensure Objective CC.2</p> <p>Taranaki Whānui Suggest adding strong reduction targets for agriculture in this objective.</p> <p>Taranaki Whānui Suggest urgency in the resourcing and funding of both this objective and the partnership role of mana whenua.</p>	
<p><b>S170 Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira</b></p>	<p>S170.009</p>	<p>Objective CC.3</p>	<p>Not Stated / Neutral</p>	<p>The nature-based solutions suggest that there are a handful of proven and trustworthy solutions and proposals in place to responding to Climate Change. However, if looked closer, this objective targets increasing planting practices, as well as the planting extent that aims to achieve multiple outcomes as a core part of climate change adaptation. It is encouraging to see the role of increasing our forest cover and ecosystems, however the current phrasing and content of the Objective and what is actually meant, could lead to misunderstanding of offering less of a kete of larger solutions.</p> <p>The consideration behind preparing forest spatial plans seem to align with the intention of increasing forest cover for climate change adaptation purposes. However, it is unclear</p>	<p>Clarify/assess whether forest spatial plans could draw us away from the implementation path, as well as the impact on land ownership and land use.</p>



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				whether such exercise is time and resource intensive and could draw us away from the implementation path. Another question regarding spatial forest plans is that how this impacts on land ownership and land use.	
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.0107	Objective CC.3	Support in part		Rangitāne o Wairarapa strongly support any measures to require a reduction in greenhouse emissions through the RPS, land use and transport planning, where these measures are equitable and enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, cultural, wellbeing (noting that achieving this does not mean that it has to be a no-cost solution).
<b>S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council</b>	S16.009	Objective CC.4	Support in part	Council does not oppose the objective on the condition any regulatory methods to achieve the objective are not the responsibility of city and district councils. Council also notes that apart from the provision of natural defences against coastal hazards under Policy 26 of the NZCPS, the concept of nature-based solutions is not supported by the RMA or higher-level statutory planning document, making regulatory methods more difficult to justify under section 32 of the RMA.	Ensure all regulatory methods (apart from those that are consistent with and give effect to the NZCPS) proposed to achieve Objective CC.4 do not apply to city and district councils
<b>S30 Porirua City Council</b>	S30.007	Objective CC.4	Oppose	This objective is not clear enough as to what is to be achieved, or more so, to what extent are improvements to be achieved. A small minor improvement in one part of the region would achieve this objective. More thought needs to be given as to how this objective is going to be measured. It is not clear whether the focus of the objective is achieving social and	Amend the objective so that it is clear what the outcome sought is.

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				environmental outcomes, or the use of nature-based solutions (which is a method to achieve outcomes).	
<b>S34 Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council</b>	S34.040	Objective CC.4	Support in part	<p>The is supported in principle but the Council has some concerns over the policies that relate to this objective.</p> <p>There is no full understanding of the maintenance costs associated with nature-based solutions, such as rain gardens in the long term and to whom this burden should fall within the context of limited territorial authority resources. It is noted that nature-based solutions have been defined in a loose way which can lead to inconsistencies and confusion. It is unclear whether it is expected that territorial authorities would define what this means, given the policies in the RPSPC1 that require provisions in district plans for them.</p> <p>It is also noted that nature-based solutions seem too be used interchangeably with green infrastructure, which has not been defined. Council seeks consistency in terms used within the RPS.</p>	<p>Amend to read that "nature- based solutions are <b>recognised as an integral part</b>"</p> <p>Allow district councils to define and provide guidance on what tools best work under this policy as a mean of compliance, through their own definition of nature-based solutions.</p> <p>Provide clarity on nature-based solutions vs. green infrastructure and apply consistent terms throughout the RPS.</p>
<b>S79 South Wairarapa District Council</b>	S79.004	Objective CC.4	Support in part	<p>The definition 'nature-based solutions' has a wide scope and will include afforestation. The particular concern from South Wairarapa about these tools is that some of them will be used disproportionately in the</p>	<p><i>[Note: Submission references prior Submission Point S79.002]</i></p> <p>No changes required if amendments to CC.2 are accepted. If relief is not accepted then the following amendments are sought:<b>The equitable use of N</b>nature-based solutions <b>are an</b> integral part of climate change mitigation and adaptation, improving the health and resilience of</p>

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				Wairarapa sub-region, namely carbon farming. This has the potential to displace the significant economic drivers of our communities and then the social infrastructure and communities themselves. As noted in our submission on CC.2, it is fair to require reductions and mitigations to occur 'at source' in the first instance.	people, biodiversity, and the natural environment [End of amendments to Objective CC.4] Or, similar relief to the same effect; AND; Any consequential amendments to give effect to the relief sought.
<b>S102 Te Tumu Paeroa   Office of the Māori Trustee</b>	S102.007	Objective CC.4	Support	Generally supports the objectives in the 'Climate Change' chapter.	Retain as notified.
<b>S113 Wellington Water</b>	S113.004	Objective CC.4	Support in part	Nature based solutions aren't always practicable in Wellington's constrained urban environments.	Amend Objective CC.4 as follows: Objective CC.4 <b>Where practicable</b> , Nature-based solutions are an integral part of climate change mitigation and adaptation, improving the health and resilience of people, biodiversity, and the natural environment.
<b>S115 Hutt City Council</b>	S115.009	Objective CC.4	Support	No reasons given	Retain as notified
<b>S123 Peter Thompson</b>	S123.003	Objective CC.4	Support	Nature-based solutions are key to dealing with the impacts of climate change.	Retain as notified.
<b>S128 Horticulture New Zealand</b>	S128.006	Objective CC.4	Support	It is noted that the National Adaptation Plan seeks to prioritise nature-based solutions where possible and to increase their integration into urban form, and support for working with nature to build resilience. Generally supports this outcome, where it is possible, also while recognising that additional solutions will be	Retain as notified.

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				needed. The wording in the objective of nature-based solutions being an 'integral part' of climate change mitigation and adaptation, in our view acknowledge they will not be the only part - which is important to acknowledge. For example, water infrastructure will be critical in enabling the horticulture sector to adapt to the changing climate, while reducing impacts on ecosystems and safeguarding the HPL resource for future generations.	
<b>S131 Ātiawa ki Whakaron gotai Charitable Trust</b>	S131.024	Objective CC.4	Support	In principle Ātiawa supports Objective CC.4. Ātiawa supports the use of nature-based solutions to provide solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Given the fact that nature-based solutions align with mātauranga Māori approaches, Ātiawa seek to partner with council in identifying approaches.	Amend to: Nature-based solutions <b>and mātauranga Māori</b> are an integral part of climate change mitigation and adaptation, improving the health and resilience of people, biodiversity, and the natural environment.
<b>S133 Muaūpoko Tribal Authority</b>	S133.030	Objective CC.4	Support	Supports requirements to reduce emissions and improve health and resilience while supporting people and communities.	Retain as notified. OR Alternative relief that maybe necessary or appropriate to ensure Muaūpoko's connection to Te-Whanganui-a-Tarais recognised.
<b>S136 DairyNZ</b>	S136.012	Objective CC.4	Oppose	Believe the analysis included in the section 32 report to support this policy position is inadequate to determine the appropriateness of the policy settings, costs or benefits of this approach. Further analysis needed to ensure this objective is consistent with the latest	Delete Objective CC.4 and any related provisions or methods and address the issue through a full review of the RPS.

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				science and will achieve community objectives.	
<b>S140 Wellington City Council (WCC)</b>	S140.010	Objective CC.4	Support	Support as proposed.	Retain as notified.
<b>S144 Sustainable Wairarapa Inc</b>	S144.006	Objective CC.4	Support	Nature-based solutions are key to dealing with the impacts of climate change. Hard engineering structures don't last, but allowing nature to provide ecosystem services, such as flood retention and carbon sequestration is more likely to have the long-term benefits required	Retain as notified.
<b>S148 Wellington International Airport Ltd (WIAL)</b>	S148.018	Objective CC.4	Oppose in part	WIAL seeks that this objective suitably recognises that nature based responses are not always practicable within urban environments, and in some instances may present a direct conflict with the operational and safety of an infrastructure asset (e.g. by attracting birds to the airport surrounds).	Amend the objective as follows, or delete: <b>Where practicable</b> , nature based solutions are an integral part of climate change mitigation and adaptation, improving the health and resilience of people, biodiversity, and the natural environment.
<b>S158 Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities</b>	S158.006	Objective CC.4	Support in part	Seeks clarity as to how the improvement of the health and resilience of people falls within this objective. The focus of the associated policies are limited to ecosystems and the natural environment and seeks amendments. Seek that a definition or examples of nature-based solutions are included for provide clarity. Amend the objective to focus on the health and well-being of	Amend the objective as such: Nature-based solutions are an integral part of climate change mitigation and adaptation, improving the health and <b>well-being</b> <del>resilience</del> of people, biodiversity, and the natural environment. [Note: End of amendment] AND Include a policy to link the health and wellbeing of people within the related policies. Otherwise the objective should remove the reference to people and the focus should be on ecosystems and the natural environment - which in turn will support, enhance and improve people's health and well-being. AND

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				people. It is unclear how it will improve resilience of people.	Include a definition and examples of nature-based solutions.
<b>S163 Wairarapa Federated Farmers</b>	S163.015	Objective CC.4	Oppose	A wider portfolio of tools is required than just "nature-based solutions", including constructed or engineered solutions and technological developments. Nature-based solutions may also integrate both "natural" and "constructed" elements, eg, in the case of water storage. The proposed new over-arching Objective B is intended as a practical pathway towards a similar result.	That Objective CC.4 be deleted Delete the FW icon
<b>S165 Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc. (Forest &amp; Bird)</b>	S165.006	Objective CC.4	Support	Nature-based solutions are critical to our response to climate change and a core principle of the Emissions Reduction Plan.	Retain
<b>S166 Masterton District Council</b>	S166.005	Objective CC.4	Oppose in part	Will look at how this can be reflected as part of the review of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.  All councils need to ensure that they have their own nature-based solutions, and that enforcement needs to be equitable across the region.	Clarifications. All councils need to ensure that they have their own nature-based solutions, and that enforcement needs to be equitable across the region.  Clarity needed on what 'integral' means in this context.
<b>S167 Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.021	Objective CC.4	Support	Taranaki Whānui supports Objective CC.4	Retain as notified.
<b>S170 Te Rūnanga o</b>	S170.010	Objective CC.4	Not Stated / Neutral	This objective can be strengthened from 'recognises and provides for', especially	Use stronger wording than 'recognises and provides for'. e.g. 'Land use planning will respond with appropriate tools and practices...'

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<b>Toa Rangatira</b>				<p>considering Policy 29, Policy 51, Policy 52, and CC.13 being non-regulatory, specifying how these policies performed and whether the current wording would improve the status quo. Since the first generation regional and district plans, the objectives could not avoid inappropriate subdivision and development in natural hazard overlays, and in some cases, plans could not deliver the objective of reducing the risk and consequences faced from natural hazards. Looking at Policy 52 to deliver this Objective, somewhat contradicts the strength of the Objective CC.4. Given that Policy CC.13 is also non-regulatory, the regulatory impact of CC.4 can be diluted in the consent process. 'recognises and provides for' could be redrafted to say 'Land use planning will respond with appropriate tools and practices...'</p>	
<b>S170 Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira</b>	S170.082	Objective CC.4	Not Stated / Neutral	<p>The nature-based solutions suggest that there are a handful of proven and trustworthy solutions and proposals in place to responding to Climate Change. However, if looked closer, this objective targets increasing planting practices, as well as the planting extent that aims to achieve multiple outcomes as a core part of climate change adaptation. It is encouraging to see the role of increasing our forest cover and</p>	<p>Clarify/assess whether forest spatial plans could draw us away from the implementation path, as well as the impact on land ownership and land use.</p>

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				<p>ecosystems, however the current phrasing and content of the Objective and what is actually meant, could lead to misunderstanding of offering less of a kete of larger solutions.</p> <p>The consideration behind preparing forest spatial plans seem to align with the intention of increasing forest cover for climate change adaptation purposes. However, it is unclear whether such exercise is time and resource intensive and could draw us away from the implementation path. Another question regarding spatial forest plans is that how this impacts on land ownership and land use.</p>	
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.0108	Objective CC.4	Support in part		Rangitāne o Wairarapa strongly support any measures to require a reduction in greenhouse emissions through the RPS, land use and transport planning, where these measures are equitable and enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, cultural, wellbeing (noting that achieving this does not mean that it has to be a no-cost solution).
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.0112	Objective CC.4	Support	Rangitāne o Wairarapa strongly support Objective CC.4 to ensure that nature-based solutions are an integral part of climate change responses.	Retain as notified.
<b>S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council</b>	S16.010	Objective CC.5	Support in part	Council opposes the implementation of the regional forest spatial plan being the responsibility of city and district councils. GWRC has the ability to impose methods under section 30 of the RMA to achieve the objective via regional plan rules.	Delete city and district councils from having responsibility for the implementation of Objective regional forest spatial plan that is identified as a method to achieve Objective CC.5.



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<b>S25 Carterton District Council</b>	S25.006	Objective CC.5	Support in part	CDC supports the increase in permanent forest across the region, but is concerned that the Wairarapa will be disproportionately affected by an increase in carbon farming. CDC seeks early involvement of a regional forest spatial plan to ensure that Carterton district is not expected to provide inequitable areas of forestry.	Retain the policy. [CDC] Seeks early engagement with GWRC in the development of a regional forest spatial plan.
<b>S30 Porirua City Council</b>	S30.008	Objective CC.5	Oppose	While Council supports the intent of this objective, it is unclear what type of increase is being sought, an increase by 1ha would achieve this objective on the face of it. There needs to be more clarity about the extent of permanent forest that would meet this objective.  The second half of the sentence does not assist the objective, and it is unclear what the intent is. This is the reason for the objective and not the objective itself.	Amend the objective so that it is clear what the outcome sought is, and/or reword as follows:  By 2030, there is an increase in the area of permanent forest in the Wellington Region, <del>maximising benefits for carbon sequestration, indigenous biodiversity, land stability, water quality, and social and economic well-being.</del>
<b>S34 Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council</b>	S34.046	Objective CC.5	Support in part	Council supports a desire to increase cover, but is concerned about timeframe, balancing this against forecasted projections of growth and subsequent development over the next 10 years and willingness and ability to implement.  It is also not identified how this will be achieved, measured and monitored by the policies and methods below.  It is noted that the regulatory	Amend to remove arbitrary timeframe and review policies associated with this objective to ensure that they can be achieved (as a Tier 1 Council under the NPS-UD) and that this is identified as a regional function only.

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				policy relating to this objective is a regional function.	
<b>S79 South Wairarapa District Council</b>	S79.005	Objective CC.5	Support in part	<p>The particular concern from South Wairarapa is that afforestation will be used disproportionately in the Wairarapa sub-region. This has the potential to displace the significant economic drivers of our communities and then the social infrastructure and communities themselves.</p> <p>As noted in our submission on CC.2, it is fair to require reductions and mitigations to occur 'at source' in the first instance. The objective does not provide enough clarity to adequately demonstrate that.</p>	<p><i>[Note: Submission references prior Submission Point S79.002]</i></p> <p>No changes required if amendments to CC.2 are accepted. If relief is not accepted, then the following amendments are sought:</p> <p>By 2030, there is an increase in the area of permanent forest in the Wellington Region, maximising benefits for carbon sequestration, indigenous biodiversity, land stability, water quality, and social and economic wellbeing where:<b>a. emissions are not able to be first reduced and;b. afforestation is proportionate in extent to the remaining greenhouse emissions required after reduction; andc. all environments contribute to natural sequestration of carbon.</b></p> <p>[End of suggested amendments]</p> <p>Or, similar relief to the same effect; AND;</p> <p>Any consequential amendments to give effect to the relief sought.</p>
<b>S82 Jonathan Markwick</b>	S82.002	Objective CC.5	Support in part	Consider incentivising native forests to support ecological and biodiversity goals.	Retain as notified.
<b>S102 Te Tumu Paeroa   Office of the Māori Trustee</b>	S102.008	Objective CC.5	Support	Generally supports the objectives in the 'Climate Change' chapter.	Retain as notified.
<b>S115 Hutt City Council</b>	S115.010	Objective CC.5	Support in part	Support intent. This objective can primarily be achieved only through the methods available to the regional council under s30 of the RMA, and through methods outside the resource management system.	Amend Objective CC.5 and associated methods to make clear that they only apply to regional councils. (See also relief sought for Method CC.4).

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<b>S123 Peter Thompson</b>	S123.007	Objective CC.5	Support	Allowing regeneration or planting of indigenous forest on highly erodible land will provide multiple benefits	Retain as notified.
<b>S131 Ātiawa ki Whakaron gotai Charitable Trust</b>	S131.025	Objective CC.5	Support	Ātiawa supports the inclusion of Objective CC.5 in RPS Change 1. Ātiawa are pleased that an objective has been drafted to support permanent forest	Retain as notified.
<b>S133 Muaūpoko Tribal Authority</b>	S133.031	Objective CC.5	Support	Supports requirements to reduce emissions and improve health and resilience while supporting people and communities.	Retain as notified. OR Alternative relief that may be necessary or appropriate to ensure Muaūpoko's connection to Te-Whanganui-a-Tara is recognised.
<b>S137 Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC)</b>	S137.058	Objective CC.5	Support in part	The provisions aim to promote and support the planting or regeneration of, preferentially, permanent and indigenous trees on highly erodible land, and particularly in catchments that have issues with a large amount of sediment ending up in waterbodies. Increasing indigenous permanent forestry cover in these areas will have multiple benefits, for improving water quality, increasing biodiversity, and providing more forested areas that absorb carbon dioxide. To be clear, the intent of these provisions is not to support unfettered afforestation across the region with the sole purpose of providing a carbon sink. Amendments are required to make the intent clear.	Review and, where necessary, amend the wording of these provisions to ensure that their intent is clear, which is to support an increase in forest extent in the Wellington Region that meets the principles of "right tree right place", providing optimal outcomes for water quality, indigenous biodiversity, and carbon sequestration.
<b>S140 Wellington City</b>	S140.011	Objective CC.5	Support	Support as proposed.	Retain as notified.

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<b>Council (WCC)</b>					
<b>S144 Sustainable Wairarapa Inc</b>	S144.011	Objective CC.5	Support	As for Policy CC6. Changing land-use from pasture to permanent forest is an essential part of using nature-based solutions for managing freshwater. It helps to reduce sediment transport. By providing a natural store for water it reduces flood peaks and helps with flow attenuation.	Retain as notified.
<b>S158 Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities</b>	S158.007	Objective CC.5	Support in part	Supports this objective, the objective is not measurable as to what extent permanent forest in the region is increase by.  A definition for carbon sequestration should also be provided.	Amend the objective to become measurable as follows: By 2030, there is an increase in the area of permanent forest in the Wellington Region <b>of 10%</b> , maximising benefits for carbon sequestration, indigenous biodiversity, land stability, water quality, and social and economic well-being. AND Include a definition for carbon sequestration. <b>Carbon sequestration is the process of capturing, securing and storing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through means such as maintaining, protecting and planting forest areas.</b>
<b>S163 Wairarapa Federated Farmers</b>	S163.016	Objective CC.5	Oppose	The intent of this objective should be to optimise an increase in forests/trees across diverse values and uses (e.g. permanent or plantation forests, continuous canopy forests, agro-forestry), rather than maximise any one element.	That Objective CC.5 be deleted Delete the FW icon
<b>S165 Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand</b>	S165.007	Objective CC.5	Support	Controlling deer, goats and other browsers on regenerating native vegetation could have significant carbon benefits. [4] [Note 4 references - <a href="https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/conservation/t">https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/conservation/t</a>	Retain with amendment: By 2030, there is an increase in the area of <b>permanent forest</b> in the Wellington Region, <b>and an equivalent increase in browser control</b> , maximising benefits for carbon sequestration, indigenous biodiversity, land stability, water quality, and social and economic well-being

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Inc. (Forest & Bird)				<p>hreats-and-impacts/animal-pests/wild-animal-control-emissions-management.pdf]</p> <p>Permanent forests become emitters of carbon if browsing herbivores are not managed [5]</p> <p>[Note 5 references - <a href="https://www.forestandbird.org.nz/resources/climate-change-and-introduced-browsers">https://www.forestandbird.org.nz/resources/climate-change-and-introduced-browsers</a>]</p>	
S166 Masterton District Council	S166.007	Objective CC.5	Support in part	<p>Concerns that afforestation will be used disproportionately in the Wairarapa.</p> <p>The Wairarapa is not an offsetting zone for the rest of the Wellington Region.</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p> <p>However:</p> <p>MDC asks that it has a lead role in the development of any plans or policies relating to the increase of permanent forest in the Wellington Region, particularly in the Masterton District.</p>
S167 Taranaki Whānui	S167.022	Objective CC.5	Support	<p>Taranaki Whānui supports Objective CC.5 and notes it is intended to work with other proposed provisions in RPS1 aimed at reducing gross emissions to be most effective in supporting Objectives CC.1 and CC.3.</p>	<p>Retain as notified.</p>
S170 Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira	S170.011	Objective CC.5	Not Stated / Neutral	<p>Objective CC.5 is powerful in the sense that a Regional Policy Statement could impact the behavior strongly- however the Objective is implemented with Policy CC.19 climate change adaptation strategies which is a non-regulatory instrument. Can this objective be used in land use planning practices?</p>	<p>Clarifications to address the relief sought.</p>
S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc	S168.0109	Objective CC.5	Support in part		<p>Rangitāne o Wairarapa strongly support any measures to require a reduction in greenhouse emissions through the RPS, land use and transport planning, where these measures are equitable and enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, cultural, wellbeing (noting that achieving this does not</p>

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					mean that it has to be a no-cost solution).
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.0113	Objective CC.5	Support in part	Rangitāne o Wairarapa strongly support the objective to increase the area of permanent forest in the Wellington region; but consider that the objective should be targeted at indigenous forest. Increasing the area of permanent indigenous forest will also have benefits for cultural wellbeing, which should be acknowledged.	Amend the objective so that it is focused on indigenous forest and insert a reference to cultural wellbeing.
<b>S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council</b>	S16.011	Objective CC.6	Support	Council supports the intent of the objective that management and adaptation planning increase the resilience of communities and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change.	Retain
<b>S25 Carterton District Council</b>	S25.007	Objective CC.6	Support	CDC supports this objective and notes that the draft Wairarapa Combined District Plan will give effect to this.	Retain the policy.
<b>S30 Porirua City Council</b>	S30.009	Objective CC.6	Oppose		Amend the objective so that it is clear what the outcome sought is, and/or reword as follows: <del>Resource management and adaptation planning increase</del> <b>The resilience of communities and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change is increased.</b>
<b>S34 Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council</b>	S34.047	Objective CC.6	Support in part	Support the need to increase resilience, however Council is concerned about some of the policies supporting this objective.	Retain objective as notified and review policies to ensure an ability to reasonably implement.
<b>S79 South Wairarapa</b>	S79.006	Objective CC.6	Support	A long-term view is required to build in resilience to natural hazards generally as well as	Including the following amendments to CC.6: Resource management and adaptation planning increase the resilience of communities and the natural environment to in the short, medium, and long-term

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District Council				those exacerbated by climate change. Support the development of a multitude of regulatory and non- regulatory methods	effects of climate change <b>and natural hazards</b> . [End of amendments to Objective CC.6] Or, similar relief to the same effect; AND; Any consequential amendments to give effect to the relief sought.
S100 Meridian Energy Limited	S100.006	Objective CC.6	Support in part	It is not only the resilience of communities and the natural environment that need strengthened resilience against the adverse effects of climate change. Infrastructure, including regionally significant infrastructure is particularly vulnerable to climate change effects and represents considerable financial investment that is critical to the resilience of communities. It warrants explicit mention in Objective CC.6.	Insert into Objective CC.6 reference to infrastructure, including regionally significant infrastructure: "Resource management and adaptation planning increase the resilience of communities, <b>infrastructure (including regionally significant infrastructure)</b> and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change."
S102 Te Tumu Paeroa   Office of the Māori Trustee	S102.009	Objective CC.6	Support	Generally supports the objectives in the 'Climate Change' chapter.	Retain as notified.
S115 Hutt City Council	S115.011	Objective CC.6	Support	No reasons given	Retain as notified
S128 Horticulture New Zealand	S128.007	Objective CC.6	Support	Resilience to the effects of climate change is important and should be recognised and enabled.	Retain as notified
S131 Ātiawa ki Whakaron gotai Charitable Trust	S131.026	Objective CC.6	Support	Ātiawa supports the inclusion of Objective CC.6 in RPS Change 1.	Retain as notified.

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
<b>S132 Toka Tu Ake EQC</b>	S132.001	Objective CC.6	Support	Support increasing the resilience of communities to climate change by adaptation planning	No Change
<b>S133 Muaūpoko Tribal Authority</b>	S133.032	Objective CC.6	Support	Supports requirements to reduce emissions and improve health and resilience while supporting people and communities.	Retain as notified. OR Alternative relief that maybe necessary or appropriate to ensure Muaūpoko's connection to Te-Whanganui-a-Tarais recognised.
<b>S134 Powerco Limited</b>	S134.002	Objective CC.6	Support in part	It is not only the resilience of communities and the natural environment that need strengthened resilience against the adverse effects of climate change. Infrastructure, including regionally significant infrastructure is particularly vulnerable to climate change effects and represents considerable financial investment that is critical to the resilience of communities. It warrants explicit mention in Objective CC.6.	Amend Objective CC.6 to acknowledge the need for increased resilience of infrastructure, including regionally significant infrastructure, against the adverse effects of climate change. This could be achieved by making the following changes: "Resource management and adaptation planning increase the resilience of communities, <b>infrastructure (including regionally significant infrastructure)</b> and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change."
<b>S136 DairyNZ</b>	S136.013	Objective CC.6	Oppose	Believe the analysis included in the section 32 report to support this policy position is inadequate to determine the appropriateness of the policy settings, costs or benefits of this approach. Further analysis needed to ensure this objective is consistent with the latest science and will achieve community objectives.	Delete Objective CC.6 and any related provisions or methods and address the issue through a full review of the RPS.
<b>S140 Wellington City Council (WCC)</b>	S140.012	Objective CC.6	Support	Support as proposed.	Retain as notified.



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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
<b>S144 Sustainable Wairarapa Inc</b>	S144.027	Objective CC.6	Support	Planning for resilience will reward communities by freeing up resources that will be needed to cover increased living costs due to unavoidable climatic and environmental changes.	Retain as notified.
<b>S148 Wellington International Airport Ltd (WIAL)</b>	S148.019	Objective CC.6	Support in part	It is not only the resilience of communities and the natural environment that need strengthened resilience against the adverse effects of climate change. Infrastructure, including regionally significant infrastructure can be particularly vulnerable to climate change effects and represents a considerable financial investment that is critical to the resilience of communities. It warrants explicit mention in Objective CC.6.	Amend the objective as follows: Resource management and adaptation planning increase the resilience of communities, <b>infrastructure(including regionally significant infrastructure)</b> and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change.
<b>S157 BP Oil NZ Ltd, Mobil Oil Ltd and Z Energy Ltd</b>	S157.006	Objective CC.6	Support in part	It is not only the resilience of communities and the natural environment that need strengthened resilience against the adverse effects of climate change. Infrastructure, including regionally significant infrastructure is particularly vulnerable to climate change effects and represents considerable financial investment that is critical to the resilience of communities. It warrants explicit mention in Objective CC.6.	Amend Objective CC.6 to acknowledge the need for increased resilience of infrastructure, including regionally significant infrastructure, against the adverse effects of climate change. This could be achieved by making the following changes: Objective CC.6: Resource management and adaptation planning increase the resilience of communities, <b>infrastructure (including regionally significant infrastructure)</b> and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change.
<b>S158 Kāinga Ora Homes and</b>	S158.008	Objective CC.6	Support in part	The objective is considered too broad and is not measurable. Seeks clarity as to what degree of increase is considered appropriate.	Amend the objective to include measurable outcomes to define what an increase of the community's resilience is over the short, medium and long term. The resilience of communities and the natural environment is increased <b>to avoid loss of life and damage to property to the short, medium, and long term due to the</b> effects of climate change. <del>Improved</del>

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
Communities					<del>resource management and adaptation planning by regional and district councils, including increase-</del>
<b>S163 Wairarapa Federated Farmers</b>	S163.017	Objective CC.6	Oppose	Agree with intent, however the alternate over-arching Objective A and Objective B are preferred as these provide more concrete objectives and pathways to achieve a similar result.	That Objective CC.6 be deleted
<b>S165 Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc. (Forest &amp; Bird)</b>	S165.008	Objective CC.6	Support	This objective aligns with, and helps to give effect to, the National Adaptation Plan.	Retain
<b>S166 Masterton District Council</b>	S166.008	Objective CC.6	Support	Building community resilience to climate change is one of the main aims of our newly established Climate Action Plan so we are supportive of this objective.	Retain as notified. MDC requests involvement in the development of any plans or policies relating to adaptation planning, particularly in the Masterton District.
<b>S167 Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.023	Objective CC.6	Support	Taranaki Whānui supports Objective CC.6	Retain as notified.
<b>S170 Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira</b>	S170.012	Objective CC.6	Oppose in part	This objective does not recognise the lack of resources, funding, and capability of iwi and hapū to help build climate resilience. The wording is suggesting an objective that iwi and hapū would do anyway without the RPS dictating it. This brings in the question of who is the audience of the Objective.	Objective CC.6 can be reworded to express the objective of 'increasing the resilience of iwi and hapū' if that is what was intended and clarify the audience of the Objective. Objective CC.6: Resource management and adaptation planning increase the resilience of <b>iwi and hapū communities</b> and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change.
<b>S170 Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira</b>	S170.083	Objective CC.6	Not Stated / Neutral	This objective can be strengthened from 'recognises and provides for', especially considering Policy 29, Policy 51,	Use stronger wording than 'recognises and provides for'. e.g. 'Land use planning will respond with appropriate tools and practices...'

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
				<p>Policy 52, and CC.13 being non-regulatory, specifying how these policies performed and whether the current wording would improve the status quo. Since the first generation regional and district plans, the objectives could not avoid inappropriate subdivision and development in natural hazard overlays, and in some cases, plans could not deliver the objective of reducing the risk and consequences faced from natural hazards. Looking at Policy 52 to deliver this Objective, somewhat contradicts the strength of the Objective CC.4. Given that Policy CC.13 is also non-regulatory, the regulatory impact of CC.4 can be diluted in the consent process. 'recognises and provides for' could be redrafted to say 'Land use planning will respond with appropriate tools and practices...'</p>	
<p><b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b></p>	<p>S168.0110</p>	<p>Objective CC.6</p>	<p>Support</p>		<p>Rangitāne o Wairarapa strongly support any measures to require a reduction in greenhouse emissions through the RPS, land use and transport planning, where these measures are equitable and enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, cultural, wellbeing (noting that achieving this does not mean that it has to be a no-cost solution).</p>
<p><b>S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council</b></p>	<p>S16.012</p>	<p>Objective CC.7</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>Council supports the intent of the objective to improve climate change understanding and encourage participation of people and businesses in planning and implementing mitigation and adaptation responses. Council also supports the non-regulatory</p>	<p>Retain</p>

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
				approach proposed to achieve it.	
<b>S25 Carterton District Council</b>	S25.008	Objective CC.7	Support	CDC supports a partnership approach with the community in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Funding will need to be allocated for this.	Ensure that funding is allocated to the implementation of this objective.
<b>S30 Porirua City Council</b>	S30.010	Objective CC.7	Oppose	This objective is not specific, measurable, achievable, realistic or timebound. This objective also needs reconsideration in line with what can be achieved within the scope of an RPS. It is unclear what outcome is being sought, as people understanding and acting on climate change is a means to an end, not the end itself.	Amend the objective so that it is clear what the outcomes sought are, and that these are achievable within the scope of an RPS.
<b>S79 South Wairarapa District Council</b>	S79.007	Objective CC.7	Support	This objective is supported, but requires more support beyond policy CC.15, CC.16, and methods CC1 and CC8. These alone will not be sufficient to meet the objective's aspirations in actively participating in mitigation and adaptation responses.	Retain as notified. Include additional policies and methods to promote the development and wider public dissemination of information outlining the effects of natural hazards and climate change.
<b>S100 Meridian Energy Limited</b>	S100.007	Objective CC.7	Support in part	Objective CC.7 will add value to the RPS if it supports initiatives that not only highlight the impacts of climate change, but also what people and communities need to do to respond to the challenges of climate change.	Insert into Objective CC.7 the following text (or similar): "People and businesses understand what climate change means for their future <b>and the changes that need to be made to respond to the challenges of climate change</b> and are actively involved in planning and implementing appropriate mitigation and adaptation responses."
<b>S102 Te Tumu Paeroa   Office of the Māori Trustee</b>	S102.010	Objective CC.7	Support	Generally supports the objectives in the 'Climate Change' chapter.	Retain as notified.

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
<b>S115 Hutt City Council</b>	S115.012	Objective CC.7	Oppose	While the intent of this objective is supported, it can only be achieved through non-RMA methods, and therefore does not belong in the RPS.	Delete Objective CC.7
<b>S118 Peka Peka Farm Limited</b>	S118.003	Objective CC.7	Support in part	Objective CC.7 does not appear to serve any additional resource management purpose that isn't already addressed by Objective CC.6 and can be deleted or combined with Objective CC.6.	Delete Objective CC.7 or combine Objective CC.7 with Objective CC.6.
<b>S128 Horticulture New Zealand</b>	S128.008	Objective CC.7	Support	Partnerships such as He Waka Eke Noa will assist growers to understand their operation in the context of climate change.	Retain as notified
<b>S133 Muaūpoko Tribal Authority</b>	S133.033	Objective CC.7	Support	Supports requirements to reduce emissions and improve health and resilience while supporting people and communities.	Retain as notified. OR Alternative relief that may be necessary or appropriate to ensure Muaūpoko's connection to Te-Whanganui-a-Tara is recognised
<b>S136 DairyNZ</b>	S136.014	Objective CC.7	Oppose	Believe the analysis included in the section 32 report to support this policy position is inadequate to determine the appropriateness of the policy settings, costs or benefits of this approach. Further analysis needed to ensure this objective is consistent with the latest science and will achieve community objectives.	Delete Objective CC.7 and any related provisions or methods and address the issue through a full review of the RPS.
<b>S140 Wellington City Council (WCC)</b>	S140.013	Objective CC.7	Support	Support as proposed.	Retain as notified.
<b>S144 Sustainable Wairarapa Inc</b>	S144.031	Objective CC.7	Support	Engaging people in the changes will be essential to successfully reducing emissions. Many low-cost and simple methods are available, from kerbside	Retain as notified.

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
				composting to public-facing footprinting services.	
<b>S148 Wellington International Airport Ltd (WIAL)</b>	S148.020	Objective CC.7	Support in part	As above, WIAL submits that it is vital that the RPS adequately recognises that infrastructure in particular will need sufficient flexibility to adapt to the needs and effects of climate change. The community should be aware that this may result in changes to the current footprint or operation of such facilities. Switching to a new low emissions fuel or electrifying aircraft may mean that the airport is required to provide more space to accommodate smaller, more numerous aircraft or larger, more efficient aircraft, or require more space to install new technology for charging etc.	Amend the objective as follows: People and businesses understand what climate change means for their future, <b>and the changes that need to be made to adapt to the challenges and opportunities of climate change</b> and are actively involved in planning and implementing appropriate mitigation and adaptation responses. <i>[Note: end of amendment]</i> Or otherwise delete the objective.
<b>S148 Wellington International Airport Ltd (WIAL)</b>	S148.023	Objective CC.7	Oppose in part	WIAL is concerned that this would promote development which would conflict with the effective and efficient operation of the airport, for example green spaces could attract birds which in turn for the airport present a significant safety hazard. It needs to be recognised that nature based solutions are not always practicable nor desirable in certain locations.	Amend the policy to add the following qualifier: <b>...where it is practicable and appropriate to do so [or provide an appropriate qualifier for regionally significant infrastructure]</b> . Otherwise delete the Policy
<b>S163 Wairarapa Federated Farmers</b>	S163.018	Objective CC.7	Oppose	Agree with intent, however the alternate over-arching Objective A and Objective B are preferred as these provide more concrete objectives and pathways to achieve a similar result.	That Objective CC.7 be deleted

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
<b>S165 Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc. (Forest &amp; Bird)</b>	S165.009	Objective CC.7	Support	This objective aligns with, and helps to give effect to, the National Adaptation Plan.	Retain
<b>S166 Masterton District Council</b>	S166.009	Objective CC.7	Support	Increasing public education around climate change issues and solutions is one of the main actions of our newly established Climate Action Plan so we are supportive of this objective.	Retain as notified.
<b>S167 Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.024	Objective CC.7	Support	Taranaki Whānui supports Objective CC.7	Retain as notified.
<b>S170 Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira</b>	S170.084	Objective CC.7	Not Stated / Neutral	Objective CC.5 is powerful in the sense that a Regional Policy Statement could impact the behavior strongly- however the Objective is implemented with Policy CC.19 climate change adaptation strategies which is a non-regulatory instrument. Can this objective be used in land use planning practices?	Clarifications to address the relief sought.
<b>S131 Ātiawa ki Whakaron gotai Charitable Trust</b>	S131.0164	Objective CC.7	Support	Ātiawa supports the inclusion of Objective CC.7 in RPS Change 1.	Retain as notified
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.0111	Objective CC.7	Support in part		Rangitāne o Wairarapa strongly support any measures to require a reduction in greenhouse emissions through the RPS, land use and transport planning, where these measures are equitable and enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, cultural, wellbeing (noting that achieving this does not mean that it has to be a no-cost solution).

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.0122	Objective CC.7	Support	Rangitāne o Wairarapa support provision for nature-based solutions to climate change.	Retain as notified.
<b>S16 Kāpiti Coast District Council</b>	S16.013	Objective CC.8	Support in part	Council supports the objective of iwi and hapū empowerment to achieve climate resilience in their communities, however it is unclear how hapū empowerment is anticipated to be achieved under existing iwi participation and representation agreements between councils and iwi authorities who currently represent hapū in the Kapiti Coast District. This suggested shift away from iwi authorities who represent hapū will result in resourcing challenges for Council in how it works in partnership with Iwi in Kāpiti, and may result in uncertainty between hapū and iwi authorities in who has mandate during Resource Management Act processes.	<i>[Note: two options considered]</i>  Either: 1. Delete the reference to hapū from Objective CC.8; or 2. Include a policy that outlines how the relationship between hapū and iwi authorities will work in a practical sense during RMA processes.
<b>S30 Porirua City Council</b>	S30.011	Objective CC.8	Oppose	As a whole, we support the intent and ambition of this objective. However, it is unclear what this objective is seeking to achieve, particularly, as there is no definition provided for climate-resilient. Without a definition, we are also unclear whether the objective is achievable, particularly where district plans can only influence new subdivision, use and development and not require any retrofitting of existing communities. It is also unclear	Amend the objective so that it is clear what the outcomes sought are, and that these are achievable within the scope of an RPS.



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				from reading the policies and methods that are assigned to this objective as to how this objective would be achieved. We recommend that GWRC reconsider its achievability, however ambitious, and amend it accordingly.	
<b>S34 Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta, Upper Hutt City Council</b>	S34.052	Objective CC.8	Support in part	Support the intent of the objective but seek amendments to some of the policies relating to it.	Retain objective as notified and seek specific relief identified in relation to policies as identified in this submission. Clarify the role of urban Māori and how they are represented within the RPSPC1.
<b>S86 Irrigation New Zealand (Irrigation NZ)</b>	S86.003	Objective CC.8	Support in part	Ambiguity arises within the provision of Objective CC.8 (and others), for example the use of instruction words such as 'recognising' throughout these provisions. Change 1 should define these instruction words to avoid any interpretative asymmetry between regional councils. There is a need for consultation of a Crown and iwi partnership to ensure these instruction words are universally interpreted and adhered to by councils. This will ensure that councils uphold their obligations under the RPS Change 1 and other requirements such as the NPS- FM.	Amend Objective CC.8 to define the instructional words that relate to giving effect to tangata whenua and Te AoMāori. This should be done in consultation with iwi/Crown Treaty partners.
<b>S170 Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira</b>	S170.090	Objective CC.8	Oppose in part	This objective does not recognise the lack of resources, funding, and capability of iwi and hapū to help build climate resilience. The wording is suggesting an objective that iwi and hapū would do anyway	Objective CC.6 can be reworded to express the objective of 'increasing the resilience of iwi and hapū' if that is what was intended and clarify the audience of the Objective. Objective CC.6: Resource management and adaptation planning increase the resilience of <b>iwi and hapū</b> communities and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change.

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				without the RPS dictating it. This brings in the question of who is the audience of the Objective	
<b>S102 Te Tumu Paeroa   Office of the Māori Trustee</b>	S102.011	Objective CC.8	Support	Generally supports the objectives in the 'Climate Change' chapter.	Retain as notified.
<b>S118 Peka Peka Farm Limited</b>	S118.004	Objective CC.8	Support in part	Objective CC.8 further addresses climate resilience but is specific to iwi and hapu. The objective can be appropriately combined with Objective CC.6.	Combine Objective CC.8 with Objective CC.6.
<b>S131 Ātiawa ki Whakaron gotai Charitable Trust</b>	S131.027	Objective CC.8	Support	Ātiawa supports Objective CC.8.	Retain as notified.
<b>S133 Muaūpoko Tribal Authority</b>	S133.034	Objective CC.8	Support in part	Supports the intent of this policy, but would like to see it extend to taonga and wāhi tapu sites. Establish a process for Muaūpoko to describe and communicate what taonga and wāhi tapu sites are important to them.	Amend the objective to include taonga and wāhi tapu sites. A process is set for Muaūpoko to be able to describe and communicate what taonga and wāhi tapu sites are important to them.
<b>S140 Wellington City Council (WCC)</b>	S140.014	Objective CC.8	Support in part	Support but we seek the deletion of the reference to hapū. It is unclear how this can be achieved through council's strategies of partnership with iwi-based mana whenua organisations, and has the potential for uncertainty about the respective roles of iwi and hapū.	Delete the reference to hapū or replace with iwi authority.
<b>S144 Sustainable</b>	S144.032	Objective CC.8	Support	Engaging people in the changes will be essential to successfully reducing emissions. Many low-cost and simple methods are	Retain as notified.

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
Wairarapa Inc				available, from kerbside composting to public-facing footprinting services.	
S158 Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities	S158.009	Objective CC.8	Support in part	Supports this objective but is unsure what the outcome of the objective is. The objective is also emotive and unsure how the objective is achievable within a RPS framework.	Amend the objective as follows: <del>Iwi and hapū are empowered to make decisions to achieve climate resilience in their communities.</del> <b>Land use, development and subdivision on Māori land is resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change</b>
S163 Wairarapa Federated Farmers	S163.019	Objective CC.8	Oppose	Agree with intent, however the alternate over-arching Objective A and Objective B are preferred as these provide more concrete objectives and pathways to achieve a similar result.	That Objective CC.8 be deleted.
S165 Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc. (Forest & Bird)	S165.010	Objective CC.8	Support	This objective aligns with, and helps to give effect to, the National Adaptation Plan.	Retain.
S166 Masterton District Council	S166.010	Objective CC.8	Support	Support Iwi and hapū being empowered to make decisions to achieve climate-resilience in their communities. We believe this objective is an important step in enabling our Council to build a partnership approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation with mana whenua.	Retain as notified.
S167 Taranaki Whānui	S167.025	Objective CC.8	Support	Mana whenua will need to be empowered through resourcing, funding, and capability development. Taranaki Whānui supports	Retain as notified.

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
				Objective CC.8, in particular the word 'empowered' and the inclusion of Policy IM.2 Taranaki Whānui want to signal their intention to be involved in this decision-making.	
<b>S170 Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira</b>	S170.090	Objective CC.8	Oppose in part	This objective does not recognise the lack of resources, funding, and capability of iwi and hapū to help build climate resilience. The wording is suggesting an objective that iwi and hapū would do anyway without the RPS dictating it. This brings in the question of who is the audience of the Objective	Objective CC.6 can be reworded to express the objective of 'increasing the resilience of iwi and hapū' if that is what was intended and clarify the audience of the Objective. Objective CC.6: Resource management and adaptation planning increase the resilience of <b>iwi and hapū</b> communities and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change.
<b>S168 Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc</b>	S168.0114	Objective CC.8	Support in part	Rangitāne o Wairarapa seek to extend the scope of iwi and hapū decision making to include significant cultural sites and taonga species, to increase their resilience to the effects of climate change.	Amend the objective to include significant cultural sites and taonga species.
<b>S11 Outdoor Bliss Heather Blissett</b>	S11.003	Table 1A: Climate change objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives	Support in part	Change the wording to an action. The document is far too passive.	Amend as follows: <del>Mandate information</del> about energy efficient subdivision, design and building development
<b>S89 VicLabour</b>	S89.002	Table 1A: Climate change objectives and titles of policies and methods to	Support	Support objectives outlined in Table 1A. These are measurable and realistic goals that believe the Wellington region can work towards and will help to secure our future in the face of a warming climate	Retain as notified.

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Submitter	Submission Point	Provision	Stance	Reasons	Decision Requested
		achieve the objectives			
<b>S94 Guardians of the Bays Incorporated</b>	S94.006	Table 1A: Climate change objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives	Support	Not stated	Retain as notified
<b>S147 Wellington Fish and Game Council</b>	S147.006	Table 1A: Climate change objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives	Support	Necessary to give effect to the NPS-FM.	Retain as notified.
<b>S163 Wairarapa Federated Farmers</b>	S163.011	Table 1A: Climate change objectives and titles of policies and methods to achieve the objectives	Oppose	Defer to the full review of the RPS in 2024.	Delete Table 1A OR Amend objectives and policies in Table 1A as per details in submission and make consequential amendments to related methods.
<b>S167 Taranaki Whānui</b>	S167.026	Table 1A: Climate change objectives and titles of policies	Support in part	Taranaki Whānui feel that as Treaty partners and bearing an over-burden of climate change, they need to be resourced, at the table and making decisions regarding climate change	Add an objective to work in partnership with mana whenua in tackling climate change. This should be an overarching objective and filter through all others.

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		and methods to achieve the objectives		mitigation. Aspects of partnership are referred to in some policies and methods but there needs to be an overarching objective to ensure flow through to include giving effect to Te Mana o Te Wai.	