



**Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan**

## **Issues and Options Paper**

# **Significant Resource Management Issues**

**Final report date:**

**Lead author: Kathie Fletcher**

**Reviewed by: Barry Johnson**



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# 1 Executive Summary

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## 1.1 Introduction

This Issues and Options Paper on Significant Resource Management Issues (the Paper) presents preliminary research and analysis on the known and potential new, significant resource management issues for the region, issues of significance to iwi entities and cross boundary regional issues. As a starting point, the Paper provides background information to help Council to respond to the associated legislative reform currently in motion. During the resource management system transition to a new National Planning Framework, ongoing research and discussion on strategic outcomes and the RMA reform is crucial. Further analysis will result in a definitive list of significant resource management issues. Details of these potential issues will be explored in future workshops with the Council. A list of suggested significant resource management issue themes for Tasman District concludes this Paper.

For the last two years development of the Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan (TEP), has followed the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and New Zealand Planning Standards Combined Plan structure, where the identification of significant resource management issues must be described in Part 2 of a Combined Plan and guide pursuant sections.

The Resource Management Review Panel's report –*New Directions for Resource Management in New Zealand* (July 2020) ([the Randerson Report](#)), recommends a resource management shift from an effects-based system to an outcome focus. "The starting point for preparing a regional policy statement should be the identification of strategic outcomes." These should address the outcomes specified in section 8 of the Natural and Built Environments Act and environmental targets specified in national direction, and be consistent with regional spatial strategies (Randerson Report, paragraph 131: p.250). To achieve these strategic outcomes, issues of significance should be identified and include known or anticipated issues, those of significance to iwi, and those that cross regional boundaries (Randerson report, paragraph 134: p.251).

Adding weight to the Randerson report, the Minister for the Environment released the Cabinet paper - *Reforming the resource management system* on 10 February 2021 ([the Cabinet paper](#)). Minister Parker proposes the repeal and replacement of the RMA with a Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA), a Strategic Planning Act (SPA), and a Managed Retreat and Climate Change Adaptation Act (CAA) (Cabinet paper, p.2). These Acts will influence the development of the TEP and how we must manage and plan for Tasman district's significant resource management issues.

## 1.2 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this Paper is threefold; firstly, to establish a platform on which to identify and discuss the significant resource management issues for the region, taking into account what challenges we already know exist or are anticipated for the region, issues of significance to iwi entities and cross boundary issues. Secondly, the Paper socialises a methodology chosen to evaluate the current Tasman Regional Policy Statement (TRPS) significant issues. Lastly, to highlight the general direction of the new National Planning Framework and how that may influence the identification of significant resource management issues. At this stage current knowledge and understanding of Tasman's significant resource management issues, the Randerson Report and the Cabinet paper provide a platform for Council to discuss these issues.

The Paper provides a list of suggested significant resource management issues themes. Council has the opportunity to dive into details and examine why an issue is regionally significant for Tasman during the series of Issues and Options Papers and associated TEP workshops on issues topics to follow. Feedback and direction received on the matters raised in this Paper and the *Significant Resource Management Issues* Council workshop will inform development of any associated Issues and Options papers and section 32 reports.

Recommendations from Council will be shared with iwi entities, council staff, stakeholders and Tasman district's communities where relevant. These recommendations may evolve or change during the course of this sharing, the progress of the RMA reform, other Council workshops and TDC's plan development process.

### 1.3 Issue

Under the Resource Management Act, the TRPS identifies the significant resource management issues for Tasman district. The new National Planning Framework focuses on the achievement of strategic outcomes, which align to biophysical limits specified in national directions, and are consistent with regional spatial strategies. Positive outcomes described in section 8 of the NBA are key proposed national outcomes, which will likely be required to be translated into plan provisions for the region.

The Randerson report (Table 8.3 p.249) proposes that a Regional Policy Statement includes "A statement of the issues of significance that affect the region's ability to achieve the outcomes and targets". Regional outcomes may therefore remain plan responses to regional issues. This indicates a planning shift in that the significant issues will be any issues that affect the ability of the Council to achieve strategic outcomes. This is a subtle but important shift. Understanding, what the significant resource management issues are, will assist the identification of strategic outcomes in context of the new National Planning Framework. For the purpose of this Paper, the issue Council must therefore consider is:

What are Tasman district's likely significant resource management issues based on:

- existing and known issues;
- anticipated or new issues;
- issues of significance to iwi entities;
- issues that cross regional boundaries;
- the proposed new National Planning Framework; and
- Natural and Built Environments Act Section 8 outcomes?

### 1.4 Outcomes Sought

Council to:

1. Understand the methodology used to evaluate both, the current TRPS significant resource management issues and to identify new issues.
2. Understand that the new National Planning Framework may require "A statement of the issues of significance that affect the region's ability to achieve the outcomes and targets"<sup>1</sup> and to give effect to Te Tiriti O Waitangi principles.

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<sup>1</sup> Table 8.3 "Proposed procedural content for a regional policy statement" Report of the Resource Management Review Panel, June 2020

3. Have confidence the Paper’s analysis and research supports a sound platform to address significant resource management issues.

## 1.5 Options

There are no decisions required to adopt draft regional significant issues at this stage. Options available to Council are:

1. Note the Paper’s research and analysis.
2. Note the ongoing need to progress significant resource management issues in context of the new National Planning Framework.
3. Note the Paper’s research and analysis including current issues in the Tasman Regional Policy Statement, issues of significance to iwi entities and cross boundary regional issues for the development of Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai-Tasman Environment Plan. The Paper will also provide a guide if legislative direction requires a single combined plan with Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council.

## 1.6 Summary of Analysis

Identifying potential issues has involved evaluating what we currently know about significant resource management issues and iwi priorities. Staff, iwi entities and Tasman’s communities have identified the issues that are most significant for the district, now, and over the next 20 to 100 years through their involvement with the TEP, Long Term Plan (LTP), Future Development Strategy (FDS), Te Tauihu Intergenerational Strategy (TTIS) and Iwi Policy Working Group (IWG) hui.

Any new plan must illustrate a good and strategic understanding of regional priorities especially in response to climate change, growth and kaitiaki aspirations. Discussions with staff, iwi representatives and community identified that TDC priorities are to:

- strengthen Te Tiriti O Waitangi partnerships,
- comprehend more fully the overall carrying capacity of ecosystems being impacted upon,
- identify the extent to which biophysical limits will be reached, and
- adopt necessary targets and outcomes needed to enhance, protect and restore Tasman district’s natural and built environments.

An initial assessment of the current issues in the TRPS, scored and tested the TRPS’s 65 issues against a set of criteria. Discussions across departments on current cross boundary matters found the issues remain relevant but updates were needed. Cross boundary issues related to regional infrastructure, especially lifelines, energy supply, digital connectivity, transport modes and routes, biosecurity threats to biodiversity and issues involving the coastal environment continue to raise the need for collaborative management approaches. All current or new issues are still subject to ongoing research and analyses by staff and iwi entities.

**A list of the criteria and scoring system is provided in Appendix 1.**

In summary, likely significant resource management issues will be similar to those already described in the TRPS. Description of these issues need updating to reflect today’s planning language, an outcome focused resource management system proposed within the new National Planning Framework and will need to give effect to Te Tiriti O Waitangi principles. Consequentially this may require Council to support iwi entities to enable them to better participate in decisions on the management of natural and built resources as well as co-design any new plan. Growth pressures are placing ongoing demands on Council to address housing and infrastructure servicing urgently.

Council will need to ensure the FDS, TEP, LTP, asset management plans, transport and other key strategies are well aligned. In this way future financial investment and expenditure could be prioritised to align with the issues of regional significance.

Of the 65 TRPS issues, (grouped under 26 resource management topics) assessed:

- four require further review, as more direction needed from iwi entities or research is incomplete (Tangata Whenua matters, minerals, gravel extraction from rivers);
- ten could be removed as are better managed through strategic outcomes or other TEP mechanisms (8 resource management processes, aquaculture and fisheries, hazardous substances); and
- the remaining 51 could be retained with updates or collated as groups of inter-related issues.

Findings suggests there is value in having an overarching 'Climate Change' section in the TEP that deals with e.g. natural hazards, urban development, freshwater, coastal environment etc. at a high level, which with a line of sight through the TEP, ensures each of the relevant regional issues include objectives, policies and methods to address climate change. Climate change and two other potential new issues were identified (urban growth and infrastructure, community wellbeing).

Issues of significance to iwi entities were assessed against NCC and MDC proposed plan provisions and discussions held with IWG. A draft list has been written to be discussed with the IWG representatives based on a collation of the known and proposed.

Environmental and governance issues that cross boundaries and jurisdictions are well known to Council. Further review of these is required.

## 1.7 Recommendations

- 1.7.1 Note this Paper's research and analysis including the preliminary evaluation of the current Tasman Regional Policy Statement issues and initial identification of additional issues.**
- 1.7.2 Note the transition to a new National Planning Framework, may direct Tasman district's significant resource management issues to be framed as statements of the issues of significance that affect the region's ability to achieve the outcomes and targets in the proposed Natural and Built Environments Act Section 8 Outcomes.**
- 1.7.3 Note this Paper's research and analysis including current issues in the Tasman Regional Policy Statement, issues of significance to iwi entities and cross boundary issues for the development of Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai-Tasman Environment Plan. It will also provide a guide if legislative direction requires a single combined plan with Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council.**



## 2 Principles Underpinning the Development of the TEP

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### 2.1 Guiding Principles

The Council will use guiding principles in the development of the TEP. These principles are the philosophy and values that will underlie the approach and content of the TEP, but will not in themselves have specific objectives, policies or methods. The anticipated outcomes of the TEP should achieve these principles.

The principles are:

1. To recognise the interconnectedness of the environment and people, ki uta ki tai / mountains to the sea.
2. To enable healthy and resilient communities by achieving healthy and resilient environments (Te Mana O Te Taiao).
3. To meet the present and future needs of our communities, council and iwi by working in partnership.
4. To enable community development within environmental limits.
5. To support and enable the improvement and restoration of environments at risk.
6. To recognise and provide for the wellbeing of individuals, where this is not at the expense of the public good.
7. To take a precautionary or responsive management approach, dependent on the nature and extent of the risk, and where there is uncertainty or a lack of information.
8. To ensure the TEP provides strategic leadership for Council's key planning documents.

These principles will be implemented through evaluation of options in this Paper and in future Section 32 assessment, drafting and decisions.

### 2.2 Te Mana O Te Taiao

Te Mana O Te Taiao<sup>2</sup> is the mana<sup>3</sup> of the natural world. People are a part of nature – and we can only thrive when nature thrives.

The TEP process and document provides a key mechanism to achieve our desired outcomes for our relationship with Te Taiao (the natural world), including the community outcomes defined in the Long Term Plan<sup>4</sup>, and the vision of the Te Tauihu Intergenerational Strategy (Wakatū, 2020):

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<sup>2</sup> Te Mana o te Taiao was proposed in the Randerson report and included in the draft replacement for part 2 of the RMA. Its definition is included in appendix 1 to the Cabinet paper - Reforming the resource management system February 2021. As follows: "**Te Mana o te Taiao**: refers to the importance of maintain the health of air, water, soil and ecosystems and the essential relationship between the health of resources and their capacity to sustain all life."

<sup>3</sup> Mana is defined in the online Maori dictionary as: prestige, authority, control, power, influence, status, spiritual power, charisma - mana is a supernatural force in a person, place or object. Mana goes hand in hand with tapu, one affecting the other. The more prestigious the event, person or object, the more it is surrounded by tapu and mana. source: <https://maoridictionary.co.nz>

<sup>4</sup> The outcomes are available in the Long Term Plan on the Council's website

*“We are the people of Te Taihū. Together, we care for the health and wellbeing of our people and our places. We will leave our taonga in a better state than when it was placed in our care, for our children and the generations to come.”*

The use of Te Mana O Te Taiao in this Paper utilises a similar approach and hierarchy to that defined for Te Mana O Te Wai in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (MfE, 2020. NPS-FM), and extends this fundamental concept to other domains: Te Moana (sea), Te Āngi (air) and Te Whenua (land).

The objective of this approach is to ensure that natural and built resources are managed in a way that prioritises:

- (a) first, the health and well-being of the natural environment and ecosystems
- (b) second, the health needs of people
- (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.

In the Cabinet paper, Minister Parker has recommended that the purpose of the NBA (Appendix 1, p.32) should include recognising Te Mana O Te Taiao –the ‘mana of the environment’ (Recommendation 81, p.12). The Minister states:

*This refers to the fundamental significance of the natural environment and the importance of prioritising its health and wellbeing. It conveys a holistic, intergenerational perspective expressed well in te ao Māori. In relation to freshwater management, Te Mana o te Wai has gained widespread acceptance and is now integral to the regulatory regime.*

This would suggest the Minister expects there will be similar widespread acceptance for Te Mana o Te Taiao through the implementation of the NBA. The Minister recognises further work with the Māori Collective is required on how to best express Te Mana O Te Taiao, to ensure it is “clear and workable”. This Collective comprises, the National Iwi Chairs Forum, NZ Māori Council, Te Wai Māori Trust, Kahui Wai Māori and the Federation of Māori Authorities. A recommended Ministerial Oversight Group (Recommendation 8, p.2) will collaborate with the Collective to undertake this work.

However, even if there is a change when the legislation is finally enacted, there is still great merit in underpinning the TEP with such a fundamental positional statement. ‘Te Mana o te Taiao’ is similar to the concept of safeguarding the life-supporting capacity, the mauri, of natural resources (as is already recognised in the RMA). However, the NBA supports a shift so that instead of ‘principles’ to be considered by those exercising functions and powers under the NBA they must provide for specific outcomes and biophysical limits relating to the mauri of the natural environment, with the inherent life force and integrity of the natural environment being the primary focus. This takes priority over human access to and use of natural resources.

## 3 Background Context

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### 3.1 Issues we are seeking to Address

#### How to best identify Tasman district's significant resource management issues?

##### Current Policy Climate

The resource management system we see today is the product of ideological and legal developments over the last 30 years. Its structural and conceptual foundations were born out of the turbulence in the 80's, early 90's, when economic reforms of this period had a massive impact and relations between the Crown and Māori were uncertain.

RMA reform today, reflects the diverse challenges Aotearoa faces –environmental quality is declining, urban pressures are increasing, resource allocation is questionable and we have a system that has not delivered on Te Tiriti O Waitangi partnerships. (Cabinet paper, pp 4 & 10). Local government planning instruments were not really designed for some of the things Council needs to do now and in the future. The Cabinet paper, supported by the Randerson report envisage the three new Acts, NBA, SPA, CCA, being more strategic in the way councils manage and improve the use of the natural and built environments.

##### A Future Plan

Frequently energy is spent responding to the issues of the day, which doesn't always leave enough capacity to give adequate thought to the future. Aotearoa is facing a period of major uncertainty. *The 2050 challenge: future proofing our communities - A discussion paper* prepared for LGNZ by Castalia Strategic Advisors (July 2016) provides useful background information on key shifts for the next 30-50 years in Aotearoa and the planning challenges and opportunities these shifts pose.

The shifts identified include: urbanisation, liveable cities and changing demographics; increasing stewardship to protect and restore natural environment; responding to climate change; the future of work; and equality and social cohesion.

These shifts create common challenges for councils ie how to best - take a 'whole of systems' approach to policy and planning; respond to unequal impacts; respond to uncertain and dynamic shifts; create buy-in and increasing civic participation; and define our communities in constructive ways.

In order for the TEP to respond successfully to these shifts, which have diverse and complex interactions, suggests all decision-makers (central and local government, public and private sector) would be wise to have a shared vision and take a 'whole of systems' approach to policy and planning. Tasman district, like many councils, has already developed and is continuing to develop new models of coordinated approaches to strategy, policy, planning and governance. However, what is new, is the scale of the coordination needed in today's reform environment.

To take a 'whole of systems' approach, a clearer picture on how the shifts affecting Tasman district are currently interacting and will likely play out in the future is needed. Changes that have cumulative or offsetting impacts might increase inequality, depending on how we respond to them. The potential to respond to multiple shifts simultaneously needs to be better understood so 'single-track' responses do not reduce the TEP's ability to respond to other shifts effectively. While shifts

differ, they can have common ‘sites’ of interaction e.g. urban planning rules are shaped by responses to shifts including demographic trends, climate change and inequality. If the TEP’s urban planning provisions change to respond to demographic trends, we should ensure these new provisions are simultaneously responding to climate change and inequality. Developing TEP provisions that improve the sustainability of denser housing can have public health benefits—both in the quality of built environments and increasing walking and cycling. These co-benefits can further strengthen the policy justification for responding to shifts, helping to build consensus for future action. This will call for highly effective methods of iwi partnership, stakeholder, community, cross-sectoral and local/national engagement and coordination.

In a nutshell, identifying what shifts are occurring at a national and local scale, the impacts they may have and knowing whether they create greater future challenges or offer potential solutions, will assist Council to set clear expectations around where and what kinds of activities are suitable in the future. This will help Council to be more proactive and directive, for example, integrating climate change responses throughout plan provisions and closely aligning LTP investment with the TEP’s strategic outcomes and known shifts.

Equally important is for Council to consider how policy, science and governance including partnerships with iwi entities could better align. This may guide what budgets and programmes of work, may be needed to address significant resource management issues. Under the RMA reform, for instance, future plans are being encouraged to; promote renewable energy, consider managed retreat, protect vulnerable communities, determine appropriate land-use management, support environmental enhancement and restoration, and implement sustainable and resilient urban design principles.

While most of this is not new policy direction, much stronger national direction is being signalled. The proposed new CAA, for example, will introduce legislation on managed retreat, which suggests the TEP may need to consider more fully how to manage its flood prone towns and infrastructure at risk. The new CAA, may lead to land use change across the whole of Tasman. Where does Council locate or relocate regional infrastructure, how should Council improve rural, urban and coastal design, or (re)allocate scarce resources? Opportunities for innovative technologies abound especially for agriculture, will these create new risks? Radically changing the way food is produced could lead to environmental benefits, but could also generate significant social and economic disruption to farmers and Tasman as a whole. Council has already considered the effects of climate change in our work programmes for many years. In recent times, we have moved to provide leadership and advocacy by adopting the *Tasman Climate Action Plan* which aims to drive reductions in Council emissions and improve resilience. Council is in a good position to align the TEP to the reform on climate change and other significant resource management matters.

## Known Issues

The significant resource management issues (65) in the current TRPS (TRPS, pp i–ii) were identified using, an effects analysis, legislative drivers present at the time, technical, scientific reports and feedback received from community. The TRPS summarises the issues into the following themes:

1. Tangata Whenua Matters
2. Urban Development
3. Land Resources
4. Freshwater Resources
5. River and Lake Resources

6. Coastal Environment
7. Contamination and Waste
8. Environmental Hazards
9. Other Significant Issues (energy resource development and efficiency, radioactive contamination, land transport)
10. Resource Management Process Issues <sup>5</sup>

*The Overview Report on the Performance of the Tasman Resource Management Plan and Regional Policy Statement identified that:*

Many of the issues raised in 1996 continue to be contested issues today. Tension around managing land use activities, resource allocation, public interests, iwi interests and environmental protection continues. “New” issues, pressures and changing priorities, such as climate change, sustained population growth, demographic changes, biodiversity decline and housing affordability have emerged since 1996, and in some cases are accentuating existing issues. These new issues are only addressed to a limited extent in the Plans (Day, February 2020).

## New Issues

As part of the TRPS assessment three potential new issues were identified (climate change, urban growth and infrastructure, community wellbeing). Staff will continue to research the significance of these in relation to the new National Planning Framework and the priorities of iwi entities.

### ***Climate Change***

*Responding to climate change risks and impacts, including the need for mitigation and adaptation measures* should be included as a significant resource management issue.

Legislative changes make climate change a RPS issue. Under the RMA, local government is required to consider the effects of a changing climate on communities. It is also required to incorporate climate change into existing frameworks, plans, projects and standard decision-making procedures.

A climate change perspective is now integrated into activities such as flood management, water resources, planning, building regulations and transport. One of the changes introduced by the Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017 is that “the management of significant risks from natural hazards” is a new matter of national importance in section 6 of the RMA.

- Climate change is also a major stressor that will exacerbate many of the other significant issues analysed for inclusion in the TEP. An integrated approach will be required to respond meaningfully to climate change risks such as river flooding, drought and wildfires. Climate change was also raised as a priority in LTP engagement and is certainly a primary concern of the agricultural sector. Although the purpose of the CAA is yet unknown, good practice being adopted across the country supports a strong and direct RPS policy response. Response to this issue will need to cascade into other parts of the TEP to ensure the integration of policies, objectives, methods and rules. Council’s understanding on what will be the strategic and positive outcomes to achieve when addressing climate change, is an essential piece of ongoing work e.g. whether sea walls are a viable option or not. Some key actions have been identified already:

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<sup>5</sup> Note Resource Management Process Issues includes Cross Boundary issues, which identifies 12 additional issues, taking the total to 78 issues.

- Provide clear provisions for mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change – including, implementing Council’s Climate Change Action Plan (e.g. centre-based planning and active transport networks; minimum ground and floor level requirements; and subdivision limitations).
- Provide a clear approach to housing and development around our coast to reduce uncertainty about the impacts of sea level rise for landowners; and to limit risks to Council infrastructure and communities.
- Increase provisions for private resilience to manage the impacts of climate change – which may include requirements for water harvesting and storage and associated simplified approval process.
- Take a more strategic approach to wildfire management, recognising the significant predicted increase in risk.

### ***Urban Growth and Infrastructure***

*Managing urban growth and the infrastructure required to support it while avoiding or minimising adverse effects on the environment* needs to be included as a significant resource management issue.

The National Policy Statement-Urban Development (and RMA (ss 30 & 31) require growth to be addressed by the RPS. Addressing growth whilst minimising adverse impacts is supported by the outcome identified during Council engagement on the TEP, LTP, TTIS, FDS where it was identified there is a priority to meet the social, cultural and economic needs of a diverse population, while at the same time ensuring that important environmental and cultural values are protected.

Ongoing consenting, compliance and policy and planning challenges centre on expansion of urban housing on to productive land, lack of rural industrial areas, private planning covenants undermining affordable housing options, poor practice land disturbance rules, strategic infrastructure design and siting. The current growth pressures are accentuating these challenges.

Council could consider either including ‘Urban Growth and Infrastructure in Part 2 of the TEP as a standalone issue, or merging it with existing regional significant issues related to urban development and infrastructure, e.g. Issue 5.6 ‘Effects of Land Transport Activities and Urban Development on Each Other’, and Issue 5.7 ‘Maintenance and Enhancement of the quality of the Urban Environment’.

The need for affordable housing is raised frequently as a matter of urgency during council engagements and meetings. Better understanding is required on what controls Council has to enable affordable housing across the Tasman district. Community housing options are currently being explored by Council.

### ***Community Wellbeing***

Community wellbeing includes being resilient to climate change/disasters/pandemics, having diverse energy supplies, safe and varied transport options, affordable and diverse housing options, economic opportunities, resilient and local food systems, being safe from natural hazards, and having access to a wide range of social and cultural activities, safe drinking water and good air quality. All these components to wellbeing have been raised in Council’s engagement processes. Some are also considered as part of the NBA Section 8 outcomes and could therefore be considered as a significant resource management issue.

How to frame community wellbeing as a resource management issue needs more research and analysis.

### Issues of Significance to Iwi Entities

Matters identified by Council and iwi entities in the early 1990's as being of resource management significance are summarised in the TRPS as:

- 1) the development of an ongoing relationship between tangata whenua iwi and Council concerning matters of resource management significance;
- 2) providing for and giving effect to the interests of tangata whenua iwi concerning the sustainable management of resources, including lands, waters, the coast, wahi tapu and other taonga;
- 3) ensuring that opportunities for commercial resource development interests of Maori are able to be pursued consistent with sustainable resource management (p.22 TRPS)

Based on hui discussions with IWG representatives in May and August 2019, and throughout 2020, current TRPS issues remain relevant. Iwi representatives have advised staff that any assessment of Tasman's districts issues need to optimise engagement they have had with our neighbouring councils on proposed provisions in the MDC and NCC plans. Important to iwi entities is interpretation by staff on the direction provided by the TRPS. A lack of line of sight back to high level issues and policies is occurring when methods and rules in the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) are being implemented.

To help assess issues of significance to iwi entities, a discussion paper (the Discussion Paper) has been written for consideration. The Discussion Paper proposes some draft issues to help facilitate ongoing discussion with iwi representatives and their trusts.

**A list of Suggested Issues, Objectives, Policies and Outcomes to be tested with iwi representatives is provided in Appendix 2.**

The Discussion Paper primarily seeks feedback on:

- 1) whether the suggested issues have been identified sufficiently; and
- 2) a preferred approach to address these issues.

A comparative analysis of TDC's, MDC's, and NCC's current and proposed significant issues for iwi entities guides TDC towards a solid foundation for strategic resource management. The same exercise needs to include West Coast Regional Council's provisions to encourage consistency in the Buller region between TDC and the relevant iwi entities.

### Cross Boundary Regional Issues

There are a number of entities, agencies and organisations that have resource management functions and responsibilities across Te Tau Ihu and Tasman's western boundaries, including 9 iwi entities, the Department of Conservation (DOC), Heritage New Zealand (HNZ), and the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA).

Council and staff are currently fulfilling functions and responsibilities at both a governance and operational level, across many of the issues where Council has overlapping statutory obligations or common interests with its neighbouring councils, iwi partners and all other associated resource managers. Co-operating and coordinating with, for example, NCC on policies and actions to address climate change e.g. projected sea level rise is essential. Currently staff across both councils share

technical expertise to provide consistent methodologies and planning processes such as hazard mapping to assist communities manage risks.

Since 1992 when the council became a unitary authority, section 13 of the TRPS treats cross boundary issues as “Local authority cross boundary issues” in the West Coast Region, Buller District, Nelson City, Marlborough District, Hurunui District and the Canterbury Region.

**A list of Tasman Regional Policy Statement Cross Boundary Issues is provided in Appendix 3.**

### Overarching Challenge

The overarching challenge Council faces, is understanding what being strategic means when focussing on the new “big picture”. This “big picture” will be framed by new legislation aimed to support a regional future that has at its heart Te Mana o Te Taiao and the protection of the natural environment, authentic iwi partnerships which give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles, community cohesion and resilience, food security, a well-designed built environment, potential managed retreat and durability of spatially informed planning. The “big picture” this Paper considers is within a planning horizon that will be required to set long term (30-50 years) strategic goals under the SPA, and for some goals a 100-year horizon e.g. climate change and the coastal environment.

Spatial planning is a tool that can provide more certainty in the shifting sands we currently find ourselves in. Shaping development spatially through the coordination of the spatial impacts of sector policies and decisions, will assist Council to better consider cultural, economic, social and environmental effects of development. A spatial strategy provides a shared collaborative vision, identifies critical spatial development issues, and defines clear desired outcomes across functional areas. Visualisation of spatial goals and key areas of change may, for example, lead to defining no go, enabling or restorative functions represented as zones or special areas.

Spatial planning supports mutual learning and information sharing, driven by debate on alternative development models as part of a collaborative political process. Council alongside iwi entities, community groups, stakeholders can use the process to prioritise and achieve their own and mutual goals for based on a shared vision for the district’s future. The spatial plan becomes a corporate document of Council’s in shared ownership with iwi partners, stakeholders and community. It aims to build understanding of critical spatial development trends and drivers, market demands and needs, and the impacts of development. The generation of alternatives and options is facilitated through sustainability appraisal, strategic environmental assessment. By building joint ownership, providing a range of incentives and other mechanisms, including land-use regulation and planning agreements, the spatial plan seeks to influence decisions in other sectors as well as across council operations and services. Aligning the TEP to a spatial plan, provides an opportunity to strengthen resource management through joint ownership and mutual understanding of the district’s constraints, opportunities and solutions.

Tasman and Nelson’s FDS emerged in recognition of the need to spatially and sustainably manage growth/development so that communities can benefit socially, economically and culturally while safeguarding land resources for future generations. The aim of growth/urban development strategies like the FDS, is to focus on urban environments, unlike the broader focussed spatial plans, referred to above. The FDS’s 30-year planning horizon helps to guide new developments for the urban environment. It supports regulatory tools like structure plans which define growth issues that relate to particular areas that may require a plan change. By providing schematic maps, or base maps, the FDS shows, for example, main roads, existing urban areas and local authority boundaries. The FDS and associated growth data have proven to be useful in shaping policy research and analysis for the TEP, but the FDS does not provide a complete resource management strategy. The proposed



SPA, may require more than an urban environment focussed strategy to inform the TEP, bringing in to play the management of, for example, coastal environment, freshwater, biodiversity, energy and transport.

Helping to strike a balance between the old and new resource management approaches, understanding how to best achieve strategic outcomes, may be best done, by taking a broad approach to significant resource management issues. The [Partially Operative Otago Regional Policy Statement 2019](#) (the Otago RPS) takes this approach, identifying five key outcomes: 1. Resource management is integrated 2. Mana Whenua values, and interests are recognised and kaitiakitanga is expressed 3. The region has high quality natural resources and ecosystems 4. Communities are resilient, safe and healthy 5. People are able to use and enjoy our natural and built environment (Otago RPS, p.9).

These outcomes drive Otago's RPS key objectives - resources are used sustainably to promote economic, social, and cultural wellbeing for its people and communities; the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are taken into account in resource management processes and decisions; risks that natural hazards pose to communities are minimised, communities are prepared for and able to adapt to the effects of climate change; infrastructure is managed and developed in a sustainable way; energy resources and supplies are secure, reliable and sustainable; urban growth and development is well designed, occurs in a strategic and coordinated way, and integrates effectively with adjoining urban and rural environments; hazardous substances, contaminated land and waste materials do not harm human health or the quality of the environment; public access to areas of value to the community is maintained or enhanced, historic heritage resources are recognised and contribute to the region's character and sense of identity; sufficient land is managed and protected for economic production, and adverse effects of using and enjoying natural and physical resources are minimised.

Eleven operative issues are then described in clear and simple terms, connecting them to the key objectives and outcomes. To give Council an idea on how this may work in a Tasman district context, three examples are provided:

The social and economic wellbeing of Otago's communities depends on use and development of natural and physical resources. Loss or degradation of resources can diminish their intrinsic values and constrains opportunities for use and development now and into the future. Some of Otago's resources are nationally or regionally important for their natural values and economic potential and so warrant careful management (Otago RPS, p.11)

The mauri and wairua of some places, sites, resources and the values of cultural, spiritual or historic significance to Kāi Tahu have often been destroyed or degraded. In some instances, it has been difficult for Kāi Tahu to use and develop Māori land for the purposes for which it was originally granted (Otago RPS, p.18).

Natural hazard events, such as flooding and earthquakes, have the potential to injure people and damage property. Natural hazards may be exacerbated by the effects of climate change, which include sea level rise, and greater frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. It is sometimes difficult and costly for a community to recover from a hazard event. (Otago RPS, p.24)

Otago's RPS provides Tasman district some guidance on how we may draft significant resource management issues where there is a clear line of sight, communicating how strategic outcomes are related to key objectives, significant issues, specific policies and methods. At the end of the day, most RPSs boil down significant resource management issues, to the following key themes:

- We need to use natural resources to live.
- There are limited shared resources we want to use. We need to decide who should get what resource, how much, for what use and for how long.
- Our land uses can conflict with other uses. Sometimes we want to use our land in a way that is not compatible with other surrounding land, creating costs for adjacent land owners who cannot use their land in the ways that they want to.
- We want to alter or mitigate natural processes to enable use of land or water.
- We don't believe we can internalise all our costs of resource use. We do not know or agree on how costs and benefits should be distributed -between humans and non-humans, between private and public interests, between current and future generations, and amongst people alive today?
- Environmental changes can affect our land, water and resource use. We are experiencing issues from past and current changes to our environment that are affecting how we can use our land, water and resources.
- We need to create the space and culture for good decision making. People need to be sufficiently aware and financially and emotionally (socially/culturally) secure and resilient to make decisions that support the health and integrity of our environment, natural and built resources.

The proposed reform has not progressed to a point where it is possible to provide Council a final new legislative position on significant resource management issues. This Paper offers a high-level policy canvas from which to draw some direction, providing some specific examples from the Otago RPS. The proposed NBA Section 8 Outcomes set the future framework.

**A list of the Natural and Built Environments Act Section 8 Outcomes is provided in Appendix 4.**

### Identifying Issues during the Transition to a New National Planning Framework

How can Council use this transition time effectively as we move from the provisions of the RMA to the NBA, SPA and CAA legislative framework?

Identifying significant resource management issues within the new reform and national policy context requires asking some “big picture” ethical questions on how we view ourselves in relation to our surroundings and the natural environment. Te Ao Māori, nature focused, human focused worldviews, for example, are based on different sets of values and support different principles.

In today's resource management setting, it is necessary for Council to embrace multiple worldviews and find synergies amongst them, in order for any new plan to strike a balance for the use, development, protection, restoration and enhancement of the natural and built environments. Recognising this, a suite of TEP principles have been designed, based on e.g. Te Tiriti O Waitangi principles, sustainability, inter and intra-generational equity, polluter pays and precaution. These will help to guide the implementation of these worldviews in TDC's planning. They will also help Council to refine issues in relation to the strategic outcomes sought based on an agreed set of principles and values.

Pulling everything together in an overarching spatial plan could be crucial. The sooner we take a bird's eye view of the region, building on the FDS and other place-based planning already undertaken, the sooner we can front foot what the strategic outcomes of the TEP may be.

## Regional Significance of Issue(s)

To determine the regional significance of an issue, assessment criteria and a scoring system were developed, cross boundary jurisdictional and priorities were researched, feedback from Council engagement processes were considered, LTP strategic priorities and the RMA reform were examined.

**A Summary of the TRPS Regional Significant Issues Assessment is provided in Appendix 5.**

Information sources for assessing significance have come from:

- Key RMA provisions e.g. section 6 matters of national importance;
- National Policy Statements and National Environmental Regulations;
- Iwi management and environmental plans;
- Staff knowledge and experience, including relevant TRMP s35 evaluation reports;
- Technical and scientific documents, such as state of the environmental monitoring reports;
- Public and iwi consultation documents, including the LTP, FDS, TTIS; and
- Proposed Section 8 Outcomes Natural and Built Environments Act.

## Criteria to Assess Significance of TRPS Issues

When assessing the ongoing significance of the current TRPS resource management issues and potential new issues, staff agreed the issue must: -

- be relevant to the sustainable management of Te Tai o Aorere (Tasman's) natural and built resources; and
- be of sufficient regional importance to be prioritised in the Tasman Environment Plan, in order to achieve key environmental outcomes, and to avoid unacceptable environmental impacts.

## Cross Boundary Issues and Regional Priorities

Addressing cross boundary issues, requires understanding current and future cultural, social, environmental, economic and governance challenges. Staff analysis has identified that efficiencies are needed, for example, to: - enable kaitiakitanga, protect cultural heritage, plan for future growth; implement strategic ecological restoration projects; safeguard infrastructure; and build wide scale resilience in the face of climate change.

The current efforts by TDC to integrate resource management across Te Tau Ihu is providing more opportunity for Council to collaboratively procure and contract cultural, technical, or scientific expertise, and align Te Tau Ihu councils' new plans and other related strategies. Importantly, by delivering an authentic Covid-19 recovery response, TDC is endeavouring to be accountable and transparent when spending rates, by implementing or participating in collaborative processes where the costs of resources or expertise can be shared with other councils.

The real cultural, environmental, socio-economic footprint of any local government body goes beyond its own administrative boundary as the activities and transactions of residents, business owners, and visitors, traverse districts and indeed countries, as part of everyday living and commerce.

A preliminary analysis of West Coast Regional Council's cross boundary provisions, NCC and MDC's proposed provisions and the TRPS provisions indicates there are existing commonalities. At this point of time, staff are cognisant that potentially the best time to address cross boundary issues in more

detail is when the RMA reform has progressed and any required amalgamation of TDC, NCC and MDC's plans are announced. This will likely lead to a testing of the cross-boundary issues already drafted by NCC and MDC to ensure they reflect accurately TDC's position.

## LTP Feedback and Community Outcomes

A total of 221 individuals and groups responded to the LTP Early Engagement document in May 2020. The LTP discussion document set out the big issues for Tasman, naming the first strategic priority "a healthy and sustainable natural environment". Feedback received highlighted that most of the responses centred on environmental concerns. These issues are generally well known to Council. Concurring with what we have heard through LTP engagement, feedback during TEP, FDS, TTIS engagement affirms our communities' big LTP issues, include:

1. Climate Change, with a focus on adaptation and mitigation.
2. Affordable housing, including more intensification options.
3. Environmental concerns related to waterways, coastal structures, biodiversity and air quality.
4. Infrastructure levels of service – more public and active transport, new cycle and walkways, and waste minimisation.

Of the 136 LTP respondents, 80% were in support (including the Survey Monkey respondents) of Strategic Priority 3 "Enabling Positive Growth and Development". Some of the most commonly raised issues by respondents are captured by NBA section 8 (1) (f) (g) (h) built environment outcomes, for example a wider range of housing options, intensification, public transport, active transport, sustainable transport and growth. Section 8(1) (l) rural outcomes support concerns raised on the need for improved land use planning to protect productive land. Additionally, section 8 (1)(p) to (t) outcomes for natural hazards and climate change provide a pathway to address the impact of development on the environment and climate, avoiding coastal hazards, support for sustainable businesses e.g. low-waste, low-emission.

The community outcomes identified in the LTP speak to some of the emerging significant issues and will be useful when designing strategic outcomes.

**A list of LTP Community Outcomes is provided in Appendix 6.**

## Round One TEP Engagement Feedback

The reoccurring issues raised during the first round of engagement include the following:

- Housing – safe, affordable, diverse options, needs of next generation.
- Freshwater - quality, quantity and economic productivity.
- Transport - active transport options, connectivity within settlements, growth impacts, transport routes and the conflicts between domestic and industrial traffic.
- Biodiversity – restoration and protection priorities, climate change impacts.

These issues did not raise any surprises for staff and confirm LTP strategic priorities match TEP priorities. Current TRPS issues appear still relevant noting however there are increased pressures because of growth in the district and new national directives especially for freshwater. The assessment of the TRPS issues identifies some new issues which support the above reoccurring issues raised.

## LTP Strategic Priorities

Council has already received feedback on LTP Strategic Priority 1. *A Healthy and Sustainable Natural Environment*.

**A graph showing feedback on Strategic Priority 1. A Healthy and Sustainable Natural Environment is provided in Appendix 7.**

In context of this feedback and new National Planning Framework, Council will need to continue to:

- Identify current and future risks, threats, and constraints
- Identify current and future collaborative, management and governance opportunities
- Analyse NCC and MDC strategic outcomes
- Set, monitor and evaluate environment targets and biophysical limits
- Represent and map the district and cross boundary matters spatially
- Audit internal and external policy and planning instruments to ensure objectives, policies, methods, targets and monitoring regimes are consistent and achievable
- Allocate resources for collaborative governance structures from future LTP budgets

Strategic priorities like Strategic Priority 3 *Enabling Positive Growth and Development* are more likely to be realised, if policy and planning instruments are well aligned across jurisdictions. This will, for example, allow costs and benefits to be shared equitably; ensure the integrity of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem services is not confined to administrative boundaries; enable key projects to be well-coordinated; and adverse effects of activities in one waahi, jurisdiction or district are prevented from occurring in another. Combining human and financial resources across councils or other stakeholder organisations, is essential to achieve joint strategic outcomes. NCC identifies as one of its strategic outcomes, the need to understand and take an integrated and Te Tau Ihu approach to manage resource management when working with adjoining local authorities. TDC already operates in this way for some of its cross boundary operations. Strategic Priority 3 certainly supports this approach and managing urban growth and infrastructure as a new significant resource management issue fits easily in to this priority and a Te Tau Ihu approach.

## Proposed Natural and Built Environments Act Section 8 Outcomes

The Cabinet paper's proposed Section 8 Outcomes provide a national framework for significant resource management issues related to the natural environment, housing, infrastructure, wāhi tapu, highly productive land, heritage, climate change, natural hazards and energy. These mirror Tasman district's current significant resource management issues and will need to be considered when refining a set of significant issues for a new plan. Central government seeks positive outcomes for these resource management issues.

## Why Change is Needed?

When the TRPS was made operative on 1 July 2001, the intention was to implement the objectives, policies and methods through the TRMP provisions. In reality in spite of the technically sound and in some parts visionary provisions of the TRPS, it has for nearly 2 decades stayed predominantly on the shelf, becoming a dusty and ignored policy instrument...every policy planner's nightmare! In some respects this is because as a unitary plan, the TRMP had a policy framework not inconsistent with the TRPS and many attempts were made with Ministry for the Environment over the years to make regional policy statements voluntary for unitary authorities.

Given that the current TRPS has not updated since it was made operative in 2001 a considerable number of changes have occurred, at least 12 relevant amendments to the RMA and 5 national directives (Mason, 2019). The recent review of the significant issues by staff indicates the need to continue to review, or update, remove or add new issues.

Change is also needed in response to the shifts in legislative priorities articulated in more recent RMA reform. This reform alters the way we need to view the regional significance of an issue by requiring Council to take an outcomes approach to resource management issues, including ensuring identified significant issues are more relevant to Te Tiriti O Waitangi legislation, iwi planning documents, biophysical limits and environmental trend data.

Discussions with iwi entities on the Discussion Paper once completed may also require changes to the set of issues.

### Issue(s): Waahi-Specific or Whole of District?

Council must implement integrated management of natural resources. This will be supported by the ki uta ki tai guiding principle, where everything is connected – from the mountains to the sea. To achieve this, the TEP process will consider natural resource use, protection and enhancement spatially across Tasman in seven waahi (places). The waahi are based on groupings of catchments, informed by the draft Freshwater Management Units and where there are communities with shared values and interests that are likely to affect natural resources in those catchments. Consideration of issues and options across all the resource management functions within each waahi will allow for identification of conflicts or overlaps between different issues, as well as synergistic options that provide for multiple outcomes sought within the waahi.

Waahi planning is, at its core, a means to:

- Coordinate management of interconnected elements/resources (natural, cultural, social, economic, built).
- Take into account the impacts of management of one element/resource on the values of another, or the environment.
- Ensure resource management approaches across administrative boundaries are consistent and complementary.
- Ensure strategic outcomes are identified for each waahi, promoting healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services, and associated objectives, policies and methods that negate the risk of exceeding biophysical limits.
- Ensure principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi are given effect.

### Planning Issues and Where They Occur

Understanding where an issue occurs, whether in a specific waahi only or across the whole of the district will be important when realising the significance of an issue. For the purposes of this Paper, this analysis will occur and be further discussed as part of the Issues and Options papers and workshops to follow. This will help determine how and if the issues are interrelated and whether the impact on a specific waahi or across all waahi requires different approaches across waahi or the region.

## 3.2 How Issue(s) relate to Other Topics

The content of this Paper cross-overs with other topics. The details of each identified significant resource management issue, and the scoring results of the evaluation of the TRPS, relevant

recommended options and scenario analyses will be matters dealt with in other Issues and Options papers and their associated workshops.

### 3.3 How Issues(s) relate to Iwi Interests and Values

The TEP plays an important role to support the expression of kaitiakitanga and rāngatiratanga. Iwi resource management priorities and leadership may be realised through provisions of the TEP. An innovative plan will support aspirations for managing ancestral whenua and taonga in the Tasman District and across Te Tau Ihu. To achieve Te Mana O Te Taiao, Te Mana O Te Wai and Te Mana O Te Tangata, this report has considered the following strategic outcomes:

- Respectful partnerships and governance structures supporting council and iwi collaboration, in the Tasman District and across Te Tau Ihu are established and strengthened.
- Te Tiriti O Waitangi principles and customary rights inform a resource management framework to support iwi resource management values and priorities within the TEP.
- Iwi connections and access to cultural landscapes, sites of significance and heritage are protected and restored.
- Economic and cultural development is enabled through access to and the use of cultural redress resources, Te Tiriti O Waitangi settlement land and taonga, including the coastal environment, in accordance with Settlement Acts and Statutory Acknowledgments.
- Environmental limits and targets are set to achieve meaningful cultural, environmental and economic outcomes, enhancing the mauri of Te Taiao.
- Integrated management is supported by a ki uta ki tai philosophy enabling the application of tikanga and Mātauranga Māori to TEP provisions.

#### Proposed Issues of Significance to Iwi Entities

A draft set of proposed significant issues to iwi entities has been collated in a discussion paper. The Discussion Paper will help to solidify what issues are significant across Te Tau Ihu iwi entities and Ngati Waewae in the Aorere –West Coast and Upper Buller waahi. The Discussion Paper is an attempt to pull together the best of three sources, the current TRPS, MDC and NCCs proposed issues, objectives and policies. These proposed issues will need to be carefully assessed by iwi entities to ensure they reflect what is significant and important to iwi entities.

### 3.4 Statutory, Policy Context and Scope

The TRPS has been in effect for 18 years and it has remained unchanged over that time. Pursuant to section 79 of the RMA, TDC is required to formally review the TPRS provisions. In addition, section 35 of the RMA requires TDC to monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of the policies and methods of the TRPS. Such monitoring is mandatory. As a consequence, TDC has embarked on a review of the TRPS to evaluate the extent to which its provisions continue to identify and respond to the significant resource management issues of Tasman district (Mason, 2019). After reviewing relevant changes to the RMA, national-level policies and standards, and other relevant plans and strategies that may need to be incorporated, it is apparent the TRPS is not current in the RMA statutory context (Mason, 2019).

The Resource Management Review Panel’s report –*New Directions for Resource Management in New Zealand* (July 2020) (the Randerson Report), recommends a resource management shift from an effects-based system to an outcome focus. “The starting point for preparing a regional policy statement should be the identification of strategic outcomes” (Randerson Report, paragraph

131:p.250). These should address the outcomes specified in section 8 of the Natural and Built Environments Act and environmental targets specified in national direction, and be consistent with regional spatial strategies. To achieve these strategic outcomes, issues of significance should be identified and include known or anticipated issues, those of significance to iwi, and those that cross regional boundaries (Randerson report, paragraph 134: p.251).

Adding weight to the Randerson report, the Minister for the Environment released the Cabinet paper -Reforming the resource management system on 10 February 2021 (the Cabinet paper). Minister Parker proposes the repeal and replacement of the RMA with a Natural and Built Environments Act, a Strategic Planning Act, and a Managed Retreat and Climate Change Adaptation Act, (Cabinet paper, p.2). These Acts will influence the development of the TEP and how we must manage and plan for Tasman district's regional significant issues.

### 3.5 Methods Considered

Consideration of options to address identified issues and achieve desired outcomes fall into six main categories that are within the functions of Council:

- Regulation (through the Tasman Environment Plan or an amalgamated plan)
- Investigation and Monitoring
- Education, Advice and Advocacy
- Works and Services provided by Council
- Financial assistance
- Community Partnerships

Other methods may also be undertaken by iwi entities, industry or community groups, which play an important role in achieving the outcomes sought in the Tasman district.

These methods will be examined in more detail in the related issues and Options papers and workshops to follow.

### Implementation Plans

Any regulation options identified will be implemented through the development of the TEP or an amalgamated plan. It is envisioned that any other non-regulatory methods identified will be actioned through a separate Implementation Plan that is released for community feedback alongside the Draft TEP or amalgamated plan. The intent of the Implementation Plan will be to outline and cost the non-regulatory methods for inclusion in other council processes including funding through the Long Term Plan process and implementation through the Activity Management Plans.

It will be crucial to align the TEP policies and methods of implementation, both regulatory and non-regulatory with priorities identified by iwi entities, the LTP, FDS, TTIS. This will ensure future financial investment is appropriately focussed on issues of significance.



## 4 Issue - What are Tasman district's likely significant resource management issues?

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Under the RMA, the TRPS identifies the significant resource management issues for Tasman district. The new National Planning Framework focuses on the achievement of strategic outcomes, which align to biophysical limits specified in national directions, and are consistent with regional spatial strategies. Positive outcomes described in section 8 of the Natural and Built Environments Act are also key to identifying significant resource management issues. Understanding, what the significant issues are for the Tasman district will assist the identification of strategic outcomes, in context of the proposed RMA reform. The issue Council must therefore consider is:

What are Tasman district's likely significant resource management issues based on:

- existing and known issues;
- anticipated or new issues;
- issues of significance to iwi entities;
- issues that cross regional boundaries;
- the proposed new National Planning Framework; and
- Natural and Built Environments Act Section 8 outcomes?

### Tasman District's Likely Significant Resource Management Issues

The list below suggests that the likely significant resource management issues themes are:

1. Issues of Significance to iwi entities (e.g. Te Mana O Te Wai and freshwater management, Te Mana O Te Taiao, cultural heritage and landscape protection, giving effect to Te Tiriti O Waitangi principles, authentic partnerships)
2. Urban Growth and Infrastructure Servicing (new)
3. Climate Change (new)
4. Community Wellbeing (new)
5. Natural Landscapes
6. Cultural and Historic Heritage
7. Highly Productive Land and Land Fragmentation
8. Rural/Urban Boundary Effects
9. Urban Design and Development
10. Biodiversity/Biosecurity
11. Soil Health
12. Riparian Management
13. Freshwater
14. Coastal Environment/Character
15. Public access
16. Contaminant Discharges
17. Waste Management
18. Natural Hazards
19. Energy
20. Transportation
21. Cross boundary regional issues (regional infrastructure, lifelines, energy supply, urban growth and housing, coastal environment restoration, biodiversity/biosecurity)

## 4.1 Outcomes Sought

Council to:

1. Understand the methodology used to evaluate current TRPS significant resource management issues and identify new issues.
2. Understand that the new National Planning Framework will require significant issues to align to outcome priorities and to give effect to Te Tiriti O Waitangi principles.
3. Have confidence the Paper's analysis and research supports a sound platform to address significant issues.

## 4.2 Scale and Significance

**Table 2: Scale and Significance**

	Comments	Assessment
Degree of change from the Status Quo	RMA reform will determine the degree of change from Status Quo.	High
Effects on matters of national importance (s6 RMA)	Matters of national importance will now be determined by new National Planning Framework and could potentially change regional priorities.	Moderate-high
Scale of effects/outcomes – geographically (local, district wide, regional, national)	Issues are regional, may have greater impact in one or more specific waahi and will also need to consider scale across Te Tau Ihu. May not fundamentally change geographically.	High
Scale of effects/outcomes on people (how many will be affected – single landowners, multiple landowners, neighbourhoods, the public generally, future generations?)	Regional effects/outcomes will be relevant to iwi partners, specific affected parties, interest groups, public interest, future generations.	High
Scale of effects/outcomes on those with particular interests, e.g. Tangata Whenua	Iwi entities and Mana Whenua interest are integral to the identification of significant issues. NGOs, primary sector groups, developers and other stakeholders have vested interests at a large scale.	High
Degree of policy risk – does it involve effects that have been considered implicitly or explicitly by higher order documents? Does it involve effects addressed by other standards/commonly accepted best practice?	Council cannot ignore New National Planning Framework as this will create a policy risk. Approaching significant resource management issues with a BAU RMA planning regime is not good practice.	High
Likelihood of increased costs or restrictions on individuals, businesses or communities.	Unknown at this stage however Te Mana O Te Taiao, Te Mana O Te Wai hierarchy challenges human economic exploitation of natural resources.	Moderate - high

### 4.3 Options to address Outcomes

There are no decisions required to adopt draft significant resource management issues at this stage. Options available to Council are of an administrative nature.

Council to:

1. Note the Paper's analysis and research.
2. Note the ongoing need to progress regional significant issues in context of the new National Planning Framework.

### 4.4 Issue 1: Draft Recommended Options

1. Note this Paper's analysis including the preliminary evaluation of the current Tasman Regional Policy Statement issues and initial identification of additional issues.
2. Note the transition to a new National Planning Framework, will require Tasman district's significant resource management issues to be framed to achieve strategic outcomes and align to the proposed Natural and Built Environments Act Section 8 Outcomes.
3. Note the Paper's research and analysis including current issues in the Tasman Regional Policy Statement, issues of significance to iwi entities and cross boundary issues for the development of Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai-Tasman Environment Plan. It will also guide any legislative direction to draft an amalgamated combined plan with Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council.

### 4.5 Assessment and Reasons for Recommended Options

- Options 1, 2 and 3 above are recommended because they are based on the understanding further detail on each significant issue will be provided in related Issues and Options papers and workshops.
- Options 1, 2 and 3 above are recommended because they are the most efficient and effective options owing to the fact the RMA is being reformed and the resource management system is shifting to an outcome-based system.
- Options 1, 2 and 3 above are recommended because they provide the necessary time to allow ongoing engagement with iwi entities on what issues are significant to and align with iwi, hapū and whanau priorities.

# Appendix 1: Criteria and Scoring System for Tasman Regional Policy Statement Regional Significant Issues Assessment

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## Criteria

The following five criterion were used by staff and consultants to determine the most pressing significant regional issues:

1. Widespread – an issue which is prevalent throughout the Tasman District (in terms of geographical extent and/or population affected), possibly crossing local authority boundaries.
2. Effect on High Value - an issue which impacts (positively or negatively) on the district’s natural and physical resources of high value (e.g. regional, national or international classification), including relevant matters set out in RMA sections 6 and 7.
3. Resource Under Pressure - an issue which impacts on the district’s natural and physical resources in a way that may be unsustainable or cause significant adverse effects.
4. Resource Use Conflict - the presence of, or potential for, significant conflicts in resource use, including competing demands for the same resource (e.g. allocation of freshwater) and incompatible uses of a resource, including cross boundary conflicts (e.g. water discharge vs water take, urban vs rural land uses).
5. Degree of Impact – the degree of environmental impact (positive, negative, cumulative) caused by the issue. Impact characteristics may include magnitude, duration, frequency, reversibility, likelihood, and direct or indirect.<sup>[1]</sup>

Once these issues were identified as regionally significant, additional criteria was used to assess the issues in relation to implementation:

6. Strength of Evidence Base – the extent and quality of information available to assess the significance of the issue. Where relevant, highlight any uncertainty / gaps in knowledge and whether the precautionary principle applies.<sup>6</sup>
7. High Cost - issues that demand comparatively high levels of public or private resources to address.

A Te Tiriti O Waitangi partnership assessment is still to be undertaken and will assess the issues in accordance with this criterion:

8. Iwi significance – an issue identified by Te Tau Ihu iwi as being significant.

## Scoring System

A simple numerical system using either a 1, 2 or 3 was assigned to each criterion, representing a low, medium or high significance, risk or impact. If a criterion was not relevant it was assigned a score of 0. The total score across criterion 1 to 5 listed above, determined whether an issue is of sufficient significance to be included in the TEP. The criterion 6 ‘Strength of the Evidence Base’, criterion 7 ‘High Cost’ and criterion 8 ‘Iwi Significance’ were not included in the overall significance score; they were included to capture useful information for each issue and to assist in the revision of the TRPS. Details of the scoring are able to be provided in future planned workshops on related topic matters.

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6 Application of the precautionary principle is discussed in Lawrence, D.P. (2007) “*Impact significance determination – Pushing the boundaries*”. Environmental Impact Assessment Review 27, pp.783-784 - [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/248536277\\_Impact\\_significance\\_determination-Pushing\\_the\\_boundaries](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/248536277_Impact_significance_determination-Pushing_the_boundaries).

## Appendix 2: Discussion Paper Suggested Draft Issues, Objectives, Policies, Outcomes of Significance to Iwi Entities

TDC Suggested Draft Issues, Objectives and Policies	TDC Suggested Draft Strategic Outcomes
<p><b>Issue 1: Te Tiriti O Waitangi Responsibilities [RPS]</b> Te Tiriti O Waitangi responsibilities are fulfilled to improve resource management practices and Mana Whenua and iwi entities involvement in decision making.</p> <p><b>Objective 1</b> To improve mutual understanding of the Articles and Principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi and increase their enduring status in resource management policies and practice.</p> <p><b>Policy 1</b> Manage natural and physical resources in Te Tau Ihu in a manner that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Takes into account the Articles and Principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi, including kawanatanga, rangatiratanga, partnership, active protection of natural resources, the development of cultural resources, and informed decision making;</li> <li>2) Recognises that the Principles will continue to evolve;</li> <li>3) Promotes cultural competency amongst staff and Councillors and raises community understanding on TDC’s Te Tiriti O Waitangi responsibilities;</li> <li>4) Recognises that Mana Whenua and iwi entities have rights protected by Te Tiriti O Waitangi and that consequently, accords Mana whenua and iwi entities a unique status distinct from that of interest groups and members of the public; and</li> <li>5) Supports governance structures and processes that empower enduring partnerships and relationships.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Outcome 1</b> Te Tiriti O Waitangi Articles, Principles and customary rights inform a resource management framework to support iwi resource management values and priorities within the TEP.</p>
<p><b>Issue 2: Te Mana O Te Taiao and the Protection and Use of Te Tau Ihu Natural and Physical resources [RPS]</b> Te Mana O Te Taiao provides the framework by which Te Tau Ihu natural and physical resources are restored, protected and used. Mana Whenua and iwi entities are responsible for the use, development, protection and restoration of resources under their kaitiakitanga or ownership for the benefit of whanau, hapū, iwi and all persons. The provisions of the TEP will enable or constrain development opportunities in a manner consistent with tikanga, kaitiakitanga, and sustainable development principles, and ensure commercial interests of Mana Whenua or iwi entities are not disadvantaged.</p> <p><b>Objective 2</b> Natural and physical resources are protected, restored and used in a manner that supports tikanga Māori and the spiritual and cultural values of Mana Whenua and iwi entities, contributing to the cultural,</p>	<p><b>Outcome 2</b> Integrated management is supported by a ki uta ki tai philosophy supporting Te Mana O Te Taiao and the application of tikanga and Mātauranga Māori to TEP provisions.</p>

<p>social and economic development of both Māori and Tasman District’s communities.</p> <p><b>Policy 2</b> Policies, plans and activities affecting Te Mana O Te Taiao and natural and physical resources of significance to Mana Whenua, including places and values of significance will recognise and provide for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the traditional, contemporary, spiritual, cultural, economic or historical association of the Mana Whenua of the area, and any historical, cultural or spiritual values associated with the site or area;</li> <li>2) climate change effects;</li> <li>3) any contract, memorandum of understanding, partnership or mana enhancing agreement between TDC and Mana Whenua or iwi entities;</li> <li>4) any joint management and co-governance arrangements established;</li> <li>5) access to areas of natural resources used for customary purposes including mahinga kai;</li> <li>6) any customary marine title or protected customary right;</li> <li>7) any water conservation order;</li> <li>8) any heritage protection order;</li> <li>9) any relevant iwi management plan; and</li> <li>10) Mātauranga Māori or Te Ao Māori or tikanga framework.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Issue 3: Te Mana O Te Wai [RPS]</b> Recognising Te Mana O Te Wai as a resource management priority will help to protect the current and the future spiritual and physical well-being of non-human and human species.</p> <p><b>Objective 3</b> Ownership of, access to, use of, discharges to, (re)allocation of freshwater will support Mana Whenua and iwi entities’ values and priorities to maintain, protect or restore Te Mana O Te Wai.</p> <p><b>Policy 3</b> Ensure all resource consents associated with freshwater take into account Te Mana O Te Wai. Where an application for resource consent or plan change is likely to adversely affect Te Mana O Te Wai, decision makers shall ensure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the ability for Mana Whenua or iwi entities to exercise kaitiakitanga is maintained;</li> <li>2) mauri is maintained and enhanced, or improved where degraded;</li> <li>3) māhinga kai and natural resources used for customary purposes are maintained or enhanced, and these resources are healthy and accessible to Mana Whenua and iwi entities;</li> <li>4) Mana Whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in the management of the region’s freshwater resources; and 5. Rāngatiratanga and manaakitanga are provided for.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Outcome 3</b> Environmental limits and targets are set to achieve meaningful cultural, environmental and economic outcomes, enhancing the mauri of Te Taiao.</p>
<p><b>Issue 4: Trusted Partnership [RPS]</b> Council will work in partnership with Mana Whenua and iwi entities in a way that recognizes and supports Tino Rāngatiratanga and kaitiaki</p>	<p><b>Outcome 4</b> Respectful partnerships and governance structures supporting</p>

<p>rights and responsibilities, enabling effective and meaningful participation in decision making processes at all levels.</p> <p><b>Objective 4</b>          Mana Whenua and iwi entities are supported to have capacity and enduring decision-making powers to co-design and contribute to resource management practices and priorities throughout Te Tau Ihu.</p> <p><b>Policy 4</b>          Development of governance structures and processes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) enable Mana Whenua and iwi entities to participate as a trusted partner in the co-design of all resource management plans, policies and operations</li> <li>2) enable joint decision making on the management and governance of natural and physical resources, utilising iwi management plans and other cultural mechanisms;</li> <li>3) implement protocols that give effect to Tino Rāngitiratanga and the role of kaitiaki;</li> <li>4) protect sites of cultural significance;</li> <li>5) facilitate the outcomes expected from implementing iwi management plans and Mana Whenua or iwi entities' resource management priorities; and</li> <li>6) support the use and development of natural and physical resources by Mana whenua or iwi entities.</li> </ol>	<p>council and iwi collaboration, in the Tasman District and across Te Tau Ihu are established and strengthened.</p>
<p><b>Issue 5: Cultural Land and Sea Scapes and Traditional and Contemporary Relationships [RPS]</b>          Traditional and contemporary connections and access to, and relationships with, cultural land and sea scapes, will be recognized, protecting and enhancing the extent and mauri of natural environments and contributing to the design, function, sites and improvement of built environments.</p> <p><b>Objective 5</b>          The traditional and contemporary relationships, worldviews and values of Mana Whenua and iwi entities associated with towns, villages, ancestral lands, water, air, coastal environments, wāhi tapu and other sites and taonga are recognised and provided for.</p> <p><b>Policy 5</b>          Enable opportunities for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Māori design principles to be implemented in new subdivisions or town developments;</li> <li>2) Marae and papakāinga development that provide for a range of functions including living, working, cultural activities and recreation; and</li> <li>3) Controlling development at a scale, extent and intensity that is determined by the values associated to cultural land and sea scapes.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Outcome 5</b>          Iwi connections and access to cultural landscapes, sites of significance and heritage are protected and restored.</p> <p><b>Outcome 6</b>          Economic and cultural development is enabled through access to and the use of cultural redress resources, Te Tiriti O Waitangi settlement land and taonga, including the coastal environment, in accordance with Settlement Acts and Statutory Acknowledgments.</p>

## Appendix 3: Tasman Regional Policy Statement Cross Boundary Issues

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1. Consistent approaches in resource management policies and plans (Tasman District/Nelson City/Marlborough District/West Coast region/Buller District/Canterbury Region/Hurunui District).
2. Consistent approaches in addressing issues of significance to the tangata whenua and iwi authorities (Tasman District/Nelson City).
3. Consistent management of effects of urban land use activities in Nelson-Stoke-Richmond urban area, including space needs for residential, commercial, industrial (large and small sites), rural-residential and open spaces purposes (Tasman District/Nelson City).
4. Consistent management of the effects of land disturbance activities (Tasman District/Nelson City/West Coast Region).
5. Co-ordinated management of land use effects in areas that are significant hard rock quarry aggregate sources in the Eastern Nelson Hills (Tasman District/Nelson City).
6. Consistent coastal water quality management and coastal space management in eastern Tasman Bay/Te Tai-o-Aorere, particularly in relation to recreational activities and aquaculture (Tasman District/Nelson City).
7. Protection of natural values and features in Waimea Estuary (Tasman District/Nelson City).
8. Consistent water management on shared catchments, including the Roding River (Tasman District/Nelson City) and Buller River (Tasman District/West Coast Region).
9. Co-ordinate waste minimisation and hazardous waste management programmes (Tasman District/Nelson City).
10. Co-ordinated monitoring of water and air quality and hazardous wastes (Tasman District/Nelson City).
11. Co-ordinated management of the effects of land transport systems and modes, including roading, passenger transport, cycleways and walkways, and of the effects of land use activities on these systems and modes (Tasman District/Nelson City).
12. Co-ordinates provision for specific amenity services and facilities in relation to recreation, arts, culture, tourism (Tasman District/Nelson City).



## Appendix 4: Proposed Natural and Built Environments Act

### Section 8 Outcomes

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- (1) To assist in achieving the purpose of this Act, those exercising functions and powers under it must provide for the following outcomes:

#### **Natural Environment**

- (a) enhancement of features and characteristics that contribute to the quality of the natural environment;
- (b) protection and enhancement of:
  - (i) nationally or regionally significant features of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, lakes, rivers and their margins;
  - (ii) outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscapes;
  - (iii) areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
- (c) enhancement and restoration of ecosystems to a healthy functioning state;
- (d) maintenance of indigenous biological diversity and restoration of viable populations of indigenous species;

#### **Built Environment**

- (f) sufficient development capacity for housing and business to respond to demand and provide for urban growth and change;
- (g) housing supply and choice to meet diverse and changing needs of people and communities;
- (h) strategic integration of infrastructure with land use;

#### **Tikanga Māori**

- (i) protection and restoration of the relationship of iwi, hapū and whanau and their tikanga, and traditions with their ancestral lands, cultural landscapes, water and sites;
- (j) protection of wāhi tapu and protection and restoration of other taonga;
- (k) recognition of protected customary rights;

#### **Rural**

- (l) sustainable use and development of natural and built environments in rural areas;
- (m) protection of highly productive soils;
- (n) capacity to accommodate land use change in response to social, economic and environmental conditions;

#### **Historic Heritage**

- (o) protection of significant historic heritage;

#### **Natural Hazards and Climate Change**

- (p) reduction of risks from natural hazards;
- (q) improved resilience to the effects of climate change including through adaptation;
- (r) reduction of greenhouse gases emissions;
- (s) promotion of activities that mitigate emissions or sequester carbon; and
- (t) increased use of renewable energy.

- (2) *Placeholder* clause [to link to the SPA](#) *When providing for the outcomes in (1) local authorities must provide the applicable regional spatial strategies prepared under the Strategic Planning Act 202X*

## Appendix 5: Summary of the TRPS Significant Resource Management Issues Assessment

Current TRPS Issues	RMA Section 6 & 7 Matters	National Directives	Recommendations
<p><b>Iwi Matters</b></p> <p>4.2 Developing Relationships between the Tangata Whenua &amp; Council</p> <p>4.3 Environmental Management Kaupapa &amp; Tikanga</p> <p>4.4 Commercial Interests of Iwi</p>	<p>All s6 matters are relevant</p> <p>Section 7(a), (f), (i)</p>	<p>NZCPS</p> <p>NPS-FM</p> <p>NPS-IB (Draft)</p>	<p><b>Review</b> with tangata whenua the matters of significance to iwi to ensure they cover the full range of resource management issues in the Tasman District and give effect to national directives.</p>
<p><b>High Productive Land and Land Fragmentation</b></p> <p>5.1 Allocating the use of high quality lands adjacent to urban areas.</p> <p>6.1 Sustaining the high quality land resource.</p> <p>6.2 Management of the adverse effects of land fragmentation.</p>	<p>Section 7(b), (g), (i)</p>	<p>NPS-HPL (Proposed)</p>	<p><b>Retain (with updates):</b> retain the protection of high productive land as a significant issue in the RPS and consider consolidating the three current issues into one concise issue statement. Also consider consolidating with “Soil Damage or Loss” issue (see issue 6.6).</p> <p>Address the issue of loss of rural character separately from the issue of loss of productive values, as there will be factors in addition to land fragmentation that impact on rural character. Consider, for instance, addressing rural character under the Natural Features and Landscapes issue (see p.81).</p>
<p><b>Cross Boundary Effects</b></p> <p>5.4 Cross-boundary conflicts between adjacent urban and rural areas.</p> <p>6.4 Management of the adverse effects of rural land use activities across property boundaries.</p> <p>13.2 Management of cross boundary issues between local authority boundaries.</p>	<p>Section 7(b), (c), (f), (g), (i)</p>	<p>NPS-UDC</p> <p>NPS-HPL (Proposed)</p>	<p><b>Retain (with updates):</b> As population increases and land uses intensify, careful management of these issues remains significant. These issues could be combined and amended to better reflect current context and scope.</p>
<p><b>Urban Design And Development</b></p> <p>5.7 Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the urban environment</p>	<p>Section 7(b), (c), (f), (i)</p>	<p>NPS-UDC</p>	<p><b>Retain (with updates):</b> Urban design and development as a regionally significant issue now needs to refer to growth and affordability.</p> <p>More clearly address the issue of urban character and the need to identify and maintain the character that exists in Tasman’s towns and settlements.</p>
<p><b>Biodiversity</b></p> <p>6.3 Protection &amp; enhancement of significant indigenous vegetation,</p>	<p>Section 6(a), (b), (c)</p>	<p>NPS-IB (Draft)</p>	<p><b>Retain (with updates):</b> Reframe in the context of Te Mana o te Wai, the NZ Biodiversity Strategy, and NPS-IB, and reflect linkage with other terrestrial,</p>

plant & animal habitats, & natural & heritage features in the district <sup>[1]</sup>	Section 7(d), (f)		freshwater and riparian management issues.
<b>Soil Damage or Loss</b> 6.6 Soil damage or loss and sedimentation arising from land use in farming, forestry, mineral extraction or construction activities	Section 6(a), (e), (g)  Section 7(d), (f), (h), (i)	NPS-FM NZCPS NES-PF NPS_HPL (Proposed)	<b>Retain (with updates):</b> Consider consolidating the issue of soil damage and loss with the issue of protection of high productive land.
<b>Pest Management</b> 6.7 Management of significant animal and plant pest problems	Section 6(a), (b), (c), (e)  Section 7(f), (i)	NZCPS NPS-FM NPS-IB (Draft)	<b>Retain (with updates):</b> retain pest management as a regionally significant issue, but incorporate it under the issue of maintenance of biodiversity.
<b>Riparian Land Management</b> 6.8 Riparian land management.	Section 6(a), (e)  Section 7(i)	NPS-FM NPS-IB (Draft)	<b>Retain (with updates):</b> Retain this issue as a standalone issue, but reframe in the context of Te Mana o te Wai and reflect linkage with other freshwater and biodiversity management issues.
<b>Minerals</b> 6.9 Accessibility of mineral resources.	Section 7(g)	None	<b>Review</b> the relevance of Issue 6.9 as a regionally significant issue.
<b>Water Allocation &amp; Availability</b> 5.3 Water allocation for urban growth. 7.1 Determining the allocation of available water. 7.3 Significant reduction in surface water and groundwater availability can occur through the establishment of tall vegetation cover or the growing of crops requiring irrigation water.	Section 6(a), (e)	NPS-FM NPS-UDC NPS-REG NES-PF	<b>Retain (with updates):</b> Reframe all freshwater issues in the context of Te Mana o te Wai and add reference to default methods for determining allocation regimes.
<b>Freshwater Bodies</b> 7.2 Protection of natural, recreational and cultural values of water bodies. 8.2 Protection of riverine ecosystems and instream values.	Section 6(a), (e)  Section 7(f)	NPS-FM NES-FW NZCPS NPS-REG	<b>Retain (with updates):</b> Reframe in the context of Te Mana o te Wai and in conjunction with the riparian land management and water allocation issues. Add consideration of enhancement and restoration of waterbodies, as well as protection. Add reference to public access to the margins of waterbodies.
<b>Gravel Extraction from Rivers</b> 8.4 Gravel extraction from rivers [considered from a gravel resource perspective]	Section 6(a), (e), (h)  Section 7 (f), (h), (i)	NPS-FM NES-FW	<b>Review:</b> Consider removing Issue 8.4 from the TRPS as gravel extraction does not appear to be a sufficiently significant regional issue to be identified on its own. Instead, consider addressing it under other relevant issues (e.g. freshwater, natural hazards, urban growth), and/or in the District/Regional sections of the TEP.
<b>Navigation Safety</b> 8.3 Activities on the surface of waters of rivers and lakes.	Section 6(a)	NZCPS NPS-FM	<b>Review:</b> Navigational safety has been adequately addressed through the navigational safety bylaw and legislation

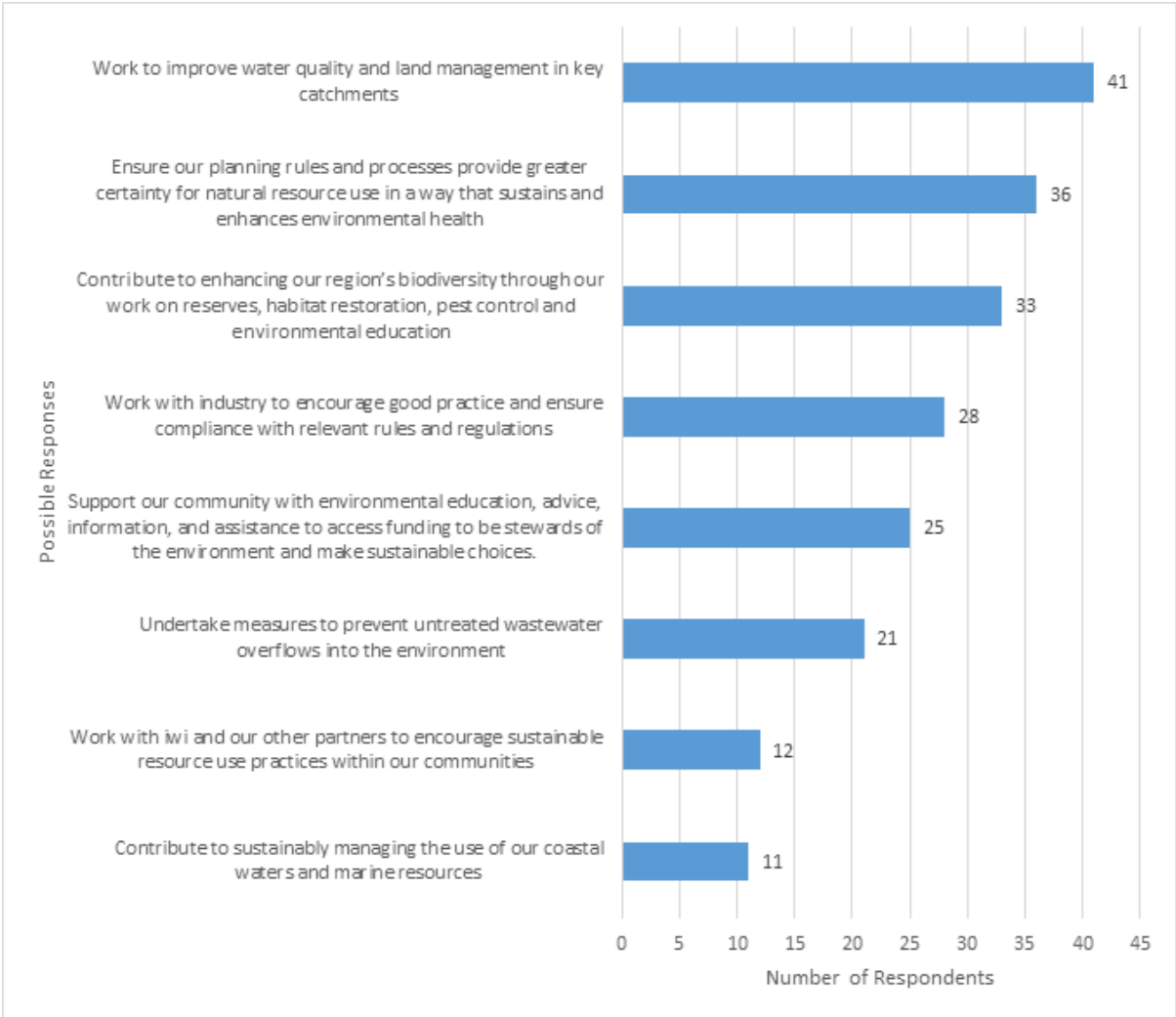
<i>[considered from an amenity effects viewpoint]</i> 9.2 Issues concerning boats: navigation and safety and facilities.	Section 7(c), (f), (i)		created since 1996 and should be removed as a regionally significant issue. Refocus Issue 9.2 on the provision of strategic marine facility infrastructure to meet access and environmental requirements and other policy in the NZCPS.
<b>Coastal Environment</b> 9.1 Lack of information on the coastal marine environment. 9.3 Adverse effects of activities in the coastal marine area. 9.7 Adverse effects of land-based activities on the coastal environment.	All s6 matters are relevant  Section 7(i)	NZCPS NPS-FM	<b>Retain (with updates):</b> These issues need to be refocused to reflect the directives of the NZCPS, iwi management plans and DOC. While Issue 9.1 is still an issue in the management of the coast, it should be removed as it is not a regionally significant resource issue as such. Include consideration of aquaculture and fisheries activities to replace Issue 9.5 (see below).
<b>Aquaculture and Fisheries</b> 9.5 Legal constraints on the management of adverse effects of aquaculture and fisheries.	Section 6(a), (b) (c), (d) (e), (g)  Section 7(c), (f)	NZCPS	<b>Remove:</b> Issue 9.5 is no longer relevant due to legislative changes and Environment Court decisions relating to aquaculture management in Tasman. Include relevant aquaculture and fisheries matters under the coastal environment issue above.
<b>Coastal Natural Character</b> 5.5 Urban expansion in areas of natural coastal character. 9.6 Identifying and maintaining the natural character of the coastal environment.	Section 6(a)	NZCPS	<b>Retain (with updates):</b> Reframe with respect to the NZCPS. Include the enhancement and restoration in addition to protection. Expand issue to include natural character of freshwater bodies (if this is not addressed under the Freshwater Bodies issue above). Merge Issue 5.5 with Issue 9.6.
<b>Public Access</b> 9.4 Private and public rights of access to coastal space. <i>[coastal activities preventing public access or use of space]</i> 9.9 Public interest in access to and along the coast. <i>[providing for public access]</i>	Section 6(d), (e)	NZCPS	<b>Retain (with updates):</b> Retain the issue of private and public rights of access to and along the coastal space, and consolidate the two issues into one concise issue statement. Expand issue to include public access to and along freshwater bodies, and consider linkages with sites having other values, e.g. natural, historic and cultural.
<b>Contaminant Discharges</b> 6.5 Management of the adverse effects of contaminants arising from land use activities, on water and soil quality. 7.4 Effects of contaminant discharges on water quality. 9.8 Maintenance and enhancement of coastal water quality.	Section 6(a)  Section 7(f), (i)	NPS-FM NZCPS NPS-UDC NES-AQ NES-CS.	<b>Retain (with updates):</b> Retain contaminant discharges as a suite of regionally significant issues. The issues should be separated into land, water, and air discharges, and consolidated and updated within each portfolio. Freshwater issues should be reframed in the context of Te Mana o te Wai and consider adding a reference to recognise that effects of contaminant discharges

<p>10.1 Industrial, agricultural or urban effluent discharges to water and air. [generally point source, e.g. stormwater, sewage, dairy shed / piggery effluent, industrial waste discharges, boiler emissions].</p> <p>10.2 Agricultural, forestry and other industrial discharges to land. [e.g. wood &amp; fish processing waste, dairy shed / piggery effluent].</p> <p>10.3 Diffuse source discharges from land use activities to land, water and air. [e.g. agrichemicals, fertiliser, stock effluent, emissions from fires].</p> <p>10.4 Legacy of contaminated sites in urban and rural settings.</p>			<p>can be widely dispersed rather than localised.</p>
<p><b>Waste Management</b></p> <p>10.5 The effects of generating and disposing of contaminant wastes.</p> <p>10.6 Minimising the amount of waste generated.</p>	<p>Section 6(a), (e), (g)</p> <p>Section 7(b), (c), (d), (f), (i)</p>	<p>NZCPS NPS-FM</p>	<p><b>Retain (with updates):</b> amend to reflect current context, language and scope.</p>
<p><b>Natural Hazard Management</b></p> <p>5.2 Managing natural hazard risks to urban growth.</p> <p>8.1 River channel management and flood mitigation.</p> <p>11.1 Avoidance or mitigation of flooding.</p> <p>11.2 Avoidance or mitigation of coastal erosion.</p> <p>11.3 Effects of sea level rise.</p> <p>11.4 Avoidance or mitigation of land instability and structural risks from slope or ground failures and earthquake shaking.</p> <p>11.5 Avoidance or mitigation of risks of fire.</p>	<p>Section 6(a), (e), (h)</p>	<p>NZCPS NPS-FM NPS-UDC</p>	<p><b>Retain (with updates):</b> consolidate the current suite of issues and amend to reflect the current context and emerging matters. This includes Issue 8.2 regarding flood management in rivers and their margins to be reframed in the context of Te Mana o te Wai.</p>
<p><b>Hazardous Substances</b></p> <p>11.6 Avoidance or mitigation of risks from hazardous substances storage, use, disposal situations.</p> <p>12.3 Risk of contamination from radioactive material.</p>	<p>Section 6(a), (e)</p> <p>Section 7(d), (f)</p>	<p>NES-CS</p>	<p><b>Remove:</b> management of hazardous substances is now largely administered under legislation other than the RMA. Consider covering hazardous substance matters that remain relevant to the RMA (notably their environmental effects) under the contaminant discharge issue (above) and/or in the District and Regional sections of the TEP.</p>
<p><b>Energy</b></p> <p>12.1 Environmental effects of energy resource development.</p> <p>12.2 Promotion of efficient energy uses.</p>	<p>Section 7(b), (ba), (j)</p>	<p>NPS-REG NPS-ET NPS-FM NZCPS</p>	<p><b>Retain (with updates):</b> Issues 12.1 and 12.2 remain valid regionally significant issues, but need updating to give effect to the national directives.</p>

<b>Transportation</b>	Section 7(b), (c), (f)	NPS-UDC	<b>Retain (with updates):</b> Recognise that road transport trends are currently likely to be unsustainable, and that different transport solutions must be incentivised.
<b>Historic and Cultural Values</b> 4.1 An ongoing relationship between tangata whenua iwi and Council and giving effect to the interests of tangata whenua iwi concerning sustainable management of resources including lands, waters, the coast, wahi tapu and other taonga. 5.1 Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the urban environment. 6.2 Management of the adverse effects of land fragmentation. 6.3 Protection and enhancement of Significant Indigenous Vegetation, Plant and Animal Habitats, and natural and heritage features in the District. 9.9 Public Interest in Access to and along the coast	Section 6(e), (f), (h)	NPS-UDC NZCPS NPS-FM NES-FW	<b>Retain (with updates):</b> given the elevation of historic heritage to a matter of national importance in 2003 and its recognition in national directives, it is recommended that historic heritage be identified as a significant resource management issue in its own right. Potential impacts on historic heritage are currently lost amongst broader issues such as natural heritage, the quality of the environment, land use, and coastal access, so that there is not necessarily a clear line of sight between the TRPS and TRMP provisions.
<b>Natural Features and Landscapes</b> 6.3 Protection and enhancement of Significant Indigenous Vegetation, Plant and Animal Habitats, and natural and heritage features in the District.	Section 6(b)  Section 7(c)	NZCPS NPS-IB (Draft)	<b>Retain (with updates):</b> Expand Issue 6.3 to elevate the recognition and protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes (ONFLs), including consideration of 'amenity and valued' landscapes.
<b>Resource Management Process</b> 13.1 The development of integrated resource management plans as a unitary authority. 13.2 Management of cross boundary issues between local authority boundaries. 13.3 Consultation with the public in developing plans. 13.4 Duty to assess alternatives in developing resource management plans. 13.5 Implementing resource management plans. 13.6 Making resource management decisions under uncertainty. 13.7 Monitoring and enforcement. 13.8 Managing resource management conflicts of interest within Tasman District Council.	None	None	<b>Remove:</b> These issues relate to resource management processes - they are not significant resource management issues. If required, these matters can be set out elsewhere in the TEP, e.g. in an introductory section.

**Note:** this assessment applies to natural values only; the assessment of historical and cultural heritage values is below.

# Appendix 6: Feedback on Strategic Priority 1 - A Healthy and Sustainable Natural Environment



## Appendix 7: LTP Community Outcomes

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- Our unique natural environment is healthy, protected and sustainably managed
- Our infrastructure is efficient, resilient, cost effective and meets current and future needs
- Our communities have opportunities to celebrate and explore their heritage, identity and creativity
- Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships including with iwi, a regional perspective, and community engagement
- Our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well planned, accessible and sustainably managed
- Our communities are healthy, safe, inclusive and resilient
- Our communities have access to a range of social, cultural, educational and recreational facilities and activities
- Our Region is supported by an innovative and sustainable economy



## References

Reference	Detail
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Mason 2019	Mason, G. 2019. Final Report Stage 1 of Tasman Regional Policy Statement Efficiency and Effectiveness Review: Integrated Management. Source: <a href="#">TRPS Evaluation.pdf (amazonaws.com)</a>
Mason 2019	Mason, G. 2019. Final Report Stage 2 of TRPS Efficiency and Effectiveness Review: Statutory Obligations. Source: <a href="#">TRPS Statutory Obligations.pdf (amazonaws.com)</a>
Mason 2020	Mason G. 2020. DRAFT Report Stage 2 of TRPS Efficiency and Effectiveness Review: Significant Resource Management Issues.
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NCC & TDC 2019	Nelson City Council & Tasman District Council. 2019. Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy.
MfE 2020	Ministry for the Environment. 2020. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. Source: <a href="https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/fresh-water/national-policy-statement-freshwater-management-2020">https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/fresh-water/national-policy-statement-freshwater-management-2020</a>
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