

Appendix 1 – Information Requirements

APP-1.1. Information to be submitted with all resource consents

- (a) Schedule 4 of the RMA sets out information that is required in all resource consent applications. This includes an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE). An AEE is a written statement that must be prepared in accordance with Schedule 4 of the RMA.
- (b) For controlled activities, the assessment should only address those matters over which the plan has specifically reserved its control. For restricted discretionary activities, the assessment should only address those matters over which the plan has specifically restricted its discretion. These matters of discretion are detailed within the relevant rule(s). For all other types of activities, the AEE should address all relevant matters relating to the actual or potential effects of the proposed activity on the environment, as well as the other mandatory requirements set out in Schedule 4.
- (c) Where relevant and/or applicable, applicants should demonstrate they have considered any mana whenua interests and impacts.
- (d) Some rules in this plan also include a requirement for specific information to be submitted with any resource consent application required under that rule.

APP-1.2. Information requirements for all resource consent applications for subdivision

The following information must be provided to the extent relevant to the proposal:

- (a) Plans identifying the topographical features within the site and surrounding area and the location of natural hazards on the site; and
- (b) A risk assessment of the natural hazard risk, including the type of natural hazards present; and
- (c) A geotechnical assessment undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced geo-professional, which includes identification and assessment of any land susceptible to landslide or slope instability; and
- (d) A geotechnical assessment undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced geo-professional, which includes identification and assessment of any potentially liquefaction-prone land (see APP-1.4 below); and
- (e) Any remediation or mitigation measures necessary to make the site suitable for the intended use; and
- (f) In Building Platform Suitability Area C, details of ponding of stormwater and overland flow paths as a result of a 1% AEP storm event (with rainfall events adjusted for climate change) and a site-specific flood hazard assessment undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced engineer demonstrating that a building platform(s) in a complying location, can achieve a minimum free-board level 500 mm above the 1% AEP (100 year flood level); and
- (g) In coastal flood hazard areas, a site-specific coastal hazard assessment undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced coastal scientist or

coastal engineer demonstrating that a building platform(s) in a complying location, can achieve protection from flooding during an extreme coastal inundation event, (including 1.0 m of sea level rise and a freeboard suitable to the setting); and

- (h) Where the proposed building platform is within the area defined by the greater of either:
- (i) A distance of 200 m from the coast, or
 - (ii) A distance defined by the intercept of a 1V:2H slope with the land surface, as measured from the current seaward toe of bank or the seaward edge of vegetation; or
 - (iii) For any slopes steeper than 1V:2H, a setback from the top landward edge equal to half the height of the top of the slope.

The proposal must provide a site-specific coastal hazard assessment undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced coastal scientist or coastal engineer; and

- (i) Where the proposed building platform is on land adjacent to Kawhia harbour or on the margins of any river which meets the open coast upstream to the boundary of the coastal marine area – and lies within the area defined by the greater of either:
- (i) A distance of 50 m from the river/harbour margin (as measured from the existing toe of bank); or
 - (ii) A distance defined by the intercept of a 1V:2H slope with the land surface, as measured from the current toe of bank or the seaward edge of vegetation: or
 - (iii) For any slopes steeper than 1V:2H, a setback from the top landward edge equal to half the height of the top of the slope.

Then proposal must provide a site-specific coastal hazard assessment undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced coastal scientist or coastal engineer.

APP-1.3. Information requirements for all resource consent applications undertaken within or partially within a [hazard area](#) or a [coastal hazard area](#)

The following information must be provided to the extent relevant to the proposal:

- (a) Plans identifying the topographical features within the site and surrounding area and the location of natural hazards on the site; and
- (b) A risk assessment of the natural hazard risk, including the type of natural hazards present. The risk assessment must include the level of risk and any increase in risk as a result of the proposal associated with each hazard. Where applicable, the projected effects of climate change over the period to 2120 must be included; and
- (c) A geotechnical assessment undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced geo-professional, which includes identification and assessment of any land susceptible to landslide or slope instability; and
- (d) A geotechnical assessment undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced geo-professional, which includes identification and assessment of any potentially liquefaction-prone land (see APP-1.4 below); and
- (e) Any remediation or mitigation measures necessary to make the site and/or any proposed buildings suitable for the intended use; and
- (f) In Building Platform Suitability Area C, details of ponding of stormwater and overland flow paths as a result of a 1% AEP storm event (with rainfall events adjusted for climate change), and any proposed mitigation measures; and

- (g) Proposals requiring a resource consent under [CEH-R1](#) to [CEH-R3](#) must provide a site-specific coastal hazard assessment undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced coastal scientist or coastal engineer; and
- (h) Proposals requiring a resource consent under [CEH-R6](#) and [CEH-R7](#) must provide a site-specific coastal hazard assessment undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced coastal scientist or coastal engineer demonstrating that:
- (i) The seawall is appropriately designed, scaled and located to avoid adverse effects to the extent reasonably practicable; adverse effects may include reducing beach width, adversely impacting on public beach amenity and/or adversely impacting on public access to and along the coast.
 - (ii) The use of soft engineering and/or natural buffers to manage coastal hazards on that site is not reasonably practicable.
 - (iii) The seawall is the best practicable option, that adverse effects are appropriately avoided or mitigated to the extent reasonably practicable and that the seawall is part of an agreed adaptive management strategy for the site.
- (i) Proposals requiring a resource consent under [CEH-R9](#), [CEH-R11](#) and [CEH-R15](#) must provide a site-specific coastal hazard assessment undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced coastal scientist or coastal engineer demonstrating that:
- (i) The works have been designed and will be supervised by an appropriately qualified and experienced coastal scientist or coastal engineer.
- (j) Proposals requiring a resource consent under [CEH-R12-13](#) must provide a site-specific coastal hazard assessment undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced coastal scientist or coastal engineer demonstrating that:
- (i) In CEHA 2 where the building is not readily relocatable, an agreed adaptive management plan, including triggers for adaptation of the building and/or demolition and removal of associated infrastructure is in place.
 - (ii) In CFHA minimum floor levels that will provide protection from flooding during an extreme coastal inundation event, including 1.0 m of sea level rise and a freeboard suitable to the setting can be achieved OR the new building can readily lifted and suitable triggers for future lifting are clearly identified.
- (k) Proposals requiring a resource consent under [CEH-R10](#) and [CEH-R16-17](#) must provide a site-specific coastal hazard assessment undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced coastal scientist or coastal engineer demonstrating that:
- (i) The building or addition is readily relocatable.
 - (ii) An agreed adaptive management plan, including triggers for relocation is in place.
 - (iii) In CHEA 1 in cliff environments, the site must have a site-specific engineering report undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced professional confirming the development is not vulnerable to slope instability and/or that the risk can be satisfactorily managed.

APP-1.4. Information requirements for all resource consent applications where potential liquefaction risk is identified

Where potential liquefaction risk is identified as a matter that the Council:

- (a) Restricts its discretion to; or

- (b) Requires assessment of in respect of subdivision, a plan change or structure plan; or
- (c) Requires assessment of for a discretionary or non-complying resource consent application where a potential liquefaction hazard has been or may be identified on a site.

Then the following matters must be assessed and a report provided by a suitably qualified and experienced geo-professional:

- (d) The geotechnical assessment of any potential liquefaction hazard on a site must be undertaken to a level sufficient to confirm the level of risk and the suitability of the site for the proposed activity and must include:
- (e) The liquefaction vulnerability category, being either “liquefaction damage is unlikely” or “liquefaction damage is possible”, as shown in Table 4.4 in “Preliminary Document: Planning and engineering guidance for potentially liquefaction-prone land – Resource Management Act and Building Act aspects. Pub MfE and MBIE, September 2017” OR whether or not the site is susceptible to liquefaction using an alternative accepted method, observation, or desk-top study.
- (f) If a “liquefaction damage is possible” category has been identified for the site, the assessment must:
 - (i) Identify any areas which require particular ground strengthening or other mitigation measures, and recommendations for such mitigation; and
 - (ii) Identify areas to be excluded from built development or which require geotechnical setbacks; and
 - (iii) Identify any features of site or subdivision layout recommended by the geo-professional, including any recommended locations for proposed activities and other infrastructure as a result of geotechnical constraints; and
 - (iv) Provide an assessment of the measures proposed to mitigate the effects of liquefaction hazard including:
 - Location, size, layout and design of allotments, buildings or structures, and building platforms, including consideration given to alternative siting away from where liquefaction risk is greatest; and
 - Location, timing, intensity, scale and nature of earthworks; and
 - Provision for ground strengthening and foundation design; and
 - Provision for resilient services and infrastructure, including wastewater, water supply, roads and access; and
 - Setbacks in relation to waterbodies or any steep change in ground elevation, sloping ground or free face, or alternative geotechnical measures to address any identified potential for lateral spread; and
 - Effects on adjoining properties;
 - (v) Provide additional matters of assessment for subdivision of 7 or more allotments, a plan change or structure plan:
 - Measures proposed to mitigate the effects of liquefaction hazard if present including the location, size, layout and design of roads, car parking and access areas; and
 - Consideration given to ease of repair of buildings, structures and infrastructure from liquefaction-induced damage.

APP-1.5. Information requirements for all subdivision applications undertaken within or partially within a scheduled landscapes and/or the coastal environment

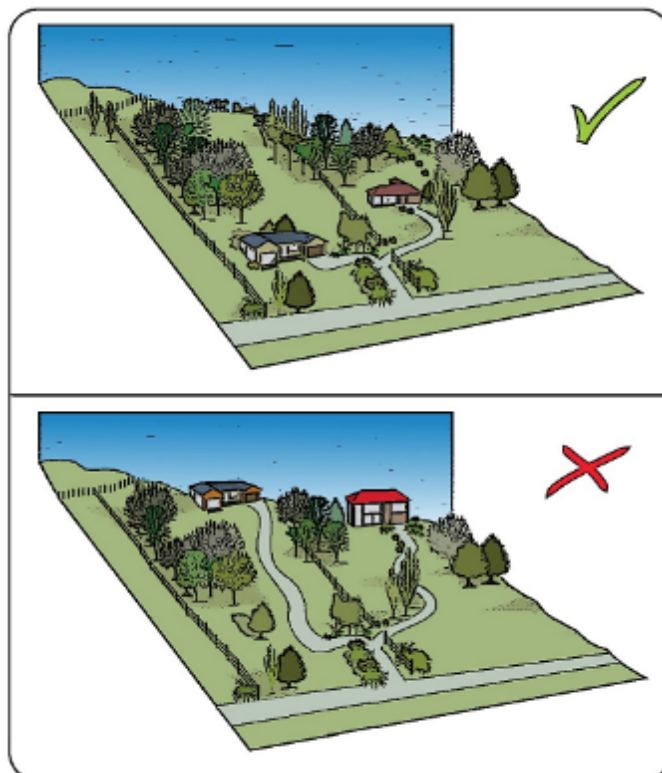
Where the subdivision occurs on an allotment which:

- (a) Is located within or partially within an outstanding natural landscape identified in [SCHED7](#); or
- (b) Is located within or partially within a landscape of high amenity value identified in [SCHED9](#); or
- (c) Is located within or partially within an area of very high/high or outstanding natural character identified in [SCHED10](#) or [SCHED11](#); or
- (d) Is located within or partially within the coastal environment overlay identified in [SCHED13](#);

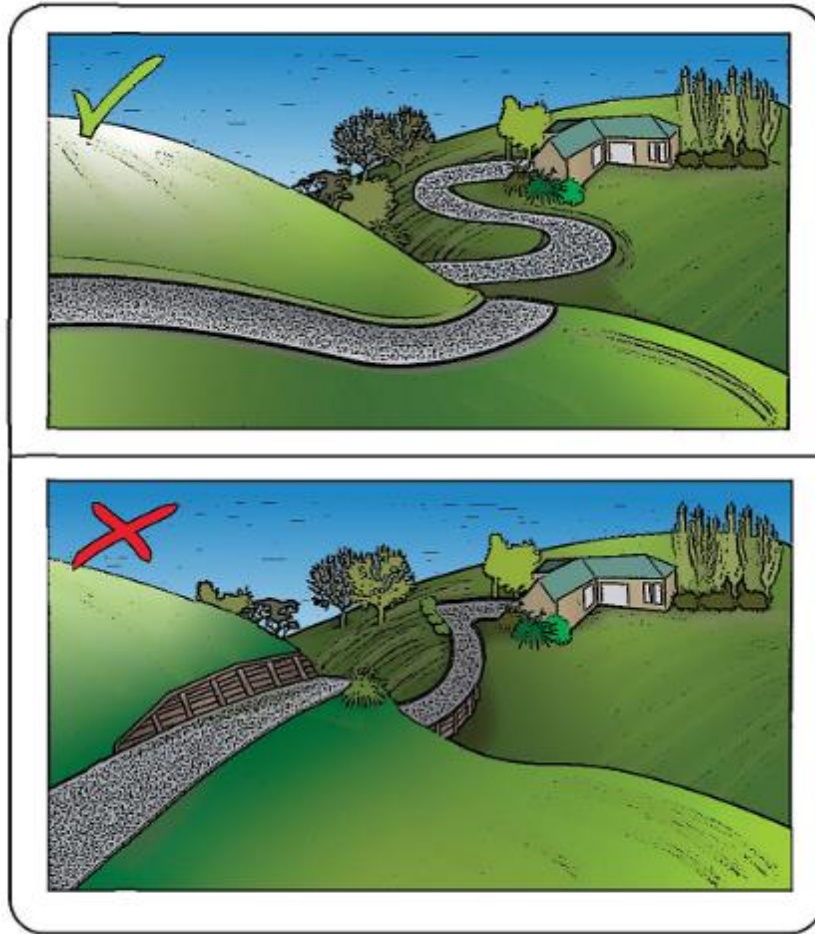
Then:

- (i) The subdivision plan must define the building platform on each allotment. The building platform must be located so that at the time of building construction, no part of any complying building will extend above the ridgeline or headland nearest to the building platform, when viewed from a public place (see APP-1 – Figure 1 for guidance); and
- (ii) The subdivision plan must define the access alignment on each allotment. Accessways to the building platform(s) must minimise intrusion into the landscape and must follow the contour of the land (see APP-1 – Figure 2 for guidance).

APP-1 – Figure 1



APP-1 – Figure 2



APPENDIX 1