



# DRAFT REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT

May 2016

## **Introduction**

*Korero timatanga*

# Whakamahere Whakatu Logo Interpretation

Overarching the design is Uenuku whose manifestation is the rainbow. His major function is as kaitiaki or guardian of Papatuanuku the Earth Mother, and so he connects the important aspects of heaven and earth. His appearance is also linked with rain, perceived as the sky father's tears of love for Papatuanuku.

The sharply defined form of Tawhirimatea, the wind god, stresses the importance of maintaining the quality of the air.

The design's open central space is the focal point where our living, working and formal recreation spaces are considered in ways that complement the natural world depicted around it.



Large tsunami waves represent the natural hazards that we need to consider.

The mountain range, so typical of Nelson vistas, represents our heritage as these dominating peaks are also known as traditional honoured ancestors. They are also features of our natural recreational spaces.

The branches, leaves and fruit of trees curve up from the base of the design to remind us of the bush areas and agricultural/horticultural activities that sustain our land. The base of the trees create a curve which represents our precious coastal zone.

## 1.0 Rationale for the Regional Policy Statement

1.1 This draft Regional Policy Statement (RPS) has been prepared by the Nelson City Council, in accordance with the requirements of sections 59 to 62 and Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The RPS seeks to achieve the purpose of that Act by providing an overview of the significant resource management issues of the region and the intended responses to those issues, to achieve integrated management of the region's natural and physical resources.

1.2 As such, the RPS forms the initial, integral part of the Whakamahere Whakatū Nelson Plan. The Nelson Plan will be a single, all-encompassing planning document for Whakatū Nelson, incorporating the RPS, the regional coastal plan and other regional and district plan components, themselves prepared in accordance with sections 63 to 77D and Schedule 1 of the RMA. In providing an overarching expression of Whakatū Nelson's significant resource management issues and intended responses, the RPS gives direction to the development of the remainder of the Nelson Plan.

*The Council has released a draft version of the RPS as a basis for **engaging with the community of Whakatū Nelson. The views and preferences of the community will be reflected in a revised version of the RPS.***

*That revised version of the RPS, together with a draft version of the remainder of the Nelson Plan, will be released for further public input **early in 2017. Following the Council's incorporation of feedback from that round of engagement, the entire Nelson Plan will then be publicly notified to enable further public input, via submissions and hearings.***

1.3 The process for developing a fully integrated single plan takes time, but this time allows for meaningful public engagement and will ensure the Nelson Plan represents the interests and aspirations of the wider community of Whakatū Nelson.

1.4 This Introduction includes the following subsections:

- 1) the rationale for the Regional Policy Statement and an overview of its structure
- 2) a vision for Whakatū Nelson
- 3) an introductory section on the Tāngata Whenua Iwi of Whakatū
- 4) links to Council's strategic outcomes
- 5) cross boundary issues
- 6) monitoring and review procedures

1.5 Following the Introduction, the remainder of this RPS is divided into 12 chapters, which cover the following topics:

- Chapter 1 ..... Tangata Whenua Iwi of Whakatū
- Chapter 2 ..... Infrastructure and Energy
- Chapter 3 ..... Character and Amenity
- Chapter 4 ..... Social and Economic Wellbeing
- Chapter 5 ..... Natural Hazards
- Chapter 6 ..... Historic Heritage
- Chapter 7 ..... Landscapes
- Chapter 8 ..... Biodiversity
- Chapter 9 ..... Land
- Chapter 10..... Coastal and Marine Environment
- Chapter 11..... Freshwater
- Chapter 12..... Air Quality

1.6 Each chapter is divided into two broad sections, Significant Resource Management Issues and Resource Management Responses.

#### Significant Resource Management Issues

This section sets out the significant resource management issues for the Tangata Whenua Iwi of Whakatū Nelson.

#### Resource Management Responses

This section sets out the Council's intended responses to those resource management issues. Each Resource Management Response includes the following components:

- objectives
- policies, together with explanations for those policies
- a broad description of methods
- the principal reasons for the adoption of those objectives, policies and methods, and
- the environmental results anticipated from their implementation.

## **2.0 Vision for Whakatū Nelson**

2.1 The following statements set out the Council's vision or expectations for Whakatū Nelson at the end of the life of the Whakamahere Whakatū Nelson Plan. These statements find further expression in the anticipated environmental results set out in the individual topic chapters, which will allow for the effectiveness of the Nelson Plan to be evaluated over time.

2.2 The vision held by the Tangata Whenua Iwi of Whakatū is set out in Section 3.

## Vision

Whakatū Nelson is a beautiful place to live, where we have worked together and feel connected to the city, the people and the natural environment.

We can choose Whakatū Nelson as our home because the city offers ample opportunities to make a living. Businesses operate successfully now and into the future, and the city is well known as a welcoming place for knowledge-based businesses to thrive. Our city backdrop and coastal area provide world class recreation and tourism opportunities.

A diverse range of people enrich Whakatū Nelson's vibrant culture, attracted by the well-designed and affordable housing choices, the high quality education and employment options, and the stunning rivers, forests and beaches. Sustainable living is easy thanks to the city's compact area and form, walking and cycling tracks, and access to renewable energy. Most development is located in existing urban areas rather than on the city's outskirts.

Nelson's **City Centre** is the premier commercial centre in the top of the South Island and is a hub for tourism, entertainment and events. The city's unique heritage buildings, including its Edwardian and Victorian character are celebrated and complemented with modern architecture that houses a mix of commercial and residential activities.

Our other larger **centres** (Tahunanui and Stoke) are employment and development-friendly environments with well-used, high quality public spaces.

In our **residential** areas, people enjoy access to privacy, outlooks, warmth and sunshine. Nelson's housing stock is varied. Smaller houses and apartments located in or near the City Centre, Victory, Tahunanui and Stoke centres offer exciting new lifestyle choices alongside our traditional, larger family homes. This mix of contemporary and historic early timber buildings, as well as Nelson's natural setting between the hills and the sea, creates a unique look and feel.

We retain the current size of the **industrial** areas in Vanguard Street, the Port and Tahunanui but the activities in these areas continue to develop to provide local industry-based employment and economic development. A coordinated and regional approach with Tasman District ensures industry location and growth is well-matched to the characteristics and needs of the wider Nelson Tasman region.

Whakatū Nelson's core **infrastructure** services, including our transport network, water services, port, airport, polytechnic and hospital, are provided with opportunities for growth. A strategic approach to building new infrastructure supports urban growth and development in the right places, at the right time, to ensure maximum efficiency.

We have access to reliable and sustainable **energy** supplies, and identify cost effective ways to increase our use of renewable resources.

We understand large parts of Whakatū Nelson are susceptible to a range of **hazards** including flooding of the Maitai River, rising tides along our extensive

coastline, and the risk of earthquakes along the Waimea faultline. We are careful about how and where we build to manage these risks.

We value, protect and celebrate our distinctive and significant **heritage**, **landscape**, and **biodiversity** values, recognising how areas such as the city backdrop, Brook Waimarama Sanctuary, our coastal edge from Cape Soucis (Raetihi) to the Boulder Bank (Te Taero-A-Kereopa), Delaware Bay and the Bryant Range including the Mineral belt and Maungatapu contribute to our identity and sense of belonging.

The **rural** areas, mostly to the north of the city, play an important role in the integrated management of marine, land, and community resources. The rural, open space, and coastal environments will continue to be a large part of Whakatū Nelson's identity, valued for their cultural heritage, primary production capacity, recreation opportunities, indigenous biodiversity and stunning landscapes. These values continue to be maintained and enhanced through regulation and by working in partnership with our community.

Coastal waters wrap around our built and natural edges. Our large **coastal environment** continues to provide a range of recreation and economic opportunities for Nelson including fishing and aquaculture within a clean, healthy and resilient coastal ecosystem.

Our **streams and rivers** provide a key natural and physical link from the mountains to the sea. The water in our rivers and streams is healthy and sustainably managed and will be available for use by future generations. Our aquatic habitats are able to sustain in-stream native fauna, and our rivers and their margins are scenic, attractive and accessible for swimming, fishing and playing in.

Our **air quality** is protected in a way that recognises our community's human health needs and allows us to stay warm and healthy. Nelson residents will continue to be proud of the efforts we have made to clear the air.

### 3.0 Tāngata Whenua Iwi o Whakatū

#### Vision - Whakatū Iwi

*'To protect and nurture the mauri of our taiao, whilst utilising and maintaining our customary practices by implementing sustainable management consistent with kaitiakitanga and Iwi tikanga.'*

- 3.1 Council has worked in partnership with Iwi to identify five strategic outcomes for Iwi:
- i) Te Tiriti o Waitangi is acknowledged and a partnership approach is taken to resource management.
  - ii) The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Treaty Settlements for Te Tau Ihu are taken into account. This includes:
    - a) Enabling tangata whenua to access and use cultural redress resources for cultural activities; and
    - b) Providing for the development and use of Treaty Settlement land and resources, in accordance with the outcomes of the settlement.
  - iii) A tikanga Maori approach to resource management is enabled.
  - iv) Resource management issues are addressed by taking a Te Tau Ihu approach and identifying means of working with the adjoining local authorities.
  - v) Resource management issues are understood and addressed in an integrated manner.
- 3.2 These strategic outcomes respond to five significant resource management issues for Iwi and have led to the development of four key objectives for the Regional Policy Statement.
- 3.3 To achieve the vision there is a need to recognise the Iwi of Te Tau Ihu, Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its principles. This includes, but is not limited to, acknowledging that Treaty Settlements form part of the general legal context for Council when exercising its powers as well as the requirements on Council in relation to statutory acknowledgment and the Freshwater and Rivers Advisory Committee coming out of those settlements. This is in addition to the general obligations Council has to Iwi through the Local Government Act 2002, under Treaty Settlement legislation, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), Iwi Management Plans, and other partnership and relationship agreements.
- 3.4 The Iwi of Te Tau Ihu have recorded their Māori Worldview for Whakatū. These principles should guide all resource management decisions in Whakatū.

## **Iwi of Te Tau Ihu**

- 3.5 Iwi of Te Tau Ihu are identified as all Iwi associated with the Statutory Acknowledgements and their deeds of Settlement. The Regional Policy Statement identifies the resource management issues of significance to Iwi authorities in the region.
- 3.6 Whakatū-Nelson region consists of eight Iwi who reside within the rohe of Te Tau Ihu. They are represented in the Whakatū-Nelson City Council boundaries by the following Iwi who have mana whenua and mana moana;
- i) Ngati Apa ki Te Ra To Trust;
  - ii) Ngati Koata Iwi Trust;
  - iii) Ngati Kuia Iwi Trust;
  - iv) Ngati Rarua Iwi Trust;
  - v) Ngati Tama ki Te Wai Pounamu Trust;
  - vi) Te Ātiawa o Te Waka a Māui Trust;
  - vii) Te Runanga a Rangitane o Wairau; and
  - viii) Te Runanga o Ngati Toa Rangatira.
- 3.7 These authorities are represented by Iwi members who have been key contributors to Whakamahere Whakatū. These Iwi are also Treaty partners to the Crown, and work with the Nelson City Council to meet Treaty settlement obligations under the Deeds of Settlement for each Iwi.

## **Te Tiriti o Waitangi**

- 3.8 The consideration of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the recognition of the Treaty principles and partnership between Iwi and the Crown is a significant issue for the Iwi of Te Tau Ihu. Looking to the future post Treaty Settlements, the Regional Policy Statement provides an opportunity to acknowledge the Treaty and to work together for improved outcomes that will benefit Māori and the wider community.
- 3.9 As the entity responsible for managing natural and physical resources within Te Tau Ihu, the Nelson City Council seeks to enable an enduring Treaty relationship based on the principles outlined below.
- 3.10 To date, in exercising Council's functions under the RMA there has been a focus on the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in managing the use, development and protection of natural resources. The Regional Policy Statement aims to transcend from obligations to relationships with the Iwi of Te Tau Ihu.

## **Principles Of Te Tiriti**

- 3.11 The Treaty principles include the following:
- a) partnership
  - b) active protection
  - c) kawanatanga
  - d) rangatiratanga
  - e) the right to development
  - f) redress
  - g) informed decision making.



- 3.12 The meaning and intent of the principles have been expanded in the Court of Appeal and the Waitangi Tribunal. The first principle, 'partnership', obliges both parties 'to act reasonably, honourably and in good faith'. To achieve both the first principle and informed decision-making, consultation is vital. The second principle, 'active protection', requires the Crown to protect Māori in the use of their lands and waters to the fullest extent practicable.
- 3.13 While Nelson City Council is not the Crown, under Treaty settlement legislation, Statutory Acknowledgement provisions (refer below), and RMA section 8, the Council has an obligation and a duty to ensure the principles of Te Tiriti are taken into account. Although Treaty Settlements reflect an agreement between the Crown and Iwi, they form part of the general legal context for local authorities when exercising their powers.
- 3.14 The Whakamahere Whakatū actively promotes a relationship that will encourage a shared management approach to Te Taiao. This will enable Iwi and the Council to meet their obligations and promote sustainable management of natural and physical resources amongst the wider community.
- 3.15 Iwi together with Council have provided significant Rangatiratanga support in the development of Whakamahere. This demonstrates good will, trust and ensures that Māori traditions and customs are being actively protected within the plan.

### **Treaty Settlements**

- 3.16 The Te Tau Ihu Settlements are separated into the following three Acts:

*Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014.*

*Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014.*

*Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014.*

- 3.17 Treaty Settlements for Te Tau Ihu are made up of the following:
- 1) Historical Account, Acknowledgements and Crown Apology.
  - 2) Cultural Redress
  - 3) Financial and Commercial Redress.
- 3.18 Treaty Settlements are just the start of the journey for Iwi and Council, and will require ongoing work on relationships and obligations in order to implement cultural redress.

### **Statutory Acknowledgements**

- 3.19 A Statutory Acknowledgement recognises the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association of an Iwi with the identified site/area. This type of redress enhances the ability of the Iwi to participate in specified Resource Management Act 1991 processes. When a claimant group and the

Crown reach agreement on a settlement offer they enter into a Deed of Settlement setting out the terms of that settlement. Legislation is required to give effect to some elements of a Treaty Settlement including Statutory Acknowledgements.

3.20 A Statutory Acknowledgement involves:

- The settling Iwi provide a statement of their association with the site/area of significance.
- This statement is recorded in the Deed of Settlement.
- The identification and description of the area over which the redress will apply. This is referred to in the legislation as the 'statutory area'.
- The Crown then acknowledges the statement from the Iwi in statute (the settlement legislation).
- Obligations on Council and other entities such as Heritage NZ and the Environment Court.

3.21 A statutory area can have more than one statutory acknowledgment from more than one Iwi associated with it, and the statutory acknowledgements of each of the eight Iwi of Te Tau Ihu should be checked in relation to any statutory area.

3.22 The Statutory Acknowledgements for Te Tau Ihu are included in Appendix # of Whakamahere Whakatū.

### **A Maori Worldview: A Te Tau Ihu Perspective**

3.23 A Māori world view addresses the evolution of the universe and the creation of the world and all living things contained in the world. Along with the primordial parents, Ranginui and Papatūānuku who gave birth to ngā Atua there are many Atua<sup>1</sup> associated with the establishment of the natural world and the number may vary from tribe to tribe. The Atua named inside table 1 below are associated with key natural resources and environments within Te Tau Ihu. This is not a definitive list.

3.24 There are several reports from Te Tau Ihu iwi, namely the report of 'Nga Taonga tuku iho'<sup>2</sup> and 'A Tangata whenua world view statement'<sup>3</sup>, which identify key Atua and the environments, taonga and management practices that are important and recognised as ngā Atua kaitiaki. Ngā Atua kaitiaki are identified below as:

- Tawhirimatea - guardian of winds, air and clouds;
- Tangaroa - guardian of all fish, seas, oceans and rivers and waterways
- Tūmataurangiā - guardian of war, conflict, negotiation and guardian of people;

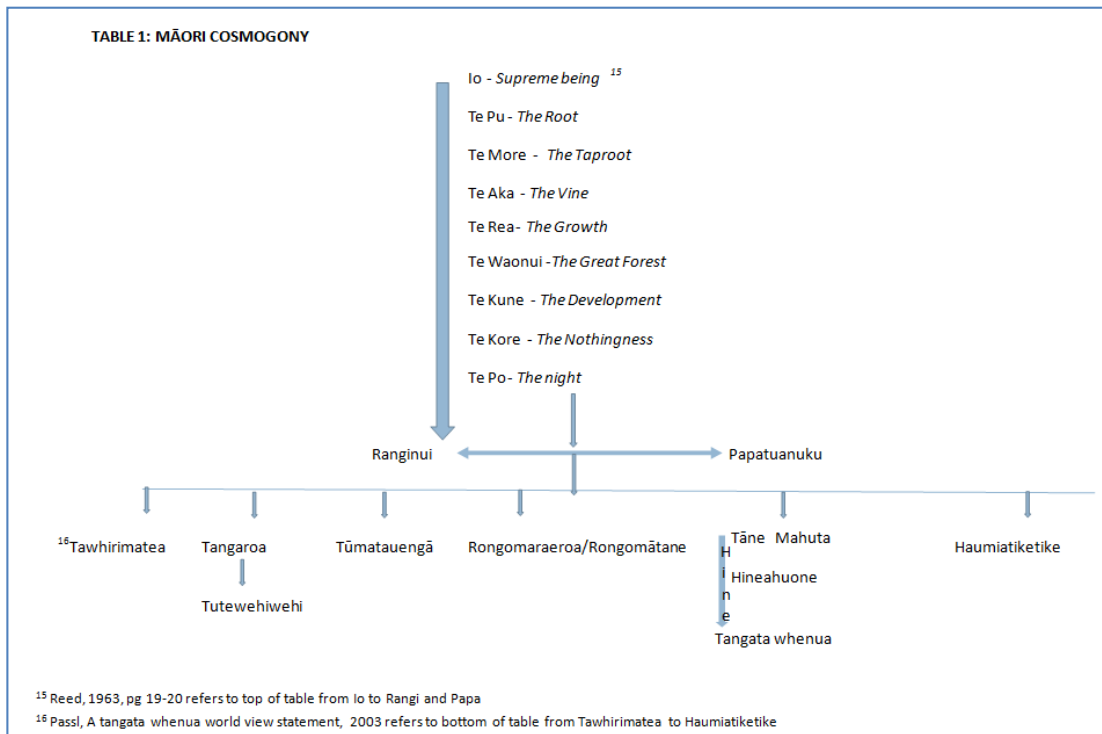
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<sup>1</sup> A W Reed, 'Treasury of Maori Folklore' pp18-21.

<sup>2</sup> U Passl, *Nga Taonga tuku iho ki Whakatu Management Plan.2004*

<sup>3</sup> Upassl, *A Tangata whenua world view statement. 2003*

- Rongomaraeroa or Rongomātane<sup>4</sup>- guardian of peace and cultivated foods, such as kumara;
- Tāne Mahuta - guardian of Ngahere (forests), birds, and creator of light and people;
- Tutewehiwehi - guardian of reptiles, and amphibians; and
- Haumiatiketike - guardian of uncultivated foods and fern roots.



- 3.25 The history of ngā Atua kaitiaki is complex and in-depth, and requires an understanding of the Māori world view. This section touches briefly on the understanding of Māori cosmogony but is not a full interpretation. This section acknowledges the whakapapa connection to iwi of Te Tau Ihu and ngā Atua kaitiaki through the progenitor Tāne Mahuta. Ngā Atua Kaitiaki can be explained as nurturers and creators of the environments – Te Taiao of which they are guardians.
- 3.26 Tangata whenua are responsible for the care of Te Taiao, of the physical representation of ngā Atua kaitiaki. Iwi as tangata whenua therefore, become the kaitiaki, and apply the principles of kaitiakitanga to Te Taiao.
- 3.27 Whakapapa connections between ngā Atua kaitiaki stem from Ranginui and Papatuanuku and they are therefore, siblings. They form a hierarchical relationship to each other, and among the Māori cosmogony they fought and warred against each other before and after the separation of Ranginui and Papatuanuku.

<sup>4</sup> Rongomaraeroa is listed as the guardian for these (Reed and Buck) as there is available discourse on where Rongomātane sits in the whakapapa of ngā Atua. See page 77 of A H Reed.

3.28 In Te Aotūroa the physical elements of ngā Atua kaitiaki require the elements of each other to exist. They cannot exist in the present without each element co-existing and supporting each environment. Plants require water, water is replenished by rain and snow, and wind requires heat from the earth and thermal vapours and moistures from the oceans. The oceans require water and plankton and flora. All animals and humans require all environments to exist. Te Taiao is critical to the sustenance of life. The care, protection, utilisation and management of Te Taiao is dependent on how the resources are managed and utilised.

### Te Taiao Values

3.29 Te Taiao values are applied to resource management decisions, particularly in the assessment of environmental impacts to provide for kaitiakitanga and iwi values. They are set out in Table 2 below.

<b>Rangatiratanga-</b> the chiefly right to determine use and management of the natural environment and resources, by imposing rāhui – prohibition, provision and protection of customary rights and traditions of iwi.	<b>Kaitiakitanga -</b> provision of active conservation, protection, preservation, maintenance, utilisation and management, and cultivation of the natural environment.	<b>Mauri-</b> protection of the life force and sustaining the natural environment.	<b>Mana-</b> authority, control, influence, prestige, and power to make decisions. Effective and binding authoritative
<b>Whakapapa-</b> intergenerational connections to ngā Atua kaitiaki, te Taiao, and whānau, hapū and iwi. The value of whakapapa is important to tribal knowledge and understanding, connecting to the whenua, atua and wairua.	<b>Maramatanga-</b> understanding, clarity and insight. The ability to make a decision based on understanding of the topic, with clarity of the subject and insight.	<b>Karakia-</b> recital of rites for taking and harvesting of natural environments and acknowledgement of ngā Atua kaitiaki.	<b>Manaakitanga-</b> harvesting of the natural environment to provide for whanau, hapu, iwi and manuhiri. The act of reciprocity of the natural resources to be shared with others.
<b>Whanaungatanga-</b> kinship ties and relationships. The importance of acknowledging shared resources and areas of interest. Iwi relationships to shared areas, access to mahinga kai and Kaimoana.	<b>Mōhiotanga-</b> known, intelligent, recognise, wise. The foresight to make an informed decision, with intelligence and wisdom.	<b>Wairuatanga-</b> protection of the spiritual force of the natural environment;	<b>Tapu-</b> under religion or superstitious restriction, sacred, ceremonial restriction, quality or condition of being subject to restriction
<b>Kōtahitanga-</b> Collective iwi, unity and strength of whanau, hapū and iwi.	<b>Pono-</b> true, truth, genuinely true to the principles of Māoritanga -culture	<b>Tika-</b> to be right, correct, direct straight, just, fair.	<b>Noa-</b> free from tapu and any other restrictions. Denoting absence of limitations or conditions. Without restrictions.

3.30 Below are Te Taiao – the natural environment to be considered in environmental management decisions that relate to ngā taonga tuku iho - sacred treasures/resources of iwi and are described below but are not limited to;

- Whenua- land
- Wai Maori -Freshwater
- Awa- rivers
- Moana- oceans and seas
- Ngahere- forests and bush
- Kaimoana- all seafood
- Rongoā- all medicinal plants
- Hau- air
- Hauora- health and wellbeing
- Te Reo – the Māori language

### **Te Aotūroa Framework**

3.31 Te Aotūroa framework is developed to manage Te Taiao - the physical environmental attributes of ngā Atua kaitiaki from the Māori cosmogony. It pertains to the physical representation of ngā Atua kaitiaki that iwi as kaitiaki are responsible to manage in accordance with tikanga and kawa.

3.32 This framework addresses how best to engage and implement a framework that considers and applies iwi principles and how Iwi view Te Taiao. It outlines the principal role of kaitiaki and application of kaitiakitanga in providing a pathway forward for the care, protection, utilisation and management of Te Taiao.

3.33 The framework seeks to address the implementation of Māori traditional understanding of Te Taiao within a resource management process.

3.34 Key methods that are applied across Te Taiao are:

- a) Increase opportunities for tangata whenua to practice customs and traditions associated with their natural environments;
- b) A holistic approach to management needs to be considered when assessing planning decisions. This means the mauri principle is the pinnacle achievement, and needs to be protected or maintained when considering any utilisation and impact on that environment.
- c) Tangata whenua have access to culturally important mahinga kai and areas of historical and special significance.
- d) Policy is consistent with other regional authorities regarding environmental management and standards for Te Taiao.
- e) Council apply a fair and equitable approach to engaging with all Iwi.
- f) Engagement between Nelson City Council and Rangatira of Te Tau Ihu meet once a year to set strategic outcomes against settlement obligations and statutory acknowledgements.
- g) Cultural monitoring and assessments are carried out for significant sites, traditional customary areas, mahinga kai, maunga and wāhi tapu that maybe affected by any form of development, action or pollutant.



### **Key Principles of Te Aotūroa framework**

- 3.35 There are key overarching principles that need to be considered when making decisions using the Aotūroa framework. These key principles are:
- 1) Mauri - the life force principle is protected, including tapu and wairua.
  - 2) Kaitiakitanga - provide active protection, management and utilisation of Te Taiao. Local iwi representatives are participating in the decision process.
  - 3) Rangatiratanga - iwi are engaged as Treaty partners, and statutory acknowledgements and Treaty obligations are being met.
  - 4) Manaakitanga - the harvesting and cultivation of Te Taiao is provided for, and utilisation of Te Taiao for customary purposes is provided for within the Whakamahere Whakatū.
- 3.36 These principles are pivotal to how successfully the framework will be implemented and enabled to inform the Whakamahere Whakatū. These key principles must be the starting point in considering planning decisions regarding how iwi are engaged and are considered in the decision process.
- 3.37 The Aotūroa Framework has been developed to guide resource management decision making and is referenced in assessment criteria throughout Whakamahere Whakatū.

## **4.0 Links to Council's Strategic Outcomes**

- 4.1 In 2014, the Council endorsed a set of Strategic Outcomes to guide the development of the Nelson Plan and ensure that it addresses the interests and aspirations of the community of Whakatū Nelson. The Strategic Outcomes in part evolved from the Council's expression of a long term vision, as set out in Nelson 2060. The following table illustrates how the Strategic Outcomes find further expression within the structure of the draft RPS.

Strategic outcomes			Draft RPS Chapters										
			Issues of significance to Iwi	Infrastructure & energy	Character & amenity	Social & economic well being	Natural hazards	Historic heritage	Landscapes	Biodiversity	Land & soils	Coastal & marine environment	Freshwater
CITY DEVELOPMENT	Creates a vibrant and attractive city	Recognise and confirm Nelson City as the premier urban centre for the top of the South											
		Support business, including the marine sector											
		Explore land based aquaculture options											
		Promote efficient land use through enabling a wide range of housing choice: encouraging residential intensification, encouraging higher density clusters around key commercial centres such as the Central City, Victory, Tahunanui, and Stoke; encouraging good quality urban design; considering the needs of rural communities											
	Coordinates growth and infrastructure	Considers demand for improvement in infrastructure assets and prioritises supply of infrastructure based on the achievement of strategic outcomes											
		Recognises and provides for key regional infrastructure (Port, Airport, water infrastructure, quarries, and landfills)											
	Connects communities	Strategically links transport networks to provide for ease of access across the city and to the central city											
	Adapts to our hazards	Respond to an acceptable level of natural hazard risk for the community											
Looks after our heritage	Appropriately manages the heritage resources of our city												
NATURAL RESOURCES	Clean and accessible water	Managing activities that may impact on both water quality and quantity											
	Healthy coastal and marine areas	In coastal and riparian areas natural character and outstanding natural features will be preserved: ecological, heritage, amenity values and public access will be maintained and enhanced: natural hazards will be minimised, and reclamation will be avoided											
	Enhanced natural areas and landscapes	Protecting the city's indigenous biodiversity and connecting these areas											
		Protecting outstanding natural features and landscapes and mitigating adverse effects on wider landscape values including natural character											
	Clean air	Our air quality is protected in a way that recognises our community's human health needs											
IWI STRATEGIC OUTCOMES		Te Tiriti o Waitangi is acknowledged and a partnership approach is taken to resource management											
		The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the treaty settlements for Te Tau Ihu are taken into account. This includes: (i) Enabling tangata whenua to access and use cultural redress resources for cultural activities; and (ii) Providing for the development and use of Treaty settlement land and resources, in accordance with the outcomes of the settlement											
		A tikanga Maori approach to resource management is enabled											
		Resource management issues are addressed by taking a Te Tau Ihu approach and identifying means of working with the adjoining local authorities											
		Resource management issues are understood and addressed in an integrated manner											

## 5.0 Cross-boundary issues

5.1 In order to achieve integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the whole Te Tau Ihu region, the RPS must explain how resource management issues will be addressed. Section 62 of the RMA requires this. Some of these issues cross Local authority boundaries. The Council's Strategic Outcomes look to take a broader approach:

- *Resource management issues are addressed by taking a Te Tau Ihu approach and identifying means of working with the adjoining local authorities.*
- *Resource management issues are understood and addressed in an integrated manner.*

5.2 Nelson City neighbours Marlborough and Tasman districts. Nelson City Council has identified the following cross-boundary issues for which processes to deal with them have been, or remain to be, developed:

Cross-boundary issue	Process developed or remaining to be developed
Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman councils develop integrated, coordinated and efficient means for the Tangata Whenua Iwi of Te Tau Ihu to exercise kaitiakitanga and decision-making roles throughout the rohe.	Statutory acknowledgements recognised in all resource management plans prepared by Nelson, Tasman, and Marlborough Councils.  Te Tau Ihu representation on the top of the south Freshwater Advisory Committee.
A coordinated approach between Tasman and Nelson Councils to modelling and catering for urban growth in Nelson and Richmond.	Joint approach to modelling and accommodating urban growth.  Liaison on land use planning for the purposes of developing the relevant provisions of the Nelson Plan.
A coordinated approach to the provision of shared infrastructure and common standards for connections with that infrastructure.	Shared infrastructure planning and service agreements between Nelson City and Tasman District Councils.  Joint Nelson-Tasman land development manual.
A coordinated approach to providing for the continued development and operation of strategic infrastructure such as Port Nelson, Nelson Airport, national grid transmission lines, and the state highway network, among local authorities in the top of the South Island and relevant controlling agencies.	Joint demand, planning and feasibility studies.  Co-ownership and management representation, where appropriate.



Cross-boundary issue	Process developed or remaining to be developed
Consistent approaches between the three councils to sustainably managing valued landscapes, land and soils, biodiversity and other valued resources, to the extent feasible, taking into account the different plan review timetables of the three councils.	Liaison on the development of relevant Nelson Plan provisions.  Multi-party representation on the Nelson Biodiversity Forum.
A consistent approach to managing the coastal and marine environment, where jurisdictional boundaries with Marlborough and Tasman District Councils are shared.	Liaison on the development of the coastal provisions of the Nelson Plan.
A consistent approach to managing the Roding River and Saxton Creek, the catchments of which extend across the jurisdictional boundaries of Nelson and Tasman councils.	Liaison on the development of the freshwater and land management provisions of the Nelson Plan.
A consistent approach among local authorities to managing biosecurity risks, to the extent that they impinge on resource management matters.	Joint Nelson-Tasman Regional Pest Management Strategy.  Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership.
A coordinated approach to monitoring and managing air quality within airsheds shared between Nelson and Tasman councils.	Liaison on the development of the air quality provisions of the Nelson Plan.  Coordinated planning and sharing of air quality monitoring data.
A coordinated approach with neighbouring councils (particularly Tasman District Council) to managing natural hazards that manifest across jurisdictional boundaries, namely flooding, earthquakes, coastal erosion, coastal inundation and the impacts of climate change and related sea level rise.	Liaison on the development of the natural hazard provisions of the Nelson Plan.  Joint Nelson-Tasman land development manual.  Joint civil defence and emergency management approach among top of the South Island councils.

## 6.0 Monitoring and review procedures

- 6.1 Under section 35(2)(b) of the RMA, the Council is obliged to monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of policies, rules and methods in this Regional Policy Statement. The relevant monitoring approach must be set out in this Regional Policy Statement (section 62(1)(j)).
- 6.2 The Council's monitoring of the efficiency and effectiveness of this Statement will be integrated with its review of the entire Nelson Plan, as well as its other obligation under the RMA to monitor the state of the environment.
- 6.3 A similar approach to reviewing the legacy Nelson Resource Management Plan (as outlined in the Efficiency and Effectiveness

Review Report 2012/13) will be used in reviewing this Regional Policy Statement.

- 6.4 'Efficiency' means whether the policy and methods framework enables the efficient administration of resource management in Whakatu Nelson. This can be evaluated by determining whether the policies and methods have directed effort to the right place and, in this context, whether the correct mix of regulatory and non-regulatory approaches has been selected.
- 6.5 'Effectiveness' means whether the policy and methods framework achieves the objectives and performance measures set out in the Regional Policy Statement. Effective policies, rules or other methods are those that work i.e. that produce the anticipated environmental outcomes.
- 6.6 Sources for the purposes of monitoring will include:
- Census data
  - Building and resource consent data (including the conditions attached to resource consents)
  - State of the environment reporting
  - Resident and Regional Policy Statement and Plan user surveys
  - Complaints data
  - Plan changes
  - Technical assessments
  - Cultural indicators.
- 6.7 More detail on the particular nature of source data is provided in the relevant sections of the Regional Policy Statement.
- 6.8 The efficiency and effectiveness of the Regional Policy Statement (together with the entire Nelson Plan) will be formally reviewed and publicly reported on a five yearly basis, with the first review occurring five years after the date on which it is made operative. However, targeted reviews of discrete sets of provisions may be carried out on an as required basis, if issues arise during the implementation of the Regional Policy Statement and Nelson Plan. This may result in changes to the Statement or Plan as the need arises.