

PART 2: GENERAL OBJECTIVES

3.0 GENERAL OBJECTIVES FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN TASMAN DISTRICT

Explanation of General Objectives

The General Objectives reflect the approach adopted in Tasman District to the purpose and principles of the Act and its key processes in a manner that is consistent with the Act and appropriate to the circumstances of the District.

General Objective 1

Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the Tasman District environment.

REASONS:

The Tasman District is renowned for its varied endowment of high-quality natural resources, features and amenities and as a valued place for living, production and recreation. However, there is significant degradation of environmental quality in a number of areas or situations (for example, the presence of chemically contaminated sites, accelerated soil erosion, and local contamination of aquifers, air or visual features). These all require a variety of remedial or enhancement actions. This objective applies key principles in Part II of the Act concerning the maintenance and enhancement of environmental quality, including amenity values.

General Objective 2

Maintenance of the biological diversity and healthy functioning of land, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems.

REASONS:

The valuable natural resources of the District are totally dependent on healthy natural systems. Human use of ecosystems (for example, uses of soils, rivers and the coast) may cause contamination, or modification of key elements of these systems. This may alter their behaviour, particularly their resilience in the face of change. Resilience is the ability of ecosystems to continue to function following adverse effects. Some effects of resource use may bring about irreversible changes to the function of natural systems. Some natural systems may be much more vulnerable than others to changes to their functioning, where communities or plants and animals may be sensitive to the effects of human activities (for example, wetlands). Maintaining a diversity of natural systems helps to maintain healthy life-support processes in the face of modifying effects. This objective applies key principles in Part II of the Act concerning provision for healthy communities, life-support functions and intrinsic values of ecosystems and the Maori concept of kaitiakitanga.

General Objective 2A

6.2.2.3 For the period 2021 to 2051, the minimum sufficient development capacities for housing in the Tasman portion of the Nelson-Tasman Urban Environment are provided. **NPS-UD 09/21**

Note:

The minimum sufficient development capacities to meet housing demand, including the competitiveness margin, over a 30-year period are:

Urban Environment	Short Term Years 1-3 (2021-2024) Number of Dwellings
Richmond	398
Brightwater	77
Māpua/Ruby Bay	109
Wakefield	64
Motueka	262
Total	910

Urban Environment	Medium Term Years 4-10 (2025-2031) Number of Dwellings
Richmond	1006
Brightwater	175
Māpua/Ruby Bay	268
Wakefield	145
Motueka	631
Total	2225

Urban Environment	Long Term Years 11-30 (2032-2051) Number of Dwellings
Richmond	2697
Brightwater	412
Māpua/Ruby Bay	722
Wakefield	377
Motueka	1812
Total	6020

General Objective 3

Avoidance, remedying or mitigation of the adverse effects on the environment and the community from the use, development or protection of resources.

REASONS:

Avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects arising from resource use or development is a prime means of pursuing sustainable management of resources. Adverse effects may restrict opportunities for future uses of resources through damage or loss of resource values, particularly with irreversible effects. Control of the effects of activities can help to maintain or enhance resource use options for future community needs. This objective applies resource management principles in Part II of the Act concerning the management of environmental effects of activities.

General Objective 4

Efficient use and development of resources.

REASONS:

Resources may be renewable with certain rates or methods of use (for example, water), or else they are essentially non-renewable (for example, soils). Efficient uses are those which maximise the value of the resource to the user and to the community (including future generations) through methods of use that avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects (for example, the generation and dispersal of wastes or contaminants) and achieve maximum economic and environmental benefits for minimum costs. This objective applies resource management principles in Part II of the Act concerning the efficiency of resource use and development.

General Objective 5

Maintenance of economic and social opportunities to use and develop resources in a sustainable manner.

REASONS:

The Council's resource management role is not limited to constraining resource uses because of their adverse environmental effects. The Council is in a key position to enable the uptake of opportunities to use and develop a range of resources in ways that are environmentally sustainable by providing information, and advocating or allowing appropriate resource development pathways. The Tasman District has significant growth opportunities because of its viable and diverse economic achievements and development potential. In the growing awareness worldwide of sustainability issues, new use opportunities that are compatible with sound resource management are likely to become increasingly favoured by local and international trading communities. This objective applies key aspects of the concept of sustainable resource management in Part II of the Act concerning enabling provision for social, economic and cultural wellbeing within sustainable limits.

General Objective 6

Protection and enhancement of significant natural, heritage and cultural values of resources.

REASONS:

The Tasman District contains many outstanding natural areas, features and landscapes with high biological, cultural and recreational values. These include coastal margins, water bodies, indigenous vegetation, and karst and mountain landscapes. Sites and areas of Maori or European historical significance are also present. Appropriate protection and enhancement of areas adjacent to and beyond the national conservation estate is desirable to assist in maintaining the District's rich heritage of natural and historic resources. This objective applies key resource management principles in Part II of the Act concerning the protection of the natural character of water margins, and significant natural and heritage values, particularly Maori heritage.

General Objective 7

Recognition and protection of significant traditional interests of the tangata whenua in relation to land, water, the coast and other taonga Maori.

REASONS:

The Council acknowledges the special place in our natural and cultural environment of Maori heritage and current Maori interests in protecting that heritage. These interests include regard for special sites and areas (wahi tapu), and the beliefs, values and principles (wanata, kaupapa) for the conservation of natural resources that are held by Maori, including those who are descended from original Maori tribes by right of occupation or conquest (tangata whenua iwi) in the District. Specific areas and resources are regarded by iwi as taonga or prized treasures, to be safeguarded for the future. The Treaty of Waitangi recognised the interests then held by Maori over resources. Despite the development of statutory powers and responsibilities for resource management, these traditional interests of Maori are still present and require recognition and protection. This

objective applies principles in Part II of the Act concerning Maori traditional interests over resources, particularly under the Treaty of Waitangi.

General Objective 8

Open, responsive, fair and efficient processes for all resource management decision-making.

REASONS:

The Council is both a regional Council and a district Council and has substantial powers and responsibilities concerning resource management. Most public policies for resource management will be developed and delivered by Council, in concert with key government departments and other statutory authorities, as well as the community at large. Local government exists to provide for different values, rights and services that are chosen by the community, through appropriate processes. The Council acknowledges its responsibility to provide opportunities for the effective participation by all members of the community affected by Council actions. This means clear and open procedures, and adequate consultation with the community in the development of policy and the regulation of resource use activities. In these ways, planning intentions in the Tasman Regional Policy Statement and in all other resource management plans of Council become statements of both the Council and the community for local resource management. This objective applies duties under the Resource Management Act and the Local Government Act concerning good public process.

General Objective 9

Resolution of conflicts of interest in resource management between people in the community and within Council.

REASONS:

Most resource management issues are problems of social conflict over options for resource use, development or protection. Resolution involves establishing and enforcing the appropriate values, rights and responsibilities of the community over resources. Sound resource management requires an awareness of resource use conflicts of interest and a commitment to understand and seek their resolution through formal and informal means. Council as both manager and user of resources recognises the potential for conflicting interests and is committed to pursuing a clear, open and effective process to resolve such conflicts.

General Objective 10

Adequate knowledge and understanding of:

- (i) resource and environmental systems and processes, their state of health and any changes to them; and
- (ii) the suitability and effectiveness of resource management plans; and
- (iii) the exercise of resource consents for sustainable management decision-making.

REASONS:

The Council needs to gain information and understand the nature of natural systems and environmental processes that may influence the quality and availability of natural resources. Sound resource management relies on sufficient relevant and reliable information in order to identify and address resource issues and reach justified decisions on resource policy and regulation of activities. This objective applies the duty under the Act to gather information, undertake research and monitor the environment and the implementation of resource management plans and resource consents.