Information relating to Golden Bay

23/1/15

I endeavoured to obtain information relating to industry employment in the region to assist with your apparent area of interest.

I had a response from Lynne Mackie at Statistics NZ who was extremely helpful.

Various information is available and I provide the papers attached and the details below for any assistance they can provide to you. I see from a brief review of some of your background that you as a group have already covered considerable ground so consequently I do not know where you are up to in your work.

This link has summary information on Golden Bay from the 2013 census and some business information from business demography data:

http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-about-a-place.aspx?request_value=14548&parent_id=14547&tabname=#14548

More detailed census and business demography information is available from NZ.Stat:

http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/index.aspx

The attached A3 paper is a business demography table as an example which has data for the year 2000 and 2014. The terminology 'geographic units' is the number of business locations.

With regards to how this looks in terms of money flows and relationship to water usage and water quality, apparently any financial information and environmental data is only available at the national level.

http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/environment/environmental-economic-accounts.aspx

Kind Regards

Mike Warn

Dataset: Geographic units by employee count size, industry and area unit 2000-14

Area: Golden Bay

Measure: Geographic Units

Year	2000								2014							
Employment Size Group	Total	0	1 to 5	6 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100+	Total	0	1 to 5	6 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100+
ANZSIC06																
Total Industry	510	353	121	20	11	5			624	446	133	24	13	6	1	1
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	313	208	91	9	4	1			266	173	76	11	4	2		
B Mining	2		2						2	2						
C Manufacturing	17	11	3	2	1				16	11	3	1	1			
D Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	3	2	1						3	2	1					
E Construction	31	28	3						51	36	12	2	1			
F Wholesale Trade	6	4	1			1			13	8	4	1				
G Retail Trade	7	4	3						15	11	2		1		1	
H Accommodation and Food Services	33	18	5	6	3	1			41	22	8	4	5	2		
I Transport, Postal and Warehousing	8	3	2	2		1			13	8	2	2				1
J Information Media and Telecommunications									5	3	1	1				
K Financial and Insurance Services									9	9						
L Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	53	47	4	1	1				105	95	10					
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	9	9							29	23	6					
N Administrative and Support Services	3	3							19	18	1					
O Public Administration and Safety	1	1							1	1						
P Education and Training	5	2	1		1	1			6	3	1	1		1		
Q Health Care and Social Assistance	1				1				8	5	1	1		1		
R Arts and Recreation Services	7	4	3						11	8	2		1			
S Other Services	11	9	2						11	8	3					

Measure: Employee Count

Year	2000								2014							
Employment Size Group	Total	0	1 to 5	6 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100+	Total	0	1 to 5	6 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100+
ANZSIC06																
Total Industry	680	0	270	140	140	140			960	0	290	170	180	140	50	130
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	340	0	200	65	45	25			350	0	170	80	60	45		
B Mining	6		6						0	0						
C Manufacturing	30	0	3	12	12				25	0	3	6	12			
D Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	3	0	3						6	0	3					
E Construction	3	0	6						45	0	25	12	12			
F Wholesale Trade	30	0	0			30			15	0	9	6				
G Retail Trade	6	0	9						75	0	6		15		50	
H Accommodation and Food Services	110	0	12	45	35	20			150	0	20	25	60	40		
I Transport, Postal and Warehousing	50	0	3	15		30			150	0	6	18				140
J Information Media and Telecommunications									9	0	3	9				
K Financial and Insurance Services									0	0						
L Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	30	0	9	6	18				18	0	18					
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	0	0							15	0	15					
N Administrative and Support Services	0	0							6	0	6					
O Public Administration and Safety	0	0							0	0						
P Education and Training	55	0	3		15	38			35	0	3	9		25		
Q Health Care and Social Assistance	18				18				35	0	6	9		20		
R Arts and Recreation Services	3	0	3						15	0	3		12			
S Other Services	6	0	6						6	0	6					

data extracted on 15 Jan 2015 21:52 UTC (GMT) from NZ.Stat

Source: Statistics New Zealand

2013 Census QuickStats about a place: Golden Bay

View all sections +

Population and dwellings

Number of people counted

- 3,756 people usually live in Golden Bay. This is an increase of 78 people, or 2.1 percent, since the 2006 Census.
- Golden Bay has 8.0 percent of Tasman District's population.

Population of Golden Bay and Tasman District

2013 Census

Sex	Golden Bay	Tasman District
Male	1,899	23,241
Female	1,854	23,913
Total people	3,756	47,154

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Note: All figures are for the census usually resident population count.

Number of dwellings counted

- There are 1,725 occupied dwellings and 798 unoccupied dwellings in Golden Bay.
- For Tasman District as a whole, there are 18,882 occupied dwellings and 2,700 unoccupied dwellings.
- There are 18 dwellings under construction in Golden Bay, and 156 under construction in Tasman District.

Note: This time series is irregular. Because the 2011 Census was cancelled after the Canterbury earthquake on 22 February 2011, the gap between this census and the last one is seven years. The change in the data between 2006 and 2013 may be greater than in the usual five-year gap between censuses. Be careful when comparing trends.

This data has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Individual figures may not add up to totals, and values for the same data may vary in different text, tables and graphs. For areas with small populations, the data may not look as expected because of this rounding.

Statistics
Te Tari Tatau

WATER

Monetary Stock Report

Partial monetary accounts plus review of background and valuation methods

Environmental Accounts Series

Prepared by Statistics New Zealand

December 2004

1 Summary

This report contains partial monetary accounts for freshwater stocks. Indicative values have been obtained or calculated for some water uses but there is insufficient data to accurately determine all water values, particularly on a regional or annual basis. This report, in addition to showing partial monetary accounts, reviews background and valuation information that may be relevant to further development of the accounts.

The monetary accounts will add to the other natural resource accounts for freshwater, energy and minerals, fish and forests.[1] Natural resource accounts have potential use in their own right and may also play a role in the development of important socio-economic indicators such as environmentally-adjusted gross domestic product (ea-GDP) and national wealth.

Freshwater has value for domestic, commercial and industrial consumers and is essential for livestock, wildlife and plant-life. However, it is difficult to assign statistically-valid monetary figures to these uses. It is also difficult to assign values to non-consumptive uses of water, such as swimming, fishing, boating, skiing and aesthetics.

Economic values, according to concepts from the System of National Accounts (SNA)[2] and the United Nations handbook of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA)[3] are best represented by market-based prices. "The SNA recommends that market prices be used wherever practicable to place a value on an asset."[4] However, market prices are generally not available in New Zealand and estimates or proxies of market prices are insufficiently developed to give comprehensive, nation-wide, annually-repeated coverage.

Some of the main points that emerge from this report are:

- Indicative values (totalling $1.4 billion) are shown for water supplied from local authority reticulation networks and water used for irrigation and hydroelectric generation. However, these values are for flows rather than stocks.
- Data for water accounting is limited because water is treated as a free good and is largely unmetered.
- Non-use or preservation values are not estimated for this report. Also excluded are values for privately-abstracted industrial, livestock and household water.
- Water does not have a single value or price. There is variation according to scarcity and productivity of use, which are related to location, time of use and purpose of use.
- Water scarcity, quality and protection of water bodies are issues that are bringing increasing pressure for changes in water management.
- Changes in water management, particularly relating to metering and pricing, may present opportunities in the future for further developing the water accounts.

Feedback on this report is welcome.

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1 Natural resource accounts are on the Statistics New Zealand website:
http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/natural-resource-accounts/default.htm
[9 December 2004].

2 SNA – *System of National Accounts*.
http://unstats.un.org/unsd/sna1993/introduction.asp [12 July 2004]

3 SEEA – United Nations handbook of *Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting*

4 SEEA 2003, paragraph 2.132, http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envAccounting/seea2003.pdf [8 July 2004]

Table 1 Freshwater Values

Region	Year ended June 2003							
	Local authority water supply (1)			Irrigation (2)	Hydro electric generation (3)	Other uses (4)	Non-use (5)	Sum of local authority, irrigation and hydroelectric generation values (6)
	rates	sales	total charges	value-added	resource rent			
	$(million)(7)							
Northland	7	10	16	29	0			45
Auckland	8	125	133	54	-			187
Waikato	18	13	31	56	22			109
Bay of Plenty	11	13	24	39	3			66
Gisborne	2	1	3	25	-			28
Hawke's Bay	6	2	8	99	2			109
Taranaki	4	5	9	6	1			16
Manawatu-Wanganui	15	5	20	21	1			42
Wellington	29	14	43	21	0			64
North Island	*101*	*187*	*288*	*350*	*28*			*666*
Tasman	2	1	3	47	1			51
Nelson	-	5	5	-	-			5
Marlborough	3	0	4	86	0			90
West Coast	2	1	3	-	0			3
Canterbury	22	7	29	335	33			397
Otago	14	5	18	87	17			122
Southland	5	1	6	13	20			38
South Island	*48*	*19*	*67*	*568*	*71*			*706*
Chatham Islands	*0*	-	*0*	-	-			*0*
New Zealand	150	206	355	920	99			1,374

Sources: Statistics New Zealand and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)

(1) Values are mostly from the Local Authority Census 2002/2003 and are for water supplied to consumers (domestic, commercial, industrial and rural) on reticulation networks. Metrowater and United Water, although not local authorities, are included for completeness. Wholesale (bulk) water is excluded, to avoid double-counting where possible. Some water may be for irrigation and will overlap with the irrigation column and result in double-counting. Values are generally based on supply costs and are therefore unlikely to represent the full value of water.

(2) These values represent the economic activity attributable to irrigation and are from a MAF report available at: http://www.maf.govt.nz/mafnet/rural-nz/sustainable-resource-use/irrigation/the-economic-value-of-irrigation/index.htm

(3) Based on the value of water used in hydroelectric power generation in the March 2001 year. Refer webpage: http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/0D3BD809-14F8-4691-BD8D-FECC245AF139/0/EnergyMonetaryStockAccount.pdf. The resource rental value was updated to approximately the March 2003 year using quarterly value-added data from the electricity industry and was assigned across regions on the basis of hydro power station energy generation.

(4) Includes livestock consumption and private abstraction for industrial or household use.

(5) Preservation value, comprising existence, option and/or bequest values. If available, the existence value may take account of wildlife and biodiversity but from a human perspective.

(6) The component values are not entirely comparable as they are a mix of supply charges, value-added figures and estimated resource rentals.

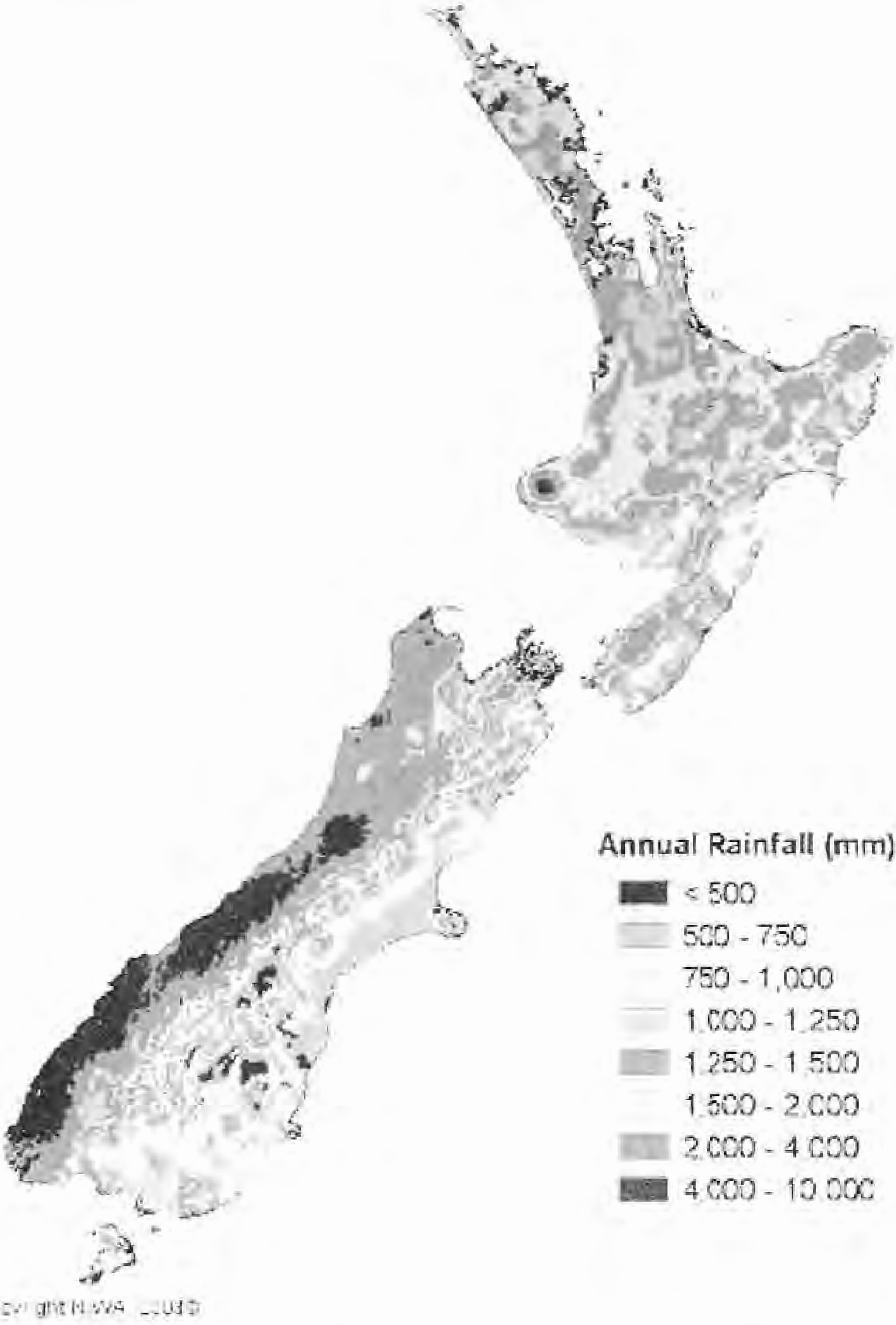
(7) Rounding may affect summations.

Symbols:

nil or zero

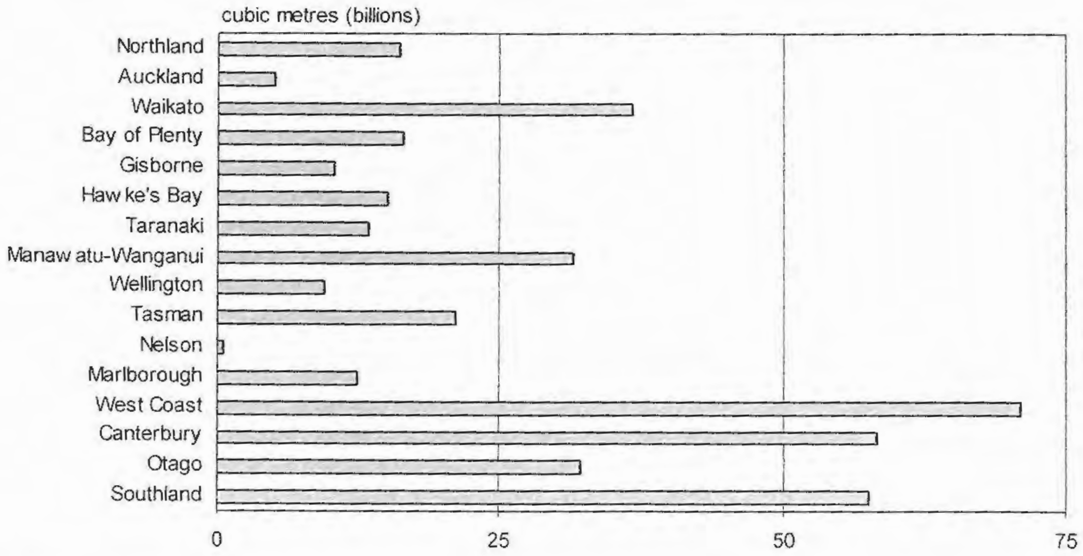
not available

Figure 1. Distribution of New Zealand's Rainfall
1971-2000



Source: NIWA: http://www.niwa.co.nz/edu/resources/climate/overview/climate_rainfall

Figure 2. Precipitation by Region for the Year Ended June 2001



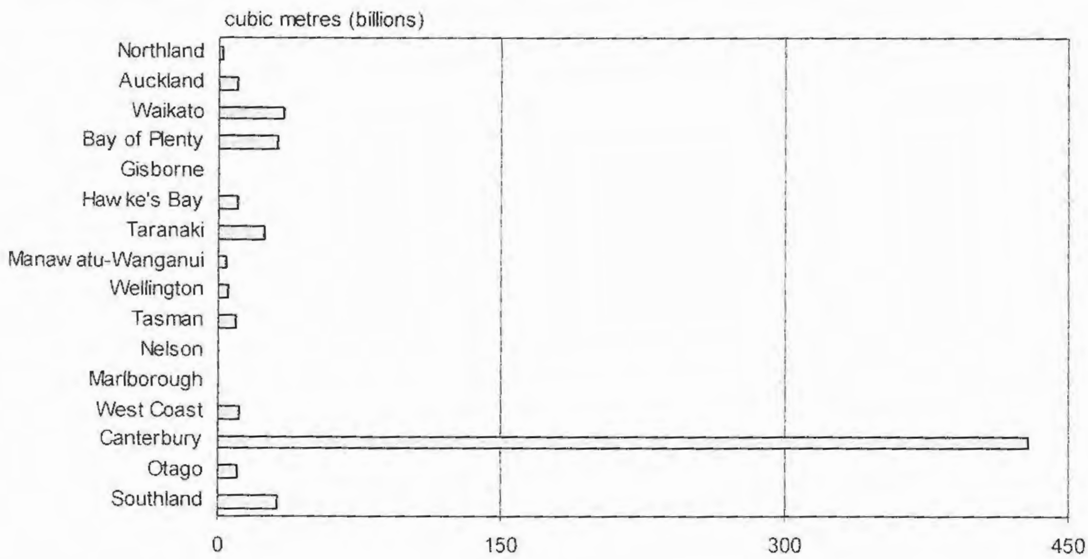
(1) Data supplied by NIWA.

(2) Precipitation includes rain, snow, hail, sleet and mist. Otago has the lowest precipitation per square kilometre.

(3) Volumes are from a table available at: http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/58CA8C3A-1482-47E3-865D-A76058BB4923/0/waterphysicalstockaccountsannualtables.xls

(4) Precipitation across the 16 regions totalled 407 billion cubic metres.

Figure 3. Groundwater Storage by Region at 30 June 2001



(1) Data supplied by GNS.

(2) All aquifer types (unconfined, semi-confined and confined) are included. Canterbury has 70 percent of the total groundwater volume, followed by Waikato at 6 percent then Bay of Plenty and Southland at 5 percent each.

(3) Volumes are from a GNS report available at: http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/25730D11-5D08-410A-BDCC-6A2EA570D756/0/groundwater.pdf

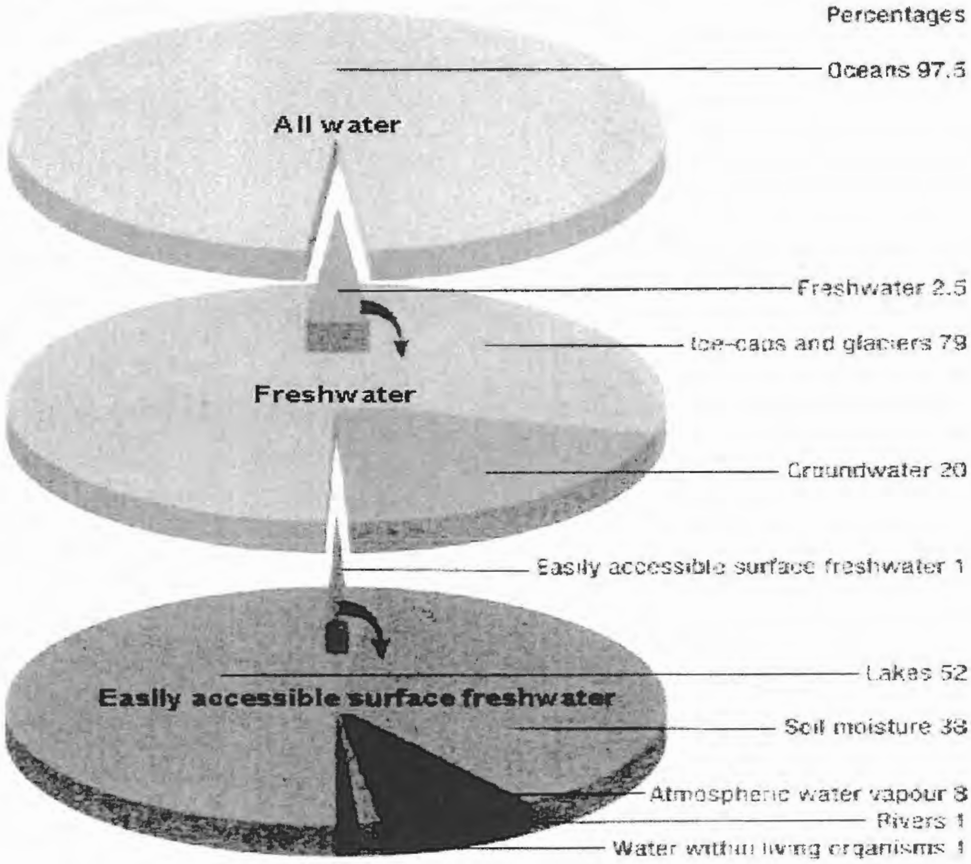
(4) Estimated groundwater volumes across the 16 regions totalled 613 billion cubic metres. This is 1.5 times the precipitation volume for the year ended June 2001.

(5) Recharge rates and other considerations mean that sustainable maximum annual abstraction from aquifers is generally lower than the volumes stored.

3.2 Broad perspective

Most of the world's water is in the form of saltwater while most freshwater is in the form of ice in ice-caps and glaciers. "Only one-hundredth of 1 percent of the world's water is readily available [in lakes and rivers] for human use."[6]

Figure 5. Distribution of the World's Water



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (1995).[6]

Historically, water has been treated as a free and often unlimited resource, but irrigation, industrialisation and population growth are leading to increased demand and competition. Allocation of water rights, pricing, pollution and conservation are becoming increasingly important and controversial issues in water-short areas of the world, including parts of New Zealand. For example, Canterbury has 70 percent of New Zealand's groundwater but is facing water shortages and increased competition for water as many groundwater zones approach or exceed their water allocation limits.

New Zealand has abundant freshwater but it is not always available in required quantities throughout each region and season. Demand for freshwater is growing, particularly from dairying, and there is increased awareness of its importance for maintaining the natural environment and biodiversity. Competition for water is not only for abstraction and

6 *Water: A Finite Resource*, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), http://www.fao.org/docrep/U8480E/U8480E0c.htm [9 July 2004].

Water Physical Stock Account: 1995–2010

Statistics New Zealand

New Zealand Government

Table 1

Water physical stock account for years ended June, 1995–2010

New Zealand [1]

	Year ended June															
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	Million cubic metres															
Inflows																
Precipitation	684,986	701,394	593,461	603,264	645,603	619,207	546,821	614,630	569,103	664,433	565,889	587,074	568,843	551,635	651,015	613,510
Total inflows	684,986	701,394	593,461	603,264	645,603	619,207	546,821	614,630	569,103	664,433	565,889	587,074	568,843	551,635	651,015	613,510
Outflows																
Evapotranspiration	120,354	125,088	122,180	121,257	120,588	119,478	115,980	121,657	118,545	122,628	119,220	117,729	116,081	112,415	118,374	115,625
Abstraction for hydroelectricity	182,049	184,698	159,743	159,216	164,673	151,867	159,661	140,308	160,850	167,244	170,315	143,725	154,558	143,342	155,088	156,329
Discharge from hydroelectricity generation[2]	-182,049	-184,698	-159,743	-159,216	-164,673	-151,867	-159,661	-140,308	-160,850	-167,244	-170,315	-143,725	-154,558	-143,342	-155,088	-156,329
To sea and net abstraction[3]	558,532	574,722	476,907	482,803	531,872	498,374	432,572	490,035	457,162	536,302	450,462	469,926	455,871	443,190	529,105	495,729
Total outflows	678,886	699,810	599,087	604,060	652,460	617,852	548,553	611,692	575,707	658,931	569,681	587,655	571,952	555,605	647,479	611,354
Change in storage[4]																
Soil moisture	-620	1,838	1,301	-2,085	1,131	-610	41	-909	845	-1,593	1,907	-462	-199	-1,087	1,780	-1,514
Lakes and reservoirs	-289	264	-1,676	1,714	-763	2,357	-3,338	2,124	-761	1,957	-3,336	91	-335	-1,184	2,836	81
Groundwater	4,220	-1,220	-2,480	-830	-1,810	820	290	2,750	-4,480	3,060	-3,130	-440	-2,200	520	2,770	2,890
Snow[5]	1,316	643	-3,986	1,709	-1,953	1,869	508	1,369	-3,158	1,272	-269	1,438	-47	398	-1,688	945
Ice[6]	1,473	60	1,214	-1,304	-3,462	-3,082	767	-2,396	950	807	1,035	-1,209	-327	-2,617	-2,163	-245
Total change in storage	6,100	1,584	-5,627	-796	-6,857	1,354	-1,732	2,938	-6,604	5,503	-3,793	-581	-3,109	-3,970	3,536	2,156

1. Sum of the 16 regions administered by regional councils and unitary authorities.
2. Water used in hydroelectricity generation is returned to the hydrological system. Discharges match abstraction, meaning that 'net' abstraction is zero. However one hydro electricity power station in Southland returns water direct to the sea, thereby preventing others from reusing the freshwater.
3. This is a residual volume and is calculated as the inflow less outflow and change in storage.
   It is the volume of water that leaves the hydrological system, other than by evapotranspiration.
   Net abstraction is the difference between abstraction and discharges. It is not specifically calculated because there is insufficient data on:
   •abstraction of water for irrigation, private domestic use, private industrial use, and geothermal electricity generation
   •discharges of water back into the environment.
4. Change from the end of the previous June year to the end of the current June year.
5. These volumes are for water stored as seasonal snow at an altitude of 900m to 2,000m. Transient snow (below 900m) and perennial snow (above 2,000m) are excluded.
6. These volumes are for water stored in glaciers for the year ended April. Snow above 2,000m will largely be included.

Source: National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd; Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Ltd

Table 2

Livestock drinking-water and dairy-shed requirements[1]

By livestock type

Years ended June, 1995–2010

Livestock type	Year ended June							
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	Million cubic metres							
Livestock drinking-water requirements								
Dairy cattle	76.9	78.4	79.8	81.2	82.5	87.4	92.3	97.1
Beef cattle	60.4	57.0	55.9	54.8	53.7	52.7	51.9	51.0
Sheep	42.3	41.1	40.5	39.9	39.3	37.6	35.8	34.1
Deer	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Pigs	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Poultry	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Horses	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Goats	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Sub-total	184.3	181.2	181.1	181.0	181.0	183.1	185.5	187.7
Dairy-shed water requirements								
Dairy cattle	56.1	57.3	58.8	60.3	61.7	64.9	68.0	71.1
Goats	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sub-total	56.2	57.4	58.8	60.3	61.8	64.9	68.0	71.1
Total	240.4	238.6	240.0	241.4	242.8	248.0	253.5	258.9

Livestock type	Year ended June							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	Million cubic metres							
Livestock drinking-water requirements								
Dairy cattle	97.4	99.8	99.7	100.0	101.2	107.4	112.8	113.3
Beef cattle	53.0	51.1	50.9	50.8	50.5	47.9	48.1	45.7
Sheep	34.1	33.8	34.2	34.4	33.1	29.4	27.9	27.9
Deer	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Pigs	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Poultry	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Horses	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Goats	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sub-total	190.1	190.3	190.0	190.2	189.7	189.2	193.1	191.3
Dairy-shed water requirements								
Dairy cattle	72.7	75.9	77.0	75.9	76.3	81.1	85.1	84.9
Goats	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sub-total	72.7	76.0	77.0	76.0	76.4	81.2	85.2	85.0
Total	262.8	266.3	267.0	266.2	266.1	270.4	278.3	276.2

Symbols:

-- amount too small to be expressed

Note:

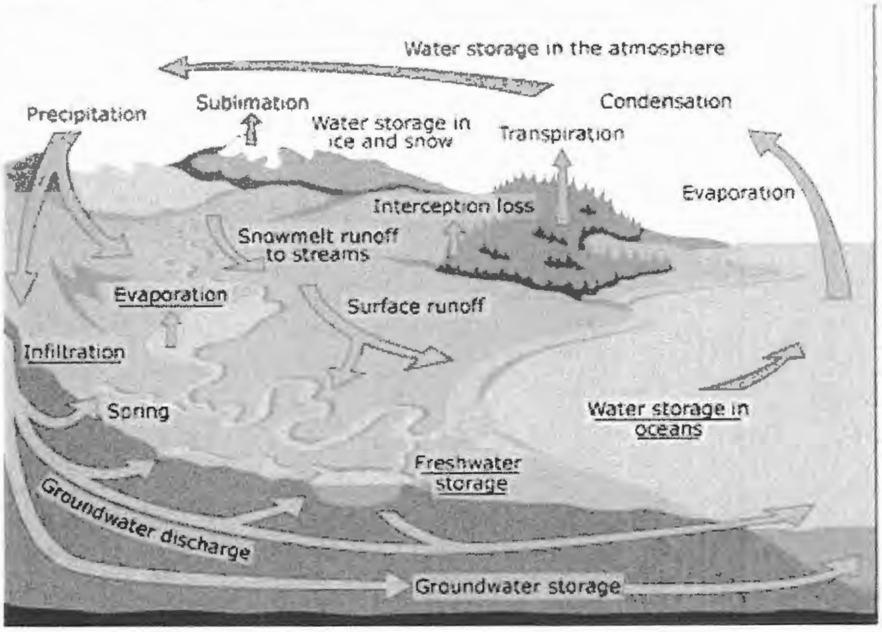
1. Data may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

containing all the water in the oceans, atmosphere, and land). In the cycle, water evaporates from oceans and the vapour is carried in air currents. As the vapour cools, it condenses and forms clouds or fog which, with further cooling, may fall on land as precipitation (such as rain or snow). This precipitation can then follow a number of pathways. It may be evaporated immediately, be absorbed by plants and vegetation, which then release the water back to the atmosphere through transpiration, or drain into surface water and groundwater systems which eventually drain into the sea.

Figure 4

New Zealand's hydrological cycle



Source: Copyright the University of Waikato, published 3 June 2009

The hydrological cycle is driven by radiation reaching the earth's surface. This radiation increases as greenhouse gas concentrations rise. The greenhouse effect is a warming of the earth's surface and lower atmosphere caused by substances such as carbon dioxide and water vapour which let the sun's energy through to the ground but impede the passage of energy from the earth back into space. As the temperature of the earth's surface increases more water vapour is evaporated. Since water vapour is itself a strong greenhouse gas this is a positive feedback which will tend to amplify the warming effect of (for example) carbon dioxide emissions (NIWA, 1998). Climate scientists expect that there will be significant changes to available water resources if greenhouse gases continue to accumulate in the atmosphere. While it is expected that drought-affected areas will increase in extent, heavy precipitation events are very likely to increase in frequency, and will increase flood risk (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2007).

The natural cycle is also modified more directly through human activities, such as abstractions, discharges, construction of dams, and changes in land use including urbanisation, forest planting, and land drainage. See figure 5 for links between the hydrological cycle and the economy.

Hail revelation raises serious issue

continued from P13

Weather under threat

Thank-you to Wal Richards for referring to the evidency which shows weather modification technology is being used in New Zealand, (*Tribune*, December 16). This crime needs to be exposed.

A minor correction however; Ray Foxley of Motueka said he put a bowl outside and collected the hail found to contain 2.5mg/l of aluminium during the hail storm of November 3, not after it.

This is an important distinction as some people may wrongly assume the sample had been contaminated with what was on the ground if it was obtained after the storm, when it was not.

Indeed, aluminium, barium and strontium are being found in rainwater around New Zealand and a variety of evidence shows that these heavy metals are being put into our atmosphere via aerosols sprayed from aircraft and used with other forms of technology to create extremes in weather.

For example, multitudes of the typically bright-white lingering trails in the sky have been photographed often during droughts since early-2010 around the country.

It is an indisputable fact that the trails can inhibit rainfall, particularly when emitted in large numbers, as the particulates they are comprised of function as cloud condensation nuclei and when there are too many, rain droplets can't become big enough to fall as rain, and the moisture is carried away elsewhere.

To learn more watch *Why in The World Are They Spraying?* online, visit Northland NZ Chemtrails Watch and read *Chemtrails, HAARP, and the Full Spectrum Dominance of Planet Earth*, (2014).

Clare Swinney
Woodhill, Whangarei

Criss-cross: Lingering con or chem trails – aircraft exhaust or a means to modify weather? Flight phenomenon or conspiracy theory? Photo REUTERS

Public housing

With the Government not showing any interest in the idea of a property investor register, it is worth noting that private equity firms, particularly in the US and the UK have bought large housing estates that once were affordable public housing.

Many of these investors have been accused of using their properties like ATM machines, tenants in and tenants out any way they can. Many of the properties were in poor condition and have not been upgraded. The only change tenants have noticed has been the large rent increases, many of these long-term tenants have moved on or been made homeless with the loss of affordable housing.

At present there is nothing to stop the same problems from happening here in New Zealand with the Government intending to dispose of thousands of state homes nationwide. This will see rent increases and a growth in homelessness for those unable to pay their rent.

What concerns the Manawatu Tenants Union is that the Government will do it not because it has to do it, but because it wants to. It is ideologically driven and committed to shrinking the state housing stock.

A landlord/investor register is a good idea and long overdue. The failure of successive National governments to provide affordable housing for all those requiring it, is a sign of market failure on their part.

Kevin Reilly
Manawatu Tenants Union

Support watchdogs

Another new liquor outlet here? News of many new liquor stores opening – causing increasing social problems in Clendon, Auckland – appeared on December 5 *Campbell Live*. Here, similar pressures are evident with increased alcohol availability shown to be responsible for more community problems.

On December 4 a gloating liquor-store-expansion advocate, R Kennedy, wrote to the *Guardian*, confidently making light of our ability to block a new "big box" liquor outlet and slandering four of our councillors who'd taken legal measures to invalidate the development. The writer asserted they'd taken a "stupid short-sighted stance" and had no "business nous". Additionally, the city's legal costs were described as depriving ratepayers of "the thick end of $100,000" and suggested the new business developers could have proffered a similar amount to support community organisations.

No evidence was provided that such charitable contributions were typical of those business enterprises – nor was there any apparent awareness of the inappropriateness of bribery.

Our councillors have been exceptionally responsible in supporting concerns about the potential social, commercial and political effects caused by increasing liquor availability – and in challenging the representatives of potentially unethical business practices.

It is sad that – as the Auckland residents have discovered – the legal reforms we need have not yet been enacted. Our voters should note and support Crs Unkere, Dennison and Findlay in their campaigns for mayor. We need watchdogs like them to continue to protect the city from irresponsible, exploitative elements. There are already enough places dispensing liquid substances to allow us to say "Let's drink to that"!

Gordon McShean
Claverlea

Golden Bay...in 2022?

Summary & Report

Concerning the current issues and potential futures facing Golden Bay through the eyes of local residents

(Find out who took part over the page)

If you want to read this report in 5 minutes

look for the bright orange summary panels at the bottom of the main pages

Contents

Rebekah Foulkes, Golden Bay Work Centre Trust

2000

1 Contributors

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Joy Baas	Retired	Collingwood
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Willie Butler	Parent/Campground owner	Paynes Ford
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Darren Clarke	Transport manager	Craigeburn
Brent Clarke	Pohara Holiday Park Manager	Pohara
Del Clarke	Pohara Holiday Park Manager	Pohara
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Mark Cullen	Principal (Motupipi)	Rototai
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Elva Harwood	Farmer	Upper Takaka
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Tioky Hovenden	Publican	Collingwood
Warren Hoy	General Manager	Wainui
Ben Hurst	Farmer	Motupipi
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Tony Lyndsay	Retail business owner	Central Takaka
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Linda McClintock	Dairy farmer	Bainham
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Jean McHardy	Dairy farmer	Pakawau
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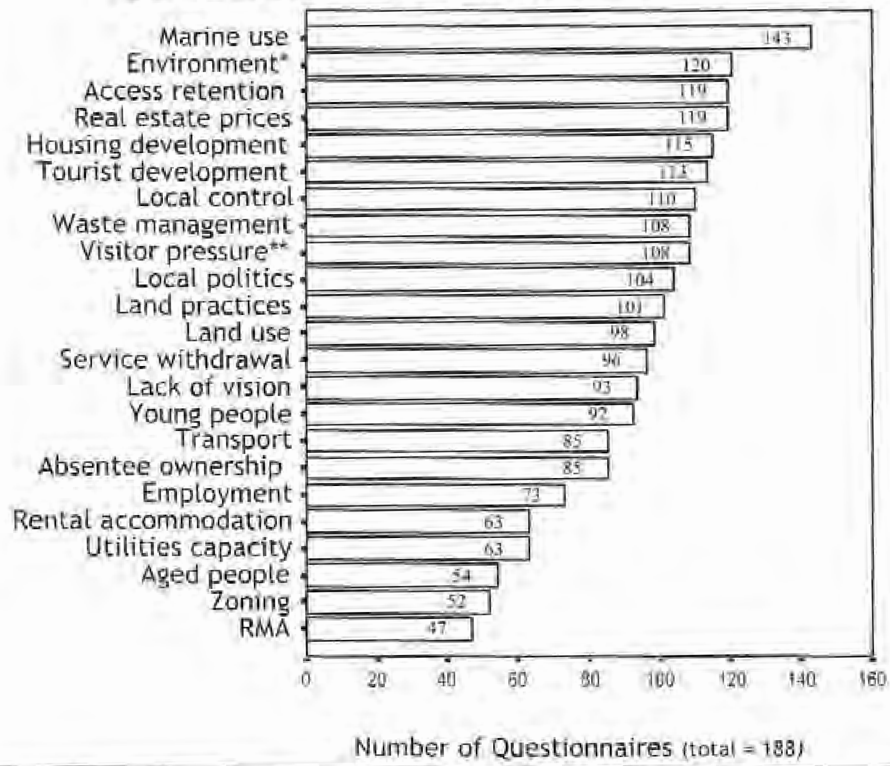
Wayne Packard	Dairy farmer	Clifton
Alf Payne	Sheep and cattle farmer	Patarau

Sue Payne	Sheep & cattle farmer	Pakawau	Mary Solly	Businessman	Rockville
Lorraine Polglaze	Artist	Rototai	Brandon Sparrow	Journalist	Collingwood
Trevor Polglaze	Artist	Rototai	Vicki Spiers	Mother/caregiver	Kotinga
Kerryann Pomeroy		Bainham	Michael Stayner	Age Concern coordinator	Motupipi
Deanna Pomeroy-Byrne	Dairy farmer	Kotinga	Patrick Steer	Arts Co/Village Thr/Fresh FM	Clifton
Clem Randall	Retired engineer	Parapara	Cameron Strange	Student	C.A.S
Mona Randall	Retired private secretary	Parapara	Tom Sturgess	Businessman	Patons Rock
Kathy Reilly	Dairy Farmer	Three Oaks	Michelle Surcouf	Artist	Rangihaeata
Tony Reilly	Dairy Farmer	Three Oaks	Alan Swafford	Retired farmer	Ligar Bay
Crowther Reynish	Owner/operator	Takaka	Lauren Swafford	Dairy farmer	Rockville
Kath Riley	Office clerk	Takaka	Robin Swafford	Dairy farmer	Rockville
Noel Riley	Semi-retired	Takaka	Klaus Thoma	Farmer/consultant	East Takaka
Brent Riley	Dairy farmer	Rockville	Andy Thomas	Anglican minister	Tukurua
Michelle Riley	Dairy farmer	Rockville	Alan Vaughan	Retired	Ferntown
Jim Robertson	Retired farmer	Wainui	Jo-Anne Vaughan	Retired	Ferntown
Mari Robertson	Retired farmer	Wainui	Heather Wallace	Teacher (GBHS)	Tukurua
Gary Robilliard	Farmer	Clifton	Rodney Ward	Community Board/Businessman	Takaka
Beryl Rogers	Retired	East Takaka	Elizabeth Warren	Semi-retired	Tata Beach
Murray Rogers	Retail store manager	Rangihaeata	Stephanie Win	Student	C.A.S
Alexia Russell	Nurse manager (GB Hospital)	Onekaka	Kevin Winter	Plumber & drainlayer	Pohara
Liz Russell	Home support coordinator	Takaka	Philip Woolf	Company manager	Takaka
Paul Sangster	Councillor/commission agent	Takaka	Joyce Wylie	Sheep farmer	Kaihoka Lakes
Edwina Schuhmann	Artist	Rangihaeata			
Carolyn Simon	Natural therapist	Onekaka			
John Solly	Aquaculture contractor	Clifton			

Questionnaires: 188 responses received

(Group contributors and further credits on back page)

Questionnaire results: what were the issues?



You may recall that the questionnaires asked the question:

'In your opinion, the major issues facing Golden Bay are...'

The graph shows the response rate for the answers that were provided. Although some people added issues of their own to the list, it is not practical to show those here as the numbers were usually too small. However, many of these other topics were also raised by interviewees and have been covered in the text of the report.

* Impact of tourism on natural environment

** Visitor pressure on amenities, infrastructure and character of Bay

3 Introduction

This report represents the completion of the first phase of the 'Golden Bay...in 2022?' community planning project.

When we first began this project in November of 2001, we understood 'community planning' to be a way for the Golden Bay community to discuss its present, imagine and describe its preferred future, and plan the necessary strategies needed to get there over the years to come. It had been suggested within various forums that Golden Bay could benefit from going through such a process. Why?

The Bay has a strong, resourceful community, with a proud history and an unusually diverse population, and is set within a natural environment both beautiful and fertile. Because of this, it is gaining in popularity with every year that passes, both as an area with considerable economic potential and as a favoured destination for visitors and those moving in search of a better lifestyle. These trends have further accelerated a pace of change that is already challenging other small communities both in New Zealand and abroad.

You only need to ask someone who has lived here all their lives to know that the Bay has seen a lot of changes over the past few decades, though most people I talked to during this study believed that many of these changes have been positive. Change can be a force for good—but it can also work against us if we aren't able to recognize and deal with it effectively. So, why not have a discussion about what we want and where the Bay should go at a time when most options are still open to us, and begin to proactively plot a path into the future?

Fortunately, community members are perfectly qualified to think about, understand, and plan for change. Partly this is because nobody understands a place better than those who live there, and partly because no-one cares more about getting it right. This has been our motive for undertaking this project. The central principle of community planning is the belief that a community has the ability to 'harness' change, by pooling members' knowledge and commitment to weigh up and agree on sound, workable courses of action. These could concern things or processes that we may be powerless against as individuals or small groups, but *together* we can exercise this power directly or through our elected representatives, who have the authority, responsibility and resources to act on our behalf. Some communities are able to proceed directly to making concrete plans. However, in the Bay, the diversity of backgrounds and aspirations and a spread-out, busy population make talking about and preparing for change more difficult... which is also how a 'formal' but locally run community planning process can help.

As there are so many different points of view, and so few previous occasions where they have all been heard together, it seemed wise before we advocated actually 'planning' anything to find out if there was any common ground at all to work with. Because having power as a group is all very well, but if there is *not one issue* that produces some degree of consensus, it must be accepted that the future will happen as it will, with only fragmented input from the community. This first phase has been about finding out what is on people's minds when you ask them about the future, and whether, across the chorus of opinion, enough of us are singing the same tune—about anything!

We knew this would be an ambitious project, but it wasn't until we got started that we realized just how complex and time-consuming it would be if we did it properly. In other words: all the different sorts of people living here would need to be involved; there would have to be sufficient time and flexibility for people to express their concerns/ideas freely and in detail; the information would have to be requested and recorded in such a way that there could be no bias towards any point of view or subject; issues couldn't be left out because they were too complicated or controversial; and any statements that finally emerged would need to be supported by credible statistics. We believe that by each of these measures, the process can be judged a success.

As you will see, there *is* common ground. Of course, complete consensus is difficult to achieve, but there are issues that seem to be uppermost in the minds of *most* people; issues many said they believe can and should be tackled in order to keep the Bay a great place to live. We have focused on these things rather than trying to do justice to every concern or bright idea. Hopefully at a later date there will be space for some of these less-mentioned themes to be discussed, as they are not necessarily any less important. This study does not aim to be exhaustive, nor tries to provide solutions to the problems identified, or push for particular courses of action. That is not its role. Finding answers will be the role of the community and whomever else you decide should be involved. This document is an indication of where opinion lies on a range of topics, and spans the divides between our diverse social, geographical, and occupational groups. Primarily it is designed to be a guide and a stimulus: to form the basis of an ongoing conversation about our future, and what might move us closer to the one Bay people want. We hope you find it helpful, and hopeful.

Beck

Rebekah Foulkes

Golden Bay Work Centre Trust

4 Golden Bay...your vision of 2022

Golden Bay's beautiful **natural environment** *is bountiful, healthy and clean,*
freely enjoyed by local people and accessed by visitors in sustainable numbers,
ample areas for wildlife are preserved, pests are controlled with efficiency and ingenuity,
private and shared land alike is carefully tended, reflecting wisdom both old and new,
we send less waste to landfill, and our waterways are clean and teeming with life,
the coast is peaceful, and open to all, unspoiled by litter and dense development,
people still call it paradise, and our children reap the rewards of our stewardship.

Golden Bay has a robust, well-planned, well-maintained **built environment**;
communities are linked together by a network of safe roads and cycle-lanes,
public transport operates along main routes, and both roads and utilities
are steadily and realistically upgraded to cope with resident and tourist pressure;
the Bay remains at the end of the road, an un-linked but ever-popular destination,
well-planned upgrades in the townships have increased parking and access,
and helped to create functional, attractive main streets which meet the needs of all users.

Here in Golden Bay, our **community** *in all its diversity is our strongest feature;*
we celebrate the different contributions we have to make, whether young or old,
we rest in the knowledge that we have the services and support we need to keep us well
and our services find security in our united support for them,
we think, discuss, and plan ahead, to ensure our population is balanced and resourced,
we work together to make things happen, especially for those who can't do it on their own
and the Bay remains proud of its safety, its culture, its friendliness, and its families.

Business and industry *in Golden Bay is diverse, flourishing, and thinking ahead*
there has been broad, productive discussion on how to measure and monitor sustainability,
how regulation and consultation can maximize fairness and responsible outcomes,
and the best ways to classify, use and protect our land, and the livelihoods it supports.
There are stable jobs across diverse industries, and support for small-scale initiatives,
businesses value their community, and in turn enjoy our support and recognition
for their contribution to our economic resilience, to employment, and to services.

As a unique and distinct area with a strong and skilled community, Golden Bay
has taken responsibility for its own future through sound **governance and planning**,
those who represent us work constructively together, with our mandate and support
and nurture a functional, inclusive environment where issues can be productively debated,
we actively work with wider authorities to make the best locally supported decisions,
our planning is proactive, thorough and realistic, covering all aspects of Golden Bay
and anchored by a shared vision, a 'big picture' against which we reference our choices.

The Bay's **residential development** *has been carefully, logically and proactively planned,*
to minimize impact on our productive areas, our coastline, and our distinctive landscapes,
expansion has been sensitively managed through robust, locally-mandated regulation
recognising the implications of growth for infrastructure, environment, and community,
and ensuring that a balanced local population has stable, affordable housing year-round.

Visitors *love Golden Bay, and they value their time here even more now, because:*
we now know how many we can host each year, and still preserve what they come for,
we found lateral ways to accommodate our visitors needs, whilst safeguarding our own;
we welcomed developments and businesses that blended in, and their contribution,
and preserved our special character, stunning environment, and a viable, vibrant industry.

The **marine** *ecosystem in Golden Bay is healthy, flourishing and a source of local pride;*
damaging practices have been replaced by those that encourage balance, and nurture stocks,
and our understanding of this environment enables its health to be carefully monitored.
Our bountiful sea-life and clean water enable several local ventures to operate viably,
and residents enjoy a strong, responsible industry, ample marine reserves... and good fishing!

5 Natural Environment

When talking about what they liked about Golden Bay, most interviewees and practically all questionnaire respondents identified the beauty of the natural environment, with many also valuing their access to the outdoors for recreation. However, of those interviewed, nearly 3 out of 4 people identified concerns about some aspect of it, and more than a third of those returning a questionnaire wrote specific comments also. The proportion of interviewees who spoke on each subject area was as follows: marine environment (56%), private land and farm management (43%) the DOC estate (35%), coastline (30%), rivers and waterways (17%) pest management (17%), and waste (15%). Reflecting its status as a major theme, pg 13 focuses on marine issues exclusively.

Private Land & Farms

Nearly half of the interview sample spoke on this topic. The most common statements made (by 25% of people, or 1 in 4) referred to general concern over the management of some private land/farms. Nearly a quarter of people discussed stock effluent contaminating waterways, and just under 1 in 7 were unhappy with current levels of agri-chemical use and run-off. Just under1 in 8 people were concerned about destruction of native bush, wetlands, and other wild areas on private land, and 1 in 10 wanted to see public access preserved to back-country areas bordered by (or on) private land. However, many people recognised the efforts being made by the farming community (see pg. 8). More than half of the questionnaires indicated that the impact of some pastoral, agricultural and horticultural practices on the environment was a major issue.

DOC Estate

The most common concern about DOC land, raised by 1 in 5 people, was the pressure of tourism on fragile natural areas under DOC's care, especially Abel Tasman and, to a lesser extent, Kahurangi National Park. Many people spoke of restricting access in some way, certainly at peak times, in order to prevent serious damage to these areas. Nearly two thirds of questionnaire answers noted the impact of tourism on the environment as a major issue for the Bay. Preserving access to DOC land for recreation and traditional pursuits was raised by just under 1 in 7, and the implications of having large areas of land not returning rates was also discussed.

Coastline

Concerns about the Bay's coastal areas centred around the retention of public access (1 in 5 people) and the impact of residential development, both visually and physically (also 1 in 5), which were often seen as linked. Concerns about the impact of tourism were again highlighted.

Rivers and Waterways

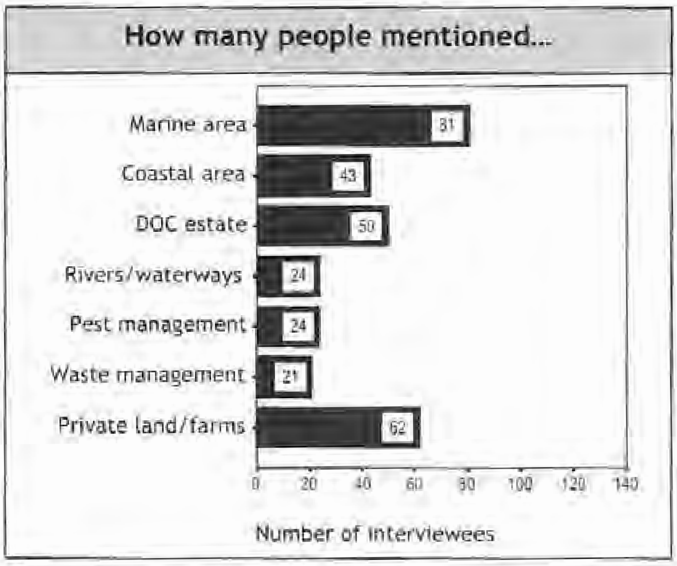
The majority of comments about rivers and waterways were regarding water quality (1 in 7) particularly in relation to effluent, chemical runoff and to a lesser extent industrial and human usage. Retaining public access was also seen as important by some.

Pest Management

Though some people referred to other pests, nearly all discussion was about possums and their control. 1 in 6 specifically mentioned 1080 use, with just over half of these unconditionally opposed, with the balance split between those who described it as their preferred method, and those conditionally in favour (e.g. for areas with very poor access).

Waste Management

1 in 7 people felt that better systems were needed in general, and 1 in 10 specifically identified recycling as an area progress could be made. A small number wanted TDC's Zero Waste policy actioned as soon as possible.



These sentiments or similar expressed:

'The environment is our most precious but fragile asset and must be safeguarded'. 23%

'Prudent management of our natural resources is vital for the future'. . 45%

'The environment receives too much attention and emotional response'. . 13%

You said...

'We are undervaluing our environment by allowing anyone and everyone to use our natural areas for free, while a small number of rate-payers bear the cost of cleaning up after them.'

'Many people don't realise that there are a number of landowners who hold very responsible positions on the environment and appropriate land-care. The companies themselves, and the TDC, are taking the lead in monitoring and improving practices.'

'The Bays unique biodiversity should be recognised legislatively and financially at a national and local level, rather than citizens having to be the environmental conscience.'

'I would be surprised if any of us didn't want to keep Golden Bay as clean, unspoilt, and ecologically diverse as possible. With the wisdom of locals who know the land, and the wisdom of newer arrivals who have seen what has ruined similar environments elsewhere, surely we all have a contribution to make.'

in 2022...

*Golden Bay's beautiful **natural environment** is bountiful, healthy and clean,*
freely enjoyed by local people and accessed by visitors in sustainable numbers,
ample areas for wildlife are preserved, pests are controlled with efficiency and ingenuity,
private and shared land alike is carefully tended, reflecting wisdom both old and new,
we send less waste to landfill, and our waterways are clean and teeming with life,
the coast is peaceful, and open to all, unspoiled by litter and dense development,
people still call it paradise, and our children reap the rewards of our stewardship.

Built Environment

When it comes to Golden Bay's built environment (i.e. physical infrastructure, related services and development) local people clearly show considerable interest. Nearly 9 out of 10 people interviewed discussed some aspect of it, and nearly half of those returning a questionnaire wrote additional comments on the subject, as well as over half identifying issues related to this theme. The majority of people focused on three areas: residential development and the road network (each discussed by 3 out of 4 people) and commercial development, spoken to by just over half. I have devoted separate pages to housing development and commercial development/ tourism (pages 11 and 12 respectively) due to the volume of opinion. The other 'built environment' issues commonly discussed were utilities (29%), facilities/amenities (28%) and parking (21%).

Roading

The road network was one of the topics most often raised during this process. However, more than 2 out of 3 people who talked about roads (just over half of the total sample, and many questionnaires as well) wanted to discuss one in particular: the Karamea to Collingwood or 'Heaphy' Rd. Opinion was divided as follows: the majority, (nearly 3 out of every 4 who spoke to it) were totally opposed to a road, with the balance split between those conditionally in favour (e.g. if it wouldn't divert resources from general road improvement) and those in favour without conditions. Cycleways/lanes were also discussed widely (1 in 5 with almost all of these supportive of lanes unconditionally) with many in favour of immediate prioritisation of areas known to be dangerous. There were general comments by 1 in 5 people on the condition of the road network, with most considering it to be in either poor or average shape. 1 in 5 identified the pressure of visitor traffic on our roads, particularly on unsealed roads to popular sites, and ageing bridges; road safety was also a concern for 1 in 5, with a particular focus on vulnerable road users. 1 in 7 declared support for a bypass of Commercial St, with many envisioning a pedestrian-only paved area to replace it.

Utilities

Most comment on utilities was generalised, and reflected the 'issues' option contained in the questionnaire: 'utilities provision matching residential/ visitor growth' (a third selected this answer). Some felt more research was required to establish the loading capacity of present utilities, and better planning, especially in areas experiencing rapid growth. Water was raised by 1 in 5, and although most comment was on the proposed Collingwood scheme, people expressed their dissatisfaction with TDC's handling of the matter rather than debating the scheme's merit. Sewerage was discussed by nearly 1 in 5 with the most common request being more support for on-site/self-contained treatment options.

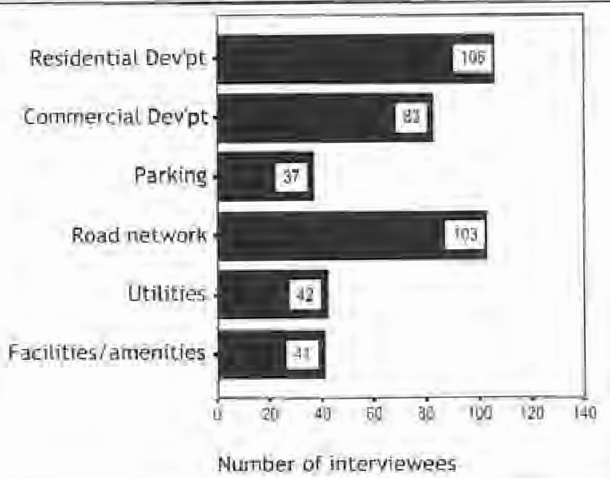
Facilities & Amenities

Two main areas were covered under this heading: 1 in 5 expressed concern over who would have to pay for new amenities/facilities required by increasing tourist numbers, and 1 in 12 were supportive of local public transport, though most recognized the constraints. In addition, nearly half of the questionnaires identified a lack of alternative transport options and a related strategy as a major issue, many citing bike lanes as part of this strategy.

Parking

1 in 5 expressed concern over the parking situation in Takaka and Collingwood, especially over summer. It was widely felt to have reached crisis point, needing urgent planning and provision.

How many people mentioned...



These sentiments or similar expressed:

'Growth, in terms of its pace, nature and purpose, is our key issue' **68%**

'Pressure on our utilities and infrastructure is an escalating concern'. . .**46%**

'Managing population growth and its social and physical impacts will be of key importance for Golden Bay' **51%**

You said...

'Why is the Bay like it is? Because of that hill. And quite apart from the hefty costs of a road through to the coast, both financial and environmental, we're not exactly suffering from a lack of visitors as it is.'

'Our roads, causeways and bridges were not designed for the amount and type of traffic they have to cope with now. Their current state reflects the growing pressure, and parking in the townships is similarly inadequate. With such a small rating base it is a worrying situation.'

'Cycle-lanes and walkways are ideally suited to our topography and lifestyle, and can produce positive flow-ons for health and safety, the environment, congestion, and tourism. With enough political will it is achievable over time.'

'There has been insufficient thinking ahead about the capacity and suitability of our utilities for our changing situation. New schemes aren't cheap, but there may be more lateral solutions than centralised, comprehensive models.'

in 2022...

*Golden Bay has a robust, well-planned, well-maintained **built environment**; communities are linked together by a network of safe roads and cycle-lanes, public transport operates along main routes, and both roads and utilities are steadily and realistically upgraded to cope with resident and tourist pressure; the Bay remains at the end of the road, an un-linked but ever-popular destination, well-planned upgrades in the townships have increased parking and access, and helped to create functional, attractive main streets which meet the needs of all users.*

Social and community issues were of great importance to people I spoke to. Again more than 4 out of 5 people, and 41% of questionnaires made comments on this area. The largest area of response concerned the social aspects of housing (3 out of 5 people), which is dealt with on page 11 as part of a focus on Housing. Other issues attracting significant comment were: health (1 in 2 people), young people and education (also 1 in 2), and our aged community (nearly 1 in 3). Comments on social division (1 in 3) drug issues, social services, poverty, and some other less-raised items are grouped under 'community (various)' in the graph. More generally, it seems people value highly the community aspects of Golden Bay: 4 out of 5 interviewees identified particularly its friendliness; over half commended its cultural/social clubs and facilities; and a third its suitability for families. Questionnaires emphasized safety (83%), friendliness (67%) and family suitability (62%).

Health

Discussion on health centred around three main areas. Firstly, 41% of people voiced praise (and concern) for the Hospital, nearly all of whom were anxious to see it retained into the future; secondly, 40% praised the other health services available to Bay people locally, which were also seen as vital to retain. Thirdly, 1 in 6 spoke about rural equity in relation to health, citing the inconvenience and expense of leaving the Bay for treatment, and the value of hospitalisation within one's own community if required. Half of the questionnaires identified the withdrawal of services from rural areas as a major issue.

The Bay's social services also received praise and support for retention and enhancement from nearly 1 in 5 interviewees. Drug use and its culture amongst residents were also of concern to 1 in 5, and the lack of adequate health/social services in this area was noted.

Young people/Education

The most common point of discussion concerning young people was recreational/social opportunities (or lack of). Just under half of questionnaires identified this issue. Of the nearly 1 in 3 interviewees who spoke to this, the vast majority felt there were insufficient facilities and activities for the young. 1 in 4 identified one of a range of barriers to young people's full engagement and inclusion within the Bay, citing the attitudes of adults toward youthful behaviour and the needs of the young, the small population size, and the behaviour of the young themselves. Nearly 1 in 4 people said they were supportive of the development of any new facilities catering to young people. Education in the Bay, particularly secondary, received very mixed comment and reviews from 1 in 4 people (ranging from excellent to poor), so no overall trend can be identified. Some noted the need for more childcare/early childhood education.

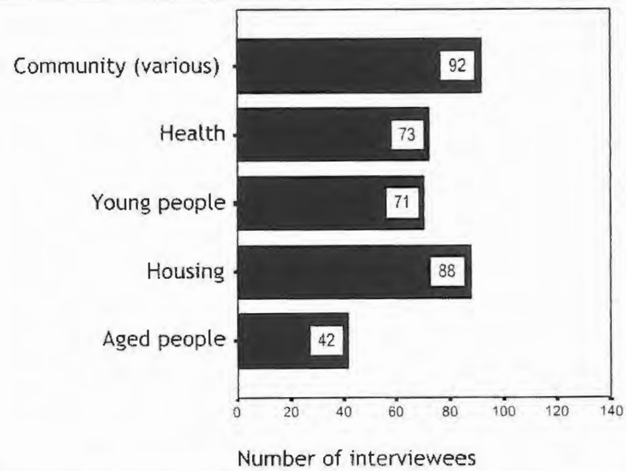
Social division

Although 17% said they disliked the attitudes of many 'newcomers' and another 17% the attitudes of many 'locals', 31% of people identified social divisions or 'community stratification' as undesirable, and the vast majority of questionnaire responses and 2 out of 3 interviewees identified the diversity of community members as something they liked about Golden Bay.

Aged population (29%)

The main comments about our aged population were related to increasing pressure on health and social services (nearly 1 in 5 people), transport and housing and the need to plan and retain services accordingly. 1 in 5 noted the demographic implications of high numbers of retirees moving to the Bay.

How many people mentioned...



These sentiments or similar expressed:

'Managing population growth and its social and physical impacts will be of key importance for Golden Bay' 51%

'Despite how outsiders see the Bay, we mustn't forget those amongst us who are experiencing poverty and hardship' 10%

You said...

'I'm sick of feeling like there's an axe hovering over our health services. Maybe our level is high for a rural area, but they should be aiming for this standard everywhere, not trying to erode ours because they're above the bare minimum.'

'A lack of youth facilities is really hard on teenagers who are becoming more independent and need somewhere to hang out and let off steam. Getting ideas off the ground just takes so much effort—the community could be much more supportive.'

'The Bay has always been a special place, full of good, strong characters, and I think that the more recent additions to the community have added substantially to that vibrancy and uniqueness.'

'There has been a population explosion of older people, with implications for medical services, transport, and accommodation. Also, many of the volunteers who have supported elderly people in the past are starting to need that help themselves.'

in 2022...

*Here in Golden Bay, our **community** in all its diversity is our strongest feature;*
we celebrate the different contributions we have to make, whether young or old,
we rest in the knowledge that we have the services and support we need to keep us well
and our services find security in our united support for them,
we think, discuss, and plan ahead, to ensure our population is balanced and resourced,
we work together to make things happen, especially for those who can't do it on their own
and the Bay remains proud of its safety, its culture, its friendliness, and its families.

8 Business & Industry

This theme had the largest response rate of all, with comment from nearly 9 out of 10 people. 4 out of 5 interviewees discussed tourism and nearly half spoke on the marine industries, which are the subjects of case studies on pages 12 and13. There were several other areas of significant discussion though, including employment (59% of people), farming (56%), compliance/regulation (47%) potential industries (37%), industrial infrastructure (21%), and the retail sector (20%).

Employment

Employment was a major area of interest to those I spoke with. Nearly half saw it as a central issue (with many concerned about the prospects for young people in particular), and 41% regarded the future of our major industries as a key factor. Although 1 in 4 believed employment would always be an issue for a small rural community, 1 in 5 felt there was room for innovation and lateral thinking, including small business and self-employment. Many spoke also of employment in relation to specific industries such as tourism or aquaculture. Of the questionnaire responses, nearly half said they disliked their employment options. More than a third marked employment as a major issue and nearly half selected an answer containing reference to youth employment. A low-wage economy, the seasonal nature of many local jobs, and high cost of living were also noted in relation to employment.

Farming

Comment on the farming industry (discussed by over half of those interviewed) was spread across several topics, the largest of which, noted by over 1 in 5 people, concerned the current classification/ zoning system of rural land (obviously relevant to other parties also). Of those who spoke to this, the vast majority saw the system as either totally unsatisfactory or needing work, mostly to better reflect current land uses and ease the pressure upon remaining productive land. 1 out of 5 interviewees felt farmers needed to be given more credit, both for their contribution to the local economy and community and for their increasing efforts to improve environmentally harmful practices. 1 in 7 debated the RMA and its usefulness, with opinion fairly evenly split (1 out of 4 of the questionnaires noted its impact on business & industry).

Compliance & regulation

47% of interviewees discussed this area. The most common theme was the role and value of consultation/notification/ consent processes, and particularly that of 'objectors' to proposals. A third of people made comment on this, with half of them feeling objectors had too much power within the process, and most of the remainder believing objectors served a vital and difficult function, with some judging the processes just too cumbersome and complex. However, of the 1 in 4 people who discussed the impact of compliance and regulation on growth and development, over half felt they made a positive impact, twice as many as thought they had a negative one.

Potential industries

Over a third of people offered suggestions as to industries that potentially could be created or further increased. The most common of these were: organics (15%), arts and crafts (10%), and eco-tourism (10%).

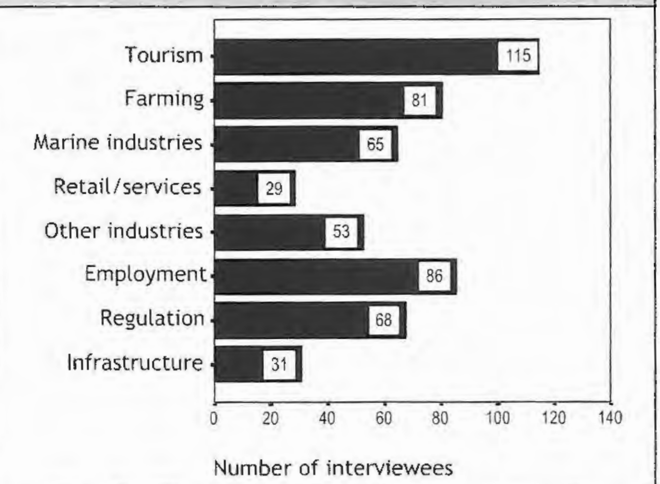
Industrial infrastructure

Port Tarakohe was discussed by just over 1 in 7 people. The majority wanted to see it further developed as a port by local interests, and the remainder just wanted it developed into *something*.

Retail services (20%)

12% of people complained of lack of choice and/or high prices, but 10% commended the range and service.

How many people mentioned...



These sentiments or similar expressed:

'The sustainability of our industries will be the test of their success' 27%

'Maintaining adequate levels of business and industry growth is one of the key issues facing Golden Bay'. 20%

'We should all make more of an effort to buy local—to do so is an investment in our community'. . . . 9%

You said...

'There are plenty of niches for self-employment if you're keen, imaginative, and work hard. The rest of us should get behind people with good ideas.'

'We've never had a council brave enough to zone the Bay properly. There are so many anomalies, and its easier to subdivide prime farmland for housing than marginal blocks, which makes no sense at all.'

'If industry can't grow, the Bay's demographic will change, and we will no longer be a living, breathing, productive community.'

'The economic strength of an area depends on its diversity of industry and its ability to recognise regional strengths and be innovative. This also makes an area more interesting, and resilient to change and fashion.'

'Regulation is important, because with modern technology we can change our environment so radically and so fast. But there's so much rigmarole just to put up a shed—it's become idiotic.'

in 2022...

***Business and industry** in Golden Bay is diverse, flourishing, and thinking ahead*
there has been broad, productive discussion on how to measure and monitor sustainability,
how regulation and consultation can maximize fairness and responsible outcomes,
and the best ways to classify, use and protect our land, and the livelihoods it supports.
There are stable jobs across diverse industries, and support for small-scale initiatives,
businesses value their community, and in turn enjoy our support and recognition
for their contribution to our economic resilience, to employment, and to services.

Governance & Planning

Governance and planning issues were discussed by nearly 9 out of 10 people. The main areas of comment have been divided as follows: Tasman District Council and Golden Bay (55%), the Community Board (43%), and planning (86%).

TDC and Golden Bay

A third of people commented on TDC's general performance and policy direction, with the majority describing these as 'unsatisfactory' and the remainder as 'average'. TDC councillors and the Mayor were singled out for comment by 1 in 5 people, with nearly all expressing dissatisfaction with their attitudes and/or performance. Nearly half of those interviewed talked about future Bay governance, with two thirds of these wanting the Bay to have more autonomy, and the remainder split between either wanting better representation on TDC, or believing the Bay should be totally self-governing. Two thirds of interviewees talked about decision-making on local matters. 4 out of 5 of these wanted locals to have more input into local decisions (or ideally, have their opinions actively sought), and 1 in 5 said they would prefer decisions on local matters to be actually made by local people. Over half of questionnaire respondents also indicated that lack of local control over local decisions was a major issue for them. Many of the comments made about TDC centred around dissatisfaction with the Bay, as a 'very distinct and unique community', being governed under what was perceived as a 'one size fits all' policy programme.

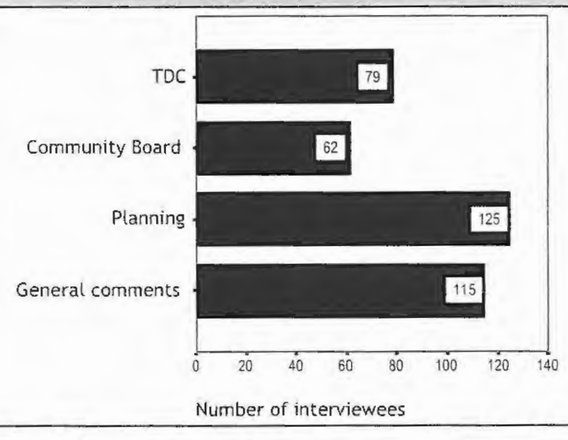
Community Board

Just over a third of people discussed the attitudes and/or performance of the Community Board, with the vast majority regarding it as unsatisfactory and a small number as average. A third commented on the present state of the Board, and again nearly all of these felt it was dysfunctional, with the remainder considering it to be suffering from a 'relevance deficit'. However, as is indicated by the above points on the Bay/TDC relationship, most people who discussed the Community Board were keen to see a local body of some kind retained—38% of interviewees discussed the Board's future, and of these, over half wished to see it retained but overhauled, with most of the remainder wanting it replaced by something different, and only a small number wanting it scrapped altogether. Nearly 1 in 5 interviewees felt that (if it remained) there needed to be a wider range of candidates standing. Of the questionnaire responses, 54% identified the divisiveness and stereotyping accompanying local politics as a major issue.

Planning

4 out of 5 interviewees gave their opinion of planning, with nearly all considering it vital. Of the two thirds of people who discussed whose role it was to plan, most felt it should be a combination of the community and authorities; some believed it should the local community; and some, the council. 42% of people talked about what any such planning should focus on, with opinion split between some who felt the focus should be zoning, infrastructure, housing etc., a small number who suggested strategic matters such as the economy and employment, and a large majority who wanted a 'big picture' covering all aspects of community, including all of the above. Half the questionnaire returns indicated that the lack of an overarching vision to guide development and planning decisions was a major issue for them. Over half of those interviewed warned that not planning would lead to an ad hoc and undesirable result. 43% identified barriers to the success of a community-based planning effort, the ones most often identified being apathy, divisions within the community, and a Bay-based planning body lacking 'teeth'. More than 1 in 4 wanted some kind of new forum(s) for talking through issues and future options, and 27% wanted processes like this one conducted regularly.

How many people mentioned...



These sentiments or similar expressed:

'All parties must be involved for a planning process to have relevance and credibility'. **32%**

'Change is inevitable, but how we manage it is a choice'. **31%**

'We can do things differently here, we don't have to be like everywhere else'. **27%**

You said...

'There is an anxiety that decisions are being made in Richmond or Wellington that may affect the survival of our form of existence. Maybe there is an element of selfishness, but it's mainly a genuine desire to protect.'

'Many consultation processes are too cerebral and time-consuming for busy working people, so the results miss out on a massive range of opinion.'

'Golden Bay is a unique community with unique needs and concerns. Who understands them better than local people?'

'Currently many of the important issues are left to individuals to form committees, lobby, and so on. This scenario leaves little scope for proactive, broad-based planning.'

'Good local representation needs to be able to achieve two things. First, it must encourage and facilitate healthy debate among its own members and the wider community, actively seeking consensus. Then, it must speak with a credible, united voice on our behalf.'

in 2022...

As a unique and distinct area with a strong and skilled community, Golden Bay has taken responsibility for its own future through sound ***governance and planning****, those who represent us work constructively together, with our mandate and support and nurture a functional, inclusive environment where issues can be productively debated, we actively work with wider authorities to make the best locally supported decisions, our planning is proactive, thorough and realistic, covering all aspects of Golden Bay and anchored by a shared vision, a 'big picture' against which we reference our choices.*

Focus: Housing

Housing was an issue of distinct interest to participants. Both the more physical aspects of residential development (73%) and the social and community implications of housing (61%) were widely discussed. The 'built environment' aspects were: location (55%), nature (52%) and zoning (41%), and the 'social' aspects included property prices (55%), foreign ownership (33%), absentee ownership (26%), and rental accommodation (24%).

Location

When discussing location, some people were more interested in the suitability of each potential site than in specific criteria or preferences. However, a quarter discussed housing in coastal areas, and just over half of these were against any more development, with the balance made up by those wanting managed, sensitive growth, and a small number who *preferred* coastal housing. More than 1 in 3 discussed building on fertile rural land. *All* of these were against the use of this land for housing development (half of those returning questionnaires also cited 'pressure on remaining productive land' as a major issue). All 30% of interviewees who discussed the use of marginal rural land (less or un-productive soils, usually defined as excluding sensitive areas like wetlands) stated this as their preference for residential expansion. 1 in 5 spoke against any further 'ribbon' style development. 60% of questionnaire responses indicated that the planning, location, and nature of new residential developments were a major issue for them.

Nature

Nearly 1 in 3 people spoke of the configuration of new housing subdivisions, with nearly half preferring 'hamlets' (where homes are clustered together on modest sections with large open areas between 'hamlets'). Another third wished to see small section sizes (often in an attempt to keep subdivisions affordably priced). In terms of the style of housing, 30% of people made comment, and almost all of them specified low-key, 'in-keeping' housing styles as opposed to large 'obtrusive' dwellings. Just over 1 in 4 respondents said they did not want to see housing that was 'insensitive' to its natural surroundings, (e.g. on ridge-lines or similar).

Zoning

All of the 41% of people who discussed the zoning of new residential areas wanted this to be proactive, and a quarter of these wanted community involvement in such a process.

Property prices

Nearly half of the interviewees felt that Bay property prices were too high, and steadily rising. 1 in 3 felt there were too few sections and houses being built that were within reach of those on modest incomes. A similar number were concerned about how the community demographic would change if property values kept rising. 2 out of 3 questionnaires also identified rising real estate prices as a major issue.

Foreign ownership

Of the 1 in 3 people who spoke on this subject, the majority were 'concerned' about their impact and a further group were only in favour if the person lived on-site full-time. Nearly 1 in 3 interviewees worried about favourable currency exchange rates attracting overseas investors and speculators and inflating property values out of reach of Kiwis. 28% were also concerned about the possible demographic implications of widespread foreign ownership.

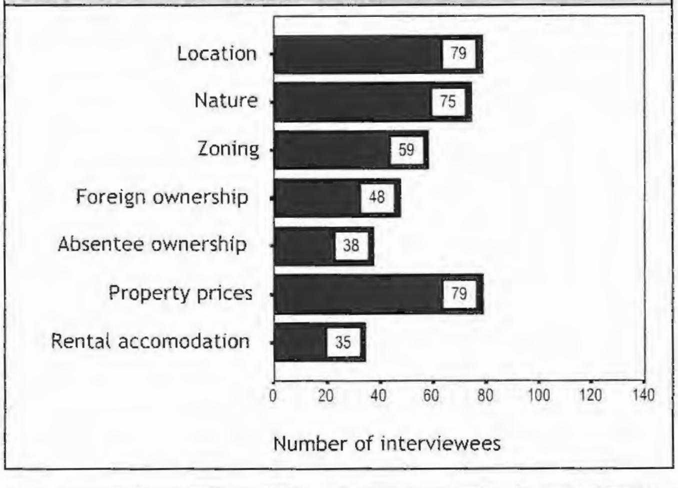
Absentee ownership

1 in 8 people were concerned about the implications of absenteeism for the community structure and the housing 'stock', and some others were totally opposed. Nearly half of the questionnaires identified absentee ownership as an issue.

Rental accommodation

1 in 4 people, and 1 in 3 questionnaires, noted the shortage of stable, *long-term* rentals, especially for those with children and/or working locally who could not afford to buy. Some noted the difficulty for young people in finding independent housing in a hotly competitive rental market.

How many people mentioned...



These sentiments or similar expressed:

'Growth, in terms of its pace, nature and purpose, is our key issue' **68%**

'What kind of development occurs is more important than how much—if it's done right, more growth can be sustained ' . . . **63%**

'Managing population growth and its social and physical impacts will be of key importance for Golden Bay' **51%**

You said...

'It seems like I'm not going to be able to stay in my own home town, where I've grown up, where my family are, and where I work, because of housing availability and price, and I feel helpless to do anything about it.'

'Areas unsuitable for farming should be designated for housing, instead of chopping up good land, ad hoc, into 10 acre blocks that most people can't afford and can't look after.'

'When you build a house in beautiful surroundings within view of everyone, you shouldn't be able to whack up some massive ugly slab of a thing that wrecks the landscape.'

'Cheaper, long-term housing is essential to retain a diverse, demographically balanced community. We need options for lower-income people with modest aspirations and needs.'

'If people want to buy property here, they should live on it and participate in the community, not speculate with it and drive up prices.'

in 2022...

*The Bay's **residential development** has been carefully, logically and proactively planned, to minimize impact on our productive areas, our coastline, and our distinctive landscapes, expansion has been sensitively managed through robust, locally-mandated regulation recognising the implications of growth for infrastructure, environment, and community, and ensuring that a balanced local population has stable, affordable housing year-round.*

Focus: Tourism & Development

Tourism was raised by nearly 8 out of 10 people (79%), clearly an issue at the top of most people's minds. The 'built environment' aspects of commercial development (57%) were often linked to discussion of tourism, so they have been covered here together. Regards tourism, the main themes were as follows: its effect on the community (67%) benefits (42%) and management and planning). Discussion of commercial development centred on location (22%), nature (50%) and zoning (28%).

Effects on Golden Bay

Nearly 7 out of 10 people spoke of the impact of tourism on its 'host community'. Far from being seen as a 'benign' industry, nearly 2 out of 3 people felt that the influx of visitors, and the efforts to capitalise on their stay, could undermine Golden Bay's unique character. Half stressed the need to preserve this character if tourism was to be sustained. In other words, many saw it as a delicate balancing act between preserving a distinct area and its way of life, and managing the valuable industry that feeds off it. 40% lamented the growing intensity of the summer rush, citing queues, lack of parking, crowding of roads and natural areas, and general 'hassle'. 1 in 3 described the effects of tourism on their traditional lifestyles (peace & quiet, unhurried, familiar faces, etc.) and on attitudes towards non tourist-oriented industries that are less appealing to outsiders. Nearly a third spoke of the long-term impact on population size and growth rate and its demography. Many people also made generalised comments, particularly about the swelling (and lengthening) 'silly season', concern that promotion of the Bay might be increasing rather than decreasing, and the fear that regulation won't be able to control visitor numbers or the number and nature of businesses catering to them. 1 in 3 questionnaires indicated a dislike of the summer season's popularity, over half were concerned about the consequences of growing visitor pressure on infrastructure, amenities, and the Bay's special character, and nearly 2 in 3 worried about its impact on the natural environment.

Benefits

Well over a third of people spoke of the increased employment and business opportunities created by tourism, and how visitor spending contributes to the viability of many local businesses. 1 in 5 cited the range of amenities, goods and services, entertainments, and increased infrastructural investment that result from high tourist traffic.

Management & planning

Just over half of interviewees believed there needed to be more thinking and planning ahead in regards to tourism and its effects. 1 in 8 felt there should be a focus on attracting tourists who like the Bay as it is, rather than trying to meet others' expectations. 1 in 7 felt some kind of 'tourist tax' could be levied to help fund visitor amenities, infrastructure, and protection of high-use natural areas. Nearly 1 in 5 suggested more effort could be put into attracting tourists during the off-season.

Location

1 in 8 people wanted more commercial development in the townships, and some wanted more in the Pohara-Tata area. A number of people expressed reservations about the number of commercial operators in and around Abel Tasman Park.

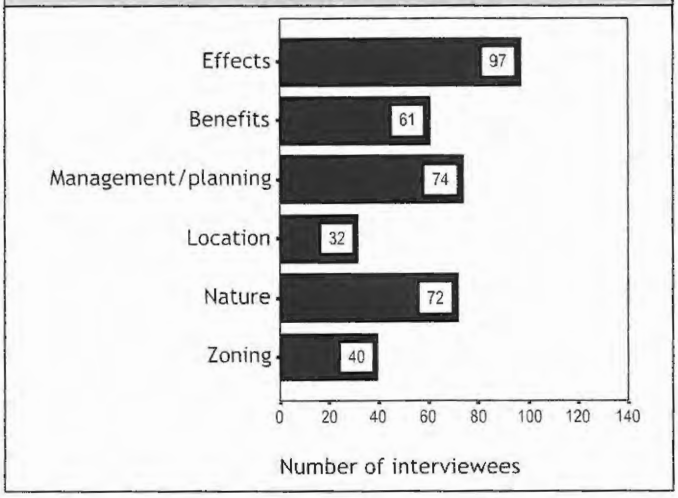
Nature

Well over a third of people discussed the 'style' of future commercial development, and almost all of these wanted low-key, unobtrusive operations in keeping with the surrounding area. Many did not wish to see high-rises, expensive resorts or similar 'elite' developments. Nearly 1 in 10 didn't want chain-stores/franchises in the Bay, and some wanted tourist-oriented businesses open for more of the year for local use.

Zoning

Nearly 1/3 wanted proactive zoning of new commercial areas, with some specifying local involvement in this.

How many people mentioned...



These sentiments or similar expressed:

'Pressure on our utilities and infrastructure is an escalating concern'. . .**46%**

'What kind of development occurs is more important than how much—if it's done right, more growth can be sustained' . . . **63%**

'The sustainability of our industries will be the test of their success' **27%**

'We can do things differently here, we don't have to be like everywhere else'. **27%**

You said...

'People have a perception that tourism is a very low impact way to make money—but there are many hidden (and not so hidden) costs. The act of tourism actually changes the place being toured.'

'There is a perception of Bay residents as friendly to visitors, but resentment is brewing amongst locals when their impact is at its strongest, and that 'intense time' has been getting longer every year. Our friendliness is waning as more and more pressure is brought to bear.'

'Tourism is vital to the Bay in terms of jobs and wealth. But people are coming for what is not here, and if we're not careful we'll become a smaller replica of what they're trying to escape from.'

'I'm tired of seeing tourist development that involves people being catered to in terms of their perceived 'needs', rather than them being privileged to observe and experience our way of life.'

in 2022...

Visitors love Golden Bay, and they value their time here even more now, because:
We now know how many we can host each year, and still preserve what they come for,
we found lateral ways to accommodate our visitors needs, whilst safeguarding our own;
we welcomed developments and businesses that blended in, and their contribution,
and preserved our special character, stunning environment, and a viable, vibrant industry.

Focus: Marine ecology & industry

More than 1 in 2 people interviewed expressed opinions on marine issues. This was the most commonly identified issue in the questionnaires (76%, with 1 in 5 writing comments) and was also the most talked about *environmental* topic for interviewees. Comments can be grouped around four main themes: aquaculture, fishing, dredging, and marine reserves. The issues associated with the industrial aspects of the marine area are also discussed here.

Aquaculture

1 in 2 people talked about some aspect of aquaculture, though several merely saw it as 'an issue for the Bay'. (Note: most people used the term 'aquaculture' interchangeably with 'mussel-farms'. As other aqua 'crops' would be subject to essentially the same debate, my use of the term can be applied similarly broadly.) 1 in 3 commented on the size and number of aquaculture operations, both existing and potential. Most wanted managed, gradual/phased growth up to a sustainable size, though many qualified this by inserting conditions, such as support for the 3N.M exclusion zone, or further research to establish how farms interact with the existing marine ecology. A small number didn't want any growth at all. 1 in 3 interviewees wanted significant local involvement in and benefit from any aquaculture growth, with some unhappy at the resource being grown and extracted without charge, unlike the rates on agricultural land.1 in 5 people wanted more regulation of marine industries, in the interests of community benefit, sustainability and/or fairness. Some expressed doubt as to whether this level of control could be achieved, but were not against growth in principle. Nearly 1 in 3 identified the potential for employment and added resilience within the local economy through development of another industry, although only 1 in 8 said they wanted to see a factory or value-adding facility in the Bay. Nearly 1 in 5 expressed concerns over the environmental impact of aquaculture, particularly in relation to other sea-life, the nutritional content of the surrounding water, and visual pollution.

Fishing

Well over a third of those interviewed discussed fishing in Golden Bay, with most focussing on commercial fishing, particularly trawling. Of the 1 in 3 people who discussed the methods used by commercial fishermen, the vast majority were against current practices (excluding long-line), particularly pair trawling, citing its indiscriminate nature, the large catch size, and the number of boats operating, and the effect of this method on fish stocks and general marine health. Exactly a third of interviewees discussed the size and number of commercial fishing operations, with nearly 9 out of 10 of these wanting a reduction. Nearly 1 in 5 people wanted commercial boats to be sent further out to sea. 1 in 10 people felt recreational fishing suffered unacceptably as a result of commercial activity. Again, some called for further research into sustainable catch levels and marine health, and others felt that once a sustainable level had been agreed, local fishermen should take priority in any allocation.

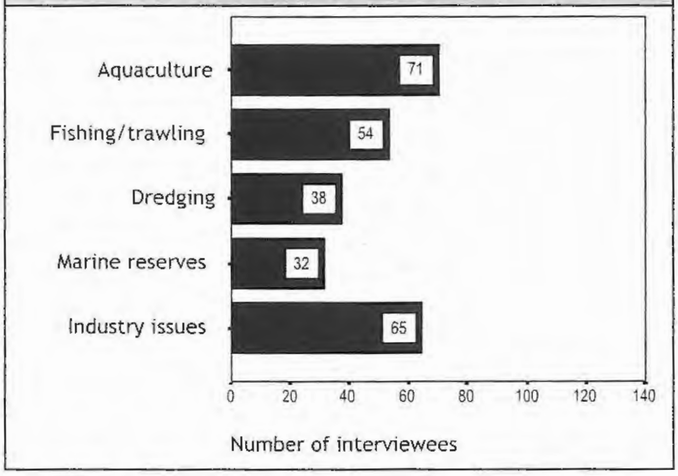
Dredging

Just over 1 in 4 people discussed scallop dredging, with all of them expressing dislike for the method, and nearly all wanting less of the practice. The vast majority cited environmental concerns, including the effect on the seabed, other marine life, and on scallop stocks themselves, as the reason for their position.

Marine Reserves

Nearly a quarter of those interviewed talked about marine reserves, with nearly all believing more were needed to replenish marine life. The majority of these felt some new reserves, particularly around sensitive areas and known spawning sites, would be sufficient. The remainder wanted the whole bay, from Separation Pt. to Farewell Spit, declared a marine reserve (or allowing recreational fishing only, said some).

How many people mentioned...



These sentiments or similar expressed:

'The sustainability of our industries will be the test of their success' **27%**

'Maintaining adequate levels of business and industry growth is one of the key issues facing Golden Bay'. **20%**

'Prudent management of our natural resources is vital for the future'. . **45%**

You said...

'Aquaculture operations owned and run by locals, especially where they are an extension of traditional practices, should be differentiated from lawyers speculating on areas of sea bed.'

'Current trawling and dredging practices have created the marine equivalent of the American dustbowl. The sea is being so intensively worked that stocks don't have time to regenerate.'

'Aquaculture has tremendous potential and shouldn't be blocked, but balance is the key word—managed growth that takes into account other needs.'

'Fish movement varies depending on water temperatures and the time of year. Overall, the stock levels are fine; you just need to know where to find them.'

'Aquaculture and fishing have good potential to generate local wealth and employment, but to sustain the industry we must sustain the environment that enables them, and no-one feels able to challenge the powerful marine lobbies.'

in 2022...

*The **marine** ecosystem in Golden Bay is healthy, flourishing and a source of local pride ; damaging practices have been replaced by those that encourage balance, & nurture stocks, and our understanding of this environment enables its health to be carefully monitored. Our bountiful sea-life and clean water enable several local ventures to operate viably, & residents enjoy a strong, responsible industry, ample marine reserves, and good fishing!*

Methodology

This section is about how I obtained the information in this report.

You may remember from my fliers earlier in the year that I used a combination of the following 'tools':

- **Face to face interviews** (145, conducted all over the Bay over a six month period) to allow community members to explain their views in person
- **A questionnaire** that went out to every household in the Bay (with 188 responses) so that everyone who wanted to could contribute their views
- **Research** (about Golden Bay, Tasman District, and Community Planning) to give me a good grounding of factual information, a review of other studies, and the wider planning context

Below are some answers to frequently asked questions about the methods I have used, and the reasoning behind them.

Who got interviewed, and how were they chosen?

The people who were interviewed were chosen for one of a number of reasons. Some were members of formal groups or associations, representing particular views, constituencies or activities. Others had jobs or expertise that related to a core service or issue in the Bay, for example people from the hospital, the schools, the police, DOC and so on. Others owned or managed businesses that are major players within our local economy, or were typical of businesses within a certain sector (e.g. tourist operators). Some people were well known as formal or informal 'spokespeople' for a particular community of interest or geographical area within the Bay. Still others, due to factors like age, ethnicity, location, or occupation, were important to include in order to reflect more accurately the demographic makeup of the Bay, as described by latest Census statistics. We were assisted in the selection process by members of the Community Board, as our elected representatives, and many people interviewed along the way have suggested people knowledgeable in, or representative of, one area or another.

By all of these measures, most people interviewed wore three or four different 'hats'; and naturally, people answered the questions as the complex individuals they are, rather than just from the perspective they 'represented'. I would argue that through deliberate, transparent selection, we got useful informed comment from people 'close to the action' and respected by others within their circles. However, because the *emphasis* was on speaking to people whose positions were of direct relevance to Golden Bay's economic, social, and political structure, the interview results will reflect that, and should be read accordingly. Balance has been achieved by utilising information from the questionnaires, which were open to everyone. In addition, I have included the list of interviewees at the start of this report so you can make up your own mind whether you find them a credible group.

What questions were asked during interviews, and why?

When I first started thinking about questions, I expected I would ask a range of straightforward ones about particular issues, e.g. "What do you think about the range of health services?" However, even though it would have made it easier to collate all the answers at the end, and the percentage of people thinking one way or the other about an issue could be stated more definitively, I quickly became aware of three problems with this style. Firstly, how would I (or anyone else) decide what was an 'issue' and what was not? (This is called 'framing the debate'.) Inevitably, everything I asked about would take on the same 'status', which would not reflect how many people actually cared about that issue enough to raise it without being prompted. Secondly, I would have ended up with 100 or more questions—I couldn't see anyone happily lining up for that! Thirdly, it didn't leave any room for people to talk about the future creatively, and come up with things I'd never have thought of. So I decided to ask just five questions, which people could answer however they wished. Here they are:

1. What do you like about Golden Bay? (I could assume the person would want to keep these things)
2. What do you dislike? (I could assume they would want to change those things)
3. What do you see as being major issues or challenges facing the Bay over the next 20 years? (In other words, what might stand in the way of that persons' ideal 'vision' for the Bay being achieved)
4. If you were 'Boss' of the Bay for the next 20 years, what would you do? (change, create, preserve, develop... in other words, describing their ideal Golden Bay in 2022)
5. What are your thoughts on 'planning'? (People answered this from a range of angles: e.g. whether planning was valuable, whether we needed more, whether the community should play a part, what they thought of *this* project etc., which formed the basis of the report's fifth main theme and also gave me feedback on this process).

Though I may have asked for clarification or further detail on a point, I did not ask any other questions. I believe this 'model' eliminated the possibility of unwitting bias on my part, which I feel is of primary importance for a project of this nature. The questionnaires, which followed the same basic questions but with 'answer options' based on what had come up most often during the interviews, showed how prompts can greatly affect the outcome, both helpfully and unhelpfully. (For example, when asked what they liked about Golden Bay, only 27% of those interviewed included 'safety' or 'low crime rate' in their answer. When this option was listed on the questionnaire, a whopping 83% selected it as one of their 'likes'.)

How did I produce statements and numbers from all this material?

I was fortunate to have access to a sophisticated computer program called SPSS, which is used all over the world to put together data which consists of opinions (i.e. words) rather than numbers. The data had to be entered into it and coded in a standardized way, and as I had literally hundred of pages of information, recorded in the random order and style it was spoken, this took some time! The computer program was then able to count up how many times each topic and 'sub-topic' was discussed and what opinion was expressed, cross reference one set of data against another, detect themes, and produce graphs and tables to display the results. The task of collation, while complex, was certainly made easier by the program.

I was able to use it for both the interviews and the questionnaire, and it was possible to keep these two sources of information separate, as you will notice they were in this report. The reasons this was important are twofold.

Firstly, one group had 'prompts' and one did not, and both methods are of help but in a different way. It is easier to draw firm conclusions from the questionnaire data, in that we can know whether people considered something an issue or not from whether they chose to tick the option listed. Whereas, with the interviews we could assume people didn't give opinions on some things because they simply forgot to mention them and weren't prompted to do so. This discrepancy was clearly illustrated earlier with the 'safety' example. The questionnaire data was very useful as a supplement to interview outcomes on general issues because of its unequivocal nature. However, because many people were content just to select from the options provided in the questionnaire, rather than coming up with answers of their own, a high percentage did not comment on any other issues, or identify their opinion on the topics they did select–they merely indicated that they considered them 'major issues'. In contrast, interviewees often went into some detail, and their feelings on a matter were either stated or self-evident from their discussion. Because of the high proportion of questionnaire respondents who did not go into greater detail, adding all the responses from both sources together and trying to pull out statistics on specific topics and opinions not listed in the questionnaire options produces data that is heavily skewed.

Secondly, we can all see who actually contributed the interview data, and interpret it within this framework, whereas the anonymous questionnaires could be somehow weighted without us realising (e.g., towards people who for one reason or another had more time to complete it).

What happens to all the 'raw material' now?

The interview transcripts, questionnaires and submissions, a bibliography, and the materials and resources I have produced will be stored in the short term at the Work Centre, with all names and identifying details erased from the transcripts. These will then be available for future reference if required.

What happens now that the report has been released?

We will be presenting the findings of the report in more detail to various groups and associations in the Bay who have requested it, including the Community Board and the Tasman District Council. We will also hold a public meeting to do the same if sufficient demand is expressed, with a view to answering people's questions on the report, the process, or what might be done next. Please contact us if you would like to see this happen.

The impending changes to the Local Government Act will see a requirement for local authorities to engage more fully with their constituent communities, with specific reference made to actively supporting and respecting community planning processes. The authorities will also have more power to enact change across a broader range of jurisdictions within their territories and greater ability to engage with central government agencies and policy processes on behalf of their constituents. The timing of our process is potentially very good indeed, if areas of consensus identified here or subsequently become the subject of more concerted, detailed local planning efforts, the council may be more willing and able than previously to carry them through to completion.

This report is the first step on what could be a rewarding and empowering path for the Bay community. It is designed to be a guide and a stimulus for Bay people, and for our representatives, identifying areas where there is broad agreement or common concerns. It is therefore up to you to make use of it. We know from my research into community planning around the world that places like the Bay have considerable clout when their members are able to work constructively through their differences and act together, and having sat in many kitchens and lounges across the Bay over the last year, I have found the warmth, pride and strength of character shared by Bay people to be much more marked than their differences. I hope something of that simple, positive truth finds recognition in any discussions to come.

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- Yr 13 students, Golden Bay High School
- Tasman District Council Grants from Rates
- Community Builders Group
- The GB Weekly
- Statistics NZ
- Peter Hall, CEG

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