Nelson Resource Management Plan

Proposed Plan Changes

The following table provides a complete list of all proposed Plan Changes that affect the Nelson Resource Management Plan.

Proposed Plan Changes are indicated in the Nelson Resource Management Plan in one of two ways, either

1. by strikethrough or underline text (method currently being phased out), or

2. with a black octagon symbol showing the Plan Change number placed as near as practical to the title of the provision subject to change.

For full details of a proposed Plan Change and its current progress through the First Schedule RMA process please refer to Nelson City Council website: www.nelsoncitycouncil.co.nz (use plan change name as search phrase).

Nelson Resource Management Plan: Proposed Plan Changes

Plan Change	Type	Summary	Notified
05/01 **Nelson North**	Council	Restricts subdivision in Nelson North.	05 Mar 2005

DO18.1.1.ii A minimum flow does not mean that flows will not sometimes naturally fall below this level. The minimum flow reflects the probability of a flow reaching that level, whether that is on average once a year (mean annual low flow) or once over a five year period. The aim is to avoid taking water out of these waterways during these very low flows to avoid causing extra stress for instream life. Minimum flow levels vary depending upon the management objectives established for each water body. These objectives are listed in the table in Appendix 28.2.

DO18.1.1.iii Trigger flows have also been set. When flow levels drop to this level, all non-essential abstraction from that river are suspended, except where an approved 'Water Conservation Plan' exists.

DO18.1.1.iv Wai (water) will be the starting point for the development of Iwi environmental indicators, using the Maitahi (Maitai) River as a case study. The literature review recently carried out as part of the Council initiated study of the Maitai will provide a resource for the Iwi indicators project.

policy
DO18.1.2 flow regimes: other rivers and streams

Manage water flows and levels in other rivers and streams not specified in Appendix 28.2 through allocation limits on resource consents.

Explanation and Reasons

DO18.1.2.i Minimum flow regimes or trigger flows have not been established for rivers and streams not specified in Appendix 28.2. Many of these water bodies are located in the Conservation Zone or in rural areas and contain high quality water and significant ecological communities. In addition, these rivers and streams are generally not under any pressure from water users, and are unlikely to be subject to abstraction in the future.

Methods (for policies DO18.1.1 and DO18.1.2)

DO18.1.2.ii Rules controlling water takes during periods of low flow.

DO18.1.2.iii Assessment matters for resource consent applications.

DO18.1.2.iv Monitoring of flow levels.

DO18.1.2.v Timely information to water users about current flow levels and options when low flow conditions occur.

DO18.1.2.vi Increase awareness of rural areas where water shortages are likely to occur.

policy
DO18.1.3 increased demands for water

Address increased demand for water created by population growth.

Explanation and Reasons

DO18.1.3.i This policy recognises that the population for the Nelson City Council area is expected to increase by 24% from 2001 to 2021. This has significant implications regarding increasing demand for out-of-stream uses of water.

DO18.1.3.ii Increased demand for water in both the urban and rural zones means that a number of measures will be necessary to avoid the cumulative effects of that population growth on water resources.

DO18.1.3.iii The Council recognises that as the city grows there will be an increased demand for water from the Maitai and Roding rivers. While the Council will be able to continue to meet the minimum flows established in the urban supply resource consent, the opportunities to leave more water in the Maitai and Roding rivers will reduce as urban water supply demands increase. For this reason, and in recognition that water is a precious resource, the Council will promote efficient use of water, rainwater storage, and water reuse.

Methods

DO18.1.3.iv Actively monitor water permits and instream flows, to ensure that:
a) consent conditions are adhered to, and
b) sufficient residual flows remain to provide for in-stream values, and
c) water is returned to the source where it is no longer needed for abstraction, and
d) accurate information is held on what water permits are held but not used, particularly for over-allocated rivers.

DO18.1.3.v Meter all consented water takes.

DO18. 1.3.vi Continue to monitor river flows and set up new monitoring sites, where necessary, to improve data flow.

DO18. 1.3.vii Set up a website to advise users of flow levels.

DO18. 1.3.viii Limit most water permits to 10 years to allow for regular review of allocations.

DO18.1.3.ix Change the conditions on existing water permits which do not meet allocation limits specified in Appendix 28.2 (refer to Policy DO18.3.1(b)).

DO18.1.3.x Require rainwater storage for new residential units in rural areas.

DO18.1.3.xi Promote efficient use of water, rainwater storage, and water reuse in the urban area.

DO18.1.3.xii State of the environment monitoring and reporting.

policy
DO18.1.4 water quantity (NPS – Freshwater Management 2014)

1. When considering an application for a discharge, the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:

(a) The extent to which the change would adversely affect safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of freshwater and of any associated ecosystem and

(b) The extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any adverse effect on the life supporting capacity of freshwater and of any associated ecosystem resulting from the change would be avoided.

2. This policy applies to:

(a) Any new activity and

(b) Any change in the character, intensity of scale of any established activity – that involves any taking, using, damming or diverting of fresh water or draining of any wetland which is likely to result in any more than minor adverse change in the natural variability of flows or level of any fresh water, compared to that which immediately preceded the commencement of the new activity of the change in the established activity (or in the case of a change in an intermittent or seasonal activity, compared to that on the last occasion on which the activity was carried out).

3. This policy does not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011.

Explanation and Reasons

DO18.1.4.i This policy has been included (under section 55 RMA) as directed by the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014.

objective

DO18.2 underground flows and levels

Water levels and flows within the region's groundwater sufficient to maintain a range of uses and sustain underground aquatic life, and groundwater levels and flows are enhanced where uses and values have been degraded as a result of modified levels or flows.

Explanation and Reasons

DO18.2.i In Nelson there are a small number of groundwater takes for a variety of uses. Groundwater abstractions need to occur in a way which does not adversely affect flow levels in aquifers and associated surface water.

policy
DO18.2.1 managing underground abstractions

The effects of underground abstractions on aquifer levels and on surface flows and levels will be considered on a case-by-case basis, having regard to the precautionary principle.

Explanation and Reasons

DO18.2.1.i The potential effects of groundwater abstractions need to be carefully assessed due to the lack of information on groundwater resources. The link between groundwater and surface flow, including wetlands, should be given particular consideration. Where the outcome of a proposed groundwater take is unknown or there is insufficient information to enable a reasonable assessment, abstraction should be avoided.

DO18.2.1.ii Unless there is information to the contrary, groundwater takes adjacent to rivers listed in Appendix 28.4 will be taken as having a one to one effect on river flows, for the purposes of water allocation and implementing water restrictions.

Methods

DO18.2.1.iii Rules controlling quantity of water taken for domestic uses in the rural area.

DO8.2.1.iv Rules controlling installation and decommissioning of bores and wells.

objective

DO18.3 providing for water abstraction

Provided that objectives DO18.1 and DO18.2 can be met, allocate water for abstraction in a way which:

- ***provides a reliable supply under normal flow conditions, and***
- ***is equitably distributed between all water users while taking into account the priority uses of fire fighting, reasonable domestic use (including reticulated urban domestic use), and reasonable stock water use, and***
- ***provides for and promotes efficiency in water use.***

Explanation and Reasons

DO18.3.i This objective recognises that abstraction of water is a value in itself. While provision needs to be made for water allocation, including permitted abstractions, this needs to be balanced against the long term life supporting capacity of water and the associated ecosystems. Efficient water use is particularly important in Nelson, where the small size of the rivers and streams means that abstraction has the potential for a proportionally greater effect on the overall river or stream values.

policy
DO18.3.1 water permits

Implement a water permit system for any water take based on the following criteria:

a) Single-class permit system for all rivers and streams.

b) All existing water permits which do not meet any new flows, levels, or allocation limits specified in the Plan will be required to meet 80% of the new flows, levels, or allocation limits within 2 years of the freshwater plan change becoming operative, and fully comply within 5 years of the freshwater plan change becoming operative.

c) All applications for water permits, including renewals of existing permits, will be treated as new applications and assessed on a case by case basis. Physical resources relating to a previous water permit are an assessment matter which can be considered as part of the application process. The RMA Amendment Act 2005 requires the efficiency of the applicant's use of the resource to be considered when determining applications from existing water permit holders.

d) Consider declining an application to take water where taking from an alternative water source on the applicant's property or through an

alternative available supply is likely to have less adverse effect on the water resource, or result in more equitable water allocation.

e) review water permits and allocation limits where:

i) the water is surplus to the actual annual water requirements of the existing activity (at a 1 in 5 year low flow), or

ii) the activity has changed such that the full allocation is no longer required, or

iii) flow records show the water resource available for allocation is less than originally thought.

Explanation and Reasons

DO18.3.1.i Under a single class water permit system all permits have equal security of water supply. Policy D018.3.5 (allocation limits for specified rivers) specifies how existing water permits are dealt with during periods of low flow.

DO18.3.1.ii "Existing water permits" includes any permit to dam or divert water as well as takes and uses, and includes every permit which was lawfully established and in use at 9 October 2004 (the notification of these Freshwater Plan Change).

DO18.3.1.iii In order to achieve sustainable flow levels in all water bodies it is necessary to review all existing water permit allocations and to reduce the effect of those allocations where they do not meet the new standards for minimum flows.

DO18.3.1.iv This policy is inserted in accordance with sections 68(7) and 128 of the Resource Management Act which states that:

a) where a regional plan includes a rule relating to maximum or minimum levels of flows or rates of use of water, the plan may state whether the rule shall affect the exercise of existing resource consents for activities which contravene the rule and that the holders of resource consents may comply with the terms of the rule, or rules, in stages over specified periods, and

b) in order to enable minimum flow levels set in an operative regional water plan to be met, a consent authority may serve notice of its intention to review the conditions on a resource consent. However, changes made to a consent in accordance with section 128 cannot render a consent inoperable.

policy
DO18.3.2 monitoring water abstraction

Monitor new and existing water abstraction to improve knowledge of total water takes and manage the allocation of water so that the cumulative effects of water abstraction do not exceed:

i) any flow regimes, or

ii) any allocation limit for a water body, or

iii) the sustainable yield of an aquifer.

Explanation and Reasons

DO18.3.2.i In order to comply with the conditions of water allocation, water users need to know how much water they are actually taking. Monitoring water takes through water meters provides accurate information, enabling the water resource to be used sustainably.

Methods

DO18.3.2.ii Require water meters to be installed for all new and existing consented abstractions, and require records to be kept to enable accurate monitoring of actual water take and use.

DO18.3.2.iii Undertake annual monitoring of all water permits by 1 October each year.

policy
DO19.1.10 new development

Maintain existing water quality by requiring use of techniques to limit both non-point discharges and control point source stormwater discharges caused by land disturbing activities such as forestry, subdivisions and land development, increased impervious surfaces, and commercial and industrial activities.

Explanation and Reasons

DO19.1.10.i These activities can cause sedimentation and contamination of waterways. For this reason Council has erosion and sediment control guidelines and requirements which are incorporated into section 9.3 of the NCC Land Development Manual 2010. They control land disturbing activities on areas of land greater than 0.3ha.

DO19.1.10.ii Nelson's population is predicted to increase by 24% from 2001 to 2021. The impacts of the population increase on stormwater are varied and significant. These include:

- increase in the amount of land covered in impervious surfaces which increase stormwater runoff and contamination, and
- increase in contamination and sedimentation from building activity, and commercial and industrial activity, and
- increase in urban transport resulting in increased pollution.

Methods

DO19.1.10.iii Promote and assist with establishment of riparian vegetation as a means to filter contaminants and prevent sediment and contaminants from entering water bodies.

DO19.1.10.iv Promote and assist with low impact design options for stormwater management.

DO19.1.10.v Conditions and enforcement on earthworks consents.

DO19.1.10.vi Council will work with stakeholders to establish a memorandum of understanding regarding erosion and sediment controls and compliance monitoring procedures for forestry activities, including earthworks, roading, and harvesting.

DO19.1.10.vii Review the effectiveness of the Council's approach to forestry activities to ensure it is avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on water bodies.

policy
DO19.1.11 new and existing discharges to water

To review all existing discharge permits (other than stormwater) by January 2006 and apply a standard condition so that the new water quality discharge standards are fully complied with within five years of the freshwater plan change becoming operative.

Explanation and Reasons

DO19.1.11.i "Existing discharge" is defined as a discharge which was lawfully established and in use at the date of public notification of these freshwater provisions. In order to achieve best practicable water quality it is necessary to review discharges currently entering Nelson's water bodies and to reduce the impacts of those discharges where they do not meet the standard expected of new discharges.

DO19.1.11.ii This is consistent with sections 68(7) and 128 of the Resource Management Act which state that:
a) where a regional plan includes a rule relating to minimum standards of water quality, the plan may state whether the rule shall affect the exercise of existing resource consents for activities which contravene the rule, and that the holders of resource consents may comply with the terms of the rule, or rules, over specified periods, and
b) in order to enable minimum water quality standards set in an operative regional water plan to be met, a consent authority may serve notice of its intention to review the conditions on a resource consent. [Note: stormwater has been excluded from this policy as it is covered in Policy DO19.1.8 (stormwater discharges) and Policy DO19.1.9 (improvements to stormwater discharges).]

Methods

DO19.1.11.iii Education about appropriate disposal methods and options, particularly for swimming pool water, car wash water and water used to wash buildings using detergents or chemicals. In most cases this water should be discharged to the sewerage system.
DO19.1.11.iv Include a standard condition on each new discharge permit which provides for review of the conditions of any resource consent for discharging a contaminant to water bodies or land.

policy
DO19.1.12 Water Quality (NPS – Freshwater Management 2014)

1. When considering any application for a discharge, the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:

(a) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the life-supporting capacity of fresh water including on any ecosystem associated with fresh water; and

(b) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on fresh water, and on any ecosystem associated with freshwater, resulting from the discharge would be avoided; and

(c) the extent to which the discharge would avoid contamination that will have an adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with fresh water; and

(d) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any more than minor adverse effect on the health of people and communities as affected by their secondary contact with freshwater resulting from the discharge would be avoided.

2. This policy applies to the following discharges (including diffuse discharge by any person or animal):

(i) ***a new discharge; or***

(ii) ***a new change or increase in any discharge of any contaminant into fresh water, or onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that contaminant (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering fresh water.***

3. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this policy do not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011 took effect on 1 July 2011.

4. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of this policy do not apply to any application for consent first lodged before the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 took effect on 4 July 2014.

Explanation and Reasons

DO19.1.12.i This policy has been included (under section 55 RMA) as directed by the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014.

objective

DO19.2 contamination of groundwater

Contamination of groundwater is avoided to ensure the highest practicable water quality.

Explanation and Reasons

DO19.2.i A range of activities have the potential to degrade groundwater including fertiliser and pesticide use, irrigation and septic tank effluent, and hazardous substances storage and use (including petrol and diesel tanks).

DO19.2.ii By the time contamination has been detected it is usually too late to carry out preventative measures. Cleaning up contaminated groundwater can be expensive and in some cases it may not be technically feasible. Contaminants remain in groundwater for a long time (years) and can affect many existing uses. Therefore, the priority for groundwater contamination should be avoidance rather than mitigation.

policy
DO19.2.1 Effect of land use activities on groundwater

Ensure that land use activities are managed so that groundwater quality is not adversely affected.

Explanation and Reasons

DO19.2.1.i This policy is adopted to minimise and, as far as possible, avoid the potential for long term contamination of groundwater resources from leaching liquid contaminants. It is important to maintain existing groundwater quality in Nelson's aquifers to provide for the existing and potential uses of that water.

Methods

DO19.2.1.ii Require applicants to provide information about the quality of any proposed discharge (what Class it is) based on the water quality standards in Appendices 28.5 – 28.7.

DO19.2.1.iii Best practicable option for mitigating and avoiding the effects of discharges.

DO19.2.1.iv Provide information on minimising use of pesticides, oils, and other potential contaminants to people in key recharge areas.

DO19.2.1.v Ensure that land use activities are managed so that groundwater quality is not adversely affected.

DO19.2.1.vi Increase Council knowledge of groundwater sources by compiling current information and, as a condition on consents for new bores, requiring new information to be provided to the Council.

DO19e environmental results anticipated and performance indicators

The following results are expected to be achieved by the foregoing objectives, policies and methods. The means of monitoring whether this Plan achieves the necessary outcomes are also detailed below.

Anticipated environmental results	Indicators	Data source
DO19e.1 No decline in water quality.	**DO19e.1.1** Water quality classifications.	Stream health monitoring programme
DO19e.2 New land uses with impacts on surface water bodies.	**DO19.e.2.1** Monitoring of consents.	Council inspections
DO19e.3 Improvement of the quality of stormwater discharges.	**DO19e.3.1** Analysis of stormwater discharges and sediment contamination.	Stormwater samples Sediment samples
DO19e.4 Groundwater maintained in its natural state.	**DO19e.4.1** Monitoring of the quality of abstracted groundwater.	Groundwater samples

DO20 Freshwater management

DO20.i The issues in regard to freshwater management are discussed in Chapter 4 (particularly RI18).

objective

DO20.1 integrated water management

A management approach that integrates the expertise of relevant statutory authorities and manawhenua iwi and other stakeholders in the community, and recognises the responsibilities they have for the protection and use of freshwater resources.

Explanation and Reasons

DO20.1.i Water resource knowledge and information links are fundamental to the assessment of freshwater resources and subsequent management decisions. Without knowledge and information, water management decisions may be inaccurate or ineffective. Building a comprehensive knowledge base requires the development of working relationships and effective data exchange between people and agencies working in different fields of expertise and for different organisations such as Federated Farmers, New Zealand Forest Owners Association, New Zealand Farm Forestry Association and the rural land owners of the district.
Examples of collaboration include:

- Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council have combined website technology to provide the public with up to date river flow data for all catchments.
- The Department of Conservation monitors and provides the Council with information on fish species occurring in Nelson rivers.
- Iwi, Department of Conservation, Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council collectively provide 'Waimaori', a monitoring, education and action programme that encourages schools and communities to become kaitiakitanga (guardians) of their local streams.
- Currently forestry owners Weyerhaeuser and Hancock Forest Management both have environmental committees or forums which provide opportunities for sharing knowledge and experience between the forestry companies and Department of Conservation, Fish and Game Council, and territorial authorities Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council.
- Rural land owners and the Council are working together to recreate habitats along river margins.

policy

DO20.1.1 other management plans

Decisions on water management are made having regard to relevant management plans prepared by manawhenua iwi and statutory authorities such as the Department of Conservation, Nelson Marlborough Fish & Game Council and Nelson City Council.

Explanation and Reasons

DO20.1.1.i The Department of Conservation and the Nelson Marlborough Fish & Game Council both have statutory responsibilities to advocate for water quality and aquatic habitats. Manawhenua iwi also have a key role as kaitiaki (guardians) of water resources. Any management plans prepared by such agencies need to be considered when making decisions affecting freshwater resources because it is important for all water management agencies and iwi to work in an integrated and co-operative way to achieve sustainable management of freshwater resources.

policy
RU1.2 range of activities

A wide range of activities which are compatible with the objectives and policies and in particular policy RU1.1 should be allowed to occur.

Explanation and Reasons

RU1.2.i Providing that activities do not conflict with the overall objectives and policies for the Zone, they will generally be permitted. This philosophy means that while there will be no lists of activities which will generally be provided for in the Zone, any activity which can be demonstrated not to have the adverse effects this Plan is seeking to avoid, can proceed.

Method

RU1.2.ii Structure this Plan to focus on effects and avoid the listing of activities.

policy
RU1.3 management of effects of connections on structure plans

The provision for, and development of, road, walkway and cycleway linkages within Rural Zones where these have been identified on Structure Plans, at a time and in a manner that does not result in unreasonable reverse sensitivity effects with other land use activities.

Explanation and Reasons

RU1.3.i Indicative roads and walkways/cycleways have been identified on Structure Plans where these have been determined to be important in achieving enhanced transportation and recreational outcomes, both within rural areas and/or between urban neighbourhoods. It is not the intention that these unreasonably impact on farming, rural industry or other legitimate rural land use practices. The Council will work closely with land owners and developers to ensure the timely setting aside of land and/or construction of such linkages. Conversely, it is anticipated that land owners will not undertake works, activities or place structures within these potential corridors of a nature, or in a manner, that will compromise the attainment of those future connections.

Methods

RU1.3.ii Exercise discretion when considering the timing of land to be set aside and/or constructed for road, walkway or cycleway purposes within those indicative alignments shown on a Structure Plan.

RU1.3.iii Rules to avoid subdivision layout, structures or activities that may compromise the achievement of those indicative road, walkway or cycleway connections shown on a Structure Plan.

RU1.3.iv For additional methods, refer Policy DO10.1.7.

objective
RU2 rural character

Maintenance or enhancement of an environment dominated by open space and natural features.

Reasons

RU2.i The natural character on which the rural character is based relies on the maintenance of natural ecosystems such as riparian, riverine and estuarine systems, and on the remnants of original vegetation together with significantly regenerated areas. Should these be removed from the Nelson area, the rural area would lose much of its unique qualities which differentiate it from many other parts of the country. In addition to natural features, pastoral agriculture and forestry contribute to the rural character.

RU2.ii The rural environment can be separated into three distinct areas. These are as follows:

a) The **main area of the Rural Zone**, being the steeper hill areas, away from the coast and generally separated from the urban environment. This area tends to form the secondary backdrop to the city, and has a low level of apparent modification to the landscape. It does however contain significant areas of exotic forest development, which will remain a dynamic environment as varying age classes of forest are harvested and replanted. It also contains smaller areas of pastoral farming, and areas of land in various states of reversion to exotic, and in the longer term, indigenous vegetation. The area contains a very low level of development in terms of structures, as properties tend to be large, with a high degree of separation between clusters of buildings.

b) The **Small Holdings Area** is generally contained within valley floors or between urban development and the Rural Zone. The pattern of development is much greater in this area, with structures at more regular intervals, but still at a low level of density with significant areas of land in between. Small holdings are not rural residential areas, but are large enough to provide the opportunity for a range of rural activities. The character is predominantly rural rather than residential. Use of the land within this area is far more varied, with horticultural activities interspersed in between areas of grazing, and occasionally areas of indigenous vegetation particularly in the Lud and Teal Valleys. Part of the Nelson South area (land accessed off Champion Road and Hill St North) has been identified as a Rural – Higher Density Small Holding Area, because of its location adjacent to the Residential Zone, its small size and its role as a buffer to adjoining Rural Zone Land.

Parts of the Marsden and Enner Glynn Valley area have also been identified as a Rural Zone – Higher Density Small Holding Area, because of the limited productive potential of these areas due to their topography and small size, and in the case of upper Marsden Valley, the ability to cluster development to mitigate visual amenity effects in relation to the open rural character of the visible slopes. The Higher Density Small Holdings Area, as it relates to land within Schedule I (Marsden Valley, eastern area Rural Zone – Higher Density Small Holdings Area), Schedule V (Marsden Hills), Schedule E (Ngawhatu Residential Area) to the rear of the Residential Zone and adjoining part of the Rural Zoned farmland along the Southern boundary, and Schedule W (Enner Glynn and Upper Brook Valley) provides for allotments of an average of 1 ha, but with a minimum subdivision area of 2,000m^2 subject to the provision of reticulated services. This zoning will provide a transition between Residential and Rural areas and, as it relates to the more visually prominent area just below the Barnicoat Range, with development sensitive landscape values. This significant variation in the average density, and the minimum lot size, is to encourage small enclaves/clusters of serviced development with significant open space separating these. Geotechnical constraints within this area will also restrict development to a limited number of enclaves of settlement. In Marsden Valley (Schedule I, Chapter 7, Residential Zone) the western Rural Zone – Higher Density Small Holdings Area has a site size requirement of 6000m^2 average and 2000m^2 minimum with a requirement for reticulated services. This recognises that this area is surrounded by Residential zoning and is therefore not located in a rural or rural to residential transition environment. As per other specified areas of Rural Zone – Higher Density Small Holdings Areas the provisions allow for clustering of development.

Within the Maitai Valley, adjoining the existing urban area, a high density Small Holdings Area has been defined. This is an extension of similar existing development.

Since the plan was notified in 1996, there has been a trend of undersize subdivisions in the North Nelson Rural Zone and Rural Small Holdings area. A plan change was notified in 2005 to make undersize subdivisions between The Glen Road and Whangamoa Saddle non-complying activities. This is an interim measure to halt this trend and avoid further adverse effects on rural character, until such time as a more structured and coordinated framework for subdivision is in

place.[05/01]

c) The **coastal environment** is that area between the coast and generally the first ridgeline to the landward side of the coast. The pattern of development in this area has generally been very low key, with a low level of development of structures and patterns of development. Two areas of close subdivision occur within this overlay, being the settlement at the Glen, and a cluster of dwellings at Cable Bay. It is seen as a matter of priority through the Act, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and of this Plan that these areas remain limited in extent.

RU2.iii Management of the character of the various parts of the rural environment is important to maintain Nelson's image as a pleasant green environment where there is ready access to passive and recreational activities. The rural area also contains significant natural and cultural features, and significant areas of indigenous flora and fauna which form part of Nelson's heritage, and in some cases represent only remnants of what Nelson once possessed. Protection, and preferably preservation, is seen as important to maintain Nelson's heritage for present and future generations, and for scientific as well as cultural reasons.

policy
RU2.1 density - subdivision

Subdivision patterns should ensure that sufficiently large separations are maintained between clusters of buildings, or be designed such that any adverse effects on the rural character are avoided or mitigated, provided that a site meets a subdivision size permitted in this Plan.

Explanation and Reasons

RU2.1.i Maintaining large site sizes in the extensive rural area will ensure that the rural character is not compromised by numerous clusters of buildings dotted across the landscape as each individual property establishes a dwelling and associated outbuildings. Within the Small Holdings Area, it is also important to retain the open space character, although obviously more densely settled, to provide a rural feel which distinguishes the area from the densely settled urban environment. There may, however, be a range of ways in which the open space character may be maintained, other than the use of minimum site size, depending on the circumstances. There is opportunity to consider clusters of dwellings, which may be appropriate in some situations for reasons of landscape amenity, stability or local servicing for example, providing that the general landscape character is not compromised.

RU2.1.iA For objectives and policies relevant to the Rural Zone – Higher Density Small Holdings Area (Schedule I) refer to RE4 Marsden Valley (Schedule I), Chapter 7.

RU2.1.iB Clustering of development with open space separating clusters in the Rural Zone - Higher Density Small Holdings Area is encouraged in order to avoid dispersed development dominating the landform.

Method

RU2.1.ii Rules for minimum site size.

policy
RU2.2 density - small holdings

Small land holdings should be of sufficient size to provide for:

a) maintenance of general rural character and amenities, and
b) being visually unobtrusive, utilising topography to avoid visual impacts, and
c) servicing from existing infrastructure, especially roads, and
d) privacy and separation of dwellings, and

[05/01] Nelson North

e) containment of the adverse effects on site, especially to provide for on site sewage disposal, and

f) avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards,

and should be in close proximity to the urban area of Nelson, to promote transport efficiency.

Explanation and Reasons

RU2.2.i Small rural land holdings can disrupt and destroy the rural values where open space and natural features predominate. The presence of small holdings may conflict with adjoining land used for productive purposes. Structures and new road construction particularly have adverse effects. Areas where the effects are not so marked, such as small valleys which can not be readily viewed by the public, if roads are already in place, are more likely to comply with this policy than elsewhere.

RU2.2.iA For objectives and policies relevant to the Rural Zone – Higher Density Small Holdings Area (Schedule I) refer to RE4 Marsden Valley (Schedule I), Chapter 7.

Methods

RU2.2.ii Map Small Holdings Area where smaller holdings will be accepted as complying with the policy.

RU2.2.iii Rules regulating allotment sizes in Small Holdings Area to allow smaller size.

RU2.2.iv Exercise discretion on applications for subdivisions and building additional residential units.

policy RU2.3 scale, height and density of structures

The scale, height, and density of structures should be such that they do not compromise the character of the area, or where the character of an area is already compromised by development, do not detract further from the amenity of the area.

Explanation and Reasons

RU2.3.i Buildings and structures which are not in harmony with the rural landscape have the potential to almost permanently affect the appearance and rural character of the Zone. An example might be a large silo located in a dominant part of the landscape (which might not be a problem tucked under a spur).

Method

RU2.3.ii Rules for maximum building heights, bulk and location.

policy RU2.4 alteration of the contour of the land

Any adverse visual effects of activities which alter the contour of the land, such as filling, land contouring, and excavation should be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.

Explanation and Reasons

RU2.4.i Land recontouring activities have the potential to permanently alter the appearance of the landscape. Such effects may not be limited to the areas actually disturbed, but may relate to the loss of integrity of an adjacent or nearby feature. While there will be circumstances where such effects are unavoidable, they can be mitigated against by ensuring they do not affect any areas which can be readily viewed by the public as a whole, such as from traffic corridors and public open space, or remedied by ensuring that affected areas are restored or at least rehabilitated to an acceptable level from a landscape perspective.

Methods

RU2.4.ii Rules relating to land disturbance.

RU2.4.iii Exercise discretion where any land recontouring occurs.

appendix 6 riparian and coastal margin overlays

AP6 overview

AP6.i This appendix lists all those riparian and coastal margins identified as having riparian values.

AP6.1 riparian and coastal margins with identified riparian values

AP6.1.i Table 6.1 contains a listing of identified riparian values of the rivers and streams throughout the Nelson City Council area. The purpose of the table is to provide information on relevant riparian values of particular margins, to be taken into account at the time any resource consent or plan change is considered.

AP6.1.ii Riparian values identified in tables 6.1 and 6.2 include conservation, access, hazard mitigation, and recreation. Conservation values are further defined under AP6.1.iii, and the remaining values are further defined as follows:

Access – includes both people and wildlife. Public access in the form of public ownership, walkways, cycle ways and where appropriate residential roading are all values associated with access. Access for wildlife is provided through biodiversity corridors provided by riparian and coastal margins.

Hazard Mitigation – includes flooding, ponding and the low impact management of stormwater.

Recreation – includes water sports as well as recreational walkway, cycleway connections and passive recreation opportunities (e.g. viewing and seating areas).

AP6.1.iii Conservation values are assigned into three categories dependent on the size and nature of the river concerned.

Priority 1 conservation values

These include the main stem of larger rivers. These reaches have a range of values including:

a) Trout fishing, swimming, walking, passive recreation, kayaking and other boating
b) Identified wildlife corridors/significant native riparian vegetation
c) Flood management zones
d) Water quality being managed for fishery and contact recreation purposes

Priority 2 conservation values

These include smaller rivers and significant tributaries of larger rivers. Management of these areas is primarily to protect habitats of fish and fowl and for water quality purposes. These reaches have a range of values including:

a) Identified trout spawning streams, whitebait spawning streams, wildlife habitat streams especially for waterfowl, waterbodies with rare species
b) Permanently flowing streams greater than 3 m bank width as native fish habitat (unless lacking fishery values confirmed by survey)
c) Spring fed creeks or any having high water clarity
d) Water quality being managed for aquatic ecosystems or water supply purposes

Priority 3 conservation values

These include small first order streams which may need some protection to maintain water quality. The degree of protection is largely dependent on slope. There is little benefit in protecting stream margins on high slope angles where suitable land use controls are more appropriate.

Where appropriate, conditions may be placed on resource consents to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the values identified. Such conditions could include, but would not be restricted to matters such as:

a) Timing of earthworks.
b) Revegetation following earthworks.
c) Control of stormwater and other discharges.
d) Location of structures.
e) Protection of significant vegetation.
f) Protection of instream habitats.
g) Water Quality.

AP6.1.iv Esplanade reserves or strips not specified in Table 6.2 of Appendix 6 will only be required as a condition of a resource consent or plan change where they are the only practical means of avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects from an activity to which the consent relates. Examples of situations where this could occur include:

a) A resource consent or plan change for a hotel or tourism development next to a river reach of high value for access or conservation purposes.

b) The rezoning of an area from rural to residential or a resource consent, or plan change creating lots of a smaller size than provided for in the area as a controlled activity and adjoining a riparian margin of significant value for conservation, access or hazard mitigation purposes.

Table 6.1 riparian values

River	Reach	Values
Coastal margins	All coastal margins including Waimea Inlet, Nelson Haven, Delaware Inlet, and Whangamoa Inlet but excluding the active Port area comprising the existing Port Commercial Zone	Conservation Access Hazard mitigation For further details regarding coastal margins see Appendix 4 (marine ASCV overlay)
Roding River	City boundary to waterworks reserve caretakers house	Conservation (aquatic habitat) priority 2 Access
	Caretakers house upstream to headwaters including Champion and United Creeks	Conservation (aquatic habitat) priority 1 Access Recreation
Saxton Creek	Coast inland including first tributary to Champion Road and main stream above first tributary to next confluence	Conservation (aquatic habitat) priority 3 Access coast to Champion Road Hazard mitigation flood capacity Recreation
Orphanage Creek	Coast to Saxton Road	Hazard mitigation flood capacity Access through urban development Conservation (aquatic habitat) priority 3
	Saxton Road to Suffolk Road	Hazard mitigation flood capacity Access through urban development Conservation (aquatic habitat) priority 3
	Suffolk Road to headwaters	Hazard mitigation flood capacity Access where/when urban development occurs Conservation (aquatic habitat) priority 3
Orchard Creek	Coast to Nayland Road	Access when urban development occurs Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Nayland Road to headwaters	Hazard mitigation flood capacity
Poorman Valley Stream	Coast to Marsden Valley Reserve	Conservation (aquatic habitat) priority 3 Access to coast and through urban area Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Marsden Valley Reserve to headwaters	Conservation (aquatic habitat) priority 3 Access to reserve
Arapiki Stream	Junction with Jenkins Creek to Quarantine Road second crossing upstream	Conservation (enhancing aquatic habitat) Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Quarantine Road second crossing upstream to the Ridgeway	Hazard mitigation flood capacity
Jenkins Creek	Coast to confluence with Poorman Valley Stream	Access to coast
	Confluence with Poorman Valley Stream to Quarantine Road	Conservation enhancing aquatic habitat Access to coast Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Quarantine Road to Annesbrook Drive	Conservation enhancing aquatic habitat Access along river Recreation Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Annesbrook Drive to Gracefield Street	Access along river Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Gracefield Street to Newman Drive	Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Newman Drive to Enner Glynn Road head	Access where urban development occurs Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Tributary to forest remnant	Access along stream

River	Reach	Values
York Stream	St Vincent Street to Waimea Road	Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	York Dam to headwaters	Hazard mitigation flood capacity
Brook Stream	Maitai confluence to above Brook Motor Camp grid 027(346 871)	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 1 and 2 Access where urban development occurs Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Tantragee Road to Tantragee Saddle	Public access along river Conservation (water quality) priority 3
	Side creeks	Conservation (aquatic habitat) priority 3 Access along river Recreation
Maitai River	The Haven to Pole Ford Bridge	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 1 Access along river Recreation Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Pole Ford Bridge to headwaters	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 1 Access along river Recreation
	Side creeks including Kaka Hill tributary, Sharlands and Packers Creeks	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 2 and 3 Access along river Recreation Hazard mitigation flood capacity
Oldham Creek	Main channel from Corder Pond to Hodgson Place east boundary	Conservation (water quality) priority 3 Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Main channel from Hodgson Place east boundary up true left branch to tributary confluence	Conservation (water quality) priority 3 Access through urban development Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Tributary from Werneth Place to forest remnant	Access along river
	Main channel confluence east of Hodgson Place east boundary up true right tributary	Conservation (water quality) priority 3 Access through urban development Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Strathaven Place branch from Naumai Street through Strathaven Place (both tributaries)	Conservation (water quality) priority 3 Hazard mitigation flood capacity
Todds Valley Stream	Mouth to SH6	Conservation (aquatic habitat priority 2)
	SH6 main valley including Little Todds Valley	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 2 and 3 Hazard mitigation flood capacity
Wakapuaka flats drains	Haven to Rural Zone boundary	Conservation (water quality) priority 3 Access to wildlife areas and public land
Waihi Creek	Coast to above Cable Bay Walkway	Conservation (water quality) priority 2
Delaware Inlet	Inlet margins	Conservation (see Appendix 4 – marine ASCV overlay) Access along coast Recreation
	Minor creeks draining to Delaware Inlet excluding Wakapuaka Main Stem	Conservation (aquatic habitat) priority 2 and 3
Wakapuaka Main Stem	Delaware Inlet to headwaters including Swift Stream and Slater Creek	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 1 Access along river Recreation Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Major side streams between Delaware Inlet and Hira township	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 2 and 3

River	Reach	Values
Lud River	SH6 to Lud Valley Road end	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 2 Access where land use intensifies Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Lud Valley Road end to grid O27 413 940, Sharlands Road	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 3 Access (to Maitai)
	Headwaters, streams	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 3
Teal Valley	SH6 to headwaters including main side streams	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 2 Access where land use intensifies Hazard mitigation flood capacity
	Upper headwaters	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 3
Whangamoa Inlet	Inlet margins	Conservation (see Appendix 4 – marine ASCV overlay) Access to coast and along coast Recreation
	Frenchman's Stream and Toi Toi Stream	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 2
Whangamoa River	Main stream inlet to Graham Stream confluence	Conservation (aquatic habitat) priority 1 Access along river and to coast Recreation
	True right tributaries: Elizabeth Stream, Dencker Creek, Collins River (including Blunder Creek), and Graham Stream	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 2 and 3 Access where land use intensifies
	Mainstream from Graham Stream confluence to grid 027 (472 967)	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 2
	Unnamed tributaries on the true right	Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 3
Omokau Bay Stream		Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 2
Oananga Bay Stream		Conservation (aquatic habitat and water quality) priority 2

AP 6.2 riparian or coastal areas with priority values

AP6.2.i Table 6.2 identifies riparian and coastal land with priority values. Esplanade reserves will be set aside, or esplanade strips created, in these areas upon subdivision and road stopping. Land uses in esplanade areas are also regulated by zone rules.

AP6.2.ii The esplanade requirements column indicates whether an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip is required and its width from the river bank or mean high water springs in metres (eg. 20 m). One or both banks may be indicated.

AP6.2.iii Where land that is referred to in the Table is in the Coastal Environment Overlay, the requirements for that Overlay prevail over any other requirements in the Table. Where land referred to in the Table is in the Small Holdings Area, the requirements for that Area prevail over any requirements stated for the Rural Zone.

AP6.2.iv Where the taking of an esplanade reserve or creation of an esplanade strip results in an unworkable severance of land (for example a residual narrow strip between the reserve or strip to be created and the property boundary), Council will consider rationalising the esplanade requirements contained within Table 6.2 to take into account an such severance.

Table 6.2 priority values

River	Reach	Values	Esplanade requirements
Coastal margins	NCC/TDC boundary to Songer St	Conservation Access Hazard Mitigation	All zones and overlays
Roding River	City boundary to Conservation Zone boundary	Conservation Access	Rural Zone Strip 20m - both river banks
Saxton Creek	From south eastern boundary of Saxton Creek Recreation Reserve to Champion Road.	Conservation Access Hazard mitigation Recreation	As shown on the Saxton Creek Survey Plans dated 11 March 2015 included in this appendix except: • in the case of the property formerly legally described as Lots 120 and 121 DP 429225, which has a subdivision approval (RM065150**V3**) then as set out in that resource consent and its supporting plans. • in the case of the approved subdivision of Lot 2 DP 447598 as shown on the scheme plan for RM125264 (Plan A).
Orphanage Creek	Coast to Main Road Stoke	Hazard mitigation Access	Coastal Environment Overlay Reserve 15m - both river banks Industrial Zone Reserve 15m - both river banks
	Saxton Road to Suffolk Road	Access Conservation Hazard mitigation	Residential Zone Reserve corridor of 25m including the river bed and both river banks
	Suffolk Road to headwaters	Hazard mitigation Access	Residential Zone Reserve corridor of 25m including the river bed and both river banks Small Holdings Overlay Strip 5m both river banks
Orchard Creek	Coast to Nayland Road	Access Hazard mitigation	Coastal Environment Overlay Reserve 25m corridor Residential Zone Reserve - 25m corridor

River	Reach	Values	Esplanade requirements
Poorman Valley Stream	Seaview Road to Christian Academy	Access Conservation Hazard mitigation	Residential Zone Strip 10m - both river banks Suburban Commercial Zone Strip 10m - both river banks
	Christian Academy to Marsden Valley Reserve	Access Conservation Hazard mitigation	Marsden Valley Small Holdings Area Reserve 20m – both river banks Marsden Valley Residential Area Reserve 20m – both river banks Other Small Holdings Area Reserve 5m - both river banks
	Marsden Valley reserve to road head	Access	Rural Zone Strip 5m - both river banks
Arapiki Stream	Jenkins Creek confluence to Quarantine Road second crossing	Conservation Hazard mitigation	Coastal Environment Overlay Reserve 10m both river banks Industrial Zone Reserve 10m both river banks Southpine site (Pt Lot 1 DP4905 and Lot 1 DP5375) requirements as per Appendix 6 Diagram 6.1
	Quarantine Road to Ridgeway	Hazard mitigation	Industrial Zone Strip 5m - both river banks Residential Zone Strip 5m - both river banks
Jenkins Creek	Confluence with Poorman Valley Stream to Quarantine Road	Access Conservation Hazard mitigation	Coastal Environment Overlay Reserve 10m - both river banks Residential Zone Reserve 10m - both river banks Industrial Zone Reserve 10m - both river banks
	Quarantine Road to Annesbrook Drive	Conservation Access	Industrial Zone Reserve 10m - both river banks
	Annesbrook Drive to Gracefield Street	Access Hazard mitigation	Residential Zone Strip 5m - both river banks
	Gracefield Street to Beatson Road	Hazard mitigation	Residential Zone Strip 10m - both river banks
	Beatson Road to Newman Drive	Hazard mitigation	Residential Zone Strip 5 m - both river banks
	Newman Drive to Enner Glynn Road head (grid 027 323885	Access Conservation Hazard mitigation	Residential Zone Reserve 20m - both river banks Small Holdings Area Strip 5m - both river banks Rural Zone Strip 5m - both river banks
York Stream	St Vincent Street/Totara Street corner to Waimea Road	Hazard mitigation	Residential Zone Strip 5m - both river banks
	York Dam to headwaters	Hazard mitigation	Rural Zone Strip 10m - both river banks
Brook Stream	328 Brook Street to above Brook Motor Camp (grid 027 346871)	Hazard mitigation Conservation Access	Residential Zone Reserve Corridor of 30m including the river bed and both river banks
	Tributary Brook confluence to Tantragee Saddle	Access	Rural Zone Strip 5m - both river banks

River	Reach	Values	Esplanade requirements
Maitai River	The Haven to Jickells Bridge (with the exception of the true left bank between Paru Paru Road and Trafalgar Street)	Conservation Access Hazard mitigation	All zones and overlays Reserve 10m true left bank Reserve 5m true right bank
	The true left bank between Paru Paru Road and Trafalgar Street	Conservation Access Hazard Mitigation	Inner City Fringe and Inner City Centre Reserve averaging 7.5m with a minimum width of 5m
	Jickells Bridge to Conservation Zone boundary	Conservation Access Hazard mitigation	Small Holdings Area Reserve 20m - both river banks Rural Zone Reserve 20m - both river banks
	Sharlands Creek Maitai confluence to headwaters and lower Kaka Hill tributary	Conservation Access Hazard mitigation	Rural Zone Strip 20m – both river banks
	Groom Creek/Maitai confluence to Tantragee Saddle	Access Conservation	Rural Zone Strip 5m - both river banks
Oldham Creek	Corder Pond to Hodgson Place east boundary	Hazard mitigation Conservation	Coastal Environment Overlay Reserve 5m - both river banks Residential Zone Reserve 5m - both river banks
	Strathhaven Place branch from Naumai Street through Strathhaven Place (both branches)	Hazard mitigation Conservation	Residential Zone Reserve 5m - both river banks
	Werneth Place to forest remnant (grid 027 375965)	Access	Suitable access to be negotiated with the landowners concerned
Todds Valley Stream	SH6 main valley (Todds Bush Road only) through the residential zone to the Small Holdings Area/Rural Zone boundary	Hazard mitigation Conservation	Residential Zone Reserve corridor 20m wide including the stream bed
	Mouth to SH6	Conservation Water quality	Coastal Environment Overlay Reserve 20m - both river banks Conservation Zone/Rural Zone Strip 20m - both river banks
	Lower and Central Reaches	Hazard mitigation access conservation	Adjacent to or in a Residential Zone a reserve 5m wide on the southern side in addition to the stream bed width designed to a Q50 level (50 year return flood event) for access purposes together with 1m wide reserve on the northern side for stream vegetation protection and enhancement purposes the measurement to be taken from a point allowing for a 400mm freeboard for waterway.

River	Reach	Values	Esplanade requirements
Todds Valley Stream	Todd Valley East Reach	Hazard mitigation access conservation	Adjacent to or in a Residential Zone a reserve 5m wide on the southern side in addition to the stream bed width designed to a Q15 level (15 year return flood event) for access purposes together with 1m wide reserve on the northern side for stream vegetation protection and enhancement purposes the measurement to be taken from a point allowing for a 400mm freeboard for waterway.
Wakapuaka Drains	Haven to edge of Rural Zone boundary	Conservation Access	Coastal Environment Overlay Strip 5m - both river banks
Delaware Inlet	Inlet margins	Conservation Access	Coastal Environment Overlay Reserve 20m
	Minor creeks draining to Delaware Inlet excluding Wakapuaka Main Stream	Conservation	Coastal Environment Overlay Strip 10m - both river banks
Wakapuaka Main Stream	Delaware Inlet to Hira township	Conservation Access Hazard mitigation	Coastal Environment Overlay Strip 10m true left, 5m true right Rural Zone Strip 10m true left, 5m true right Small Holdings Area Reserve 20m true left, 5m true right
	Hira township to Ross Road turnoff	Conservation Access	Small Holdings Area Reserve all land between the road reserves of Ross Road and SH6
	Ross Road turnoff to last Whangamoa layby	Conservation Access	Small Holdings Area Reserve 20m true right, 5m true left Rural Zone Strip 10m true right, 5m true left
Teal River	SH6 to Small Holdings Area boundary	Hazard mitigation Access Conservation	Small Holdings Area Strip 5m both river banks
Lud River	SH6 to Small Holdings Area boundary	Conservation Access Hazard mitigation	Small Holdings Area Strip 5m - both river banks
Whangamoa Inlet	Inlet margins	Conservation Access	Coastal Environment Overlay Reserve 20m Rural Zone Reserve 20m
	Frenchman's Stream and Toi Toi Stream	Conservation	Coastal Environment Overlay Strip 20m - both river banks Rural Zone Strip 20m - both river banks
Whangamoa River	Whangamoa Main Stream inlet to Graham Stream confluence	Conservation Access	Coastal Environment Overlay Strip 10m true right, 5m true left Rural Zone Strip 10m true right, 5m true left -
Omokau Bay Stream		Conservation	Coastal Environment Overlay Strip 20m - both river banks Rural Zone Strip 20m - both river banks

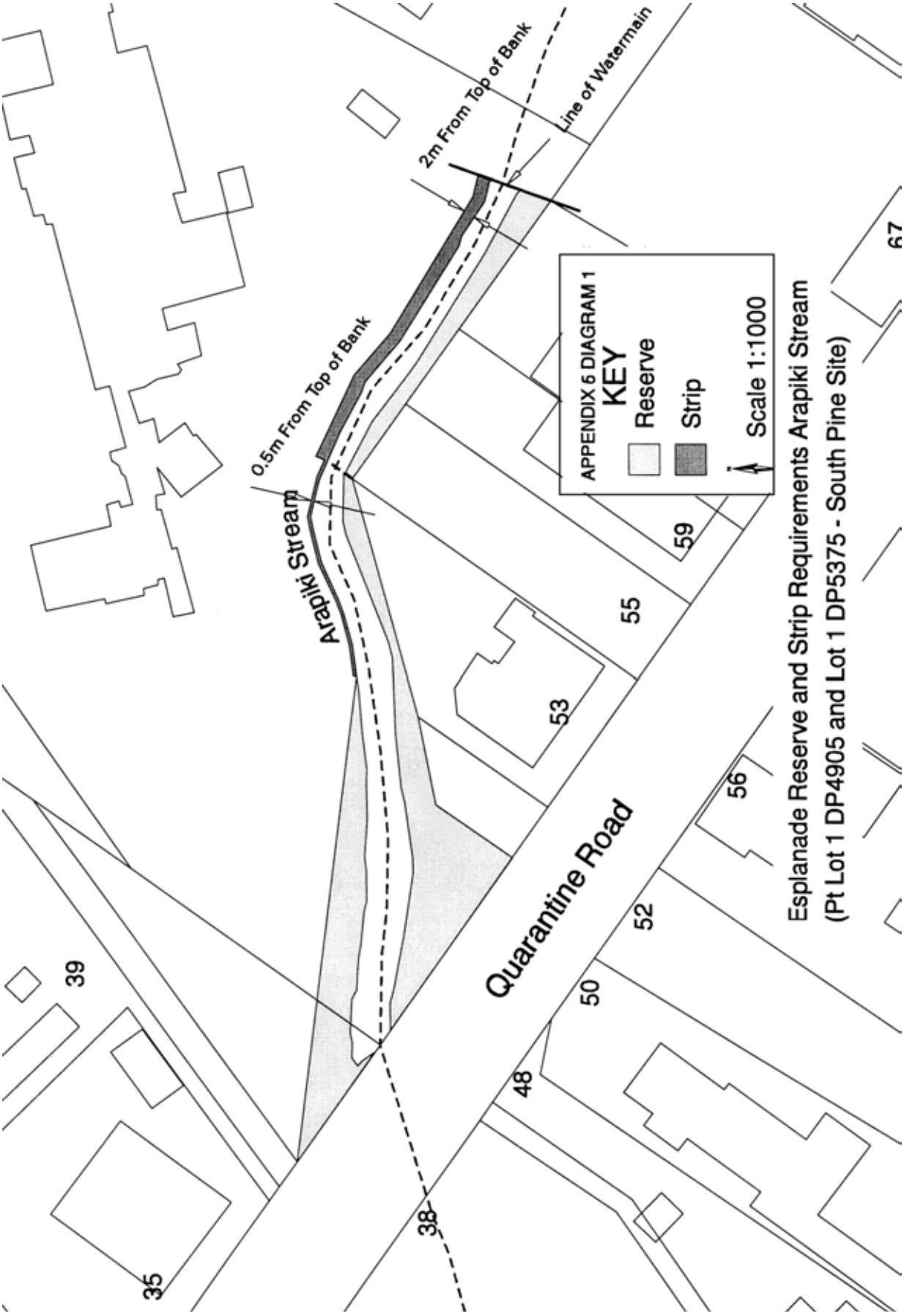
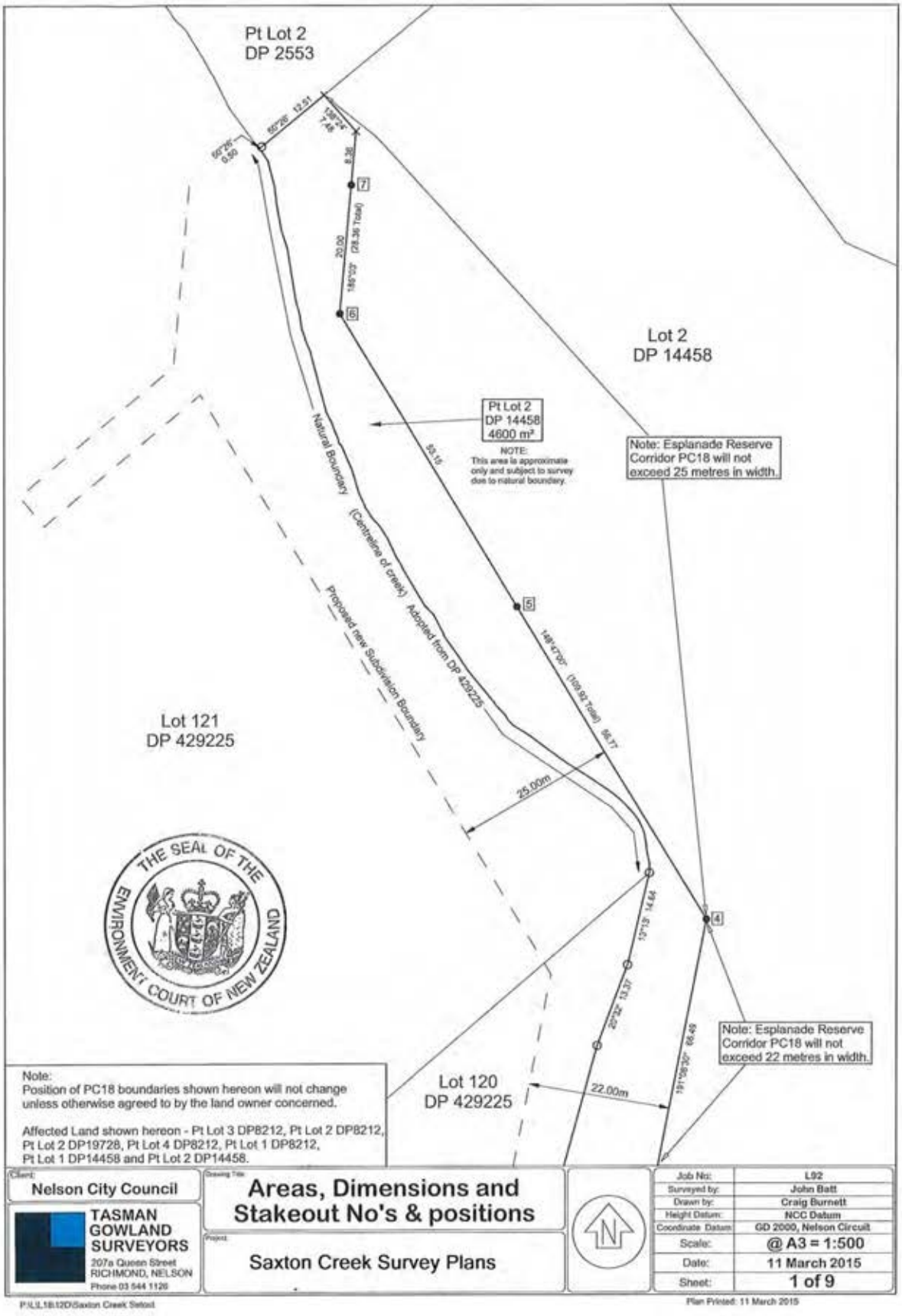
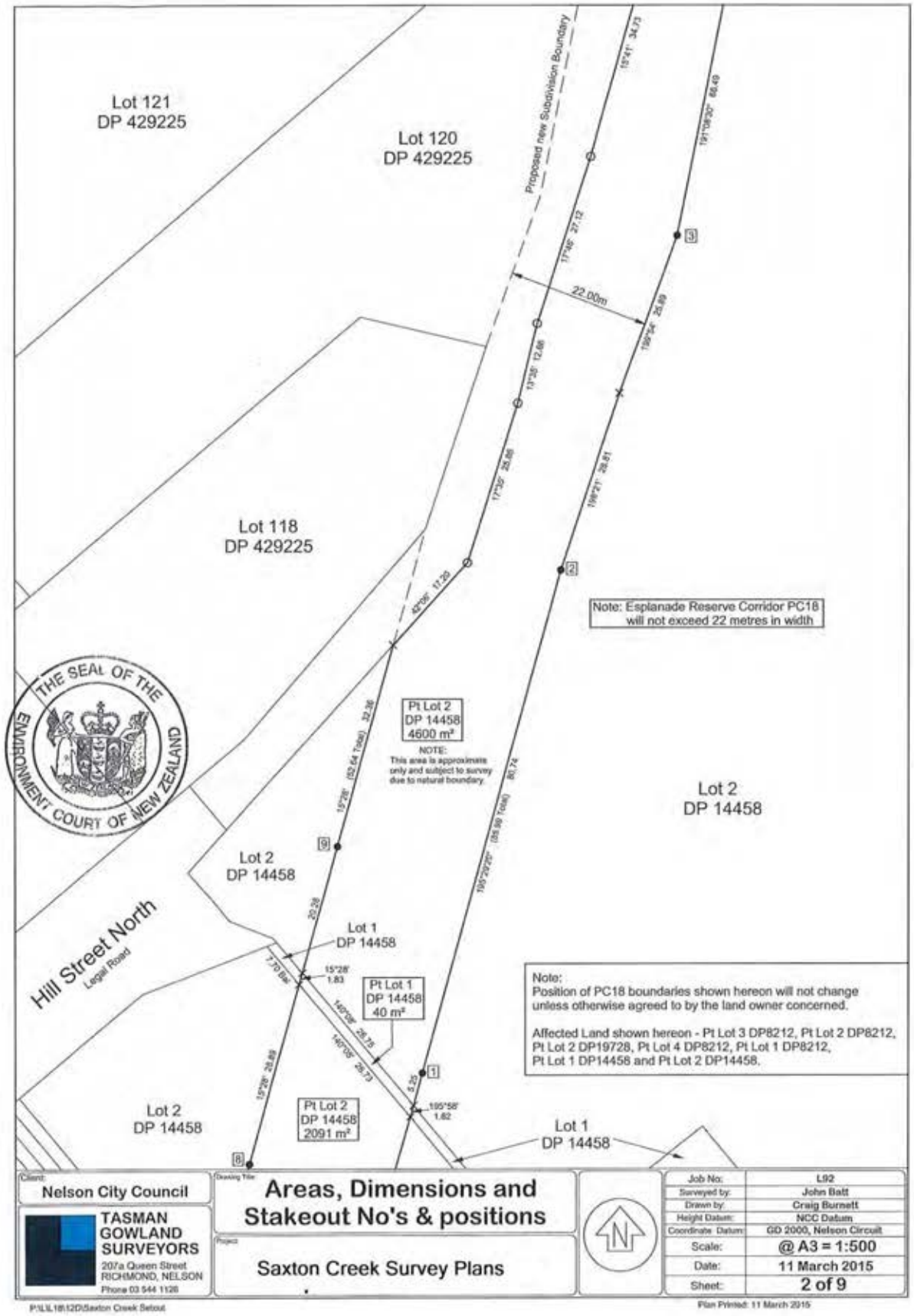
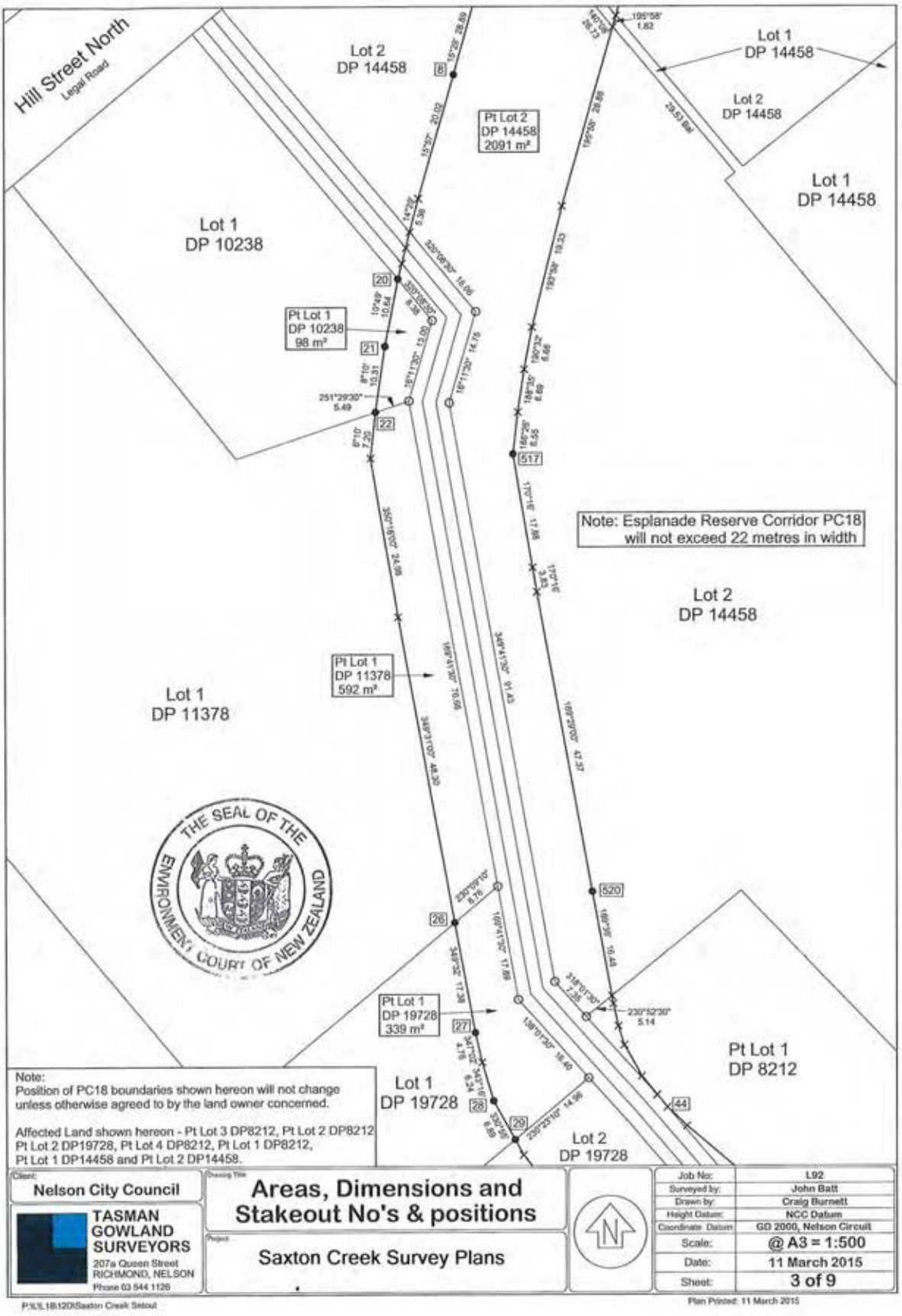
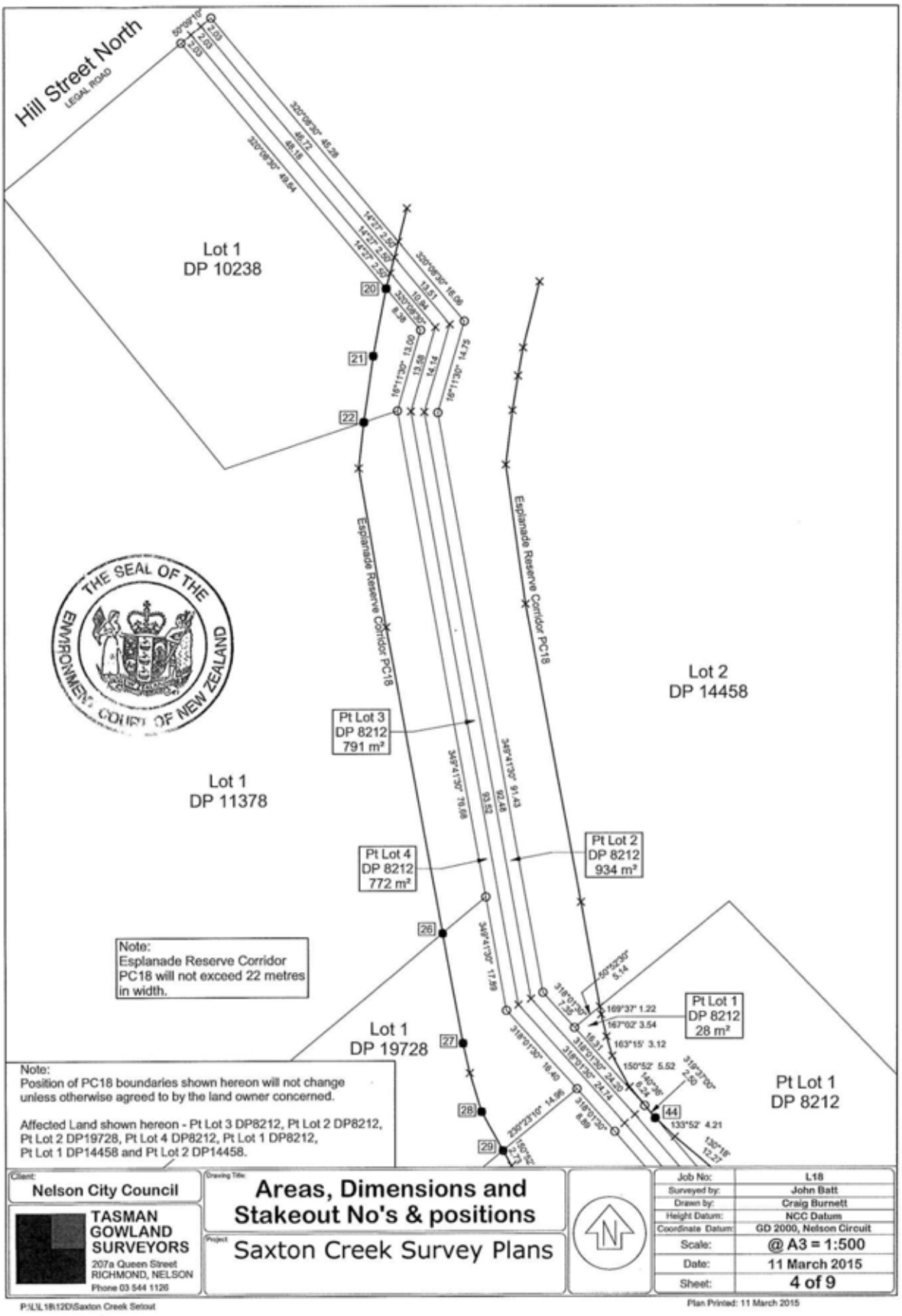

2m From Top of Bank
Line of Watermain
0.5m From Top of Bank
Arapiki Stream
APPENDIX 6 DIAGRAM 1
KEY
Reserve
Strip
Scale 1:1000
Esplanade Reserve and Strip Requirements Arapiki Stream
(Pt Lot 1 DP4905 and Lot 1 DP5375 - South Pine Site)
Quarantine Road
67
59
55
53
56
52
50
48
39
38
35

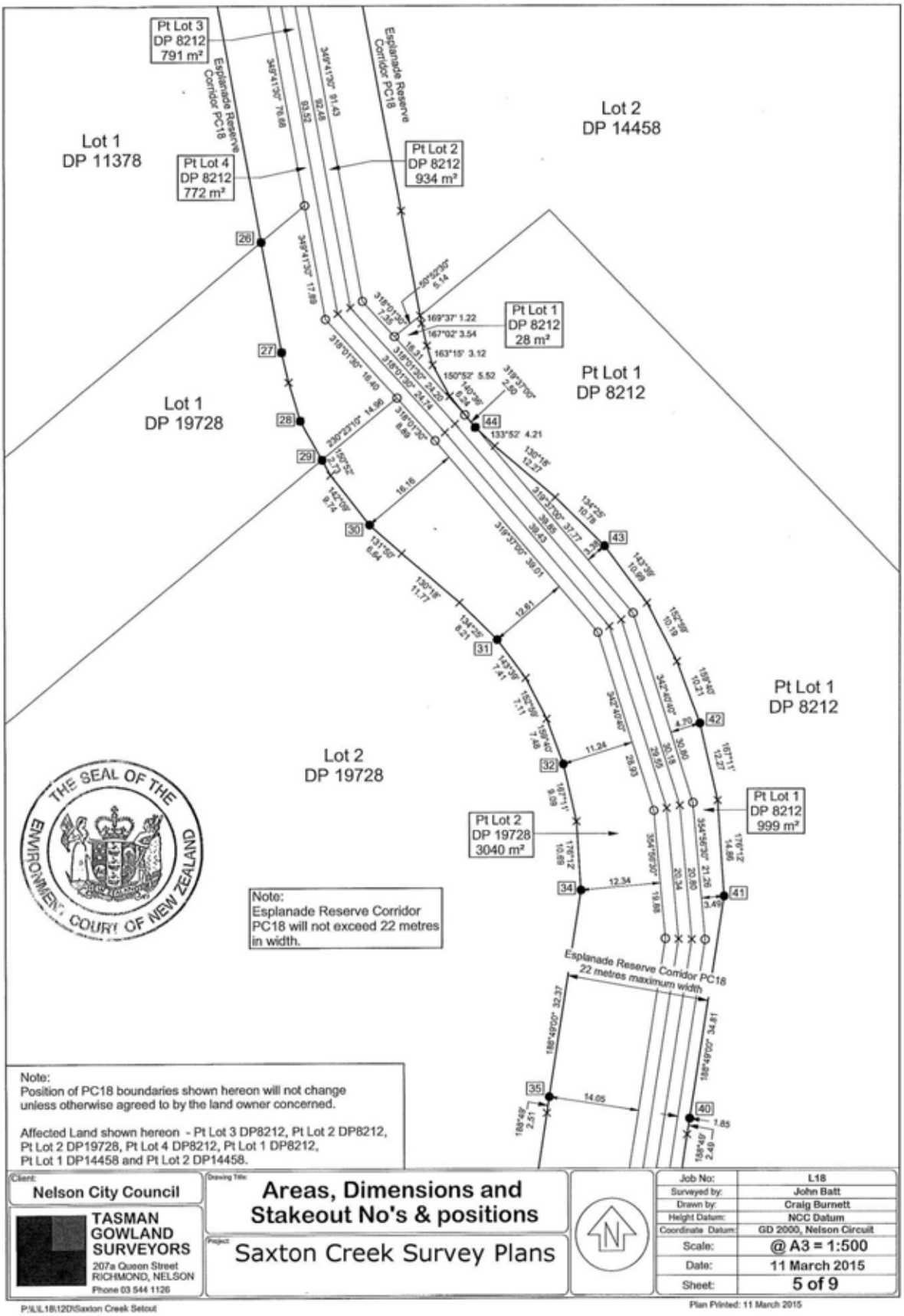
Diagram6.

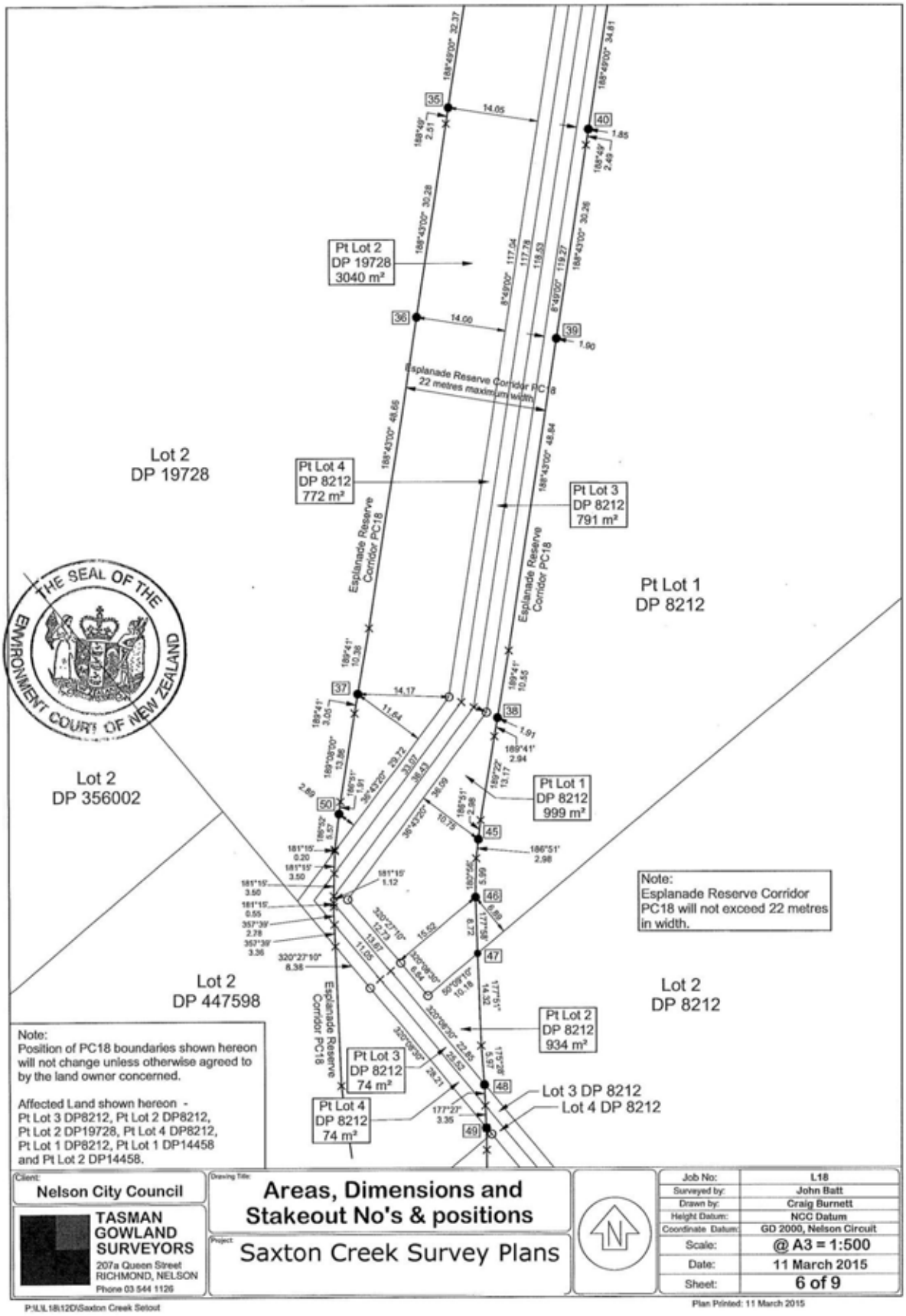

Pt Lot 2
DP 2553
Lot 2
DP 14458
Pt Lot 2
DP 14458
4600 m²
NOTE:
This area is approximate only and subject to survey due to natural boundary.
Note: Esplanade Reserve Corridor PC18 will not exceed 25 metres in width.
Natural Boundary (Centreline of creek) Adopted from DP 429225
Proposed new Subdivision Boundary
Lot 121
DP 429225
25.00m
Lot 120
DP 429225
22.00m
Note: Esplanade Reserve Corridor PC18 will not exceed 22 metres in width.
THE SEAL OF THE ENVIRONMENT COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
Note:
Position of PC18 boundaries shown hereon will not change unless otherwise agreed to by the land owner concerned.
Affected Land shown hereon - Pt Lot 3 DP8212, Pt Lot 2 DP8212, Pt Lot 2 DP19728, Pt Lot 4 DP8212, Pt Lot 1 DP8212, Pt Lot 1 DP14458 and Pt Lot 2 DP14458.
Client: Nelson City Council
Areas, Dimensions and Stakeout No's & positions
TASMAN GOWLAND SURVEYORS
207a Queen Street
RICHMOND, NELSON
Phone 03 544 1126
Project: Saxton Creek Survey Plans
Job No: L92
Surveyed by: John Batt
Drawn by: Craig Burnett
Height Datum: NCC Datum
Coordinate Datum: GD 2000, Nelson Circuit
Scale: @ A3 = 1:500
Date: 11 March 2015
Sheet: 1 of 9
P:\L\L18\12D\Saxton Creek Setout
Plan Printed: 11 March 2015

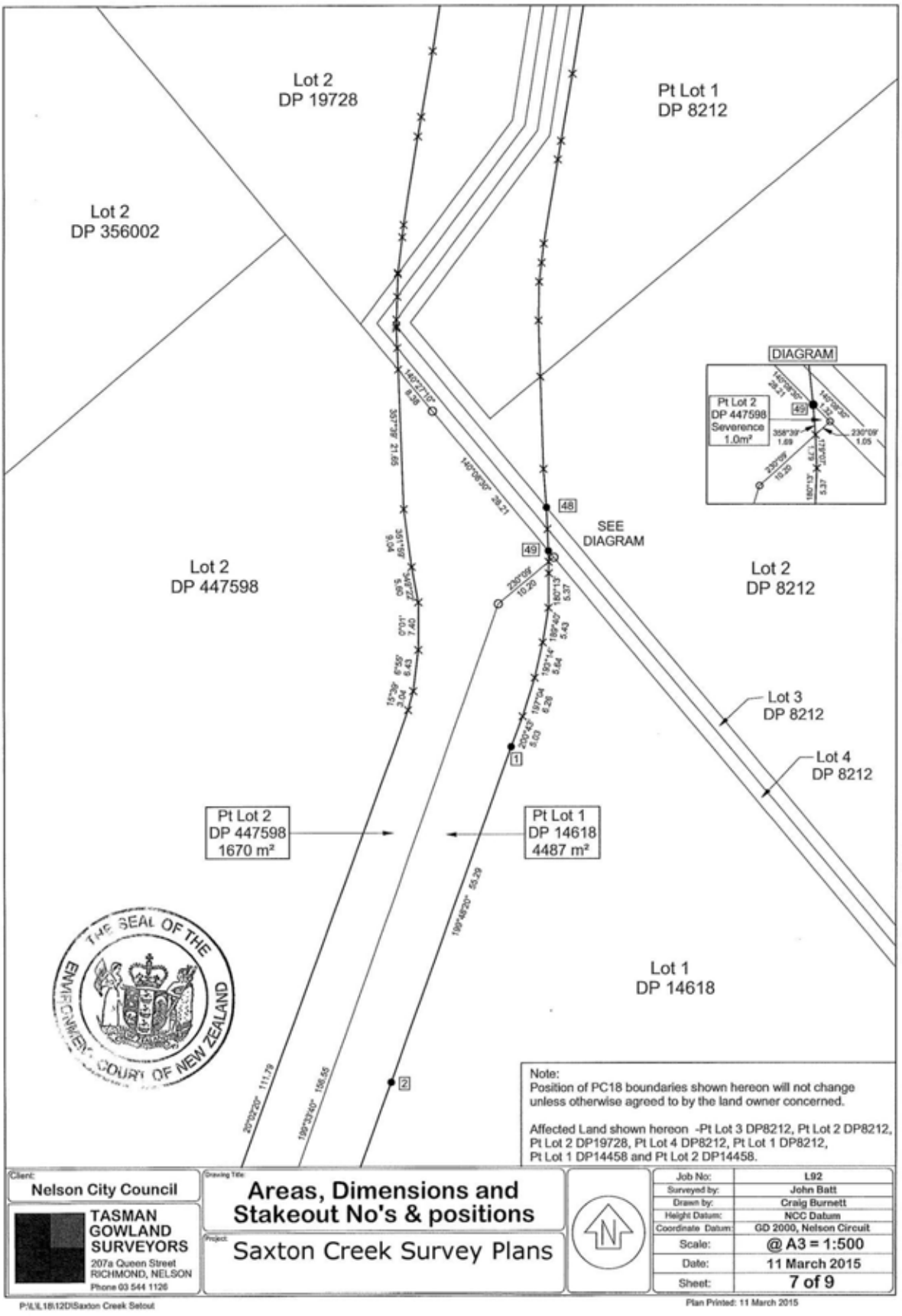

Lot 121
DP 429225
Lot 120
DP 429225
Proposed new Subdivision Boundary
22.00m
Lot 118
DP 429225
Note: Esplanade Reserve Corridor PC18
will not exceed 22 metres in width
THE SEAL OF THE ENVIRONMENT COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
Pt Lot 2
DP 14458
4600 m²
NOTE:
This area is approximate
only and subject to survey
due to natural boundary.
Lot 2
DP 14458
Lot 2
DP 14458
Hill Street North
Legal Road
Lot 1
DP 14458
Pt Lot 1
DP 14458
40 m²
Note:
Position of PC18 boundaries shown hereon will not change
unless otherwise agreed to by the land owner concerned.
Affected Land shown hereon - Pt Lot 3 DP8212, Pt Lot 2 DP8212,
Pt Lot 2 DP19728, Pt Lot 4 DP8212, Pt Lot 1 DP8212,
Pt Lot 1 DP14458 and Pt Lot 2 DP14458.
Lot 2
DP 14458
Pt Lot 2
DP 14458
2091 m²
Lot 1
DP 14458
Client:
Nelson City Council
TASMAN
GOWLAND
SURVEYORS
207a Queen Street
RICHMOND, NELSON
Phone 03 544 1126
Drawing Title:
Areas, Dimensions and
Stakeout No's & positions
Project:
Saxton Creek Survey Plans
N
Job No: L92
Surveyed by: John Batt
Drawn by: Craig Burnett
Height Datum: NCC Datum
Coordinate Datum: GD 2000, Nelson Circuit
Scale: @ A3 = 1:500
Date: 11 March 2015
Sheet: 2 of 9
P:\L\L18\12D\Saxton Creek Setout
Plan Printed: 11 March 2015

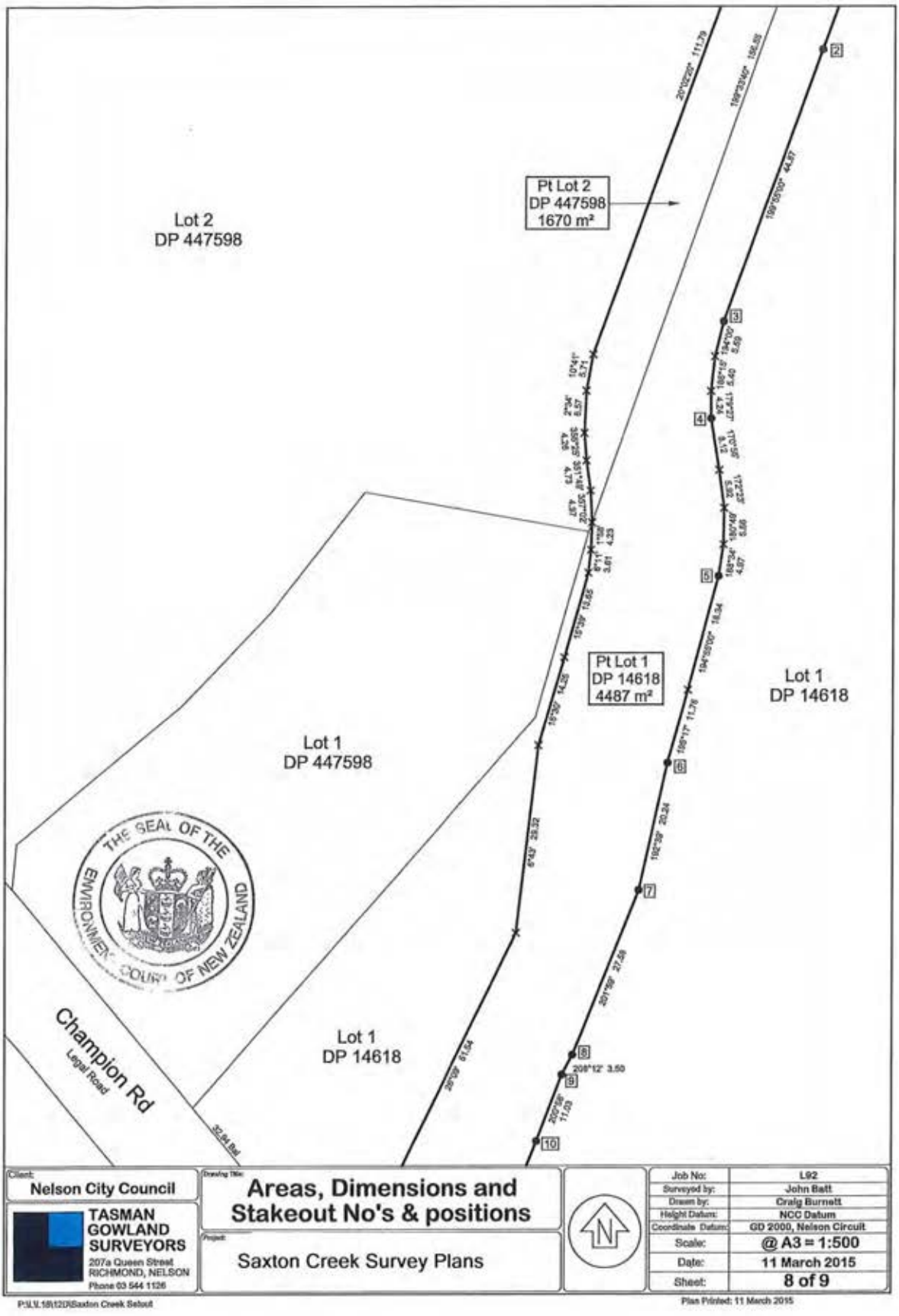

Hill Street North
Legal Road
Lot 2
DP 14458
Lot 1
DP 14458
Lot 2
DP 14458
Pt Lot 2
DP 14458
2091 m²
Lot 1
DP 14458
Lot 1
DP 10238
Pt Lot 1
DP 10238
98 m²
Note: Esplanade Reserve Corridor PC18
will not exceed 22 metres in width
Lot 2
DP 14458
Pt Lot 1
DP 11378
592 m²
Lot 1
DP 11378
THE SEAL OF THE ENVIRONMENT COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
Pt Lot 1
DP 19728
339 m²
Pt Lot 1
DP 8212
Lot 1
DP 19728
Lot 2
DP 19728
Note:
Position of PC18 boundaries shown hereon will not change unless otherwise agreed to by the land owner concerned.
Affected Land shown hereon - Pt Lot 3 DP8212, Pt Lot 2 DP8212
Pt Lot 2 DP19728, Pt Lot 4 DP8212, Pt Lot 1 DP8212,
Pt Lot 1 DP14458 and Pt Lot 2 DP14458.
Client:
Nelson City Council
TASMAN GOWLAND SURVEYORS
207a Queen Street
RICHMOND, NELSON
Phone 03 544 1126
Drawing Title
Areas, Dimensions and Stakeout No's & positions
Project
Saxton Creek Survey Plans
Job No: L92
Surveyed by: John Batt
Drawn by: Craig Burnett
Height Datum: NCC Datum
Coordinate Datum: GD 2000, Nelson Circuit
Scale: @ A3 = 1:500
Date: 11 March 2015
Sheet: 3 of 9
P:\L\L18\12D\Saxton Creek Setout
Plan Printed: 11 March 2015

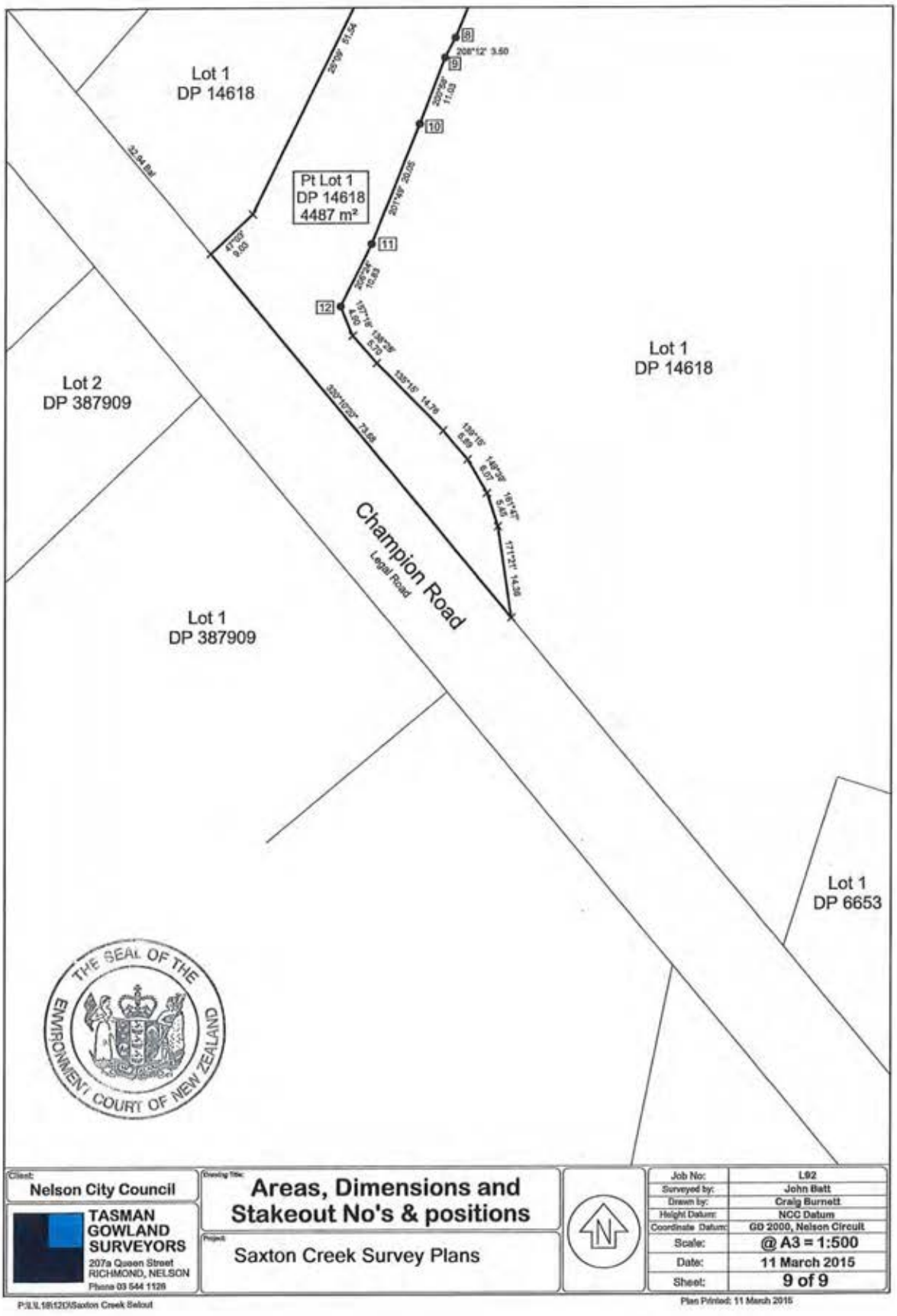

Hill Street North
LEGAL ROAD
Lot 1
DP 10238
Lot 2
DP 14458
Lot 1
DP 11378
Lot 1
DP 19728
Pt Lot 1
DP 8212
Pt Lot 3
DP 8212
791 m²
Pt Lot 4
DP 8212
772 m²
Pt Lot 2
DP 8212
934 m²
Pt Lot 1
DP 8212
28 m²
Esplanade Reserve Corridor PC18
Esplanade Reserve Corridor PC18
THE SEAL OF THE ENVIRONMENT COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
Note:
Esplanade Reserve Corridor PC18 will not exceed 22 metres in width.
Note:
Position of PC18 boundaries shown hereon will not change unless otherwise agreed to by the land owner concerned.
Affected Land shown hereon - Pt Lot 3 DP8212, Pt Lot 2 DP8212, Pt Lot 2 DP19728, Pt Lot 4 DP8212, Pt Lot 1 DP8212, Pt Lot 1 DP14458 and Pt Lot 2 DP14458.
Client:
Nelson City Council
TASMAN GOWLAND SURVEYORS
207a Queen Street
RICHMOND, NELSON
Phone 03 544 1126
Drawing Title:
Areas, Dimensions and Stakeout No's & positions
Project:
Saxton Creek Survey Plans
N
Job No: L18
Surveyed by: John Batt
Drawn by: Craig Burnett
Height Datum: NCC Datum
Coordinate Datum: GD 2000, Nelson Circuit
Scale: @ A3 = 1:500
Date: 11 March 2015
Sheet: 4 of 9
P:\L\L18\12D\Saxton Creek Setout
Plan Printed: 11 March 2015


Pt Lot 3
DP 8212
791 m²
Esplanade Reserve
Corridor PC18
Lot 1
DP 11378
Pt Lot 4
DP 8212
772 m²
Pt Lot 2
DP 8212
934 m²
Lot 2
DP 14458
Pt Lot 1
DP 8212
28 m²
Lot 1
DP 19728
Pt Lot 1
DP 8212
Lot 2
DP 19728
Pt Lot 1
DP 8212
999 m²
Pt Lot 2
DP 19728
3040 m²
Note:
Esplanade Reserve Corridor
PC18 will not exceed 22 metres
in width.
Esplanade Reserve Corridor PC18
22 metres maximum width
Note:
Position of PC18 boundaries shown hereon will not change
unless otherwise agreed to by the land owner concerned.
Affected Land shown hereon - Pt Lot 3 DP8212, Pt Lot 2 DP8212,
Pt Lot 2 DP19728, Pt Lot 4 DP8212, Pt Lot 1 DP8212,
Pt Lot 1 DP14458 and Pt Lot 2 DP14458.
Client:
Nelson City Council
TASMAN
GOWLAND
SURVEYORS
207a Queen Street
RICHMOND, NELSON
Phone 03 544 1126
Drawing Title:
Areas, Dimensions and
Stakeout No's & positions
Project
Saxton Creek Survey Plans
Job No: L18
Surveyed by: John Batt
Drawn by: Craig Burnett
Height Datum: NCC Datum
Coordinate Datum: GD 2000, Nelson Circuit
Scale: @ A3 = 1:500
Date: 11 March 2015
Sheet: 5 of 9
P:\L\L18\12D\Saxton Creek Setout
Plan Printed: 11 March 2015


Pt Lot 2
DP 19728
3040 m²
Lot 2
DP 19728
Pt Lot 4
DP 8212
772 m²
Pt Lot 3
DP 8212
791 m²
Esplanade Reserve Corridor PC18
22 metres maximum width
Esplanade Reserve Corridor PC18
Pt Lot 1
DP 8212
Lot 2
DP 356002
Pt Lot 1
DP 8212
999 m²
Note:
Esplanade Reserve Corridor
PC18 will not exceed 22 metres
in width.
Lot 2
DP 447598
Lot 2
DP 8212
Esplanade Reserve
Corridor PC18
Pt Lot 2
DP 8212
934 m²
Pt Lot 3
DP 8212
74 m²
Pt Lot 4
DP 8212
74 m²
Lot 3 DP 8212
Lot 4 DP 8212
Note:
Position of PC18 boundaries shown hereon
will not change unless otherwise agreed to
by the land owner concerned.
Affected Land shown hereon -
Pt Lot 3 DP8212, Pt Lot 2 DP8212,
Pt Lot 2 DP19728, Pt Lot 4 DP8212,
Pt Lot 1 DP8212, Pt Lot 1 DP14458
and Pt Lot 2 DP14458.
THE SEAL OF THE ENVIRONMENT COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
Client:
Nelson City Council
TASMAN
GOWLAND
SURVEYORS
207a Queen Street
RICHMOND, NELSON
Phone 03 544 1126
Drawing Title:
Areas, Dimensions and
Stakeout No's & positions
Project:
Saxton Creek Survey Plans
Job No: L18
Surveyed by: John Batt
Drawn by: Craig Burnett
Height Datum: NCC Datum
Coordinate Datum: GD 2000, Nelson Circuit
Scale: @ A3 = 1:500
Date: 11 March 2015
Sheet: 6 of 9
P:\L\L18\12D\Saxton Creek Setout
Plan Printed: 11 March 2015


Lot 2
DP 19728
Pt Lot 1
DP 8212
Lot 2
DP 356002
DIAGRAM
Pt Lot 2
DP 447598
Severence
1.0m²
SEE
DIAGRAM
Lot 2
DP 447598
Lot 2
DP 8212
Lot 3
DP 8212
Lot 4
DP 8212
Pt Lot 2
DP 447598
1670 m²
Pt Lot 1
DP 14618
4487 m²
Lot 1
DP 14618
THE SEAL OF THE ENVIRONMENT COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
Note:
Position of PC18 boundaries shown hereon will not change unless otherwise agreed to by the land owner concerned.
Affected Land shown hereon -Pt Lot 3 DP8212, Pt Lot 2 DP8212, Pt Lot 2 DP19728, Pt Lot 4 DP8212, Pt Lot 1 DP8212, Pt Lot 1 DP14458 and Pt Lot 2 DP14458.
Client:
Nelson City Council
TASMAN GOWLAND SURVEYORS
207a Queen Street
RICHMOND, NELSON
Phone 03 544 1126
Drawing Title:
Areas, Dimensions and Stakeout No's & positions
Project:
Saxton Creek Survey Plans
Job No: L92
Surveyed by: John Batt
Drawn by: Craig Burnett
Height Datum: NCC Datum
Coordinate Datum: GD 2000, Nelson Circuit
Scale: @ A3 = 1:500
Date: 11 March 2015
Sheet: 7 of 9
P:\L\L18\12D\Saxton Creek Setout
Plan Printed: 11 March 2015


Lot 2
DP 447598
Pt Lot 2
DP 447598
1670 m²
Lot 1
DP 447598
Pt Lot 1
DP 14618
4487 m²
Lot 1
DP 14618
Lot 1
DP 14618
THE SEAL OF THE ENVIRONMENT COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
Champion Rd
Legal Road
Client:
Nelson City Council
TASMAN GOWLAND SURVEYORS
207a Queen Street
RICHMOND, NELSON
Phone 03 544 1126
Drawing Title:
Areas, Dimensions and Stakeout No's & positions
Project:
Saxton Creek Survey Plans
Job No: L92
Surveyed by: John Batt
Drawn by: Craig Burnett
Height Datum: NCC Datum
Coordinate Datum: GD 2000, Nelson Circuit
Scale: @ A3 = 1:500
Date: 11 March 2015
Sheet: 8 of 9
P:\L\L18\12\R\Saxton Creek Setout
Plan Printed: 11 March 2015


Lot 1
DP 14618
Pt Lot 1
DP 14618
4487 m²
Lot 1
DP 14618
Lot 2
DP 387909
Lot 1
DP 387909
Lot 1
DP 6653
Champion Road
Legal Road
THE SEAL OF THE ENVIRONMENT COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
Client:
Nelson City Council
TASMAN GOWLAND SURVEYORS
207a Queen Street
RICHMOND, NELSON
Phone 03 544 1126
Drawing Title:
Areas, Dimensions and Stakeout No's & positions
Project:
Saxton Creek Survey Plans
Job No: L92
Surveyed by: John Batt
Drawn by: Craig Burnett
Height Datum: NCC Datum
Coordinate Datum: GD 2000, Nelson Circuit
Scale: @ A3 = 1:500
Date: 11 March 2015
Sheet: 9 of 9
P:\L\L18\12D\Saxton Creek Setout
Plan Printed: 11 March 2015

DE4.3 nature of the works

DE4.3.i The structures/works associated with a secondary school may include buildings such as classrooms, a staff room and administration block, a hall, ablution blocks, caretakers room, a boiler room, storage sheds and other ancillary buildings; recreation facilities such as playing grounds and fields, a swimming pool; and vehicle parking.

DE4.4 environmental effects/mitigation measures

DE4.4.i There will be no proposed changes to the use of the site that will change the present state of the environment, on or in the vicinity of the site.

DE4.5 explanatory statement

DE4.5.i As the proposed modifications will not result in any significant change to the existing activity on the site, no consultation has been undertaken.

DE5 designation DE5

DE5.i Auckland Point School, kindergarten, and teenage parent unit, Haven Road.

DE5.1 designating authority

DE5.1.i Minister of Education.

DE5.2 reason for existing and alteration to designations

DE5.2.i Existing designation (Auckland Point School) - this public work, being a primary school, has been given effect to. This designation was altered on 14 March 2013 to allow for the establishment and operation of a teenage parent unit and operation of an already established kindergarten. The designation provides for ongoing operation of education facilities in terms of the Resource Management Act. Designation is considered to be the most effective means of ensuring that the Ministry of Education's interest in the site is protected.

DE5.3 nature of the works

DE5.3.i The structures/works associated with a primary school may include buildings such as classrooms, a staff room and administration block, a hall, ablution blocks, caretakers room, a boiler room, storage sheds and other ancillary buildings; recreation facilities such as playing grounds and fields, a swimming pool; and vehicle parking.

DE5.3.ii The structures/works associated with a kindergarten may include one main building for education and care of pre-schoolers, kitchen and toilet facilities, a staff room; ancillary buildings such as storage sheds; an outdoor play area; parking and access, and site fencing.

DE5.3.iii The structures/works associated with a teenage parent unit may include one main building containing two classrooms for education of teenage students, kitchen and toilet facilities, a staff room; ancillary buildings such as storage sheds; an outdoor area; and vehicle parking.

DE5.4 environmental effects/mitigation measures

DE5.4.i There will be no proposed changes to the use of the site that will change the present state of the environment, on or in the vicinity of the site.

DE5.4.ii Designation DE5 was altered on 14 March 2013 to allow for the establishment and operation of a teenage parent unit and operation of an existing kindergarten within the designation and these will result in result in no more than minor changes to the effects on the environment compared with the operation of the Auckland Point School.

DE5.5 restrictions

DE5.5.i A teenage parent unit and/or a kindergarten may be established and operated without lodgement of an outline plan under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991 provided:

i) The number of children attending the kindergarten at any one time does not exceed 50 (being 40 children in the main kindergarten building and 10 children in the kindergarten room adjacent to the Teenage Parent Unit).
ii) The number of staff at the kindergarten at any one time does not exceed eleven (being eight staff members located at the main kindergarten building and three staff members in the kindergarten room adjacent to the Teenage Parent Unit).
iii) The hours of operation for children attending the kindergarten do not extend outside the period 7:30 am to 5:30 pm, Monday to Friday (inclusive).
iv) The number of students attending the teenage parent unit at any one time does not exceed 20.
v) The number of staff at the teenage parent unit at any one time does not exceed two.
vi) The hours of operation for students attending the teenage parent unit do not extend beyond the period 9:30 am to 3:30 pm, Monday to Friday (inclusive).
vii) No changes are made to the external building envelopes or layout and traffic arrangements on the site from those existing as at 14 March 2013.

DE5.6 explanatory statement

DE5.6.i As the proposed modifications will not result in any significant change to the existing activity on the site (no physical works are proposed, both the kindergarten and teenage parent unit will operate from existing facilities), consultation has been limited to land owners only.

DE6 designation DE6

DE6.i Birchwood Primary School and Birchwood Kindergarten, Seaview Road

DE6.1 designating authority

DE6.1.i Minister of Education.

DE6.2 reason for existing designations

DE6.2.i Existing designation - this public work has been given effect to. Retaining the designation will provide for the ongoing operation of the education facility in terms of the Resource Management Act. Designation is considered to be the most effective means of ensuring that the Ministry of Education's interest in the site is protected.

DE6.3 nature of the works

DE6.3.i The structures/works associated with a primary school may include buildings such as classrooms, a staff room and administration block, a hall, ablution blocks, caretakers room, a boiler room, storage sheds and other ancillary buildings; recreation facilities such as playing grounds and fields, a swimming pool; and vehicle parking.

DE6.3.ii The structures and works associated with a preschool facility usually involve one main building for the education and care of preschoolers, kitchen and toilet facilities, a staff area; ancillary buildings such as storage sheds and an outdoor play area. The site is fenced.

DE6.4 environmental effects/mitigation measures

DE6.4.i There will be no proposed changes to the use of the site that will change the present state of the environment, on or in the vicinity of the site.

DTR3 designation DTR3

DTR3.i State Highway purposes (adjacent to Rocks Road north of Magazine Point).

DTR3.1 designating authority

DTR3.1.i NZ Transport Agency.

DTR3.2 reason for designation

DTR3.2.i The existing State Highway No 6 network through Nelson City is the responsibility of the NZ Transport Agency.

DTR3.2.ii The designation provides for the NZ Transport Agency, either itself, or through its agents, to control, manage, and improve the State Highway network, including planning, design, research, construction and maintenance relating to all land within the designation. Such activities may also involve, but not necessarily be limited to realigning the road, altering its physical configuration, culverts, bridges and associated protection works.

DTR3.2.iii Designation of State Highways is the most appropriate mechanism nationally of protecting the NZ Transport Agency's interests, with regard to the safe and efficient functioning of these works.

DTR3.3 nature of the works

DTR3.3.i Stabilising an unstable steep hill slope adjacent to Rocks Road to ensure that it does not slip onto State Highway 6.

DTR3.4 environmental effects/mitigation measures

DTR3.4.i There will be no change to the effects on the environment resulting from the modification to the notations or the new requirement. These modifications will allow this Plan to show the status of the existing highways in a clear and consistent manner.

DTR3.5 explanatory statement

DTR3.5.i As the requirement relates to carrying forward the existing State Highway designation into this Plan, consultation is not considered necessary.

DTR4 designation DTR4

DTR4.i State Highway purposes - All those parts of State Highway 6 identified on the location map in the Planning Maps

DTR4.1 designating authority

DTR4.1.i NZ Transport Agency.

DTR4.2 reason for designation

DTR4.2.i The existing State Highway No 6 network through Nelson City is the responsibility of the NZ Transport Agency.

DTR4.2.ii The designation provides for the NZ Transport Agency, either itself, or through its agents, to control, manage, and improve the State Highway network, including planning, design, research, construction and maintenance relating to all land within the designation. Such activities may also involve, but not necessarily be limited to realigning the road, altering its physical configuration, culverts, bridges and associated protection works.

DTR4.2.iii Designation of State Highways is the most appropriate mechanism nationally of protecting the NZ Transport Agency's interests, with regard to the safe and efficient functioning of these works.

DTR4.2.iv Alteration to the Whakatu Drive designation is required to provide for the full extent of the proposed road design, drainage works and landscaping. It is also required to satisfy the requirements of previous designations with respect to landscaping and noise amelioration.

DTR4.3 nature of the works

DTR4.3.i The Whakatu Drive, 643 Rocks Road and off Bisley Walk and Tahunanui Drive, Queen Elizabeth II Drive and the Whangamoa Deviation.

The designation shall lapse in 5 years on 1 September 2014 unless it is given effect to before the end of that period.

DTR4.4 environmental effects/mitigation measures

DTR4.4.i There will be no change to the effects on the environment resulting from the modification to the notations or the new requirement. These modifications will allow this Plan to show the status of the existing highways in a clear and consistent manner.

DTR4.5 explanatory statement

DTR4.5.i As the requirement relates to carrying forward the existing State Highway designation into this Plan, consultation is not considered necessary.

DTR4.6 restrictions/conditions

DTR4.6.i The Rai Saddle realignment and associated activities as proposed in NCC application RM145080 may be undertaken without lodgement of an outline plan under section 176A of the Resource Management Act 1991 provided:

i) The conditions of RM145214, RM145214A, RM145214B and RM145214C, or any subsequent variations of these consents, are complied with.

DTR5 designation DTR5

DTR5.i State Highway purposes - Whakatu Drive, between Waimea Road and Annesbrook Drive

DTR5.1 designating authority

DTR5.1.i NZ Transport Agency.

DTR5.2 reason for designation

DTR5.2.i The existing State Highway No 6 network through Nelson City is the responsibility of the NZ Transport Agency.

DTR5.2.ii The designation provides for the NZ Transport Agency, either itself, or through its agents, to control, manage, and improve the State Highway network, including planning, design, research, construction and maintenance relating to all land within the designation. Such activities may also involve, but not necessarily be limited to realigning the road, altering its physical configuration, culverts, bridges and associated protection works.

DTR5.2.iii Designation of State Highways is the most appropriate mechanism nationally of protecting the NZ Transport Agency's interests, with regard to the safe and efficient functioning of these works.

DTR5.2.iv Alteration to the Whakatu Drive designation is required to provide for the full extent of the proposed road design, drainage works and landscaping. It is also required to satisfy the requirements of previous designations with respect to landscaping and noise amelioration.

DTR5.3 nature of the works

DTR5.3.i Whakatu Drive

DTR5.3.ii The general location of the areas affected by the alteration to the Whakatu Drive designation are:

a) around the intersection of Annesbrook Drive, extending along the Bypass designation to approximately 100m west of Nayland Road. There is also a small area of additional land (NZ Transport Agency owned) required on the northern side of the existing railway reserve behind Cawthron Crescent

DTR5.4 environmental effects/mitigation measures

DTR5.4.i There will be no change to the effects on the environment resulting from the modification to the notations or the new requirement. These modifications will allow this Plan to show the status of the existing highways in a clear and consistent manner.

DTR5.5 explanatory statement

DTR5.5.i As the requirement relates to carrying forward the existing State Highway designation into this Plan, consultation is not considered necessary.

DTR6 designation DTR6

DTR6.i State Highway purposes – Whakatu Drive, between Annesbrook Drive and Saxtons Road

DTR6.1 designating authority

DTR6.1.i NZ Transport Agency.

DTR6.2 reason for designation

DTR6.2.i The existing State Highway No 6 network through Nelson City is the responsibility of the NZ Transport Agency.

DTR6.2.ii The designation provides for NZ Transport Agency, either itself, or through its agents, to control, manage, and improve the State Highway network, including planning, design, research, construction and maintenance relating to all land within the designation. Such activities may also involve, but not necessarily be limited to realigning the road, altering its physical configuration, culverts, bridges and associated protection works.

DTR6.2.iii Designation of State Highways is the most appropriate mechanism nationally of protecting the NZ Transport Agency's interests, with regard to the safe and efficient functioning of these works.

DTR6.2.iv Alteration to the Whakatu Drive designation is required to provide for the full extent of the proposed road design, drainage works and landscaping. It is also required to satisfy the requirements of previous designations with respect to landscaping and noise amelioration.

DTR6.3 nature of the works

DTR6.3.i Whakatu Drive

DTR6.3.ii The general location of the areas affected by the alteration to the Whakatu Drive designation are:

a) around the intersection of Annesbrook Drive, extending along the Bypass designation to approximately 100m west of Nayland Road. There is also a small area of additional land (NZ Transport Agency owned) required on the northern side of the existing railway reserve behind Cawthron Crescent
b) around the intersection of Songer Street with the existing Whakatu Drive designation
c) in the vicinity of the intersection of Saxton Road with the existing Whakatu Drive designation

DTR6.4 environmental effects/mitigation measures

DTR6.4.i There will be no change to the effects on the environment resulting from the modification to the notations or the new requirement. These modifications will allow this Plan to show the status of the existing highways in a clear and consistent manner.

DTR6.5 explanatory statement

DTR6.5.i As the requirement relates to carrying forward the existing State Highway designation into this Plan, consultation is not considered necessary.

DTR7 designation DTR7

DTR7.i For the purposes of a road and proposed limited access - Whakatu Drive, between Saxtons Road and the Richmond Deviation

DTR7.1 designating authority

DTR7.1.i NZ Transport Agency.

DTR7.2 reason for designation

DTR7.2.i The existing State Highway No 6 network through Nelson City is the responsibility of the NZ Transport Agency.

DTR7.2.ii The designation provides for the NZ Transport Agency, either itself, or through its agents, to control, manage, and improve the State Highway network, including planning, design, research, construction and maintenance relating to all land within the designation. Such activities may also involve, but not necessarily be limited to realigning the road, altering its physical configuration, culverts, bridges and associated protection works.

DTR7.2.iii Designation of State Highways is the most appropriate mechanism nationally of protecting the NZ Transport Agency's interests, with regard to the safe and efficient functioning of these works.

DTR7.2.iv Alteration to the Whakatu Drive designation is required to provide for the full extent of the proposed road design, drainage works and landscaping. It is also required to satisfy the requirements of previous designations with respect to landscaping and noise amelioration.

DTR7.3 nature of the works

DTR7.3.i Whakatu Drive

DTR7.3.ii The general location of the areas affected by the alteration to the Whakatu Drive designation are:

a) around the intersection of Songer Street with the existing Whakatu Drive designation
b) in the vicinity of the intersection of Saxton Road with the existing Whakatu Drive designation

DTR7.4 environmental effects/mitigation measures

DTR7.4.i There will be no change to the effects on the environment resulting from the modification to the notations or the new requirement. These modifications will allow this Plan to show the status of the existing highways in a clear and consistent manner.

DTR7.5 explanatory statement

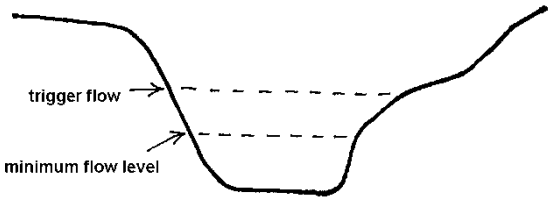
DTR7.5.i As the requirement relates to carrying forward the existing State Highway designation into this Plan, consultation is not considered necessary.

Resource Management Act 1991

Requirement of the NZ Transport Agency

Designation ID reference: DTR 6, 7 and 8

Label	Legal description	Owner	Area (m^2)
A1	Pt 18, Gaz, 1974 p61	Crown	261
A2	Lot 21 DP2382, CT 78/183	Crown	300
A3	SO11507, Gaz 1974 p61	Crown	461
A4	Pt 3a, DP2385, Gaz 1965 p1597	Crown	3078
A5	Pt 1, DP72, CT 9C/1232	Crown	1446
A6	Pt 1, DP37, CT 78/182	Crown	305
A7	Lot 21, DP2382, CT 78/182	Crown	158
A8	Lot 21, DP2383, CT 78/182	Crown	360
A9	Pt 20, DP2312, CT 75/261	SC Petrie	125
A10	Lot 2, DP15246	Norgate Estate	1102
A11	Lot 2, DP15246	Norgate Estate	194
A12	Pt 1, DP72, CT 9C/1232	Crown	318
B1	Pt1, DP4389, CT 122/116	Crown	638
B2	Gaz 1970, p2194	Crown	1213
B3	Gaz 1965 p490	Crown	9934
B4	Gaz 1965 p490	Crown	1313
B5	Gaz 1965 p490	Crown	5370
C1	Gaz 1967 p1379	Crown	669
C2	Gaz 1969 p2335	Crown	14500
C3	Gaz 1967 p1379	Crown	335
C4	Gaz 1967 p1379	Crown	2121
C5	Gaz 1967 p1379	Crown	1359
C6	Gaz 1967 p1379	Crown	2178
C7	Gaz 1967 p1379	Crown	971
C8	Gaz 1967 p1379	Crown	32
C9	Gaz 1967 p1379	Crown	731 (843 originally)
C10	Gaz 1969 p2335	Crown	9040
D1	Legal road	Crown	809
D2	Lot 1, DP9657, CT 5C/554	Crown	721
D3	Pt 79, Gaz, 1966 p641	Crown	4840
D4	Pt 79, Gaz 1966 p641	Crown	404
D5	Pt 79, Gaz 1966 p641	Crown	7057
E1	Lot DP6261, CT 1A/1344	RW and BD Stephens	24
E2	Lot 5, DP6853, CT 2B/991	Crown	290
E3	Lot 5, DP6853, CT 2B/991	Crown	330
E4	Sec 1 SO15086	Aldinga Synd.	147.5
E5	Legal road	Crown	440
E6	Pt 76, SO7050, Gaz 1967 p657	Crown	5630
E7	Sec 2, SO14945	CDL Limited	1133.5
E8	Sec 1, DP5939	Nelson City Council	20
E9	DP3532, Gaz 1977 p561	Crown	2800
E10	Sec 1, SO14945	Landcorp	3387.5
E11	Sec 2, SO14945	Landcorp	1920
F1	Lot 2, DP5453, CT 132/24	NZ Apple and Pear Marketing Board	517
F2	Sec 61, DP436, CT 3D/1227	Nelpac Group Limited	530

Assessment Criteria	Explanation
FW12.4 a) the volume of the water take b) measures to minimise the rate of take, and the practicality of the take being uniformly distributed over 24 hours. c) the effect on river flows and the consequential effects on those values identified in Appendix 28.4 and Appendix 6 (riparian and coastal margin overlays). d) the effect of the take on other water users. e) the appropriateness of the water measuring device to be used f) Appendix 28.3 g) alternative water sources h) physical resources relating to a previous water permit provided water is needed and is being used efficiently. i) the distance between the intake and the outlet of any diversion, and the intermediate flow of the water body. j) the effect of the term of the permit. k) the extent to which the change would adversely affect safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem. l) the extent to which it is feasible and dependable that any adverse effect on the life supporting capacity of fresh water and of any associated ecosystem resulting from the change would be avoided.	FWr.12.5 As water is scarce and there are existing or potential competing demands for its use, it is necessary to impose a limit on permitted domestic abstractions in order to avoid over-abstraction. One cubic metre per household per day is considered a realistic and easily monitored limit to apply to each household. Failure to comply with the permitted activity conditions may result in the Council requiring the installation of meters and enforcement of the $1m^3$ allocation limit. Abstractions need to be balanced against the ecological bottom line and providing for other values. Efficient water use is particularly important in Nelson, where the small size of the rivers and streams means that a water take has the potential for a proportionally more significant effect on the overall river or stream values. Minimum flows, trigger flows and allocation limits have been set for specific rivers. Minimum flows, below which no further water should be taken, have been set in order to leave enough water in the rivers and streams to protect instream values. Trigger flows are set at 10% above minimum flow. When flow levels drop to this level, all non-essential water takes from that river will be suspended, except where an approved water conservation plan exists.  Cross-section of waterbody Note: This diagram is for illustrative purposes only. Trigger flow and minimum flow are defined in Chapter 2, and the specific levels for each water body are listed in Appendix 28.2. i) For all flows greater than trigger flow no restrictions will apply ii) For all flows less than the trigger flow and greater than the minimum flow restrictions will apply to both domestic takes and consented takes. iii) For all flows equal to or less than the minimum flows, all abstractions must cease except for fire fighting purposes. The following policies set out the process to be followed for water abstraction from surface water: DO18.1.1 and DO18.1.2 (flow regimes) DO18.3.1 (water permits) DO18.3.2 (monitoring water abstraction) DO18.3.3 (expiry and duration of water permits) DO18.3.5 – DO18.3.8 (allocation limits) DO18.3.9 (water restrictions) DO18.3.10 (permitted abstractions) DO18.3.12 (monitoring fee) DO18.4.1 (diversion of water) Note: Assessment criteria FW12.4 k) and l) have been inserted from Policy B7 - National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (under section 55 RMA)

Item	Permitted	Controlled	Discretionary/Non-complying
FWr.13 **Temporary diversion of surface water** [note that this rule is a regional rule]	FWr.13.1 Temporary diversion of water during works carried out in a stream is a permitted activity if: i) the quality of the diverted water returned to the water body is at least as high as the water when it was abstracted, and ii) the flow, and fish passage, is maintained at all times, and iii) the diversion does not continue for more than one month, and iv) the length of the diversion is no longer than 50m, and v) the diversion: - does not affect sediment levels or vegetation in the lower tidal reaches of water bodies during the main spawning period of inanga (15 March to 31 May), and - is not carried out between 1 April and 15 August in all water bodies upstream of the tidal reach (which extends for a length 5 times the width of the river mouth) for the protection of kokaro and kokopu species spawning habitat, and - is not carried out during the trout spawning period (1 May to 30 September) in the Maitai, Brook, Whangamoa, Lud, Teal rivers and Poorman Stream.	FWr.13.2 not applicable	FWr.13.3 Temporary diversion of water that contravenes a permitted condition is discretionary.

Assessment Criteria	Explanation
FWr.20.4 Assessment matters (for controlled, restricted discretionary and discretionary activities)**:** a) whether the discharge has a reasonable potential to result in a loss of sensitive or important habitat, substantially interfere with the existing or characteristic uses of the water body, result in damage to the ecosystem, or adversely affect public health. b) whether the discharge will create a barrier to the migration or movement of native species and trout to a degree that has the potential to cause damage to the ecosystem. c) the classification of the water body and the priority for its enhancement (see Appendix 28.4). d) the sensitivity of the receiving environment. e) in the case of wetlands, whether it is naturally occurring or artificially created. If it was artificially created, the purpose for which it was created (eg stormwater management or wastewater treatment). f) provision for review of consent conditions if the discharge has unforeseen effects on water quality g) whether the discharge will contribute to a waterbody continuing to have a Class D or E water quality standard. **Assessment criteria for non-complying activities** a) methods of prevention, control and treatment appropriate to the discharge b) siting, technological, and management options c) loss of sensitive or important habitat d) interference with the existing or characteristic uses of the water body e) any damage to the ecosystem, or adverse effects on public health f) whether the discharge existed prior to notification g) whether the volume of water in the effluent is providing a greater benefit to the existing or characteristic uses of the water body due to flow augmentation h) whether the exceedance is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development.	FWr.20.5 The water quality of Nelson's rivers has been assessed and classified into five categories from Class A (excellent) to Class E (very degraded). Detail of the qualities and values of these classes is in Appendix 28.5. The 2002 classification of Nelson waterways is in Appendix 28.4. Where a water body is not listed in Appendix 28.4, its water quality classification should be determined by assessing a range of physical, chemical and biotic parameters as described in Cawthron Report No.774 (October 2002). In order to set clear management objectives for each water body it is necessary to establish the current water quality of Nelson's rivers and streams and then set minimum standards for maintaining that level of water quality. Classification standards provide a "baseline" below which water quality should not be degraded. Control of discharges is necessary to work towards Policy DO19.1.5, which is that no water bodies should be of a quality less than Class C and Policy 19.1.12, and meets the National Objective Framework of the National Policy Statement – Freshwater Management. Note: swimming pool water is considered free of chemicals when a pool has been left open to sunlight for 14 days, the level of chlorine does not register on any home testing kit, and no smell of chlorine remains. The following district wide policies are relevant to this rule: DO19.1.1 – DO19.1.5 (policies for classes A to E) DO19.1.11 (new and existing discharges to water)

Item	Permitted	Controlled	Discretionary/Non-complying
FWr.21 **Discharges from the public sewerage system to freshwater bodies** [note that this rule is a regional rule]	FWr.21.1 Not applicable.	FWr.21.2 Not applicable.	FWr.21.3 **Discretionary** 1) Any reasonably foreseeable discharge from the sewerage system to freshwater (via the stormwater system, discharged to land or directly to freshwater) as outlined in the NCC Wastewater Asset Management Plan is a discretionary activity if there are: a) no more than 10 discharges in any 12 month period, and b) no more than five individual discharges in any single event, and c) the medical officer of health, the Divisional Manager Planning and Consents and the public are formally notified of the discharge, including its location, within four hours of the emergency response officer first being notified of the discharge. 2) The following information must be provided in the discharge application: a) identification of the source of contamination, and b) the frequency of occurrence of discharges, and c) identification of the known and potential effects of the discharge, including: i) public health risks, and ii) aesthetic and odour adverse effects, and iii) receiving environment water quality degradation (both freshwater and coastal), and iv) adverse effects on freshwater and coastal ecology, and d) the proposed methods to avoid, remedy or mitigate the actual and potential effects, and e) the effective measures designed to prevent effluent discharging to surface water or onto land where it may enter surface water, from the network in the event of a system failure or overloading the system beyond its design capacity. Together with the contingency planning and system design to provide temporary storage, and back up systems for pumps and power supplies in the event of maintenance, system failure, or a natural event, and f) how the emergency response to blocked sewers will be managed, and g) an integrated catchment management plan and a wastewater network environmental management plan which must propose methods to reduce risk, and h) the prioritised programme for implementation of the methods, and i) the monitoring and reporting to be carried out. In accordance with s330 of the RMA, the Divisional Manager Planning and Consents must **also** be notified of individual discharges within seven working days of each event. **Non-complying** Any discharge from the sewerage system to freshwater (via the stormwater system, discharge to land or directly to freshwater) which contravenes the conditions for a discretionary activity is non-complying.

Nelson Resource Management Plan

Proposed Plan Changes Affecting Volume 4 Planning Maps

There are currently no proposed Plan Changes affecting Volume 4 (Planning Maps) of the Nelson Resource Management Plan.