

Part 2 – Resource management overview

SRMR – Significant resource management issues for the region

HAZ – Hazards and risks

Issues

SRMR-HAZ-I1 Natural hazards [RPS]

Whakatū Nelson is subject to a range of natural hazards, including those influenced by the effects of climate change which can put individuals, communities, businesses, property, infrastructure, and the environment at risk.

A natural hazard includes any atmospheric, earth or water related occurrence which may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment. On their own, natural processes do not constitute a hazard. Natural hazard events and processes become hazardous when they adversely affect human lives, infrastructure, property, or the environment.

Whakatū Nelson’s hazards include earthquake, liquefaction, tsunami, erosion, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, and flooding. The majority of urban Whakatū Nelson would be potentially impacted by one natural hazard or another. Commonly, there are two or more hazards associated with a given event. For example, a rainstorm may cause flooding and landslides.

People’s actions, including mitigation measures and ongoing development in areas subject to high natural hazards, can cause or increase the risk from natural hazards. Sometimes the risk is significant.

Examples of increased risk include building on landslip prone slopes or in areas of high flood hazard. Seawalls or groynes can cause localised erosion of the adjacent shoreline. Stopbanks and seawalls can also create a sense of security that can encourage further and closer development, increasing the extent and value of the assets at risk.

The community needs to better understand and take into account the natural hazards and risks, and to assist with preparedness for the consequences of natural hazard events.

In the medium to long term, climate change effects have the potential to increase both the frequency and magnitude of natural hazard events that already occur in Whakatū Nelson. Even though the exact nature and timing of effects from climate change are unknown, we know that they will be wide reaching for individuals, communities, businesses, property, infrastructure and the ecosystem.

A major consequence of climate change is sea level rise. A rise in sea levels is most commonly considered to impact on coastal erosion and inundation. However, sea level rise will also effect river flooding and liquefaction (the latter through increased infiltration and saturation of underlying strata). Sea level rise will put increasing pressure on the coastal margin. As the shoreline adjusts, sediment will be redistributed around the coast and may cause shorelines to form new orientations. Beaches that are currently stable may begin to erode as the shoreline adjusts to a higher water level, while those that are currently eroding may experience an increased rate of retreat. Nelson City Council is continuing to undertake investigations to better understand the impact of coastal hazards (and sea level rise) on Whakatū Nelson’s coastal environment.

Climate change is projected to increase the intensity and duration of westerly weather systems and reduce easterly conditions. This will exacerbate differences in the wider 'Top of the South' regional climate, by bringing higher rainfall to the west and reducing coastal rains in the east. It will also bring longer periods of northerly gales to the entire region, particularly in the spring months. Western and southern areas of the region may also have higher rainfall in the winter, increasing the landslide risk during wet winters, particularly in extreme rainfall events. This will put pressure on stormwater systems and flood protection works. Higher rainfall may also result in higher rates of sedimentation in rivers, river mouths and in estuaries, increasing the flood risk in those areas by raising the base level of the river bed. Adopting a precautionary approach by anticipating likely effects and ensuring proactive adaptation is considered appropriate given the potential for additional effects associated with climate change effects.

SRMR-HAZ-I2 Growth pressures [RPS]

Growth in Whakatū Nelson is increasing pressure to develop and intensify areas that are subject to identified natural hazards (including those that are increased as a result of the effects of climate change).

Whakatū Nelson's continuing growth pattern will increase pressure to further develop areas susceptible to natural hazards (including the effects of climate change). There may be conflict between where people want to live and where they can live safely, such as along the coastline, adjacent to streams, and exposed ridgelines. In several areas land that is subject to natural hazards has already been developed. In these areas there is an existing risk to people, with intensification and redevelopment of these areas, increasing the number of people subject to the risk.

The exposure to these risks need to be managed to ensure risks to human life, and the significant investment in property and businesses, are acceptable.

SRMR-HAZ-I3 Exposure of Cultural heritage to natural hazard risk [RPS]

Sites and areas of significance to Māori are exposed and subject to adverse effects from natural hazards.

The Whakatū Nelson landscape and coastline are rich in cultural heritage. These sites are connected to iwi histories, traditions and tikanga, much of which is described in the Statutory Acknowledgements for Te Tau Ihu. These sites, features and landscapes are collectively part of the cultural heritage of each of Whakatū Nelson's iwi. The risk of losing cultural heritage sites, and access to features and landscapes of significance, as a result of natural hazards needs to be considered.

SRMR-HAZ-I4 Regionally significant infrastructure [RPS]

Some of Whakatū Nelson's regionally significant infrastructure is located in areas subject to natural hazards including the effects of climate change and could be damaged, causing widespread disruption, in a hazard event or as a result of climate change.

Nelson Airport, Nelson Port, State Highways 6 and 63, and the wastewater treatment plant are located in areas identified as being subject to natural hazards. A natural hazard event has potential to damage any or all of this infrastructure and cause widespread disruption to Whakatū Nelson itself, as well as

nationally. It is necessary to work with the infrastructure providers to identify how resilience could be improved for regionally significant infrastructure and how the hazard risks can be managed.

When considering new significant infrastructure, care must be taken to identify and address any potential risks from natural hazards (over time including the effects of climate change) which may include avoidance, mitigation, or adaptive management where risk cannot be avoided.

SRMR-HAZ-I5 Soil contamination [RPS]

Some historical land uses may have contaminated soil which has the potential to adversely affect human health and environmental quality.

Direct or indirect exposure to a hazardous substance that has contaminated the soil can cause adverse health effects to human health and environmental damage. Common examples of hazardous substances that may contaminate soils are petroleum products, timber treatment chemicals, pesticides and herbicides. In Whakatū Nelson, areas potentially affected by contamination include former orchards, landfills, timber mills, commercial glasshouses and sheep dips. Unless remediated, soil contamination has the potential to harm human health and restrict urban and recreational use of land. This is particularly true for contaminated sites in areas at risk from natural hazards and climate change effects such as sea level rise, which could increase the vulnerability of these sites to adverse effects.

The inability to use land zoned for urban development to its full development potential due to soil contamination would be an inefficient use of a scarce land resource. Remediation of contaminated land is necessary to avoid potentially adverse environmental and human health effects, and to make best use of zoned urban land. Further contamination through the inappropriate use of land or use, storage or handling of hazardous substances is unlikely to arise as sufficient safeguards are in place to prevent it from occurring.

Objectives

SRMR-HAZ-O1 Natural hazards [RPS]

The risk to Whakatū Nelson's people (including tāngata whenua) from natural hazards, including the effects of climate change, is recognised and managed to ensure that subdivision, use and development do not increase significant risks from natural hazards.

SRMR-HAZ-O2 Soil contamination [RPS]

Further soil contamination is prevented, and historic soil contamination is remediated, wherever identified, to ensure adverse effects on human health and environmental quality are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policies

SRMR-HAZ-P1 Identification of at risk areas [RPS]

Identify areas at risk from natural hazards, including those that are at significant risk, taking into account the potential effects of climate change over at least the next 100 years and using a return period appropriate to the hazard.

Explanation

Understanding where the natural hazard is predicted to occur is important in order to determine appropriate responses to the natural hazard.

Some natural hazards can present a significant risk to people's health and safety if people and development are located in these areas. These need to be differentiated from those areas where the risk is only to property and the environment.

SRMR-HAZ-P2 Risk based management approach [RPS]

Adopt a risk based management approach to control the use, development and protection of land identified as being subject to natural hazards and the effects of climate change, which:

1. evaluates the likelihood of the natural hazard occurring;
2. has particular regard to effects of climate change;
3. addresses the potential consequences of a natural hazard event;
4. takes an adaptive approach to managing the effects of climate change; and
5. preserves future choice in response to those risks.

Explanation

Risk is assessed by considering the probability of a hazard or hazards occurring, potential effects on any proposed activity, and the consequences.

A risk management approach is important to ensure that land use is managed so that the level of control corresponds to the level of risk. Evaluation of risk indicates when and how much risk management and reduction is required, and when land use controls may and may not be needed.

This approach focuses on the presence and level of the risk, rather than the presence and likelihood of the hazard. It means, for example, that a low level of response may be taken to a hazard, where it is likely that the consequences would be low. Conversely, it means that land use control may be required in respect of a hazard with a relatively low level of likelihood if the potential consequences of that hazard event, left unmanaged, are significant.

SRMR-HAZ-P3 Significant risk areas [RPS]

In areas identified as at significant risk of adverse effects from natural hazard:

1. avoid subdivision and discourage activities, use and development that significantly increase the risk to people's health and safety; and
2. ensure subdivision, use and development mitigates or reduces the risk of adverse effects from natural hazards and the effects of climate change and increases resilience to those risks.

Explanation

It is important to avoid new subdivisions, and discourage use, development, and placement of regionally significant infrastructure and community assets in areas at high risk from natural hazards and the effects of climate change, unless there is a functional need for the location within the hazard prone area, including ports and wharves, or when the adverse effects can be mitigated.

Some forms of development, such as residential, will be more vulnerable and less appropriate than other uses, such as agriculture or boundary adjustment subdivisions that merely reconfigures lot boundaries without changing the land use.

For new regionally significant infrastructure to establish within these high hazard areas, it must be suitably resilient and/or protected from reasonably anticipated natural hazard risk. The Nelson City Council's long term Infrastructure Strategy 2018 - 2048, Asset Management Plans and other infrastructure providers should be used to develop comprehensive plans for infrastructure provision, capacity and upgrade investment within significant risk hazard areas to ensure their long-term resilience and good investment practice.

SRMR-HAZ-P4 All other areas risk areas [RPS]

In areas subject to natural hazards, but not identified as at significant risk of adverse effects from natural hazards, ensure that subdivision, use and development mitigates or reduces the risk of adverse effects from natural hazards and climate change and increases resilience to that risk.

Explanation

Outside of high hazard areas, the risk is to buildings and property and the environment, and the risk to people's health and safety, is more manageable. In these areas, mitigation options are generally available, including:

1. locating development on higher ground or raising floor levels to address flood hazard;
2. ensuring development is set back from a faultline to address fault rupture hazard; or
3. providing for appropriate foundations to address liquefaction hazard.

Some forms of development are less vulnerable to the effects of hazards than others, including non-habitable buildings and structures (such as toilet blocks or sheds), and this should be taken into account in managing this type of development.

While development may not be vulnerable to the hazard to which it is exposed, it may however exacerbate the hazard, through mechanisms such as the displacement of flood waters. This is also a relevant consideration when managing the risk of adverse effects.

SRMR-HAZ-P5 Natural systems [RPS]

Maintain and enhance natural systems such as flood plains, riparian and coastal margins, beaches, sand dunes, wetlands, and areas of vegetation that assist in mitigating the adverse effects of natural hazards and climate change and assist the managed inland retreat of coastal species.

Explanation

Natural features and landforms, like flood plains, riparian and coastal margins, sand dunes, beaches, wetlands, and areas of native vegetation, can play an important role in mitigating the effects of natural hazards. The benefits of reinstatement, rehabilitation or re-creation of natural features to mitigate natural hazards should be prioritised over hard engineered structures when hazard mitigation works are proposed.

SRMR-HAZ-P6 Regionally significant infrastructure [RPS]

Encourage the providers of regionally significant infrastructure that is located within an area subject to natural hazards, to reduce or mitigate the level of, and exposure to, risk for the Whakatū Nelson community and environment from a natural hazard event and the effects of climate change and increase resilience to those risks.

Explanation

Some of Whakatū Nelson's key significant infrastructure is located in areas identified as being subject to natural hazards. Damage to any or all of this infrastructure could cause widespread disruption to Whakatū Nelson itself, as well as nationally, and could put human life and the wider environment at risk. Because of this, it is important to work with the infrastructure providers to identify how resilience could be improved and the hazard risks mitigated or avoided. In some instances, where the level of risk is significant, this could involve working with the provider to relocate to a safer location.

SRMR-HAZ-P7 Coastal hazards [RPS]

The coastal and flood sections propose a broad approach to hazard management.

Identify land that is affected by coastal erosion or coastal inundation now and likely to be affected in the future (including the consequences of projected sea level rise over at least the next 100 years), and

1. in existing developed areas encourage land use change or redevelopment that reduces risk and promotes resilience; and
2. avoid land use change or redevelopment that increases the risk of adverse effects from that coastal hazard.

Explanation

At this point in time, there is not sufficient information available to spatially identify all areas which are subject to coastal hazards. The Council is undertaking work to identify areas affected by coastal hazards and to manage development or change in land use in accordance with Policy 25 of the NZCPS. An interim approach will be taken as options to address coastal erosion and coastal inundation issues in Whakatū Nelson, and in particular, those experienced at Tahunanui, Monaco, The Wood, Nelson City Centre and Glenduan, are assessed. Responses to the assessed options will be reflected or incorporated into the Nelson Plan.

SRMR-HAZ-P8 Public awareness [RPS]

Enhance public awareness to the risks arising from natural hazards and the effects of climate change and options for managing those risks by actively engaging with the Whakatū Nelson community.

Explanation

Nelson City Council has a role to play in providing information on the effects of natural hazards and climate change to the public and actively engaging with property owners and the wider community to identify acceptable and intolerable levels of risk and measures to avoid, manage or mitigate the risk, using the most up to date information available. Increased public awareness and participation aids the understanding of the level of risk and the implementation of any solutions adopted to reduce that risk. This helps to build resilient communities.

SRMR-HAZ-P9 Soil contamination [RPS]

Manage land use, including the use of potentially contaminated sites, to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of soil contamination on human health, environmental quality, Sites of significance to Māori and values of significance to tāngata whenua.

Explanation

The National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (NESCS) establishes national rules for managing the effects of soil contamination on human health. However, the NESCS does not address the potential effects of soil contamination on the wider environment such as on water quality, ecosystems, and sites of significance to tāngata whenua.

The NESCS requires the Council to identify all areas in Whakatū Nelson where activities and industries have operated that are considered likely to cause land contamination resulting from hazardous substance(s) use, storage or disposal. The Nelson City Council has already prepared its Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) database by researching historical photos, trade directories and property information to establish which areas of land in Whakatū Nelson could be at risk of contamination. That is areas that are likely to have been used for HAIL activities in the past.

Soil contamination that creates a risk to human health can also constrain development options on properties. It is therefore important that land owners are aware of any known soil contamination, or potential of soil contamination, so that they can make informed decisions about site development, including options for soil removal or remediation.

SRMR-HAZ-P10 Further soil contamination [RPS]

Prevent further soil contamination including as a result of land use or the use, storage or handling of hazardous substances.

Explanation

Any further potential for land to become contaminated will be addressed through:

1. the application of Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health; and
2. through the implementation of industry practice and education.

Methods

Regulatory methods	Who	Links to policy
The Nelson Plan		
SRMR-HAZ-M1 [RPS] Identify and map natural hazards, and include a framework of objectives, policies and rules to manage the significant risks from each hazard.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P1
Future plan changes to the Nelson Plan		
SRMR-HAZ-M2 [RPS] Evaluate options for a targeted response to coastal erosion and inundation including effects of climate change.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P5 SRMR-HAZ-P7
SRMR-HAZ-M3 [RPS] Develop and implement a methodology for determining minimum floor levels to address flooding and coastal inundation.	Council, TDC	SRMR-HAZ-P2
Other legislation, statutory policies, standards and plans		
SRMR-HAZ-M4 [RPS] Prepare and implement a strategic framework and action plan(s) to address risks associated with natural hazard and to adapt to the effects of climate change.	Council, TDC	SRMR-HAZ-P2 SRMR-HAZ-P5
SRMR-HAZ-M5 [RPS] Ensure that Asset Management Plans take a risk based approach in identifying appropriate responses to natural hazards and the effects to climate change.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P1 SRMR-HAZ-P5 SRMR-HAZ-P6
SRMR-HAZ-M6 [RPS] Use Land Information Memoranda to inform prospective land purchasers of known hazard risks.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P1 SRMR-HAZ-P3 SRMR-HAZ-P7 SRMR-HAZ-P8
SRMR-HAZ-M7 [RPS] Use the building consent process to assist to manage natural hazard risk.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P3 SRMR-HAZ-P4

SRMR-HAZ-M8 [RPS] Develop and implement civil defence and emergency management plans.	Council, TDC	SRMR-HAZ-P8
SRMR-HAZ-M9 [RPS] Maintain and update the HAIL database and make HAIL information available to the public through Land Information Memoranda and Project Information Memoranda.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P8 SRMR-HAZ-P9 SRMR-HAZ-P10

Non-regulatory methods	Who	Links to policy
Non-statutory plans and strategies		
SRMR-HAZ-M10 [RPS] Review hazard and risk information regularly to keep information accurate and up to date.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P1
SRMR-HAZ-M11 [RPS] Monitor subdivision, land use, building consents and practice around the country to identify, and subsequently publicise, adaptation and innovative methods being undertaken.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P8
SRMR-HAZ-M12 [RPS] Maintain an earthquake prone building database and record of assessments.	Council, landowners	SRMR-HAZ-P1
SRMR-HAZ-M13 [RPS] Work with Whakatū tāngata whenua to identify and manage sites, features and landscapes that form part of the cultural heritage which are at threat from natural hazards and the effects of climate change.	Council, iwi	SRMR-HAZ-P1
SRMR-HAZ-M14 [RPS] Implement practices and procedures for testing, acceptance and disposal of spoil from HAIL sites at the municipal landfill.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P9 SRMR-HAZ-P10
Advocacy and education		
SRMR-HAZ-M15 [RPS] Provide property owners with information and guidance on natural hazards, including climate change effects, to assist in the	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P1

understanding of the actions to prepare for these and therefore reduce the impacts of climate change.		
SRMR-HAZ-M16 [RPS] Provide landowners in coastal areas with information about coastal inundation and erosion risk, including the effects of climate change.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P1 SRMR-HAZ-P7
SRMR-HAZ-M17 [RPS] Develop practice notes and model solution guides for responding to significant natural hazard risks including the effects of climate change.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P2 SRMR-HAZ-P3 SRMR-HAZ-P8
SRMR-HAZ-M18 [RPS] Undertake public education and community engagement on natural hazards and the effects of climate change across Whakatū Nelson using the Ministry for the Environment's pathways approach.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P1
SRMR-HAZ-M19 [RPS] Work with the community to identify acceptable risk.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P1 SRMR-HAZ-P2 SRMR-HAZ-P3
Funding and assistance		
SRMR-HAZ-M20 [RPS] Provide non-regulatory programme funding (such as Nelson Nature and the Climate Forum) to assist biodiversity and communities to adapt in the face of potential climate change impacts.	Council	SRMR-HAZ-P2 SRMR-HAZ-P5
SRMR-HAZ-M21 [RPS] Support seismic strengthening of buildings that contribute to Whakatū Nelson's character, amenity or historic heritage.	Council, landowners	SRMR-HAZ-P4

Principal reasons

SRMR-HAZ-PR1 [RPS]

When natural hazard events occur they can cause adverse effects on the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities, as well as on sensitive ecosystems and the wider environment. Infrastructure and property may be damaged, economic and cultural activity can be disrupted, and

human health can be put at risk. The Nelson Plan provisions seek that people, communities and businesses understand the potential natural hazards and associated risk. Managing these risks involves either avoiding these risks (where practicable) or using various mitigation measures to reduce their likelihood or their impact.

Natural hazards require spatial and emergency planning to manage potentially harmful events. There is a need to locate and design new development and infrastructure to address the effects of natural hazards and impacts of climate change.

Flooding can have significant effects on people, property and the environment. Flood hazards include flooding of river and stream valleys, overland flow of stormwater and inundation in areas where the drainage system can become blocked during storm events. Flood peaks can be heightened by changes in land use in urban catchments. Risk associated with these hazards is often exacerbated by the location and design of buildings and infrastructure.

Whakatū Nelson’s geology is a key contributor to land instability hazards. Some of the region is comprised of soft, weak, and poorly consolidated rock that is prone to failure through rainfall or earthquake events. Residential properties and physical infrastructure, such as water and wastewater mains, are most vulnerable to damage from land instability, especially when poorly sited. Development can also cause land instability if constructed inappropriately.

In Whakatū Nelson coastal hazards include erosion of beaches and inundation of low-lying areas from storm surges and tsunamis, which impact on use and development along the coast. Future climate change and sea level rise have the potential to worsen all coastal hazards. These natural hazards may occur individually, or in combination to create a more significant hazard risk. Managing land use and development in a way that takes account of these factors can manage risk to people and the environment.

Any likelihood of further soil contamination, and the impacts of historical land uses on Whakatū Nelson’s soil and water quality, need to be addressed through the provision of information and development controls to minimise risks to human health and environmental quality.

Anticipated environmental results

Relevant policies	Anticipated environmental result
<p>SRMR-HAZ-P1 [RPS]</p> <p>Identify areas at risk from natural hazards, including those that are of significant risk, taking into account the effects of climate change over at least the next 100 years and using a return period appropriate to the hazard.</p>	<p>SRMR-HAZ-AER1 [RPS]</p> <p>Subdivision, use and development is designed and located to mitigate or reduce the risk of adverse effects from natural hazards, including climate change and increases resilience to that risk.</p>
<p>SRMR-HAZ-P2 [RPS]</p> <p>Adopt a risk based management approach to control the use, development and protection of</p>	<p>SRMR-HAZ-AER2 [RPS]</p>

<p>land identified as being subject to natural hazards and the effects of climate change, which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. evaluates the likelihood of the natural hazard occurring; 2. has particular regard to effects of climate change; 3. addresses the potential consequences of a natural hazard event; 4. takes an adaptive approach to managing the effects of climate change; and 5. preserves future choice in response to those risks. 	<p>Subdivision, use and development is managed on a risk-based approach.</p>
<p>SRMR-HAZ-P3 [RPS]</p> <p>In areas identified as at significant risk of adverse effects from natural hazard:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. avoid subdivision and discourage activities, use and development that significantly increase the risk to people's health and safety; and 2. ensure subdivision, use and development mitigates or reduces the risk of adverse effects from natural hazards and the effects of climate change and increases resilience to those risks. 	<p>SRMR-HAZ-AER1 [RPS]</p> <p>Subdivision, use and development is designed and located to mitigate or reduce the risk of adverse effects from natural hazards and increases resilience to that risk.</p>
<p>SRMR-HAZ-P4 [RPS]</p> <p>In areas subject to natural hazards, but not identified as at significant risk of adverse effects from natural hazard, ensure that subdivision, use and development mitigates or reduces the risk of adverse effects from natural hazards and climate change and increases resilience to that risk.</p>	
<p>SRMR-HAZ-P5 [RPS]</p> <p>Maintain and enhance natural systems such as flood plains, riparian and coastal margins, beaches, sand dunes, wetlands, and areas of vegetation that assist in mitigating the adverse effects of natural hazards and climate change and assist the managed inland retreat of coastal species.</p>	<p>SRMR-HAZ-AER3 [RPS]</p> <p>Soft engineering options are preferred and adopted over hard protection structures where the risks that natural hazards pose with respect to property or significant cultural, heritage or ecological sites are concerned.</p>

<p>SRMR-HAZ-P6 [RPS]</p> <p>Encourage the providers of regionally significant infrastructure that is located within an area subject to natural hazards, to reduce or mitigate the level of, and exposure to, risk for the Whakatū Nelson community and environment from a natural hazard event and the effects of climate change and increase resilience to those risks.</p>	<p>SRMR-HAZ-AER4 [RPS]</p> <p>Infrastructure is located or upgraded to provide enhanced resilience against damage from natural hazards.</p>
<p>SRMR-HAZ-P7 [RPS]</p> <p>Identify land that is affected by coastal erosion or coastal inundation now and likely to be affected in the future (including the consequences of projected sea level rise over at least the next 100 years), and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. in existing developed areas encourage land use change or redevelopment that reduces risk and promotes resilience; and 2. avoid land use change or redevelopment that increases the risk of adverse effects from that coastal hazard. 	<p>SRMR-HAZ-AER1 [RPS]</p> <p>Subdivision, use and development within the coastal environment is designed and located to mitigate or reduce the risk of adverse effects from coastal hazards and increases resilience to that risk.</p>
<p>SRMR-HAZ-P8 [RPS]</p> <p>Enhance public awareness of the risks arising from natural hazards and the effects of climate change and options for managing those risks by actively engaging with the Whakatū Nelson community.</p>	<p>SRMR-HAZ-AER5 [RPS]</p> <p>Public awareness of the potential risks posed by natural hazards is increased.</p>
<p>SRMR-HAZ-P9 [RPS]</p> <p>Manage land use, including the use of potentially contaminated sites, to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of soil contamination on human health, environmental quality, sites of significance to Māori and values of significance to tāngata whenua.</p>	<p>SRMR-HAZ-AER6 [RPS]</p> <p>Avoidance of harm to human health and environmental quality by exposure to contaminated soil.</p>
<p>SRMR-HAZ-P10 [RPS]</p> <p>Prevent further soil contamination including as a result of land use or the use, storage or handling of hazardous substances.</p>	<p>SRMR-HAZ-AER7 [RPS]</p> <p>New land use activities with the potential to contaminate soil take place in areas that are already contaminated.</p>