Appendix 1 – Nelson Regional Policy Statement – Policy Analysis

In response to queries from the Hearings Panel, the table below provides a detailed analysis of Plan Change 29 (**PC29**) against all of the objectives and policies of the Nelson Regional Policy Statement (**RPS**) 1997. This analysis supplements and builds on the analysis undertaken as part of the Section 32 report for PC29 (see Appendix 1B). It has been prepared collectively by the Council's team of reporting planners for PC29.

Ideally, the RPS would have been updated prior to, or at the same time as, PC29 to give effect to the NPSUD. However, this has not occurred, nor is it a necessary prerequisite for PC29 to meet the requirements of the RMA. PC29 is required to give effect to the RPS and is also required to give effect to the National Policy Statement: Urban Development 2020, amongst other matters. This is addressed in the Council's legal submissions dated 21 August 2024.

Overall, the RPS has limited policy direction on urban development and recourse is therefore required to the NPSUD, particularly with respect to well-functioning urban environments and sufficiency of development capacity to meet demand. Of the other resource management matters traversed in the RPS objectives and policies, the analysis below concludes that PC29 gives effect to them.

When it comes to RPS references to "amenity values", in the opinion of Ms Morgan/Ms Barker/Mr Gopinath, these must be considered in the context of how the NPSUD, and Policy 6 in particular, now supports an updated interpretation. The RMA and RPS defines amenity values as follows:

> *means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes*.

The Issue at NA1.1 states that amenity values include a wide variety of factors which have a pronounced influence on our quality of life. They include views, availability of sunlight and natural light, peace and quiet and so on. Importantly, the issue statement says that some amenity values can be difficult to define and to protect. A feature significant to one person may be of little significance to another. Likewise one person may be more sensitive to an activity that detracts from an amenity value than another person. It further states that the protection of amenity values can place constraints on the use and development of private land and on the provision of services and facilities. Caution should be exercised to ensure that development is not unnecessarily constrained and the cost and benefits of protection are equitably shared between private and public interests.

Policy 6 of the NPSUD reinforces this and states that in achieving the planned urban built form in a particular area this may involve significant changes to an area, and that this may detract from amenity values appreciated by some people but improve amenity values appreciated by other people, communities, and future generations, including by providing increased and varied housing densities and types, and are not in themselves an adverse effect.

This policy in the NPSUD recognises that amenity values are not universal and can involve trade-offs i.e. more housing choice in convenient/accessible areas may require visual change in existing neighbourhoods. People will value these matters differently, and Policy 6 seeks to recognise this by broadening how amenity values are conceptualised. Where the RPS refers to amenity values they should be viewed in this broader context.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
Chapter 4 – Underlying Philosophy	
UP2.2 objective	
UP2.2.1 Resource management decisions which do not, as a consequence of incomplete information, result in significant adverse environmental effects.	PC29 gives effect to this objective given that it is based on a comprehensive suite of technical information that has provided a sound information base for understanding the potential effects of the changes proposed to the NRMP.
UP2.3 policies	
UP2.3.1 To require resource consents to be applied for where: i. the knowledge of a resource is limited; and/or ii. the adverse effects of any activity on that resource is potentially significant and cannot be confidently predicted.	N/A – for provisions amended by PC29, there is sufficient information about the subject matter to inform the evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions to achieve the objectives.
UP2.3.2 To only grant resource consents where Council is confident that potential adverse effects on the environment can be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.	PC29 gives effect to this policy by including a suite of objectives, policies, rules and matters of discretion/assessment criteria that clearly set out the effects sought to be managed as part of resource consent applications. This policy direction enables the Council to require information, assess the effects of proposals and impose conditions that are needed to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment.
UP3.2 objective	
UP3.2.1 Resource consent applications made by Council being subject to the same level of scrutiny as resource consent applications made by other parties.	Not applicable. This policy is process related and provides direction for Council applications.
UP3.3 policies	
UP3.3.1 To resolve conflict of interests within Council in a manner which grants Council, where it is a resource user, the same status as any other resource user.	Not applicable. This policy is process related and provides direction for Council applications.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
UP3.3.2 To ensure that Council complies with all aspects of the Resource Management Act, and policy statements and plans prepared under it.	Not applicable. This policy is process related and provides direction for Council applications.
Chapter 5 – Treaty of Waitangi	
TW1.4 objectives	
TW1.4.1 Resource use which provides for the relationship of the Māori and their culture with their ancestral lands, water and sites, wāhi tapu, urupā, and other taonga.	PC29 gives effect to this objective, via the inclusion of specific provisions for pāpakainga development. These provisions allow Māori to provide for the cultural and connections with their ancestral lands, by better enabling and providing for pāpakainga developments in Nelson City.
TW1.4.2 A mutually satisfactory relationship between Council and tāngata whenua regarding resource management.	PC29 enables a mutually satisfactory relationship between Council and tāngata whenua by including more enabling provisions for pāpakainga developments in urban settings.
TW1.4.3 Increased opportunities for tāngata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga in the region.	PC29 gives effect to this objective by promoting greater provision for the enablement of pāpakainga developments in Nelson City, which will allow tāngata whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga of their ancestral lands.
TW1.4.4 Increased opportunities for the cultural aspirations and tikanga of the tāngata whenua with regard to natural and physical resources to be met.	PC29's proposed pāpakainga provisions, specifically recognise and provide for the cultural aspirations and tikanga of tāngata whenua in urban settings.
TW1.5 Policies	
TW1.5.1 To ensure that all persons exercising functions and powers under the Act take into account the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.	The development of PC29 has specifically taken into account the principles of The Treaty / Te Tiriti, through engagement with tāngata whenua, and the inclusion of specific provisions to better enable pāpakainga development in urban settings.
TW1.5.2 In consultation with tāngata whenua, to seek to identify and protect specific matters or sites of cultural significance to the tāngata whenua.	N/A - PC29 does not address sites of cultural significance to tāngata whenua.
TW1.5.3 To seek the views of the tāngata whenua when developing objectives, policies, or rules relating to matters which the tāngata	The Council has specifically sought the views of tāngata whenua when developing the PC29 provisions and has specifically recommended

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
whenua themselves have indicated to Council are of significance to them.	amendments following the notification process to address issues raised by tāngata whenua (see for instance the response to Ngāti Rārua's submissions in section 7.2.3 of the Transport and Pāpakainga s42A Report).
TW1.5.4 To provide for matters stated to be of significance to the tāngata whenua (as outlined in Appendix 2) or as otherwise defined in the future as far as is consistent with the purpose and principles of the Resource Management Act and the powers of Council to do so.	In various iwi management plans and other associated documents and processes, tāngata whenua have identified the significance of pāpakainga. PC29 has specifically recognised and provided for that, by including provisions that better enable pāpakainga development in urban settings.
TW1.5.5 To ensure that tāngata whenua views are sought and considered prior to Council consideration of any resource consent application which relates to matters which the tāngata whenua themselves have indicated are of significance to them.	N/A - this relates to the consideration of resource consents.
TW1.5.6 In exercising functions and powers related to Crown land (including foreshore and seabed which is not in private ownership) to recognise and facilitate the special relationship between the Crown and tāngata whenua.	PC29 recognises the special relationship between the Council and tāngata whenua by including permissive provisions which specifically recognise tāngata whenua interests and aspirations for pāpakainga development in urban settings.
TW1.5.7 To implement policies and procedures to ensure that those undertaking works which may potentially result in damage to sites of significance to the tāngata whenua are informed of the presence of any such sites.	N/A - PC29 does not address sites of cultural significance to tāngata whenua.
TW1.5.8 To consider prosecution under section 338 (Part XII) of the Resource Management Act where damage to an archaeological and/or cultural site has occurred and those responsible for the damage have failed to take into account readily available information, or failed to obtain any necessary resource consents for the work, or failed to observe any conditions placed on any necessary resource consent, or failed to stop work as soon as it became apparent that damage to an archaeological or cultural site was occurring.	N/A - PC29 does not address sites of cultural significance to tāngata whenua and is not relevant to the plan change process.
TW1.5.9 To advocate to Central Government the need to independently fund iwi in order to	N/A

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
enable them to participate in resource management.	
TW1.5.10 To recognise the tāngata whenua are kaitiaki of the coastal environment. (Reference: Principle 9 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement).	PC29 proposes to delete the Wakefield Quay Precinct which is partly located in the Coastal Marine Area, however the rule that is proposed to be deleted relates to buildings on the landward side of the Precinct. This policy is therefore of limited relevance.
TW1.5.11 To have regard to environmental plans prepared by iwi authorities.	Iwi management plans are specifically considered in the Section 32 Report and relevant Section 42A Reports for PC29.
Chapter 6 – Development and Hazards	• Section 32, Table 15(p87) • Section 32, Appendix 1B, Analysis of Regional Policy Statement alignment with Plan Change 29 • Section 32, p58, Table 6 - Regional Policy Direction
DH1.2 Objective	
DH1.2.1 To avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects of urban expansion on the sustainable management of natural and physical resources including rural land uses.	PC29 gives effect to this policy by including a suite of objectives, policies, rules and matters of discretion/assessment criteria that seek to enable greater heights and densities of development within the existing urban area of Nelson. The greatest intensities of development are enabled in areas in and close to the City Centre. No changes are proposed to the provisions for the NRMP Open Space and Recreation Zone, Rural Zone, and the Coastal Marine Area. Collectively, PC29 reduces the need for urban expansion in the future by providing more opportunities for growth within the existing urban area. This assists to avoid or mitigate the effects of urban expansion on the environment. PC29 does not otherwise address how any urban expansion should occur.
DH1.2.2 (NPS-UD 09/2024) For the period 2024 to 2054, the minimum sufficient development capacities for housing in the Nelson portion of the Nelson-Tasman Tier 2 Urban Environment are provided.	PC29 gives effect to this objective by enabling more housing development. This will ensure the minimum sufficient development capacities for housing specified in the objective are provided through zoning in the NRMP.

<table>
<tr><th>Objectives and Policies</th><th>Analysis</th></tr>
<tr><td>Note: The minimum sufficient development capacities to meet housing demand, including the competitiveness margin, over a 30 year period:
<table>
<tr><td>Urban Environment</td><td>Short Term Years 1-3 (2024-2027) Number of Dwellings</td><td>Medium Term Years 4-10 (2028-2034) Number of Dwellings</td><td>Long Term
Years 11-30 (2035-2054)
Number of Dwellings</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nelson</td><td>798</td><td>3024</td><td>3772</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>DH1.3 Policies</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>DH1.3.1 To identify areas having features or values of significance and to ensure that these features or values are appropriately protected. Areas identified will include those which:
i. have significant flora and fauna values;
ii. are subject to significant natural hazards;
iii. are recognised as being significant in terms of culture or heritage;
iv. have high natural amenity value;
v. have significant open space values such as greenbelt(s);
vi. make significant contribution to the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers and their margins; and/or
vii. are outstanding natural features and landscapes.</td><td>The only matter in this policy that is relevant to PC29 is DH1.3(iii) as it relates to historic heritage. PC29 does not otherwise amend the overlays in the NRMP.
PC29 identifies features that are significant in terms of historic heritage and ensures that their features or values are appropriately protected through the following:
i. inclusion of the Richmond Avenue Heritage Precinct;
ii. the retention of the smaller subset of the Inner City Heritage Precinct (Hardy Street (south)) reference s42A Report, para 328, pg 52 -
iii. amendment to Rule ICr.37A - reference s42A Report, para 444, pg 74
iv. amendment to assessment criteria for ICr.37A - reference s42A Report, para 491, pg79
v. Deleted heritage items do not meet the assessment criteria and therefore are not considered to be ‘significant’ in terms of DH1.3.1(iii)
vi. Newly listed heritage items or items that have changed their heritage Group Category have been done so in terms of their ‘significance’ in relation to DH1.3.1(iii)</td></tr>
</table>

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
DH1.3.2 To have regard to community expectations when determining the extent and location of urban expansion.	N/A – PC29 does not determine locations for urban expansion as its focus is on enabling additional development in the existing urban area.
DH1.3.3 Where urban expansion is considered to have greater net benefit than intensification, to provide for the most appropriate form of urban expansion for Nelson. In determining what is most appropriate, to assess the costs and benefits of various options according to the following criteria: i. energy efficiency in terms of location and structures; ii. infrastructure costs including opportunity costs of existing infrastructure; iii. natural or physical barriers to expansion; iv. existence of incompatible rural activities such as quarries or smelly activities; v. susceptibility to natural hazards; vi. existence of sensitive uses such as land transport links, airports or ports; vii. utilisation of the land resource for primary production purposes; viii. proximity to existing facilities; ix. impacts on natural and conservation values associated with riparian and coastal margins, rivers and the coast; x. effects on internationally, nationally, or regionally significant natural features and landscapes; xi. effects on internationally, nationally, or regionally significant native vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna; xii. effects on ancestral land, water sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga of significance to tāngata whenua; xiii. effects on heritage values of sites, buildings, places, and areas of regional, national, or international significance;	N/A – PC29 does not determine locations for urban expansion as its focus is on enabling additional development in the existing urban area.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
xiv. effects on amenity values of international, national, or regional significance; xv. effects on recreation resources of international, national, or regional significance; xvi. effects on urban form and on the demarcation between urban and rural areas; and xvii. effects on availability of land resources for future generations.	
DH1.3.4 To ensure that any proposals for urban subdivision and/or development include adequate and appropriate provision of services including waste disposal, stormwater, water supply, electricity and other network services.	PC29 gives effect to this policy by removing the requirements of the Services Overlay from applying to the General, Medium and High Density Residential Zones. In its place, PC29 proposes rules that require habitable buildings to connect to water supply and wastewater networks. Through the s42A report, these provisions were recommended to be amended to more clearly require an assessment of infrastructure capacity.
DH2.2 Objectives	
DH2.2.1 Protection of property and human health and safety from the effects of natural hazards.	PC29 gives effect to this objective by including an objective and suite of natural hazard specific policies and rules, including mapped natural hazard overlays, to address the effects of natural hazards on property, human health and safety, when subdivision, land use and development takes place within the extent of the plan change.
DH2.2.2 Adverse effects from hazard events being minimised.	PC29 gives effect to this objective by including an objective and suite of natural hazard specific policies and rules, including mapped natural hazard overlays which require adverse effects of natural hazards to be mitigated; and in higher risk areas to be avoided. This includes not upzoning areas of high slope instability risk, low lying areas at risk of both coastal inundation and high river flood risk.
DH2.2.3 Hazard proneness being minimised.	PC29 gives effect to this objective by including an objective and suite of natural hazard specific policies and rules, including mapped natural hazard overlays which address hazard

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
	proneness within areas of urban Nelson. This includes a specific policy and associated rules providing for hazard mitigation works to address existing areas already prone to natural hazards.
DH2.2.4 The avoidance, remedy or mitigation of the adverse effects of hazard- related works.	PC29 gives effect to this objective by including a natural hazard specific policy and rule framework that specifically allows for hazard mitigation works provided they address the adverse effects on adjoining areas, natural character, natural processes etc (e.g.DO2.2.6, DO2.2.17 (3)).
DH2.3 Policies	
DH2.3.1 To accord first priority to avoiding or mitigating hazards which threaten human life and second priority to avoiding or mitigating hazards which threaten property or other values.	PC29 gives effect to this policy by including a natural hazard specific objective and policy and rule framework that seeks to avoid new development in high-risk areas where human life is likely to be threatened (see Objective DO2.2, policies 2.2.10, DO2.2.16)). In other locations, the objective, policy and rule framework seeks to avoid or mitigate the effects of natural hazards on property or other values and this will be assessed through the resource consent process.
DH2.3.2 Where possible Council will avoid inappropriate development in hazard prone areas. Where this is not practical or achievable Council will require that remedial or mitigation measures are undertaken in such a way as to avoid adverse environmental effects to the extent practicable.	PC29 gives effect to this policy by including a natural hazard specific objective, policy and rule framework that provides for development in hazard prone areas where appropriate mitigation measures are undertaken including minimum ground/floor levels (flood areas) and where geotechnical assessment/mitigation methods are provided to avoid adverse effects to the extent practicable (slope instability, fault deformation and liquefaction hazard areas).
DH2.3.3 To only permit development in hazard prone areas where the developer demonstrates to Council that the hazard will be avoided or adequately mitigated. In making its decision, Council will take into account the following matters: i. the types, levels of risk and any likely increase in the disaster or risk potential if development proceeds;	PC29 gives effect to this policy by including specific policies and matters of restricted discretion for assessing resource consents for development occurring in natural hazard areas, that include consideration/assessment of the level of risk, proposed mitigation measures, the costs/benefits of hazard mitigation works, and adverse effects. See for example Policy DO2.2.10 and REr.83B.3. Consideration of alternatives can also occur as part of the

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
ii. any measures that can be taken to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of the development (both on and off site); iii. the type of risk and the consequent danger to human life; iv. the potential costs resulting from hazard event/s and where those costs will fall; v. the appropriateness of alternative uses of that particular site; vi. the alternative sites available for the proposed development; and vii. the presence/likelihood of significant cumulative effects.	resource consent process through assessment matters that require the site to be suitable for its intended purpose.
DH2.3.4 To prohibit developments in hazard prone areas which increase the potential for loss of human life or which result in potential damage to other resources and values which can not be avoided or adequately mitigated.	PC29 gives effect to this policy by including a natural hazard specific objective, policy and rule framework that provides for significant risk to people, property and infrastructure to be avoided (Objective DO2.2). Rule REr.75D relates to development on the Tahunanui Slump which is considered a high-risk slope instability area. This rule prohibits additional residential units on sites within the Tahunanui Slump overlay. This area has been also been specifically excluded from upzoning as part of the housing intensification purpose of PC29.
DH2.3.5 To only undertake physical works, or issue resource consents for physical works to be undertaken, to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of natural hazards, where Council is satisfied as to: i. the need for the work; ii. the likely effects of the work on the environment; iii. available means of avoiding, remedying, or mitigating likely effects on the environment; iv. the costs and benefits of alternative means of achieving the desired outcome including the 'do nothing' option; and v. the potential to offset adverse effects through environmental compensation.	PC29 gives effect to this policy by including a natural hazard specific policy and rule framework addressing physical works. See Policies DO2.2.6 and DO2.2.17. These policies do not specifically consider offsetting adverse effects through environmental compensation but this could be implemented /proposed in a resource consent setting when assessing costs and benefits of a specific proposal (see for example, REr.83F - Flood mitigation and protection works.
DH2.3.6 To recognise the function of natural coastal features (such as beaches, sand dunes,	PC29 gives effect to this policy by including a natural hazard specific objective and policy and

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
wetlands and barrier islands) and natural processes in protecting subdivision, use, or development and to maintain and, where appropriate, enhance that ability.	rule framework that recognises the importance of natural features. See, for example, DO2.2.4 (4) and DO2.2.6 (1) and (4). It is further noted that provisions already existing in the NRMP address this matter, for example, DO6.1 Riparian and coastal margins and DO6.1.4 Activities in margins. These provisions have not been amended by PC29.
DH2.4.7 To decline consent to inappropriate development in hazard prone areas, or to otherwise require that remedial or mitigation measures are undertaken in such a way as to avoid adverse environmental effects of natural hazards.	PC29 gives effect to this policy by enabling the Council to consider whether proposed developments in areas subject to natural hazards are appropriate (flood, slope instability, liquefaction and fault deformation areas) and to place conditions of consent requiring those hazards to be mitigated. Where permitted activity thresholds cannot be met the activity status defaults to restricted discretionary, or discretionary in most instances, providing the Council the discretion to decline the consents if the proposed development is inappropriate.
DH3.2 Objective	
DH3.2.1 Elimination of the potential for radioactive contamination.	N/A
DH3.3 Policies	
DH3.3.1 To prohibit the establishment of or use of nuclear power, nuclear propulsion or the disposal of nuclear waste within the Nelson City area.	N/A
DH3.3.2 To maintain the present policy of Nelson City being a zone free of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.	N/A
Chapter 7 – Natural and Amenity Values	
NA1.2 Objective	
NA1.2.1 Preservation or enhancement of amenity and conservation values.	In terms of the broad level of intensification, PC29 is considered to give effect to this objective. As noted in the introduction, amenity values are broadly defined under the RMA and relate to the natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness,

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
	aesthetic coherence and cultural and recreational attributes. As evidenced in the submissions, and issues discussed at the Hearing, the community has a range of views on the general amenity values offered by Nelson's urban area and the degree to which this should be preserved or allowed to change. For example, some submitters were in support of change to the physical environment – recognising the benefits of having more people live close to services and amenities. Others were opposed – instead valuing the existing visual aesthetic of Nelson's neighbourhoods and sunlight access more highly. This serves to reinforce the statement in the RPS in NA1.1 that amenity values are difficult to define and are valued differently by people. On balance, PC29 gives effect to this objective by allowing a greater degree of change and development to occur in the urban area, and thereby enhances the amenity values in relation to improved access to housing, services and amenities and maintaining the visual and recreational amenity of rural areas by reducing the need for greenfield expansion. While PC29 may give rise to changes in views and sunlight access for some people if development opportunities are taken up beyond what is currently allowed, there are rules proposed that allow these effects to be managed in the context of the planned urban built form. This appropriately balances the differing amenity values experienced by people. In addition, the following amended heritage provisions give effect to this objective: a) inclusion of the Richmond Avenue Heritage b) the retention of the smaller subset of the Inner City Heritage Precinct (Hardy Street (south)) reference s42A Report, para 328, pg 52 - c) amendment to Rule ICr.37A - reference s42A Report, para 444, pg 74 d) amendment to assessment criteria for ICr.37A - reference s42A Report, para 491, pg79

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
NA1.3 Policies	
NA1.3.1 Council will, in consultation with Department of Conservation, tāngata whenua and other appropriate organisations and agencies, identify areas or sites of significant amenity value based on the following criteria: i. natural or physical qualities of the area which contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attribute; and. ii. the absence of adverse effects which significantly detract from people's appreciation of pleasantness, aesthetic coherence and cultural or recreational attributes. For sites or objects of historic or cultural significance, including archaeological sites, historic buildings or objects, the following additional criteria shall apply: iii. associations with significant persons or events, culture or traditions; iv. length of occupation of any place, including the significance of that occupation; v. whether the site is registered on any national data base; vi. the rarity or uniqueness of a particular site or object; and/or vii. the degree to which the site or object contributes to the aesthetic coherence of the wider townscape setting.	The evidence of both Ms Lutz and Dr McEwan demonstrate that the heritage criteria used to evaluate and update the Heritage Schedule for PC29 give effect to this policy.
NA1.3.2 To recognise and provide for the protection of those significant amenity and conservation attributes which Council has the power to protect and which contribute to a site being recognised as significant, where these attributes: i. are considered to be of high vulnerability to change; ii. are subject to actual or potential threat of change; and iii. are not subject to any other relevant form of protection.	The operative NRMP contains a number objectives and policies in relation to landscape, conservation and visual amenity which were not amended by PC29. The Landscape and Conservation Overlays and associated provisions of the operative NRMP were also not proposed to be amended in any way by PC29 and therefore the NRMP still gives effect to this policy through these rules, particularly in the Residential Zone.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
The degree of protection will be based on the relative importance of the site.	
NA1.3.3 To avoid and as far as possible remedy or mitigate the conflicts between adjoining land uses including the provision of services and/or facilities.	PC29 gives effect to this policy. The operative NRMP contains a number of provisions that aim to mitigate conflicts between land uses, including potential conflicts between residential and commercial activities. This includes: a) Rules requiring building in the Inner City Fringe and Suburban Commercial Zone to be set back from a residential zone boundary (ICr.75 and SCr.26) b) Rules controlling noise levels in the Inner City and Suburban Commercial zones. This includes rules aimed at controlling the amount of noise received at sites in a residential zone (ICr.43 and SCr.37) c) Daylight Controls for sites in the Inner City and Suburban Commercial zones that border a Residential Zone (ICr.35 and SCr.27). d) Requiring a discretionary resource consent for non residential activities (apart from small scale home occupations) in the residential zone. (REr.20) e) Rules controlling light spill from Inner City and Suburban Commercial zones on residential zones (ICr.45 and SCr.35) f) Rules that require acoustic insulation residential units affected by noise from the Port/Airport(SCr.69, SCr.69A, REr.65 & REr.65A). g) Density restrictions for sites that are affected by noise from the Airport and Port (REr.64). PC29 does not propose to amend the above listed standards for land use activities between zones. PC29 includes a suite of provisions aimed at avoiding as far as possible, or otherwise mitigating, conflicts between adjoining land uses, including potential conflicts between residential and commercial activities. These provisions include:

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
	a) Requiring a resource consent for non residential activities (apart form small scale home occupations) in the proposed General and Medium Density residential zones. b) Amending Policies IC3.2, IC4.2 and Rule ICr.37B to acknowledge established industrial activities and provide for their ongoing operations as the area transitions to a mixed use environment as a result of PC29's proposed rezoning of the St. Vincent/Vanguard area (from Industrial to Inner City Fringe).
NA1.3.4 To allow a wide range of potential uses, as an incentive for the retention of historic sites or buildings, providing these uses protect the heritage value of the resource. Council will actively encourage retention, reuse, care of and interpretation of older buildings and their histories on their original sites.	The amended provisions REr.85, REr.89, ICr.60, ICr.65, SCr.56 and SCr.60, which provides for alterations and additions as controlled activity status for sustainable additions, give effect to this policy to ensure continued incentive for the retention of historic buildings.
NA1.3.5 To prevent any activity on or adjacent to any significant township feature, cultural site, tree, or historic site or building, unless the adverse effects of that activity on the sites or features can be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.	The amended assessment criteria of the following rules ensures that development that 'shares a legal common boundary' with a historic site of building are taken into account and therefore, gives effect to this policy. a) REr.18B b) REr.18J c) REr.18K d) REr.18V e) SCr.21 f) ICr.37A g) ICr.37B
NA1.3.6 To consider the use of development impact levies if appropriate to fund amenity and heritage protection and enhancement.	N/A
NA2.2 Objective	
NA2.2.1 A landscape which preserves and enhances the character of the natural setting and in which significant natural features are protected.	The amended provisions of ICr.21.5 and Appendix 9 – Landscape components and views maintains the 'Significant view' to the Cathedral up Trafalgar Street. Whilst this view is not considered a 'natural feature' it is considered a 'significant view' and therefore gives effect to this Objective.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
NA2.3 Policies	
NA2.3.1 To preserve the natural landscape character and vegetation cover of the backdrop to Nelson City.	PC29 gives effect to this policy. **Landscape Overlay** The operative NRMP does not identify areas of outstanding coastal natural character or natural features and landscapes, however, includes a Landscape Control overlay. The Landscape Control Overlay applies predominantly to the Rural Zone however parts also cover residentially zoned areas, including the base of the Grampians, and parts of Atawhai, Enner Glynn, Marsden, Ngawhatu and along the Port Hills. PC29 proposes to exclude the Landscape Overlay from subdivision in the proposed GRZ and MDRZ. As set out in the Section 32 report[1] the Landscape Control Overlay is considered out of date, with its establishment now being inconsistent with best practice. In particular, the Overlay does not identify areas of natural character or outstanding or significant natural features and landscapes. However, REr.107 – Subdivision continues to allow for consideration of visual amenity and landscape effects via Appendix 9 and the matters of discretion and assessment criteria (see REr.107.2, REr.107.3 and REr.107.4). **Appendix 9 Landscape components and views** PC29 proposes to remove references in Table 9.1 (significant views) to the Church Hill Viewshaft, which is proposed to be deleted. However, the significant view 'to' the Cathedral up Trafalgar Street is proposed to be retained (notified to be deleted) as part of the Reply Statement recommended changes by the s42A officer. Regardless of the above, the significant views identified in Appendix 9 could be considered in discretionary consents for subdivision, breaches in building height, earthworks and soil disturbance. **Schedules**

[1] See Section 20.5 of the Section 32 report for PC29.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
	The NRMP contains a number of schedules (for example Sch.U Marsden Plateau Landscape Area) that control subdivision in areas of visual significance or require biodiversity corridors in specified areas. PC29 does not proposes to alter these controls.
NA2.3.2 To avoid development which detracts from the amenity afforded by dominant ridgelines.	PC29 gives effect to this policy for the reasons set out above.
NA2.3.3 To avoid development which detracts from the landscape and amenity values afforded by viewshafts within the urban area and by gateways between urban and rural areas and between different landscape units.	PC29 gives effect to this policy. While the Church Hill View Shaft is proposed to be deleted, the Landscape Architecture evidence of Mr Girvan demonstrates the landscape view the provision is trying to protect no longer exists. However, the 'significant view' 'to' to the Cathedral up Trafalgar Street has now been recommended to be retained as part of the Reply Statement and therefore ensures that this will be appropriately managed by the assessment criteria of ICr.21.5 and Rule ICr.37B.
NA2.3.4 To encourage land use practices in rural areas which avoid, remedy, or mitigate impacts on landscape values.	N/A
NA2.3.5 To identify and protect significant landscape and natural features throughout the city area, including: i. natural or physical features considered to be of regional, national, or international significance; ii. macro features which contribute to the landscape setting of Nelson; iii. natural or physical qualities of the area which contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence and cultural and recreational attributes; and iv. the absence of adverse effects which significantly detract from people's appreciation of pleasantness, aesthetic coherence and cultural and recreational attributes.	N/A – PC29 does not propose to identify significant landscape and natural features and these are identified via the methods in the operative NRMP outlined above.
NA2.3.6 To identify landscape areas and natural features of significant conservation value based on the following criteria:	N/A – PC29 does not propose to identify landscape areas and natural features of significant conservation value and these are

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
i. significant Māori cultural sites identified now or in the future in accordance with tikanga māori; ii. protected areas such as reserves, sanctuaries and parks; iii. scenic sites of national or international significance, including their collective characteristics; iv. representative examples of regionally, nationally or internationally significant or outstanding landforms; and v. geologic features of regional, national or international significance and of high vulnerability. Note: Identification of areas of significant conservation value will be undertaken in consultation with Department of Conservation, tāngata whenua, and other appropriate organisations, agencies and individuals.	identified via methods in the operative NRMP outlined above.
NA2.3.7 To recognise and provide for the protection of those landscape and natural attributes which contribute to a site being recognised as significant where these attributes: i. are considered to be of high vulnerability to change; ii. are subject to actual or potential threat of change; iii. are not subject to any other relevant form of protection; and iv. it is within Council's powers to achieve appropriate protection. The degree of protection will be based on the relative importance of the site.	N/A – PC29 does not propose to identify landscape and natural attributes which contribute to a site being recognised as significant, and these are identified via methods in the operative NRMP outlined above.
NA2.3.8 To prevent any activity on or adjacent to any significant landscape or natural feature unless the adverse effects of that activity on the site or feature can be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.	N/A – PC29 does not propose to change the way that development on or adjacent to any significant landscape or natural feature is managed, and this is managed via methods in the operative NRMP outlined above.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
NA2.3.9 To preserve the natural character of the coastal environment.	PC29 proposes to delete the Wakefield Quay Precinct which is partly located in the Coastal Marine Area, however the rule that is proposed to be deleted relates to buildings on the landward side of the Precinct. PC29 therefore does would not alter the natural character of the coastal environment.
NA3.2 Objectives	
NA3.2.1 Protection of areas of significant indigenous flora and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.	N/A – no change to the Significant Ecological Area related provisions
NA3.2.2 Restoration and rehabilitation of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, undertaken as appropriate.	N/A – no change to the SEA provisions
NA3.3 Policies	
NA3.3.1 To promote the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna which are recognised for their ecological, scientific, botanical, intrinsic, amenity, landscape, cultural or conservation values. In determining the significance of these resources, matters to be considered shall include: i. the extent of that habitat type within the ecological region or district; ii. the quality of the vegetation, or of the habitat, for the species including its degree of modification; iii. the diversity and abundance of species of plants and animals supported by that habitat; iv. habitats, communities or areas important to the continued survival of indigenous species of plants and animals; v. habitats, communities or areas containing nationally or regionally rare or vulnerable species of plants and animals; vi. habitats or areas that support indigenous species or subspecies of plants or animals that are uncommon or threatened with extinction (rare, vulnerable, or endangered)	N/A – no change to the SEA provisions

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
within the ecological region or district and ecological corridors connecting such areas; vii. the representativeness of the area, habitat, or community within the ecological region or district; viii. the contribution of the area or habitat as an integral part of an association, community or ecosystem; ix. the contribution of the area or habitat to ecological, scientific and intrinsic values, to cultural and spiritual values of tāngata whenua, and to recreational, amenity, heritage, landscape, and conservation values of regional, national, or international significance; x. the importance of the area for the maintenance and enhancement of water quality and quantity, fishery habitat including the habitat of indigenous fish, soil conservation, and natural hazard avoidance and mitigation; xi. areas which contain regionally endemic species or communities; xii. wetlands, estuaries and lagoons of regional, national or international importance, including those: a. necessary to act as buffer areas; b. of importance as spawning grounds or nurseries for marine and fresh water species; c. where related catchments, marginal lands and tidal flats have been minimally modified; d. strategically situated to act as stepping stones for migratory species along coastal tracts; e. of importance to marine mammals and birds; and/or f. containing significant or threatened ecosystems, flora, fauna, and/or habitats.	
NA3.3.2To recognise and provide for the protection of those attributes which contribute to a site being recognised as an area of significant indigenous vegetation or significant	N/A – no change to the SEA provisions

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
habitat of indigenous fauna, where these attributes: i. are considered to be of high vulnerability to change; ii. are subject to actual or potential threat of change; iii. are not subject to any other relevant form of protection; and iv. it is within Council's powers to achieve appropriate protection. The degree of protection will be based on the relative importance of the site.	
NA3.3.3 To encourage the retention of all areas of indigenous vegetation.	N/A – no change to the SEA provisions
NA3.3.4 To advocate to landowners or occupiers the need for protection of priority areas where they occur outside the Crown Estate, and to consider methods and mechanisms to ensure that this protection occurs.	N/A – no change to the SEA provisions
NA3.3.5 To maintain and protect corridors important to the movement of biota and to recognise the intrinsic values of ecosystems.	N/A – no change to the SEA provisions
NA3.3.6 To encourage the planting of indigenous flora species, and where possible of local genetic stock, when rehabilitation or restoration of these significant or priority natural areas is undertaken.	N/A – no change to the SEA provisions
NA3.3.7 To take into account the conservation of areas of indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna and regenerating shrubland when managing Council's own land holdings.	N/A – no change to the SEA provisions
NA4.2 Objectives	
NA4.2.1 Natural and physical resources not subject to significant adverse effects as a result of existing pest infestation.	N/A

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
NA4.2.2 Prevention or rapid control of new infestations of pest species in the Nelson City area.	N/A
NA4.3 Policies	
NA4.3.1 To consider the preparation of a Regional Pest Management Strategy under the provisions of the Biosecurity Act 1993 in circumstances where: i. pest damage to areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna is threatening their continued viability; ii. pest damage to commercial species is occurring to the extent that the value of the damage outweighs the cost of pest control operations; iii. pest infestations are crossing property boundaries; iv. pest populations significantly detract from people's use or enjoyment of natural and physical resources; v. pest numbers are adversely affecting soil conservation values; vi. pest numbers are resulting in unacceptable degradation of water quality; and/or vii. there is a significant risk of a pest species establishing in the Nelson region which would result in one or more of the situations in (i-vi) above.	N/A
NA4.3.2 To ensure pest control is undertaken when the number of pests has reached such a level that damage to natural or physical resources is likely.	N/A
NA4.3.3 To encourage co-operation and co-ordination of pest control initiatives locally and nationally between private, local government and central government agencies.	N/A
NA4.3.4 To require landowners or occupiers to meet the cost of remedying a pest infestation	N/A

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
where they have failed to undertake adequate pest control work on their land.	
NA4.3.5 To promote land management practices which reduce the potential for pest infestation and to provide for these when preparing or reviewing Council's District Plan.	N/A
NA4.3.6 To encourage further research and development into environmentally friendly methods of pest control, but in the interim to support the use of 1080 and other poisons for control where this is considered appropriate.	N/A
NA5.2 Objectives	
NA5.2.1 Management of riparian and coastal margins which protects and enhances significant habitats, natural features, natural functions, natural character, landscape, amenity, cultural features and water quality.	N/A – no changes to riparian margin rules in PC29.
NA5.2.2 Riparian and coastal margins where natural processes such as floods and erosion do not result in damage to structures or danger to human health and safety.	N/A – no changes to riparian margin rules in PC29.
NA5.2.3 Protection and enhancement of public access and recreational opportunity to and along riparian and coastal margins consistent with protection of land ownership rights and conservation values.	N/A – no changes to riparian margin rules in PC29.
NA5.3 Policies	
NA5.3.1 To identify and protect the natural character of riparian and coastal margins where any or all of the following features or values exist: i. presence of regionally or nationally significant natural features, indigenous vegetation, or regionally or nationally significant habitats of aquatic fauna; ii. scenes or landscapes of regional or national significance within which water forms an essential component; iii. landforms or geological features of regional or national significance;	N/A – no changes to riparian margin rules in PC29.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
iv. heritage, recreational, scientific or other amenity or intrinsic values of regional or national significance; v. actual or potential occurrence of significantly degraded water quality as a result of non point discharges of pollutants; vi. natural hazards such as flooding, erosion or sedimentation, within or adjoining a coastal or riparian margin; vii. the need to maintain access to and along riparian and coastal margins for river maintenance or river/coastal protection works; and/or viii. the need to provide wildlife corridors between significant habitat areas.	
NA5.3.2 When establishing priorities for management of riparian and coastal margins, to attempt to minimise the impact on existing and adjoining land and water use, including customary usage of the adjacent river or sea.	N/A – no changes to riparian margin rules in PC29.
NA5.3.3 Where a riparian or coastal margin is considered to be of high priority for protection, to give preference to the establishment of an esplanade reserve.	N/A – no changes to riparian margin rules in PC29.
NA5.3.4 Where a riparian or coastal margin is considered of moderate priority for protection, to give priority to the negotiation of esplanade strips.	N/A – no changes to riparian margin rules in PC29.
NA5.3.5 Where a riparian or coastal margin is considered of low priority for protection, to encourage appropriate management through general provisions in the District Plan but otherwise not seek additional protection.	N/A – no changes to riparian margin rules in PC29.
NA5.3.6 To assess the required width of esplanade reserves and strips in terms of the reasons for establishing them.	N/A – no changes to riparian margin /esplanade rules in PC29.
NA5.3.7 To consider the establishment of esplanade reserves and esplanade strips along water bodies of less than three metres in width if the values associated with these water bodies:	N/A – no changes to esplanade reserve rules in PC29.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
i. satisfy the criteria outlined in Policy 1; ii. are under potential threat; and iii. cannot be protected through other mechanisms.	
NA5.3.8 To compensate landowners where appropriate for taking esplanade reserves and strips in accordance with the provisions of the Act.	N/A – no changes to esplanade reserve rules in PC29.
NA5.3.9 To permit public access of right to esplanade reserves and esplanade strips, except where: i. conservation values may be jeopardised by public access ii. emergency situations may arise and so make public access inappropriate; or iii. instruments creating esplanade reserves, esplanade strips or access strips themselves place restrictions on public access.	N/A – no changes to esplanade reserve rules in PC29.
NA5.3.10 Unless legislative or operational requirements dictate otherwise, to manage riparian and coastal margins under Council's ownership or control in such a way as to protect habitats, natural processes, natural character, cultural values, natural features and landscapes, amenity values, the life-supporting capacity of ecosystems, water quality and public access.	N/A – no changes to riparian margin rules in PC29.
NA5.3.11 To recognise the dynamic nature of riparian and coastal margins and to seek to avoid developments which have the potential to be adversely affected by (or accentuate) natural hazards, including flooding, erosion and accretion events.	N/A – no changes to riparian margin rules in PC29.
NA5.3.12 To advocate or promote management practices for riparian land that enhance existing or desired natural characteristics and values.	N/A – no changes to riparian margin rules in PC29.
NA5.3.13 To manage riparian and coastal margins in such a way as to enhance or maintain water quality.	N/A – no changes to riparian margin rules in PC29.
NA6.2 Objective	

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
NA6.2.1 Minimal adverse environmental effects from structures on river and lake beds.	N/A – no change to rules affecting rivers and lakes in PC29.
NA6.3 Policies	
NA6.3.1 To manage river and lake beds in a manner which gives priority to the natural functioning of the river including the ecosystems they contain and the life supporting capacity of those ecosystems.	N/A – no change to rules affecting rivers and lakes in PC29.
NA6.3.2 To provide for structures or physical works on river or lake beds where the adverse effects of such structures or works can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.	N/A – no change to rules affecting rivers and lakes in PC29.
NA6.3.3 To recognise the importance of maintaining and enhancing the flood- carrying capacity of rivers and to only permit structures which conflict with this function where their adverse effects can be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.	PC29 gives effect to this policy. A number of provisions in PC29 address the importance of maintaining the flood carrying capacity of rivers in the district. This includes both policies and matters of restricted discretion. Examples include: DO2.2.4(4), DO2.2.9(2) DO2.2.9(3), REr.83E.
NA6.3.4 To control new works and new structures in the beds of rivers and lakes which have potential to result in significant adverse effects on riparian values.	N/A – no change to rules affecting rivers and lakes in PC29.
Chapter 8 – The Coast	
CO1.2 Objective	
CO1.2.1 Achievement of the social, economic and cultural needs of the community within the coastal environment, while ensuring a high level of protection is afforded to the natural character and to natural and physical resources associated with the coast.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3 Policies	
CO1.3.1 To prevent new subdivision, reclamation, use and development, in areas or habitats within the coastal environment which: i. are important to the continued survival of any indigenous species; and/or	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
ii. contain nationally vulnerable species or nationally outstanding examples of indigenous community types.	
CO1.3.2 To avoid or remedy any significant adverse effects of new subdivision, reclamation, use and development in the coastal environment on the following: i. landscapes and seascapes of international, national or regional significance; ii. representative landforms and geological features or those of international, national or regional significance; iii. spiritual, historical, and cultural sites of international, national or regional significance; iv. habitat important to regionally endangered or nationally rare species and ecological corridors connecting such areas; or v. areas important to migratory species and to vulnerable stages of indigenous species, particularly wetlands and estuaries.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.3 To identify and protect areas of significant conservation value within the coastal environment based on the following criteria: i. Māori cultural sites of local, regional, national or international significance, identified in accordance with tikanga māori; ii. protected areas such as reserves, sanctuaries and parks; iii. wetlands, estuaries and lagoons of national or international importance, including those: a. that are important buffer areas; b. that are important spawning grounds or nurseries for marine and fresh water species; c. where related catchments, marginal lands and tidal flats have been minimally modified; d. strategically situated to act as stepping stones for migratory species along coastal tracts;	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
iv. sites of importance to marine mammals and birds; v. areas of regionally, nationally or internationally significant or threatened ecosystems, flora, fauna and habitats; vi. scenic sites of national or international significance; vii. historic places of national or outstanding significance; and/or viii. representative examples of nationally significant or outstanding landforms and geologic features.	
CO1.3.4 To protect the integrity, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment in terms of: i. the dynamic processes and features arising from the natural movement of sediments, water and air; ii. natural movement of biota; iii. natural substrate composition; iv. natural water and air quality; v. natural bio-diversity, productivity, and biotic patterns; and vi. intrinsic values of ecosystems.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.5 To recognise and provide for the amenity of significantly unmodified coastal environments.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.6 To classify all coastal waters, having particular regard to existing water quality, community expectation of water quality, values associated with particular areas, and existing and future point and non-point discharges to coastal waters.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.7 To maintain and enhance public access to and along the coastal marine area, except where a restriction is necessary: i. to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitats of indigenous fauna; ii. to protect Māori cultural values;	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
iii. to protect public health or safety; iv. to ensure a level of security consistent with the purpose of a resource consent; and/or v. in other exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify the restriction notwithstanding the national importance of maintaining that access.	
CO1.3.8 To encourage appropriate subdivision, use or development in areas where the natural character has already been compromised, while: i. avoiding sprawling or sporadic subdivision, use or development in the coastal environment; ii. taking into account the potential effects of subdivision, use or development on the values relating to the natural character of the coastal environment, both within and outside the immediate location; and iii. avoiding cumulative adverse effects of subdivision, use and development in the coastal environment.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.9 When managing the coastal environment, to recognise and provide for matters of special significance to tāngata whenua identified and protected in accordance with tikanga māori.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.10 To provide for occupation of the coastal marine area for aquaculture and ancillary purposes where Policies 1-9 are satisfied and where there is sufficient information available to satisfy Council that adverse effects will be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.11 Where possible, to separate incompatible activities in the coastal environment, in order to minimise the potential for conflict in resource use and management.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.12 To support in principle the investigation and possible establishment of marine reserves, taiāpure and mahinga mātaitai and other appropriate means of marine	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
protection within the Nelson City coastal marine area where these would provide for a broad range of benefits for the region, including ecological, scientific, educational, cultural and recreational use or value.	
CO1.3.13 To provide for active and passive recreation in the coastal marine area where these activities will not result in significant adverse effects on the coastal environment.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.14 To restore and rehabilitate the natural character of the coastal environment where appropriate.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.15 To support in principle the use of financial contributions to offset environmental damage to the coastal environment.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.16 To recognise that some uses and developments dependent on the natural and physical resources in the coastal environment and important to the social, economic and cultural well-being of the people and the community, should be provided for within the coastal environment providing that the quality of the environment is maintained.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.17 To recognise the existence and impacts of coastal hazards, including cyclic and non-cyclic erosion and accretion, inundation and possible sea level rise.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.18 To recognise the ability of natural coastal features (such as beaches, sand dunes, wetlands, boulder banks and barrier islands) to protect subdivision, use or development in the coastal environment, and to maintain, and where appropriate, enhance that ability.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
CO1.3.19 To acknowledge the role of existing structures in the coastal environment.	N/A - PC29 does not specifically relate to provisions in the coastal environment.
Chapter 9 – Water	
WA1.2 Objectives	
WA1.2.1 The maintenance and enhancement of the quality of inland water to protect the life	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
supporting capacity of aquatic ecosystems and in specific areas, for urban water supply.	
WA1.2.2 The maintenance and enhancement of coastal water quality to protect fishery, fish spawning and aquatic ecosystems and, in specific areas, to protect shellfish gathering, contact recreation, and cultural and spiritual values.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
WA1.3 Policies	
WA1.3.1 Following consultation with appropriate agencies including tāngata whenua and the wider community, to classify all inland and coastal waters within the Nelson City area, based on one or more of the following: i. protection of urban water supplies to a drinking water standard; ii. protection of instream fisheries and wildlife values; iii. protection of areas of cultural value; iv. protection of recreation values for contact recreation purposes; and/or v. protection of coastal waters to preserve aquatic ecosystems, fisheries, fish spawning, gathering of shellfish and other food, and to safeguard the potential development of aquaculture.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
WA1.3.2 To minimise the volume of contaminant entering water from non-point sources, including sediment, chemicals, refuse and debris.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
WA1.3.3 To control point discharges through the use of resource consents and appropriate conditions in order to ensure that water quality classifications are met and sustained.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
WA1.3.4 Where it is in Council's powers to do so, to control discharges from ships and other craft within the coastal marine area, and in particular within confined waters, so as to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on water quality and the environment in general.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
Such discharges may include: i. cooling water; ii. ballast water; iii. sewage; and iv. solid waste including process wastes.	
WA1.3.5 To manage riparian and coastal margins in such a way as to enhance or maintain water quality.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the riparian margin rules.
WA1.3.6 To recognise and, where possible, reduce, adverse effects on water quality resulting from contaminated stormwater.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
WA1.3.7 To recognise and provide for the cultural and spiritual values of water to tāngata whenua.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
WA2.2 Objectives	
WA2.2.1 Maintenance and enhancement of the ability of rivers, the coast and other waterbodies to support aquatic life.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
WA2.2.2 Maintenance of other instream values, including recreation.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
WA2.2.3 Water that is allocated for abstractive uses being fairly distributed and used in an efficient and beneficial manner.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
WA2.2.4 To ensure there is enough supply of sufficient quality for abstractive uses, including urban water supply, commensurate with achievement of Objectives 1 and 2.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
WA2.3 Policies	
WA2.3.1 To establish minimum flow regimes for the Maitai, Roding, Wakapuaka and Whangamoa Rivers, and any other river or stream under stress from water abstraction. Minimum flows will be based on the following criteria: i. the existing and potential productivity, diversity, importance, intrinsic values, habitat	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
characteristics, water quality and variability of aquatic ecosystems; ii. the significance of the native flora and fauna; iii. the value of iwi or hapū for spiritual and cultural purposes and customary uses; iv. natural character, scenic, amenity, intrinsic and recreational values including fishery values and the habitat of trout; v. the significance of flows to the maintenance and enhancement of downstream habitats and water quality; vi. the degree of existing protection; and vii. the impact on sediment transport and the stability of the river bed.	
WA2.3.2 For rivers specified in Policy 1 above, to establish 'Conservation Flows' which protect the security of supply, and 'Minimum Flow regimes' which protect the natural character, functioning and integrity of the plant and animal communities, and recreation associated with those rivers.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
WA2.3.3 To allocate water for abstractive uses which provide for the social, economic and cultural well being of the people of Nelson City where adverse effects (including impacts on the needs of instream values necessary for the integrity of aquatic ecosystems) can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
WA2.3.4 To continue to encourage urban water supply conservation.	N/A - PC29 does not propose amendments to the freshwater rules.
Chapter 10 – Soils	
SO1.2 Objectives	
SO1.2.1 To maintain the life supporting capacity of soils in Nelson.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to the rural environment.
SO1.2.2 To avoid, remedy, or mitigate off-site adverse effects of land use activities on soils.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to the rural environment.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
SO1.2.3 To avoid significant adverse effects on adjoining properties from the application of agricultural chemicals.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to the rural environment.
SO1.2.4 To avoid, remedy, or mitigate contamination of soil.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to the rural environment.
SO1.3 Policies	
SO1.3.1 To encourage the use of land management techniques that maintain the natural fertility and structure of high quality soils.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to the rural environment.
SO1.3.2 To require the use and development of land to be carried out in such a way as to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of accelerated soil erosion.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to the rural environment.
SO1.3.3 To encourage the development of methods for the application of agrichemicals and the disposal of industrial, agricultural, domestic and other contaminants onto, or into, soil is carried out in such a way as to where possible avoid and otherwise to minimise contamination of soil and adverse effects on adjoining properties.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to the rural environment.
SO1.3.4 To promote the rehabilitation of degraded or contaminated soils and prevent further contamination.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to the rural environment.
SO1.3.5 To require that the adverse off-site effects, including those on water quality, of earthworks and other forms of soil disturbance are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to the rural environment.
SO1.3.6 To recognise the role of soil as a contributor to bio-diversity and to take this into account when assessing the potential adverse effects of land management proposals.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to the rural environment.
SO1.3.7 To recognise that some activities such as urban expansion or transport infrastructure remove soils from primary production and to provide for these activities where their adverse environmental effects can be remedied or mitigated, or it achieves the purpose of the Act to do so. Matters to be taken into account when	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to the rural environment or provisions relevant to urban expansion.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
considering establishment of uses likely to remove soils from primary production include: i. the quality of the land being removed from primary production and its versatility for a range of uses ii. the extent of land of that particular quality or type within the wider region (Tasman Bay lowlands and foothills) iii. effect of removing the land in question from primary production on adjoining land use iv. the permanence of the activity proposed and the feasibility of returning the land to primary production following cessation of the activity. v. the alternatives available to the use of the proposed site. vi. the potential for adverse effects to be offset by environmental compensation or development contributions. vii. the costs and benefits to the community and the sustainable management of other natural and physical resources from the proposed development.	
Chapter 11 – Discharges to Air	
DA1.2 Objective	
DA1.2.1 Improvement in Nelson's ambient air quality.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to air quality rules.
DA1.3 Policies	
DA1.3.1 To set minimum ambient air quality standards that are at levels which ensure that adverse effects on people or ecosystems at ground level are avoided or mitigated.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to air quality rules.
DA1.3.2 Where existing air quality is higher than the standards set under the above policy, no significant degradation to existing ambient air quality shall be permitted.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to air quality rules.
DA1.3.3 To control and/or reduce the volume or concentration of point source discharges so that	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to air quality rules.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
the adverse effects on people or ecosystems at ground level are avoided or mitigated.	
DA1.3.4 To ensure industrial, commercial, rural and domestic discharges avoid significant adverse effect on the environment, including people, plants or animals.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to air quality rules.
DA1.3.5 To minimise the adverse effects of odours on public amenity by requiring new or existing activities seeking new sites, which discharge contaminants into air, to locate away from residential dwellings, educational facilities, hospitals, shops or other similar public buildings, unless adverse effects can be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to air quality rules.
DA1.3.6 To promote energy conservation in buildings.	N/A – non-statutory method.
DA1.3.7 To seek to minimise vehicle emissions from motor vehicles while acknowledging the effects of primary transport corridors on air quality and the resultant incompatibility between some land use activities and those primary transport corridors.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to air quality rules.
DA2.2 Objective	
DA2.2.1 An environment in which unreasonable noise is avoided, remedied or mitigated.	The operative NRMP contains a number of provisions that aim to avoid, remedy or mitigate unreasonable noise. This includes: • A requirement to acoustic insulate residential units in the Inner City (ICr.43A). • Rules that require acoustic insulation (SCr.69, SCr.69A, REr.65 & REr.65A). • Density restrictions for sites that are affected by noise from the Airport and Port (REr.64). • Rules controlling noise levels in each zone (REr.43, SCr.36, ICr.42, ICr42A & INr.37) • Rules controlling noise levels received in the residential zones from other zones (SCr.37, ICr.43, & INr.37)

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
	PC29 did not propose to amend the above listed rules apart from modifications to minimum ventilation requirements in Appendix 19.3 (Inner City – ICr.43). New Acoustic insulation requirements proposed by PC29 which ensure that the effects of unreasonable noise are avoided or mitigated: • SCr.30C – New acoustic insulation requirements for residential units in the Suburban Commercial zone. • REr.43A & SCr.36A – New acoustic insulation requirements for sites affected by State Highway noise in the Suburban Commercial and Residential zones. • New State Highway noise policy (RE2.1A) • DO16.vi, DO15.1.1.i, RE1.4, RE1.6, RE1.5.ii, RE2.1, Amendments to operative objectives and policies to provide clarity to plan users when considering effects on both the Port and Airport
DA2.3 Policies	
DA2.3.1 To the extent that it is within Council's statutory power to do so, to protect existing and proposed residents and other noise sensitive land uses from the adverse effects of excessive and unreasonable noise from industrial, commercial, transportation (including land, sea and air), community or recreational activities.	PC29 gives effect to this policy for the reasons set out above.
DA2.3.2 Where it is within Council's power to do so, to prevent adjacent activities within commercial and industrial areas from being adversely affected by excessive and unreasonable noise including that generated by transport.	PC29 gives effect to this policy for the reasons set out above.
DA2.3.3 To acknowledge that there are noise sensitive activities which may not be compatible with existing facilities which are sources of noise.	PC29 acknowledges that intensification may not be appropriate (near the state highway) without sufficient controls to protect human health. Accordingly, PC29 proposes to introduce acoustic insulation requirements for new

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
	buildings, substantial alterations (of residential units) that are affect by noise from the state highway. PC29 therefore gives effect to this policy.
Chapter 12 – Energy	
EN1.2 Objectives	
EN1.2.1 Sustainable use of energy through an orderly transition from non- renewable resources to renewable resources.	N/A – PC29 does not propose to amend any energy related provisions.
EN1.2.2 Greenhouse gas emissions being stabilised at or below their 1990 levels by the year 2000 and their adverse effects being remedied or mitigated.	PC29 gives effect to this policy and supports reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by enabling greater development within the existing urban area, and therefore encouraging greater use of walking and cycling as the primary mode of transport.
EN1.3 Policies	
EN1.3.1 To promote the use of renewable sources of energy.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any energy related provisions.
EN1.3.2 To promote energy conservation and efficiency in city form and in the design of developments.	PC29 gives effect to this policy and supports reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by enabling greater development within the existing urban area, and therefore encouraging greater use of walking and cycling as the primary mode of transport. This supports energy conservation and promotes efficiency in city form.
EN1.3.3 To encourage energy conservation and efficiency in transportation.	PC29 gives effect to this policy and supports reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by enabling greater development within the existing urban area, and therefore encouraging greater use of walking and cycling as the primary mode of transport.
EN1.3.4 To promote actions or activities which remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of greenhouse gases.	PC29 gives effect to this policy and supports reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by enabling greater development within the existing urban area, and therefore encouraging greater use of walking and cycling as the primary mode of transport.
Chapter 13 – Waste Management	

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
WM1.2 Objectives	
WM1.2.1 The highest practical level of clean production, waste reduction, reuse, recovery, and recycling, and to dispose of any residual wastes in the best practical manner taking into account all costs involved including the need to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any waste related provisions.
WM1.2.2 A 20% reduction by weight in solid waste requiring landfill disposal per head of population by the year 2000 compared to 1993.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any waste related provisions.
WM1.3 Policies	
WM1.3.1 To minimise solid waste generation and maximise the life of landfill sites through promotion of waste reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any waste related provisions.
WM1.3.2 To ensure that all costs associated with the disposal of residual waste are borne by the waste generator.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any waste related provisions.
WM1.3.3 To ensure that adverse effects associated with operational landfill sites are avoided, remedied, or mitigated.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any waste related provisions.
WM1.3.4 To monitor disused landfill sites and take any appropriate action to remedy or mitigate adverse effects.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any waste related provisions.
WM1.3.5 To encourage the use of reusable, recyclable or recycled materials and to investigate the use of economic instruments to achieve this.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any waste related provisions.
WM1.3.6 To work closely with adjoining territorial authorities in order to achieve integrated waste management in the upper South Island.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any waste related provisions.
WM2.2 Objectives	
WM2.2.1 A progressive reduction in the volume of hazardous substances used and produced in Nelson City and their use, management, transport and storage being undertaken in a	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any hazardous substances provisions.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
way which prevents or mitigates any adverse effects on human health and the environment.	
WN2.2.2 No new contaminated sites being created and significant adverse effects of existing contaminated sites being remedied or mitigated by the year 2000.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any contaminated land related provisions.
WM2.3 Policies	
WM2.3.1 To promote production processes which reduce or avoid the use and/ or production of hazardous substances.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any hazardous substances provisions.
WM2.3.2 To require producers and managers of hazardous substances, to arrange for the recovery, reuse or recycling of the wastes they produce or to provide for their safe disposal.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any hazardous substances provisions.
WM2.3.3 Where Council provides for the disposal of residual wastes, to charge the full cost for this service.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any waste related provisions.
WM2.3.4 To pursue prosecutions under the enforcement provisions of the Act (section 338) where illegal disposal of hazardous substances occurs.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any hazardous substances provisions.
WM2.3.5 To require that the storage, use and transportation of hazardous substances be carried out in such a way as to avoid and/or mitigate adverse environmental effects.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any hazardous substances provisions.
WM2.3.6 To require that hazardous substances be disposed of in a manner that avoids adverse effects on the environment and in particular, co-disposal to landfill shall be recognised and promoted as an acceptable method for hazardous substance disposal, provided that such co-disposal is undertaken: i. in accordance with recognised guidelines; ii. following pre-treatment to satisfactory standards; iii. in accordance with specific landfill management plans; and iv. recognising that those hazardous substances not suited to co- disposal to landfill	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any hazardous substances provisions.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
shall be disposed of in a manner which avoids environmental effects.	
WM2.3.7 To promote national co-ordination and facilities for the collection, recycling and/or reuse of hazardous substances and disposal of those substances for which no other recovery, reuse, recycling or disposal options exist.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any hazardous substances provisions.
WM2.3.8 In deciding resource consent applications which involve the transportation, use or disposal of hazardous substances, Council will require applicants to establish adequate justification for the volumes and types of hazardous substances proposed and will require applicants to consider alternatives.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any hazardous substances provisions.
WM2.3.9 To support the introduction of mandatory national and regional tracking of hazardous substances from point of initial production to final disposal.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any hazardous substances provisions.
WM2.3.10 To liaise with the tāngata whenua, other district councils, regional councils, Central Government and other interested organisations to share information related to hazardous substances and hazardous waste management.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any hazardous substances and waste related provisions.
WM2.3.11 To pursue identification and clean up of contaminated sites.	N/A – PC29 does not propose the amend any contaminated land provisions.
Chapter 14 – Infrastructure	
IN2.2 Objective	
IN2.2.1 A safe and efficient land transport system that promotes the use of sustainable resources, whilst avoiding, remedying or mitigating its adverse effects on human health and safety, and on natural and physical resources.	PC29 provides for urban intensification which will contribute to the provision of a safe and efficient land transport system. There is a greater focus on pedestrian and micromobility access, noting that vehicular access and provision may not be necessary or beneficial where greater intensification is provided for with sufficient accessibility to necessary services.
IN2.3 Policies	

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
IN2.3.1 To promote the development of transportation systems which: i. meet community needs for accessibility; ii. use energy efficiently; iii. discourage dispersed development; iv. avoid or reduce adverse effects on human health, water, soil, air and ecosystems; and v. are consistent with the provisions of Part II of the Act and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.	N/A – this policy is focussed on the transportation system itself, which PC29 does not address.
IN2.3.2 Where the adverse effects of expansion of transport infrastructure can be avoided, remedied or mitigated, and expansion is considered to have greater net benefit than intensification of the use of existing transport infrastructure, to provide for the most appropriate form of expansion. In determining what is most appropriate, to assess the costs and benefits of the various options according to the criteria outlined in Section 5.1 Policy 3.	N/A – PC29 does not provide for urban expansion.
IN2.3.3 To implement methods of controlling the effects of activities, including subdivision, on the land transport system.	PC29 includes specific updates to the transport provisions to manage the adverse effects of subdivision and development on the land transport system. This is supported by expert transportation evidence of Mr Fon.
IN2.3.4 To provide for the continued safe and efficient operation, maintenance and upgrading of the land transport system and its linkages with maritime and air transport.	N/A – this policy is focussed on the transportation system itself, which PC29 does not address.
IN2.3.5 To encourage walking and cycling as alternatives to the use of private motorcars.	PC29 specifically recognises and provides for pedestrian and micromobility alternatives by the inclusion of provisions thatfurther promote their enablement over traditional vehicular access. The focus of PC29 on enabling greater development in the existing urban area is one way to encourage greater use of walking and cycling as the primary mode of transport for people.
IN3.2 Objective	

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
The maritime transport needs of Nelson City and surrounding areas being met whilst avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the environment and adjoining uses.	PC29 does not amend the Port Effects Control Overlay (**PECO**), which is the key method for ensuring that reverse sensitivity effects on Port Nelson are efficiently and effectively managed. PC29 proposes strengthened policy linkages to ensure that it is clear to plan users that the PECO applies. PC29 gives effect to this objective.
IN3.3 Policies	
IN3.3.1 To ensure that in the operation of port facilities and maritime transport, adverse effects on the coastal environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	N/A PC29 does not amend the provisions that apply to the Port.
IN3.3.2 To provide for the safe and efficient operation of water transport systems.	PC29 does not amend the Port Effects Control Overlay (**PECO**), which is the key method for ensuring that reverse sensitivity effects on Port Nelson are efficiently and effectively managed. PC29 proposes strengthened policy linkages to ensure that it is clear to plan users that the PECO applies. PC29 gives effect to this objective as it relates to the efficient operation of the Port.
IN3.3.3 To recognise and provide for the interface between marine transport and land transport links at port facilities, in such a way as to minimise the conflict between heavy transport, road safety and residential amenity.	PC29 does not amend the Port Effects Control Overlay (**PECO**), which is the key method for ensuring that reverse sensitivity effects on Port Nelson are efficiently and effectively managed. PC29 proposes strengthened policy linkages to ensure that it is clear to plan users that the PECO applies. PC29 gives effect to this objective.
IN3.3.4 To recognise that port facilities in Nelson serve a community of interest wider than Nelson City ratepayers.	PC29 does not amend the Port Effects Control Overlay (**PECO**), which is the key method for ensuring that reverse sensitivity effects on Port Nelson are efficiently and effectively managed. PC29 proposes strengthened policy linkages to ensure that it is clear to plan users that the PECO applies. PC29 gives effect to this objective.
IN3.3.5 Where expansion of transport infrastructure is considered to have greater net benefit than intensification of the use of existing transport infrastructure, to provide for the most appropriate form of expansion.	N/A – PC29 does not propose provisions relating to urban expansion.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
IN4.2 Objective	
IN4.2.1 The air transport needs of Nelson City and surrounding areas being met whilst avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on amenity values and the environment in general.	PC29 does not amend the Airport Effects Control Overlay (**AECO**), which is the key method for ensuring that reverse sensitivity effects on Port Nelson are efficiently and effectively managed. PC29 proposes strengthened policy linkages to ensure that it is clear to plan users that the AECO applies. PC29 gives effect to this objective.
IN4.3 Policies	
IN4.3.1 To ensure that adverse environmental effects of air transport including airports are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	The only provisions that PC29 proposes to apply to the Airport that alter the operative NRMP relate to natural hazards. These provisions enable the Airport to continue operating efficiently while effectively managing potential adverse effects relating to natural hazards. As noted above, PC29 does not propose to amend the AECO.
IN4.3.2 To recognise the importance of air transport to the present and future well being of the wider Nelson/Tasman community.	The proposed natural hazard provisions that PC29 applies to the Airport (jointly agreed between the relevant experts) recognise and provide for its efficient operation, while effectively managing potential adverse effects relating to natural hazards.
IN4.3.3 Where expansion of air transport infrastructure is considered to have greater net benefit than intensification of the use of existing air transport infrastructure, to provide for the most appropriate form of expansion. In determining what is most appropriate, to assess the costs and benefits of the various options according to the criteria outlined in Section 6.1 Policy 3.	N/A – PC29 does not propose expansion to the Airport.
IN4.3.4 To minimise the adverse effects of airport-related noise on adjoining sensitive uses (including residential uses) by maintaining physical separation between the airport and such uses and through limiting the intensity, duration, level and frequency of airport generated noise.	N/A – PC29 does not propose amendments to the Airport noise provisions.
IN4.3.5 To recognise and provide for land transport links with Nelson Airport.	N/A PC29 does not propose amendments relating to transport links to the Airport.

Objectives and Policies	Analysis
Chapter 15 – Resource Monitoring	
RM1.2 Objective	
RM1.2.1 Sufficient monitoring to provide information on the state of the environment, to identify trends in it, and to establish confidence in the outcome of resource management decisions.	N/A – this policy informs Council's on going monitoring process.
RM1.3 Policies	
RM1.3.1 To undertake ongoing monitoring of the state of the environment in order to identify baseline conditions, and long term or cumulative changes not directly contributable to any single activity or point in time.	N/A – this policy informs Council's on going monitoring process.
RM1.3.2 To monitor the exercise of resource consents and the performance of resource management plans, and to take remedial action where necessary.	N/A – this policy informs Council's on going monitoring process.
RM1.3.3 To charge resource consent holders the cost of monitoring consents, including analysis and reporting of results, where appropriate.	N/A – this policy informs Council's on going monitoring process.
RM1.3.4 Where appropriate and consistent with the powers and responsibilities under the Act, to recognise and/or support monitoring being undertaken by private organisations or individuals.	N/A – this policy informs Council's on going monitoring process.
RM1.3.5 To maximise the benefit of monitoring by information sharing and exchange.	N/A – this policy informs Council's on going monitoring process.
RM1.3.6 To recognise the cost and long term commitment inherent in monitoring.	N/A – this policy informs Council's on going monitoring process.