



Notice is given that an ordinary meeting of the Strategy and Policy Committee will be held on:

Date: Thursday 15 April 2021
Time: 9.30 am
Meeting Room: Tasman Council Chamber
Venue: 189 Queen Street
Richmond

Strategy and Policy Committee

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson	Cr K Maling	
Deputy Chairperson	Cr C Hill	
Members	Mayor T King	Cr D McNamara
	Cr S Bryant	Cr D Ogilvie
	Cr C Butler	Cr T Tuffnell
	Cr M Greening	Cr A Turley
	Cr B Dowler	Cr T Walker
	Cr C Mackenzie	Cr D Wensley

(Quorum 7 members)

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AGENDA

1 OPENING, WELCOME

2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Recommendation

That apologies be accepted.

3 PUBLIC FORUM

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

5 LATE ITEMS

6 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

That the minutes of the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting held on Thursday, 4 March 2021, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

7 REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

Nil

8 PRESENTATIONS

8.1 (10.30 am) Mapua Livable Village Working Group 3

9 REPORTS

9.1 (9.35 am) Chair's Report..... 5

9.2 (9.45 am) Nelson Tasman Climate Forum Charter..... 7

9.3 (10.00 am) Annual Progress Report on Waimea Inlet Action Plan Implementation55

9.4 (10.15 am) Strategic Policy, Environmental Policy & Activity Planning Report 83

9.5 (10.45 am) Action Sheet 169

10 CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

Nil

8 PRESENTATIONS

8.1 MAPUA LIVABLE VILLAGE WORKING GROUP

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	15 April 2021
Report Author:	Tara Fifield, Executive Assistant
Report Number:	RSPC21-04-1

PRESENTATION

Marion Satherley and Paul McIntosh from the Mapua Livable Village Working Group will make a presentation to the Committee.

Appendices

Nil

9 REPORTS

9.1 CHAIR'S REPORT

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	15 April 2021
Report Author:	Kit Maling, Chair - Strategy and Policy Committee
Report Number:	RSPC21-04-2

1 Summary

1.1 This is the Chair's monthly report of the Strategy and Policy Committee.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Strategy and Policy Committee receives the Chair's Report RSPC21-04-2

3 Welcome

- 3.1 Welcome everyone to today's Strategy & Policy Committee meeting.

4 Te Waikoropupu Springs Water Conservation Order

- 4.1 Since our last meeting, on behalf of Council, I attended the Waikoropupu Springs mediation. This was our second mediation meeting and it was done without a mediator - I was particularly impressed in how our staff and our solicitor were able to interact with the other parties and move towards a resolution. There is a way to go yet but the performance of our staff and how they were able to explain the intricacies of how the Springs work helped in this process immensely.

5 Long Term Plan meetings

- 5.1 By the time of this meeting, I will have attended three of our Long Term Plan consultations. There are always a wide variety of subjects raised but certainly traffic in Richmond was a constant from the meetings I attended in Richmond. Having attended the workshops with Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, this will not be a short term fix.

6 Water Services Bill

- 6.1 With our Engineering Services Manager, Richard Kirby, I attended the Health Select Committee Hearings to present our submission at Parliament last month. We played a short video to the Hearings Committee and I intend to play this today so that other Councillors can see what we presented. We were well received and I believe that they understand the problems of rural regional councils and the delivery of safe drinking water.

7 Volunteers in our community

- 7.1 I recently attended the Order of St Johns Awards evening on behalf of the Mayor. These volunteers in our community really provide a tremendous service to our residents and make our communities a much safer place for all. Some of the people that received awards had them serving their communities for up to 45 years. The commitment that these people make just blew me away and our communities will be a much poorer place without them.

8 Attachments

Nil

9.2 NELSON TASMAN CLIMATE FORUM CHARTER**Decision Required**

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	15 April 2021
Report Author:	Anna Gerraty, Policy Advisor; Yulia Panfylova, Community Partnerships Officer
Report Number:	RSPC21-04-3

Item 9.2**1 Summary**

- 1.1 In September 2019, Council adopted the Tasman Climate Action Plan (Action Plan) – see RCN19-09-11. Although a Forum had not at that stage been formed, Council's participation in a Nelson Tasman Climate Forum (Climate Forum) was anticipated and included as both a target and action in the Action Plan.
- 1.2 The Climate Forum launched on 29 February 2020. Since then, Councillors Walker and Wensley have participated in the work of the Forum, attending full Forum hui and meetings of other subgroups. Staff have participated in monthly Climate Forum Coordination Group meetings. This group has focused on amending the Forum Charter (Attachment 1) and coordinating development of a Climate Action Plan for Nelson Tasman (Attachment 2).
- 1.3 An initial version of the Forum Charter was considered by Council on 13 February 2020 and approved for signing by the Mayor. However, the signing of the Charter did not take place at the launch, due to concerns raised by Te Taiuhu iwi. These concerns were recognised and, over the past year, the Forum's Coordination Group (which includes iwi) has amended the text of the Charter in response. This subsequent version was endorsed by the Coordination Group in late January 2021.
- 1.4 The Charter was presented to the full Forum hui on 20 February 2021, where almost 100 people endorsed and signed up to the Charter. The Forum Chair has invited Council to sign the Charter at the next ceremonial signing opportunity in May. The Charter is also available to sign via an online form at any time.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Strategy and Policy Committee:

- 1. receives the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum Charter report RSPC21-04-3; and**
- 2. notes the updated wording of the Charter contained in Attachment 1 to this report; and**
- 3. agrees to sign the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum Charter as a “climate ally” member; and**
- 4. authorises the Mayor to sign the Charter on behalf of Tasman District Council; and**
- 5. agrees to retain two Councillors and a staff member to represent the Council on the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum.**

3 Purpose of the Report

- 3.1 To consider whether Council should sign the updated Nelson Tasman Climate Forum Charter and, if so, what membership category to commit to (signatory, partner organisation or climate ally).
- 3.2 If the Committee agrees to sign the Charter, staff recommend that decisions also be made:
- (i) to delegate authority to the Mayor, to sign the Charter on behalf of Council; and
 - (ii) to retain two elected members and staff to represent the Council at full Forum Hui and Forum Coordination Group meetings.

4 Background and Discussion

Background

- 4.1 Council's involvement with the Forum was anticipated and included as both a target and action in the 'Tasman Climate Action Plan' that the Council adopted in September 2019:

Goals	Targets	Actions (short-term) 2019 - 2021	Resourcing requirements	Actions (medium-term) 2021 - 2024	Actions (long-term) 2024+
3. The Tasman Community is informed of climate change actions and options for response.	3(a) Council is represented on the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum.	(i) Community collaboration and active involvement with the proposed Nelson Tasman Climate Forum. The forum will assist with engaging and informing Tasman residents across a broad spectrum of interests.	Staff time	Continue active involvement with Nelson Tasman Climate Forum.	Continue active involvement with Nelson Tasman Climate Forum.

- 4.2 At the Council meeting on 13 February 2020, Councillors Wensley and Walker were appointed to represent the Council on the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum (the Forum was launched at the end of February 2020). Both Councillors have actively participated in the work of the Forum to date, attending full Forum hui and meetings of other subgroups. Staff initially participated in several of the subgroups and subsequently a staff member has attended the monthly Climate Forum Coordination Group meetings as Council's representative on that group.
- 4.3 The purpose of the Forum (as set out in the updated Charter – see Attachment 1) is “to weave our communities together around urgent, strategic action on climate change. Together, the Forum enables and supports expanded and accelerated action in our region to confront climate change, through the connection and alignment of people across and within communities and organisations.”

The Charter

- 4.4 On 13 February 2020, Council received and approved an earlier version of the Charter text and authorised the Mayor to sign it at the Forum's launch on 29 February 2020. However, in

the lead up to the launch, the Forum decided that more time was needed to finalise the Charter wording, including gathering additional input from iwi and stakeholders.

- 4.5 Over the following year the Charter has been redrafted and endorsed by the Kaitiaki o Te Taiao group of iwi representatives.
- 4.6 The final Charter (see Attachment 1) is similar to the February 2020 version, however it now includes options for three levels of membership of the Forum: “signatories”, “partner organisations”, and “climate allies”. The italicised text below (extracted from the Charter), explains the difference between these three membership levels:

Membership of the Forum

Membership of the Forum is available to individual people and organisations at three levels of commitment: signatories, partner organisations and climate allies, as defined below. These levels have been defined to allow the widest possible participation in the Forum, by allowing individual people and organisations to determine their level of commitment.

All signatories, partner organisations and climate allies agree to work within any Operating Procedures [see Attachment 3] developed and adopted by the Forum.

Signatories

Signatories to the Charter hold themselves accountable for actively leading implementation of the Weaving Plan [see Attachment 4] to achieve the vision of the Nelson Tasman Strategic Climate Action Plan [see Attachment 2]. They collectively ensure that actions in the Nelson Tasman Strategic Climate Action Plan are undertaken in good faith and to the best of their abilities. Signatories approve the Weaving Plan and Nelson Tasman Strategic Climate Action Plan including revisions to those Plans, and also the Operating Procedures of the Forum.

Partner organisations

Partner organisations endorse the Charter and commit to act in good faith within their functions and capabilities to support the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum in achieving its goals. Partner organisations undertake to respond supportively to the Nelson Tasman Strategic Climate Action Plan [see Attachment 2] as the Forum implements its actions. Partner organisations can expect to be involved in forming revisions to the Nelson Tasman Strategic Climate Action Plan and other strategic documents, but do not have decision-making authority. They are expected to work with the Forum in developing actions and projects but are not bound to anything that they do not choose to commit to.

Climate allies

Climate allies are individual people or organisations that endorse the Charter and commit to personal action to support its goals. Climate allies can expect to be kept informed and offered opportunities to participate in the Forum’s activities.

- 4.7 The full Forum hui held on 20 February 2021 enabled individuals, groups and organisations to sign the Charter for the first time. Almost 100 people have already signed the Charter. The Forum Chair has invited Council to sign the Charter at the next ceremonial signing opportunity in May. The Charter is also available to sign via an online form at any time.

- 4.8 Nelson City Council staff have advised that their Council does not intend to make a decision on whether to sign the Charter until after they adopt their Long Term Plan 2021-2031, when they will have certainty around how much funding they intend to invest in the Forum going forward.
- 4.9 Section 5 of this report discusses the options of Council signing or not signing the Charter, and the advantages and disadvantages associated with these options.
- 4.10 If the Committee decides that Council should sign the Charter, staff recommend that the Mayor be delegated authority to sign on behalf of Council and that a decision is made to retain two Councillors and staff as Council representatives on the Forum.

The Climate Action Book: A Climate Action Plan for Nelson Tasman 2021

- 4.11 The Forum's 'Climate Action Book: A Climate Action Plan for Nelson Tasman' (CAB) was developed over the past year, with the first half reviewed at a whole-Forum hui on 18 November 2020. Feedback from the hui was incorporated, and Council staff received a subsequent working draft in December 2020. Staff provided information to the Forum about the work Council is already doing or planning to progress in the climate space, which assisted with the development of the CAB.
- 4.12 An updated draft of the CAB was sent to staff in early January 2021, inviting feedback by 31 January. Due to the tight timeframes, staff were unable to provide substantive feedback on this version of the document.
- 4.13 The final CAB, included as Attachment 2 to this report, provides direction and focus to the Forum's work. It was approved at the whole-Forum hui held on 20 February 2021, alongside the signing of the Charter.
- 4.14 Of relevance to Council, when considering which membership level to sign up to, is the inclusion of advocacy statements in the CAB. For example, in the 'How we get Energy' section on page 13 of the CAB, an action listed under 'Governance' states: "*Advocate for an early moratorium on resource consents for new coal burning and a sunset timeframe for ending existing consents. Plan for a later moratorium on diesel and gas boilers*". As a consent authority, Council is unable to advocate to itself.
- 4.15 In an email from the Forum Chair to Council representatives dated 12 March 2021, the CAB is described as "an ambitious action plan for our whole region to take action on climate change." The Forum Chair also made a request relating to the CAB: "We are working on an outreach plan to get this incredible resource into our communities. If Council would like to support or be involved in this please let us know."

Forum Operating Procedures

- 4.16 When an individual, group or organisation agrees to sign the Forum Charter, they thereby also agree to "work within any Operating Procedures developed and adopted by the Forum". The current Operating Procedures for the Forum are appended as Attachment 3 to this report.
- 4.17 Two of the clauses within the Operating Procedures are of particular interest to Council. Both are copied below:

"Legal Status

10. The Forum is not currently a legal entity and has no delegated authority to commit its Members to undertake specific actions nor powers to incur debt, take court action,

sign contracts or hire employees. The Forum does not have the power to make decisions on the behalf of Members and any decisions Members make shall be in accordance with relevant legislation and legally-binding policies, plans and other instruments.

Leadership Group

21. The Leadership Group shall consist of:

- a. two representatives from Nelson City Council: one staff member and one Councillor;*
- b. **two representatives from Tasman District Council: one staff member and one Councillor;***
- c. one Iwi representative from each of the four waka groups in Nelson Tasman;*
- d. eight Members of the Forum, including at least one person under the age of 25;*
- e. Forum administrator (if one has been appointed);*
- f. treasurer; and*
- g. the two Co-Chairs.”*

Framework for our Plan to Weave our Communities Together (‘Weaving Plan’)

4.18 The ‘Weaving Plan’ document (see Attachment 4) is described as “an internally-focused plan to help the Forum collaboratively plan and carry out activities that will contribute to weaving communities together around urgent, strategic climate action”. The Weaving Plan is based on four action categories and seven topic areas.

4.19 The four action categories are:

- Connecting dots – building community and alignment
- Grassroots action – implementing the Climate Action Plan
- Education – building a shared understanding
- Advocacy – engaging with and supporting decision-makers

4.20 The seven topic areas are:

- What we grow and eat
- What we make, buy and waste
- How we get energy
- Where we live and work
- How we move ourselves and our stuff around
- How we support nature and store carbon
- How we stay healthy and connected.

5 Options

Whether to sign the Charter

5.1 The Council has three options: to sign or not sign the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum Charter, or to defer the decision to later in the year and consider the matter together with Nelson City Council. If Council does sign, it will also need to decide which of the three membership levels to commit to.

Option (a) Council signs up to the Forum Charter (this option is recommended by staff)

- 5.2 Council has been directly engaged with the Forum since it was formed. Signing the Charter would send a strong signal that Council is committed to long term and meaningful contributions to climate action, alongside the community.
- 5.3 Approving the Charter will demonstrate that Council's actions are aligned with its intentions, and position it well for continued engagement on climate action.
- 5.4 The potential advantages of signing up to the Charter include:
 - i. consistency with previous decisions;
 - ii. continued participation in conversations on climate-related questions that have a direct bearing on Council work;
 - iii. the opportunity to foster alignment between future versions of the Forum's CAB and Council's Climate Action Plan; and
 - iv. opportunities to communicate and accelerate the Council's own work on climate change, with the support of other Forum members (e.g. expertise, experience, collaboration) and to increase community awareness of what actions the Council is taking.
- 5.5 A potential disadvantage of signing up to the Charter is the time commitment expected of staff and Councillors regarding ongoing participation in the work of the Forum.
- 5.6 Another potential disadvantage is that it could lead to an expectation that the Council (or both councils) will become responsible for delivering and giving effect to the CAB. Forum members will need to be clear on what the Council's role is and what we can deliver, to avoid raising unrealistic or unaffordable expectations.
- 5.7 If Council is of a mind to sign the Charter, it also needs to decide which of the three membership levels to sign up to. Staff recommend that Council initially sign as 'climate ally' member, given its current level of involvement in the Forum and its status as a local government organisation, responsible for its own policy and strategy development. Council could consider moving up to the 'partner organisation' at a later date, if it chose to.
- 5.8 Members may resign from the Forum at any time by submitting a letter of resignation to the Co-Chair of the Forum.

Option (b) Council does not sign up to the Forum Charter (not recommended)

- 5.9 The advantage of not signing up to the Charter is that the Council can focus solely on matters and activities it has direct influence over, in relation to climate action. The Council does not need to be a member of the Forum or to sign the Charter in order to take action on climate change matters and to work with our community.
- 5.10 Disadvantages of taking the approach of the Council acting individually and not collaboratively as part of the Climate Forum, include:
 - i. a decision not to sign would be inconsistent with the previous decision to sign;
 - ii. members of the community could misinterpret the Council's decision not to sign up to the Charter as a lack of willingness to take climate change issues seriously;
 - iii. Council could potentially miss out on leveraging opportunities to obtain external funding; and

- iv. Council would miss opportunities to communicate its activities relating to an issue which is becoming increasingly important to our communities.

Option (c) defer the decision on whether Council signs up to the Forum Charter (not recommended)

- 5.11 A third option is to defer the decision on whether Council signs up to the Forum Charter to later this year, when the matter can be discussed together with Nelson City Council at a Joint Committee meeting.
- 5.12 An advantage of this approach is that potentially both Councils could agree on the appropriate membership level and thereby both have equal status in their participation in the work of the Forum going forward.
- 5.13 A disadvantage of deferring the decision is that the two Councils may not be able to agree on membership levels.

6 Strategy and Risks

- 6.1 The risks of signing up to the Charter largely relate to:
- reputational risk to Council if it chooses not to sign the Charter, given its prior involvement with the work of the Forum over the past year; and
 - the potential for expectations to be raised that the Council will commit funding and resourcing to Forum activities and outcomes beyond what it is prepared to commit, if it signs the Charter; and
 - the Government's resource management reform, including the development of a new Climate Change Adaptation Act, may mean that Council's resources available for climate change work are diverted from Forum activities into Council's new legislative responsibilities.
- 6.2 Council has the ability to manage its input into the Forum and its ongoing role in the Forum. It also has the ability to budget for and manage any actions it agrees to take in relation to climate change.

7 Policy / Legal Requirements / Plan

- 7.1 The Climate Change Response Act 2002 (the 'Act') currently ensures all key climate legislation is within one Act. The Act provides a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies. The Forum could assist the Council achieve its legal obligations. However, the Council could also achieve these obligations without being part of the Forum.
- 7.2 In September 2019, the Council adopted the Tasman Climate Action Plan ('Action Plan'), which includes emissions reduction targets that align with those set out in the new Act. It also includes goals, targets and actions relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation, with a focus on matters and activities that the Council controls or has influence over.
- 7.3 Action Plan target 3(a) states that 'Council is represented on the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum'. The related action for the Council is "Community collaboration and active

involvement with the proposed Nelson Tasman Climate Forum. The Forum will assist with engaging and informing Tasman residents across a broad spectrum of interests.’

8 Consideration of Financial or Budgetary Implications

- 8.1 Signing up to the Forum Charter does not have any immediate financial or budgetary implications for the Council.
- 8.2 In future, the Council may choose to allocate funding towards projects identified by the Climate Forum. Any such decisions would be considered during Annual Plan and/or Long Term Plan processes. Council has already included a budget for implementing the priority actions included in its Tasman Climate Action Plan in the draft budgets for the Long Term Plan 2021-2031.

9 Significance and Engagement

- 9.1 The context for the Council considering matters relating to climate change continues to rapidly change. Staff have assessed the overall significance of the decision to sign up as a member of the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum as low, given that the Charter acknowledges that the Forum has no delegated authority to make decisions that bind its members.
- 9.2 While the Council could consult its community prior to making the decisions sought in this report, we consider there is adequate general understanding of the view of our community on this matter – given the community input received during the preparation of the Climate Action Plan, early engagement on the Long Term Plan, various presentations made to Council during public forums and your general dealings with members of your community. Staff consider that further consultation is not needed before you make this decision.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Medium	General public awareness of climate change has heightened in recent years, with central government's recent enactment of New Zealand's Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019, establishment of the New Zealand Climate Change Commission, declarations of 'climate emergencies', school strikes for climate and increasing media coverage of climate change issues. Many people expect both central and local government to act as leaders in this space.
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	Low	Signing the Charter would support the future environmental, social and economic wellbeing of Tasman District, by encouraging community collaboration to tackle the impacts of climate change. It would also support the development of a consistent regional approach to taking urgent action on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

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	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Low	The impact of this decision will be for as long as the Council decides it should be party to the Charter and a member of the Forum. The Council could decide to withdraw at any stage in the future if it considered it was no longer desirable to be a party.
4.	Does this activity contribute or detract from one of the goals in the Tasman Climate Action Plan 2019 ?	High	Action Plan target 3(a) states that 'Council is represented on the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum'. The related action is "Community collaboration and active involvement with the proposed Nelson Tasman Climate Forum. The Forum will assist with engaging and informing Tasman residents across a broad spectrum of interests." Signing the Charter shows Council's willingness to continue to engage with the Forum to achieve mutually desired goals relating to climate change.
5.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset?	N/A	
6.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	Low	This decision does not in itself change levels of service provided by the Council to the community. However, future actions the Council takes on climate-related matters as a result of being a party to the Charter and member of the Forum could impact levels of service. Those actions would be the subject of separate decisions.
7.	Does the decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	Low	The costs are likely to be Councillor and staff time.
8.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	N/A	
9.	Does the decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any	N/A	

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
	Council group of activities?		
10	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	N/A	
11	Does the proposal require inclusion of Māori in the decision making process?	No	The Climate Forum is a community-led initiative. Over the past year, the Forum's Charter has been redrafted and endorsed by the Kaitiaki o Te Taiao group of iwi representatives.

Item 9.2

10 Conclusion

- 10.1 Participating in the Forum is consistent with Council's own Climate Action Plan. Staff recommend that the Council signs the Forum's Charter as a 'climate ally'.
- 10.2 Signing of the Charter is a significant step for the Climate Forum and a result of 18 months of working collaboratively with both the Councils, iwi, other organisations and individuals. Signing the Charter would enable Council to demonstrate its commitment to the Forum's work and enhance relationships with Forum members.

11 Next Steps / Timeline

- 11.1 Council has the option of signing the Charter in May or at any time, should it chose to.
- 11.2 If the Committee decides to sign the Charter, staff will liaise with the Forum to discuss arrangements for signing and Council representation within the Forum. Elected members and/or staff appointed to represent the Council on the Climate Forum will be expected to actively participate in the work of the Forum. This is likely to involve attendance at regular hui/workshops.
- 11.3 As the Climate Forum doesn't have decision-making powers, Council representatives will need to relay any requests for action/decisions to the Council.

Attachments

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. ↓ | Nelson Tasman Climate Forum Charter 2021 | 19 |
| 2. ↓ | The Climate Action Book 2021 | 21 |
| 3. ↓ | Nelson Tasman Climate Forum Operating Procedures | 45 |
| 4. ↓ | Framework for our Plan to Weave our Communities together | 51 |



NELSON TASMAN CLIMATE FORUM CHARTER

Toitū te marae a Tane-Mahuta, Toitū te marae a Tangaroa, Toitū te tangata
If the land is well and the sea is well, the people will thrive

Purpose Statement

The Forum's purpose is to weave our communities together around urgent, strategic action on climate change. Together, the Forum enables and supports expanded and accelerated action in our region to confront climate change, through the connection and alignment of people across and within communities and organisations.

Commitment

Recognising that:

- Human-induced climate change represents one of the greatest threats to the living world that sustains us and, by extension, to future human generations globally, in Aotearoa and in this region, through its impact on the life-supporting capacity of the natural environment, specifically air, water, soil, and ecosystems;
- If societies take urgent, informed, sustained and collaborative climate action, we can decrease and manage the adverse impacts of climate change; and
- Most responses to climate change also generate positive outcomes for environmental well-being and human communities.

We, the signatories, partner organisations and climate allies commit to working towards the goals outlined below for the Nelson and Tasman communities through:

- Inclusion and respect, particularly through acknowledging, respecting and working with ngā lwi tangata whenua;
- Acting promptly, purposefully and responsibly, together and individually; and
- Participating in good faith in the Forum.

Goals

The Forum aims to enable, empower, and support Nelson-Tasman communities to achieve the following Goals:

1. Rapidly reduce our region's greenhouse gas emissions, increase carbon sequestration and undertake other climate stabilising initiatives, consistent with the urgency of the situation.
2. Adapt to the likely adverse environmental effects of climate change and the resulting social and cultural effects, using inclusive and responsible decision-making to support these desirable outcomes.
3. Respond to climate change in a way that recognises the rights of all living organisms, including people, and provides for a just, equitable and resilient society.

TOGETHER, WE ARE MAKING A DIFFERENCE!

Nature of the Forum

The function of the Forum will be to bring together diverse views and interests to align and proactively lead community responses to climate change. It is a collective of organisations and individuals. It is not a legal entity and has no delegated authority to make decisions that bind its members to any specific action, including funding. Members participate in accordance with legal requirements that apply to them.

The Forum endeavours to work by consensus.

The Forum will develop a Nelson Tasman Strategic Climate Action Plan and facilitate its implementation, using an internally-focused Plan to Weave our Communities Together (Weaving Plan). It will review and update both plans as and when required to respond to new information and changing circumstances.

Membership of the Forum

Membership of the Forum is available to individual people and organisations at three levels of commitment: signatories, partner organisations and climate allies, as defined below. These levels have been defined to allow the widest possible participation in the Forum, by allowing individual people and organisations to determine their level of commitment.

All signatories, partner organisations and climate allies agree to work within any Operating Procedures developed and adopted by the Forum.

Signatories

Signatories to the Charter hold themselves accountable for actively leading implementation of the Weaving Plan to achieve the vision of the Nelson Tasman Strategic Climate Action Plan. They collectively ensure that actions in the Nelson Tasman Strategic Climate Action Plan are undertaken in good faith and to the best of their abilities. Signatories approve the Weaving Plan and Nelson Tasman Strategic Climate Action Plan including revisions to those Plans, and also the Operating Procedures of the Forum.

Partner organisations

Partner organisations endorse the Charter and commit to act in good faith within their functions and capabilities to support the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum in achieving its goals. Partner organisations undertake to respond supportively to the Nelson Tasman Strategic Climate Action Plan as the Forum implements its actions. Partner organisations can expect to be involved in forming revisions to the Nelson Tasman Strategic Climate Action Plan and other strategic documents, but do not have decision-making authority. They are expected to work with the Forum in developing actions and projects but are not bound to anything that they do not choose to commit to.

Climate allies

Climate allies are individual people or organisations that endorse the Charter and commit to personal action to support its goals. Climate allies can expect to be kept informed and offered opportunities to participate in the Forum's activities.

Regardless of the level of commitment (if any) chosen by tangata whenua under this Charter, the Forum will continue to engage with and work alongside tangata whenua as kaitiaki of the rohe and as partners under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

www.nelsontasmanclimateforum.org
community@nelsontasmanclimateforum.org

THE CLIMATE ACTION BOOK



A Climate Action Plan for Nelson Tasman
2021

Manaaki whenua
Care for the land
Manaaki tāngata
Care for the people
Whiria te tāngata
Weave the people together

INTRODUCTION

We 108,000 people in the Nelson Tasman region have vital work to do.

The greenhouse gases warming our world have become a real problem. Climate change is one of a number of major environmental problems, all caused by our impact as a species on the natural world. In order to deal effectively with climate change we need to prioritise the wellbeing of our natural world.

This will be a major cultural and economic change. A high level of trust between everyone involved will be important.

We need clear and reliable communication with increased awareness, empathy and collaboration. If we are not successful, climate change will disrupt every element of our lives. Our challenge is to work together to meet our targets in a way that builds a more just, equitable and resilient world.

By now, we New Zealanders know what global warming means. Almost all of us have made changes to reduce our carbon emissions. We recycle more, we cycle more, we eat more plant-based foods. We are willing to make changes for the health of our natural world and our children. Sadly, so far, our changes have not been enough.

Aotearoa New Zealand emissions have been increasing while many other developed countries are reducing their carbon footprint. Until we reach net zero emissions across the world, the greenhouse gases in our atmosphere will keep going up. In this little book, we show a myriad ways to bring emissions down.

We will also need to both anticipate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. We face rising sea levels that will increasingly inundate our coastal areas. Our acidifying oceans are decimating sea life and the food webs that rely on it, and we are experiencing more droughts, fires, floods and storms that threaten our ecosystems, communities, economy and wellbeing.

Recent natural disasters have highlighted the importance of the ability to recover our good function and social organisation in the face of shocks to our systems. This resilience in the difficult times ahead will be built on the work we do now.

To build a long-term future for our people in a changing world, we need to focus on a sustainable wellbeing economy that takes care of the web of life, including people, within the boundaries of Earth's systems. This transition goes well beyond the immediate apparent problem of climate change, and addresses the behaviour and the imbalances in our relationship to the natural world that are causing climate change.

In the 2020 pandemic, the world saw us as an example of strong, effective, collaborative leadership. Now it's time for us to show the world how, together, we can slow the pace at which our air, oceans and land are heating and keep average global temperature rise to within 1.5°C of pre-industrial temperatures. We are already at 1.1°C and, because of a lag built into the climate system, further temperature increases - and the resulting changes to our climate - are already locked in. That's what makes this a "climate emergency".

In line with international agreements, our government has set a target of net zero emissions by 2050. The Climate Change Commission has outlined pathways and targets with vigorous emissions reductions to do that, starting now. Our sights are on 2030, when our long-lived emissions have to be 33% lower than 2018, and our short-lived emissions at least 10% lower than 2018. This coming decade will be a critical time for change.

It will be an effort from us all. We will change where we live and work, how we get around, what and how we grow, cook and eat, what we make and trade and how we get energy.

We will draw from the collective strength and leadership of our community groups, iwi and hapū, schools and religious organisations. Our political leaders will set rules and offer incentives and information that help us. Our businesses will innovate. Our academics and kaumatua will guide us. We all have a role to play - and much to gain - in this great undertaking.

We attempt to clearly outline here what needs to be done. "We" are the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum, a large, open group of volunteers dedicated to bringing our communities together to respond to this long emergency and create a positive future for us all. We also try to be a voice for all other elements of the biosphere in this region, seeing ourselves as part of the web of life.

10 March 2021



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The Nelson Tasman Climate Forum offers this plan for every citizen of our region — for individuals, households, businesses, farmers, schools and colleges, religious organisations, councils and iwi. We also hope to help other parts of Aotearoa to develop their own Climate Action Plans and contribute to the development of Climate Action Plans around the world.



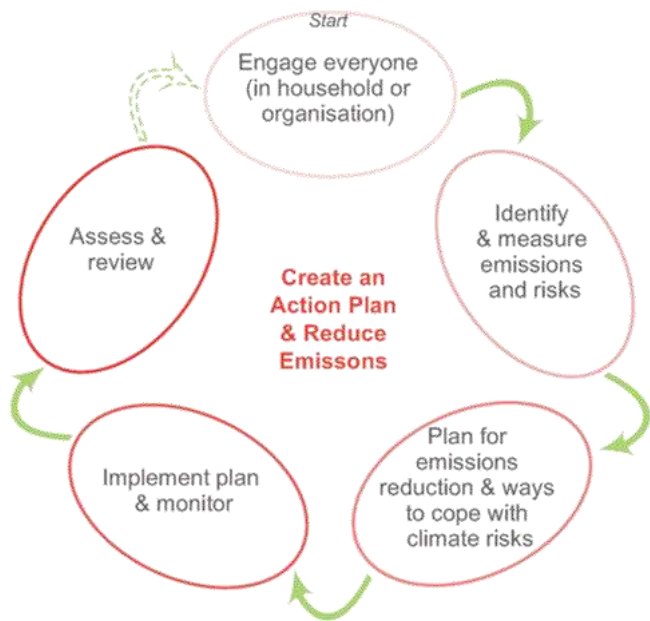
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- Fiona Bowden, Joanna Santa Barbara & Olivia Hyatt: page 7
- Julie Evans: page 11
- Yuki Fukuda: pages 14 & 15
- Debs Martin: page 18
- Friends of the Maitai: page 19

HOW TO USE THIS ACTION PLAN

For each arena of climate action, we offer steps for a resilient, climate-responsible future.

In the guide below, we lay out the state of things as they are today, based on the best data we have. We describe what a positive future might look like, and outline actions for households, community organisations, businesses, farmers and governing bodies. We also highlight a few successes so far in making changes for the climate.



Everyone



Here we suggest actions for everyone to do.

- **Inform yourself** about climate change and the many ways we can act on it to protect the web of life, including ourselves. Young people are demanding that they be better

educated in schools on this matter.

- **Advocate with decision makers** to take necessary actions. Leaders need to know you support action.
- **Create your own Climate Action Plan**

Household



- Our regional data show that households are responsible for 20% of our climate-changing emissions. By far the largest part of this is transport related. Heating, lighting, food, clothing and general consumption make up the remainder.

- It can be hard to make personal changes when we are also trying to juggle jobs, families and other needs. We hope to help

you balance it all by setting out priorities for you to consider.

- You can also encourage your community groups and employers to take part in this great undertaking, and be a voice for our children when your government, council and other leaders ask what you think.

What's a Climate Action Plan?

Some people and many organisations will choose a systematic approach to reducing emissions and our vulnerability to climate change risks. Others may choose less systematic approaches. The main thing is to act, as energetically and effectively as possible.



HOW TO USE THIS ACTION PLAN

Community



- **We're all in this together**
When people get together to do things, whether it's a school, a sports club, a hapū or a Te Reo group, there are sure to be meaningful ways to cut emissions. A climate action plan is a good place to start.
- Equally, if not more important, such groups can

inspire and influence their members to join our collective efforts. Community groups have a powerful voice to advocate for government action and enable the change we need.

- In our action plan, we have outlined key contributions community organisations can make to our collective efforts.

Business



- Business emissions come from transport needs, fossil fuel use for manufacturing and space heating, the production of the materials and equipment they use and electricity use. Agricultural emissions are from animals, fertiliser, soil disturbance and tree felling.
- Many businesses are vulnerable to global changes in climate that can cause economic and social upheaval. Many businesses have begun measuring their emissions and will soon be obliged to report their level of risk from climate change to

their insurers and investors. Employees come up with money-saving ideas to reduce emissions. Farmers collaborate with government in the organisation *He Waka Eke Noa* to reduce primary sector emissions.

- We outline here the actions businesses can take to be a positive force for change. There are plenty of opportunities to collaborate on these actions. Consider joining *Businesses for Climate Action* and the *Sustainable Business Network*.

Governance



- Decision makers have a prime role in making the big-system changes needed to move to a low-carbon future. We need our governing bodies to be upfront and proactive about climate risks and targets, and to communicate clearly with us about pathways of action.
- We outline here ways in which governing bodies in Nelson Tasman can enable us to reach our climate goals. From research and analysis to action on

areas like procurement and education, the actions outlined here are relevant to a broad range of governing organisations in the region, including councils, iwi and central government agencies.

- Governing bodies in this region also have a role to play in advocating for changes in laws, incentives and regulations at a national level.

✓ The Nelson Tasman Climate Forum is weaving our communities together. Individuals, community organisations, businesses, iwi and local government are all necessary parts of this transformation.



✓ The Climate Change Commission has developed targets and pathways for emission reductions at a national level and consults with our people and communities.

HOW WE MEASURE PROGRESS

Any household, organisation, business or region wanting to act on climate needs to know where emissions are coming from and where carbon sequestration (keeping it out of the atmosphere) can occur. They also need to know how much they are emitting and sequestering, so that they can monitor their progress over time. The term “carbon footprint measurement” uses “carbon” as shorthand for all the greenhouse gases.

There are some well-developed and easily accessible ways of doing this.

Let us add here that we do not want carbon footprint measurement to get in the way of action. Better to act without measuring than the other way around!

Household



Households have several options to measure their emissions online at no cost.

- **Carbon Neutral NZ Trust** <https://www.carbonneutraltrust.org.nz/household-entry> is the most thorough.

- **Futurefit** <https://www.futurefit.nz/questionnaire> is the simplest.

- **Ekos** <https://ekos.co.nz/lifestyle-calc>

- **Toitū** <https://www.toitu.co.nz/calculators> are well regarded

Community & Business



Community organisations and businesses also have many options.

- **Carbon Neutral NZ Trust, Ekos and Toitū** all have business calculators. The last two will contract to do the calculation and identify options for mitigation.

- **Carbon Neutral NZ Trust and Ekos** also

have school calculators.

- The **Ministry for the Environment** has a very thorough system for organisations of all sizes: <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Climate%20Change/2019-detailed-guide.pdf>

Governance

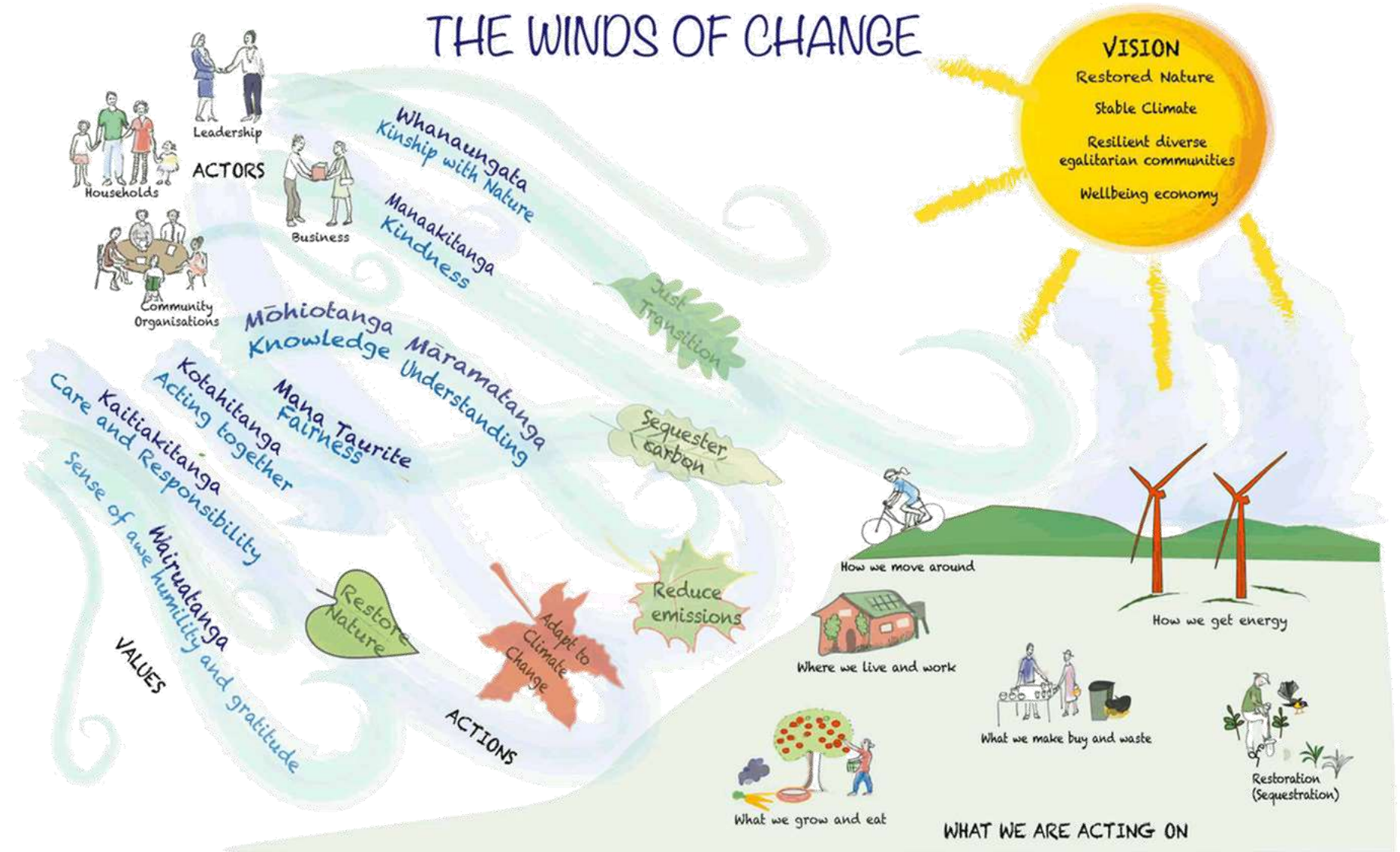


Regional measures

There is a strong need for a regional carbon footprint to guide and monitor climate action in Nelson Tasman. It should be sufficiently fine-grained to identify the best carbon reduction options, and in a form that is useful to people engaged in climate action.



The Climate Forum envisages a Nelson Tasman in which people are knowledgeable, adaptive and creative. Communities of people are diverse, inclusive, egalitarian and cooperative. Iwi and tauwi live in partnership. The vulnerable are supported. There are resilient systems in place to adapt to long-term changes brought about by climate change and to cope with natural disasters. These include systems of decision making by direct or participatory democracy.



WHAT WE GROW AND EAT

Actions for a Resilient, Climate-Responsible Food System Ka ora te whenua, ka ora te tāngata.

Agriculture is responsible for 41% of our climate-changing emissions. Our livestock produce methane and nitrous oxide. Natural ecosystems are cleared for pasture, food products are then processed and transported - all producing carbon dioxide.

Food waste at the retail and household level is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions. Refrigerants used in storage, transport, retail outlets and homes can add to food system emissions.

Agriculture and our global food system are highly vulnerable to a changing climate and must be a critical focus of our adaptation pathway.

As stewards of our land, many farmers are working hard to reduce greenhouse emissions, improve carbon sequestration on their land and build its resilience to a changing climate. Some farmers describe their shift to lower carbon farming practices as improving their income, their work-life balance and their mental health. Plant-based, low processed, regenerative food systems require less land and water and produce food high in nutrition and flavour. Nelson's Cawthron Institute is contributing through research on seaweed which, as a diet supplement for cattle, could reduce methane emissions. Diverse, local food production boosts the resilience of our food supply. All people in this region can have access to an affordable, nutritious, low-carbon diet - now and in the future.

Everyone



Food waste is an area where we can reduce our emissions at all levels. Calculations suggest that about a third of all food produced is wasted - an extraordinary figure. Whether you're a household or a restaurant, running a festival or regulating retail practices, there are a myriad ways in each situation that food waste can be cut to near zero.

Household



- Purchase low-carbon, local, in-season fresh food grown with regenerative practices. Farmers' markets are a great place to start.
- Use leftovers.
- Grow some of your own food and compost your food waste in your garden, if possible, or join a community garden.
- Consider making at home: muesli, yoghurt, jam, chutney, mayonnaise, biscuits, bread, hummus, crackers, etc. Home-made foods have lower carbon footprints than store-bought, are cheaper and more nutritious.
- Eat a higher proportion of plant-based food. Eat a planetary diet (1).
- "Lifestyle block" households can act on the points made for farmers (on the next page).



(1) e.g. EAT Lancet Report: www.eatforum.org/eat-lancet-commission/

WHAT WE GROW AND EAT

Community



- Plant fruit and nut trees and other edible perennials on community land.
- Establish and maintain community food gardens and seed libraries.
- Work in your organisation to encourage a low-carbon food economy. For example, serve vegetarian meals.
- Support individual and household access to healthy low-carbon food, in collaboration with local food producers and distributors.

✓ Community gardens in Nelson Tasman produce nutritious food, build skills and enhance community connections.



✓ Nelson City Council will trial a kerbside food and kitchen waste collection scheme in 2021, with plans for a city-wide scheme in 2023.

Business



- Farmers:**
- Plant at least 10% of your land in mostly native trees, along waterways and spaced on pasture, enhancing shade and shelter for soil moisture and stock welfare while sequestering carbon.
 - Adopt farm management practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions toward the 2030 goal of at least 10% methane reduction, and about 30% for CO₂ and N₂O.
 - Prioritise the health of the soil. Increase the biodiversity of pasture and other crops. Consider partial conversion to horticulture, as recommended by the Climate Change Commission.
 - Prevent land erosion, especially where it causes sediment affecting aquatic ecosystems. Restore and create wetlands. Connect natural areas through eco-corridors.
- Food processors and distributors:**
- Connect and collaborate with other food producers in your catchment.
 - Reduce food production emissions by refrigerant management.
 - Prioritise local retail of your products and work with other food producers to build food self-sufficiency in Aotearoa New Zealand.
 - Promote broad knowledge of carbon and environmental footprints of our foods (e.g. through labelling).

Governance



- Support the actions of individuals and households, community groups and our food industry to create a low-carbon, regenerative and resilient food system for Nelson Tasman.
- Drive community involvement and investment by taking catchment-based and climate-responsible approaches to regulating land use and resource management.
- Research technologies that can reduce fossil-fuel reliant transport, machinery and heat, both behind the farm gate and in distribution systems.
- Encourage community food growing.
- Join Good Food Cities, a global organisation working to promote healthy, low-carbon food and low food waste in towns and cities of the world.

WHAT WE MAKE, BUY AND WASTE

Actions for a Resilient, Climate-Responsible Economy

About 40% of our region's emissions are from businesses dealing in waste, water, fishing, forestry, manufacturing, construction, services, electricity, and gas. These emissions include carbon dioxide from transport and from processes needing heat, methane from waste, and refrigerants.

Major sectors in the Nelson Tasman region are vulnerable to changes in climate (e.g. fishing, forestry) and to the global response to climate change (e.g. tourism).

Businesses can accelerate or slow our collective response to climate change. Investors, employees and customers are already pressuring businesses to transform their systems. We can safely predict that the most innovative, flexible and responsive businesses will be favoured. A new kind of sustainable business can prioritise wellbeing and resilience rather than growth. We will all need to support these businesses to create a resilient, climate-responsible economy.

In a low-carbon, wellbeing economy, unemployment can be low and the work week shorter. Jobs will increase in certain areas, such as home insulation, renewable energy installation and maintenance, public transport and tree care. Caring work is valued. We have more time with our families, for arts, leisure and volunteering. Together, we can create an economy focused on human wellbeing within nature's boundaries.

Everyone



- Use the waste hierarchy "refuse/rethink, reduce, reuse, repair, recycle, recover, rot" in that order. Many organisations, including the Climate Change Commission, aspire ultimately to eliminate waste, through product design and behaviour change, in a

circular economy.

- Ensure your organic waste joins a process that will make living soil.
- Make use of glass as a reusable and recyclable container, replacing plastic.

Household



- Support low-carbon businesses by purchasing their products and telling everyone why.
- Purchase fewer processed foods.
- Build resilience into your economic situation by joining a timebank, where people exchange time, sharing their skills with others.

● Compost. Recycle.

- Buy fewer clothes, toys, appliances and so on. Look for things that will last, can be repaired and are low carbon in manufacture and transport. Go to second-hand shops when you need something. Share, lend and borrow.



WHAT WE MAKE, BUY AND WASTE

Community



- Identify and optimise the ways in which you, as purchaser, networker and advisor, play a role in shaping our economy.
- Advocate for greater fairness in the distribution of wealth.
- Do your best to ensure everyone has enough.
- Promote the idea of low consumption, low energy, low climate impact living, of right living and right livelihood, community good and private sufficiency.

Business



- Work to develop a wellbeing economy, that is, wellbeing of the web of life within planetary boundaries. Examine what your business does.
- Appreciate that endless growth of energy and material is part of the problem.
- Join *Businesses 4 Climate Action* and measure, reduce and offset your greenhouse gas emissions.
- Identify and mitigate your climate-related risks. State the risk exposure to climate change for investors.
- Publicise your climate successes in your marketing, networking and reporting.
- Practise Product Stewardship, enabling repair and end-of-life processes that value embodied material and energy. Move towards a circular economy.
- Reduce waste. Use low-carbon packaging and freight. Look for low-carbon materials and energy in procurement.
- Convert to renewable energy and maximise energy efficiency. Reduce energy and water use.
- Take care with refrigerants.

Governance



- Promote a zero-waste local economy that is circular, responsive, collaborative and efficient, and, most of all, focuses on the wellbeing of residents and our environment, aligned with Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy.
- Acknowledge and utilise your role in steering the economy towards its goals of resilient climate responsibility, through regulation and incentives.
- Support businesses and land owners to transition to a low-carbon, wellbeing economy.
- Use your large purchasing power to support low-carbon businesses and those that contribute to regional resilience.
- Set waste reduction targets and monitor and report on progress.
- Encourage greater regional and community food, water, energy and material self-sufficiency.
- Enable easy access to composting facilities and systems of reuse and recycling, especially for food, construction and electronic waste.
- Apply the principle of Net Enduring Restorative Outcomes (NERO) to the natural world including humans, to any proposed changes.
- Support the Zero Waste Action and Regional Impact Investment Fund of Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy.

✓ *Businesses 4 Climate Action* helps businesses measure their carbon emissions and plan to reduce and offset them. It aims to enlist 1000 businesses over the next year.



✓ Nelson City Council's procurement policy applies sustainability criteria to potential purchases.

HOW WE GET ENERGY

Actions for a Resilient, Climate-Responsible Energy System

The climate change story is largely an energy story. Global warming runs in parallel with the burning of coal, oil and gas to provide energy for our economy. The global economy is dependent on an increasingly destabilised, unprofitable fossil fuel industry. To reverse climate change, we need to largely stop burning fossil fuels and bring the carbon back into the ground. We must keep in mind that renewable electricity can ensure we have enough clean, resilient energy for the essentials, but it is unlikely to enable the continued extreme energy use of recent decades.

We face the challenge of figuring out how much energy we really need and sourcing what we can from renewables.

Aotearoa New Zealand has a good foundation in renewable electricity (mostly hydroelectric) and biomass (mostly wood) energy. We can reduce the fossil fuel use in our region by at least 33% by 2030. This can be achieved by shifting all our transport, space heating, industrial and manufacturing processes from fossil coal, oil and gas to renewable sources. By 2050, we can build energy resilience in our region using community-owned renewable energy systems that can produce enough energy to meet our essential needs. Our necessary work can be powered with clean, resilient, renewable energy.



Energy resilience in the Top of the South.

Because this region generates only a tiny portion of the energy it uses, our energy systems are vulnerable to a number of potential threats, including: a break in the Alpine Fault, disruption of international oil trading and escalating electricity prices by profit-driven generators. This is a strong argument for developing community-based, renewable energy-generating capacity.

HOW WE GET ENERGY

Community



- Advocate for and support access of low income households to means for energy conservation, efficiency and conversion to renewables.
- Be “early adopters” and vocal supporters of community-based electricity hubs to complement the national grid.

Business



- Convert existing coal, oil and natural gas operations to renewable energy sources.
- Focus on energy conservation and efficiency.
- **Energy sector:**
- Reduce dependence on international energy supplies by developing renewable energy systems such as solar, waste wood process heating, and others.
- Build community resilience by developing community-based renewable energy operations for electricity generation with low environmental impact. This reduces the impact of earthquakes and drought.
- Upgrade transmission networks to support increased demand for electricity.
- Support a long-term perspective on energy policy which incorporates ideas expressed in this Action Plan.

Governance



- When considering energy policy, adopt a “Wellbeing per energy unit” perspective to assist in a socially just distribution of energy resources, ensuring that everyone’s basic energy needs are met.
- Plan actions now that require high levels of energy because net energy availability will decline over the next two to three decades.
- Rework energy policy and practices, using a new energy assessment framework which includes net energy analysis, environmental impact, social implications and input resources.
- Advocate for an early moratorium on resource consents for new coal burning and a sunset timeframe for ending existing consents. Plan for a later moratorium on diesel and gas boilers.
- Low-income families find it difficult to afford home insulation, EVs and energy efficient appliances, lighting and heating. We need measures to reduce systemic inequality in income and wealth to move us faster toward zero carbon.

✓ Tasman District Council has converted its outdoor lighting to LEDs, saving substantial operating expenses.



✓ Central government has set aside \$70 million to help fund conversion of space heating and manufacturing processes from fossil fuels to renewable energy by schools, hospitals and businesses.

WHERE WE LIVE AND WORK

Actions for Resilient, Climate-Responsible Settlements

Commuter towns and suburbs, also called urban sprawl, are responsible for increased emissions in transport, water and energy services, road building and maintenance, and space heating. As they expand they destroy arable land and stifle natural, biodiverse ecosystems.


Carbon emissions can be cut by encouraging compact community hubs and dense urban areas, constructed with carbon sequestering materials. This is strongly endorsed by the Climate Change Commission. Climate change has led many forward-thinking cities, including Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne, to make “20-minute towns” part of their official long-term planning goals. Nelson, Richmond and the surrounding towns could evolve to “20 minute towns” where housing is denser and we could get to work, education, shops, leisure and natural areas within 20 minutes under our own steam. Streets can be prettier and cooler with urban trees, and become much more people-friendly places in which we can get to know our neighbours.

Everyone



- Do what you can to insulate the buildings you use.
- Plant trees and shrubs to provide shade and cool the land.
- Support Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning to help coastal communities adapt to climate-related changes.

Household



- Live near work, shops, school and leisure if you can.
- If you are building or adding to a house, comply with Green Building standards at the highest level possible.



Concrete

Concrete is responsible for 4-8% of global carbon dioxide emissions. The manufacture of cement is the main culprit for this enormous carbon output. Focus is needed on reducing emissions from cement plants, using low-carbon cement and on replacing cement with other building materials.

WHERE WE LIVE AND WORK

Community



- Work to make sure everyone has a healthy, resilient and climate-responsible home.
- Ensure all public buildings (schools, libraries etc.) meet high Green Building standards.

Business



- **Construction sector:**
Design buildings to minimise energy consumption, to be 'carbon negative', and resilient to changes in climate.
- Design for rooftop solar panels.
- Prioritise construction materials that sequester carbon (such as wood) over materials with high embodied carbon emissions (such as steel, concrete, aluminium).
- Deconstruct buildings to recover materials instead of demolishing.
- Increase the prevalence of green roofs, urban forests and permeable pavings, for wildlife corridors, for rainwater control, and for interior environment control.

Governance



- Encourage the development of compact community hubs and denser urban areas. Advocate for climate-responsible construction and building codes.
- Enable adaptation and reuse of heritage structures that cannot be saved as they are.
- Support the Smart Housing Solutions of the Te Taihu Intergenerational Strategy.
- Develop an Urban Greening Plan.
- Plan for changed migration patterns because of climate change.
- Plan with a more than 100-year timeframe for a worst-case scenario of up to 2m of sea level rise by 2150. Our urgent collective work now could achieve a less disruptive sea level rise, closer to the best-case scenario of only 0.7m by 2150.
- Establish clear guidelines on handling any insurance retreat issues that arise with climate-affected properties.

✓ The new Nelson Airport building was designed for zero carbon construction. It has sequestered much carbon by maximising use of wood, and it minimises operational energy use.



✓ Both Nelson and Tasman Councils have emphasised in their Future Development Strategy the importance of increasing the density of their towns rather than sprawling outwards.

HOW WE MOVE OURSELVES AND OUR STUFF AROUND

Actions for a Resilient, Climate-Responsible Transport System

Transport - of ourselves and our stuff - is responsible for about 20% of our national greenhouse gas emissions. It is largely growth in transport that has produced our rising emissions in recent decades. Our reliance on cars is polluting, sedentary and expensive for our society to maintain.

Transport is an area where individual choices, enabled by savvy municipal decisions, can make a giant dent in our carbon output. A large proportion of this sector's emissions is attributable to private cars, so halving our car use within the next 25 years will help take us to a zero-carbon world.


Halving car use means reducing demand by building denser urban areas and servicing them with excellent public and active transport options. In urban areas of Nelson Tasman, we could walk and cycle to most destinations. Although our low population density presents challenges, electrified public transport could make cars unnecessary for most of us. Elderly and disabled people could call on electrified transport services. Active and public transport improves our health, connectedness and wellbeing and could be a positive default option for urban residents.

Everyone



- Do what you can to boost ridesharing so that more cars are full when they move us and our stuff around.
- Advocate for or support improvements to local infrastructure that improves access and safety for all abilities, even if you are not using it.
- Stack your tasks and errands to get the most done with the fewest kilometres travelled.

Household



- Drive less. Use active, shared and public transport. Make your next car (if you must have one) a second-hand EV.
- Holiday in Aotearoa. Don't fly if possible.



HOW WE MOVE OURSELVES AND OUR STUFF AROUND

Community



- Advocate for public and active transport services.
- Consider how people get to your events. Prioritise their accessibility by public transport.

Business



- Purchase and sell locally to reduce the transport emissions in your supply and product lines.
- Enable employees to work from home, where possible, or pay them for time spent commuting on active/public transport.
- Facilitate ridesharing and carpooling by employees.
- Support cycling commutes by providing bike stands and showers.
- Discourage use of aviation. Opt for online conferences and meetings rather than air travel.
- Convert your business vehicles to electric.

Governance



- Increase attractiveness of active transport by improving walking pathways and slowing and reducing traffic in residential areas. Plant trees on road reserves, build commuter-grade cycle paths and cycle parking, and provide financial incentives for the purchase of e-bikes and e-cargo bikes.
- Increase attractiveness of public transport by making buses more frequent, fares cheaper, providing bus services along key routes and Park-and-Ride services for more rural areas. Use electric buses. Use digital technology to coordinate rider demand with service supply.
- Decrease attractiveness of private cars with fewer parking areas, higher parking charges, no-car areas of town centres. Focus road spending on safety, not new roads.
- Encourage the shift to electric cars by providing EV charging stations every 100km on highways. Procure electric vehicles for staff.

✓ The use of Zoom and other online conference support during lockdown is continuing post-lockdown due to its savings of carbon emissions, time and money.



✓ Tasman District Council promotes ridesharing to their staff, cutting down on kilometres driven, and costs. TDC is also working with schools on school travel plans, and completing a walking and cycling strategy in a district network.

HOW WE SUPPORT NATURE AND STORE CARBON

Actions for Resilient Natural Ecosystems and Nature-Friendly Carbon Storage

We share the planet with a myriad of other plants and animals, and rely upon a healthy natural world to provide all species with the essentials of life, including a safe climate. Climate change threatens the homes of many species, and while we protect our infrastructure and lives from the negative impacts, we need to also protect our native plants, animals and their homes.

We must rectify the huge imbalance in our atmosphere we have collectively created by the destruction of natural ecosystems that store carbon above and below ground and nurture the living species of our region.

Thankfully, plants can draw down excess carbon dioxide in our atmosphere and store (sequester) it in themselves and in the ground. If we carry out planting projects in sympathy with nature and prioritise native plantings over exotic, then, as the Climate Change Commission points out, both the climate and our native species will benefit.

A massive restoration programme can return cleared areas to diverse ecosystems. As well as drawing down carbon into the soil and plants, it will provide homes for our wildlife. Sequestration in aquatic systems, 'blue carbon', is another opportunity showing enormous potential. Land management is crucial. Everyone associated with land (urban, lifestyle and rural) can be part of the solution. Restoration of forests, riversides, coasts and wetlands can make our region an even better place.

Everyone



- Plant eco-sourced native trees and shrubs on your land wherever possible. Small dense 'microforests' can use as little as 30 square metres. Look after soil and plants to build biodiversity and sequester carbon in both.
- Protect and restore vulnerable natural areas on or adjacent to your property – coastal margins, wetlands, lake or river

edges. Plant below large native trees. Ensure adequate space to protect plantings from effects of sea level rise.

- Recognise the Kaitiaki role of manawhenua iwi in Te Taihū (Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Kuia, Ngāti Toa, Rangitāne, Ngāti Apa), and of mātauranga Māori in this work of restoration and protection.

Household



- Take part in community plantings, trapping or weed control activities. Do them on your own property and connect with neighbours!
- Fence off and protect native areas from grazing by stock and/or domestic animals.

- Lifestyle block owners have especially good opportunities to plant trees and shrubs, even better if you can connect up with other restoration work, such as done by river catchment groups.



HOW WE SUPPORT NATURE AND STORE CARBON

Community



- Identify and prioritise the locations, ecosystems and species most vulnerable to climate change in our region, and take the actions that will most effectively and efficiently enhance their resilience over time.
- Use your power as a community hub and network to build enthusiasm and urgency for planting trees and shrubs across Nelson Tasman and looking after them, especially in times of drought.
- Support and inform councils, national government, the private sector and other community organisations of activities that have potential to harm ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Create a seed library of local eco-sourced plants to assist with restoration.

Business



- Forestry and reforestation industries can apply expertise to site selection and planting species, with preference for native forest and wetland species. Ensure harvesting minimises impacts on native ecosystems to help ensure resilience from the effects of a changing climate, e.g. protecting adjacent rivers, streams and native plants from sediment, or sudden exposure to sunlight and wind.
- Offset your remaining emissions with financial contributions to reforestation projects, such as Ekos.
- Preserve every native ecosystem in the region.
- Work collaboratively through catchment associations, such as the Moutere Catchment Group, to harness expertise and resources.

Governance



- Enhance healthy ecosystems and biodiversity to ensure our native species are resilient to climate impacts. Healthy ecosystems protect coastal areas and water quality, cool urban areas, and limit floods and risks of biosecurity incursions
- Identify and protect ecosystems vulnerable to climate impacts, e.g. coastal environment, riparian margins. Ensure adequate capacity for ecosystems to retreat. Limit vegetation removal and ensure adequate replanting. Manage biosecurity incursions.
- Advocate for soil carbon, small plantings and other carbon sequestration methods to be included in a simplified Emissions Trading Scheme.
- Prioritise prevention and control of wildfires.
- Research resilient ecosystems restoration, prioritising native forests and 'blue carbon'.
- Compensate landowners undertaking planting for carbon sequestration.
- Increase carbon sequestration on public lands through indigenous planting and restoration. Deal with invasive species including browsers such as goats, deer and possums.
- Provide environmentally based solutions to coastal erosion to maximise and protect coastal habitat.
- Manage development to protect natural ecosystems and allow for healthy and resilient eco-corridors.

✓ Nelson City Council has received \$1.7 million to fund the Maitai/Mahitahi Ecological Restoration as part of Jobs for Nature.



✓ Tasman District Council planted more than 100,000 trees and native shrubs in 2019 and 2020 to help sequester carbon.

HOW WE STAY HEALTHY AND CONNECTED

Actions for a Wellbeing-Centred Transition

Facing climate change is hard. Our feelings of fear, denial, guilt, grief for losses and hopelessness may create barriers to change. Our social cohesion is vital to maintain mental health in the face of challenges. Yet climate change worsens existing inequalities and threatens our social cohesion. Those most disadvantaged in our society are least able to adapt to or mitigate climate change. We need a path centred on wellbeing, leaving no one behind and weaving our communities together, with the aim of Tūpuna Pono: To be Good Ancestors.

Many climate actions have health benefits. Our physical health improves when we walk and cycle in clean air, eat nutritious food and live in warm, dry homes. People-friendly living spaces designed to connect us can improve our mental health.

Everyone



- Many responses to climate change have multiple co-benefits for the health and wellbeing of the natural world and our people.
- In transition to sustainable renewable energy, low carbon solutions and more sequestration, priority should be given to

those measures that also increase equitable access to the basic needs for a good life (e.g. energy, food, income, transport, community participation and housing). Prioritising the actions with co-benefits can also reduce the tension and fear surrounding our climate change response and build motivation.

Household



- Participate in everyday conversations on climate, especially with young people. Tell stories that show the positive outcomes of climate change action. Explore our reactivity and blind spots, how we deny or grieve the changes.

- Educate yourself and your whānau on climate change, mitigation and adaptation and our dependence on local and healthy ecosystems. Build sustainability expertise.
- Build strong, supportive connections in your community and neighbourhood.



Our Healthcare Institutions

The health sector, which is a key part of ensuring our continued wellbeing, is especially carbon intensive in its operations. Vigorous efforts to reduce this footprint are already underway in many clinical settings. Nelson Tasman health services could go further to:

- Promote emissions reduction and carbon sequestration in the health sector, starting with measurement and management of emissions in health institutions.

- Advocate for hospitals to hire sustainability directors to implement emissions-reduction strategies.
- Advocate for more recycling and reprocessing of hospital and health clinic products.
- Promote leadership by health personnel in advocating for sustainable, healthy diets and active transport.
- Encourage health promotion programs to reduce demands on health services.

HOW WE STAY HEALTHY AND CONNECTED

Community



- Provide services that alleviate poor mental health resulting from the climate crisis, particularly for our rangatahi/young people. Make it easy for people to express their grief, anger and anxiety.
- Bring climate conversations to where people are, such as community events. Enable and empower others to do this in nonjudgmental and respectful ways.
- Provide initiatives that connect people with each other and with nature in a meaningful way.
- Elevate the voices of those unheard - the voice of "Te Taiao", of those most vulnerable to climate change impacts, at risk communities, minorities, the aged and youth.
- Support people in assessing their climate-related risks and in planning accordingly.
- Develop opportunities to link schools with community climate action on the ground.

Business



- Rewrite your business vision and mission from an intergenerational perspective.
- Reduce dependence on items or services that are vulnerable to climate change. Create alternative redundant systems where needed, despite their inefficiency, because they allow flexibility in response.

Governance



- Track our progress using measures of ecological and community wellbeing, such as those developed by the Treasury or the Wellbeing and Equity Monitors developed by Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy.
- Prioritise and nurture partnerships under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and further explore shared values, tikanga and mātauranga Māori to develop strong ways of working interdependently. Te Ao Māori culture offers a time-tested example of sustainable culture for world and human wellbeing.
- Help grow confidence and consensus in our communities by communicating clearly and consistently about where we are, where we are going, why, and how we will get there.
- Encourage strong community engagement through open, transparent, informed and participatory decision making, particularly on difficult issues such as allocation of scarce resources, including a voice for the natural world and future generations.
- Implement measures to reduce inequality and thereby build community resilience.
- Relocalise essentials (food, water, housing, health and energy).

- ✓ **The Forum's weaving plan**
Everyone has a role to play in responding to climate change and supporting our collective response.

A lesson from the coronavirus pandemic is that we can put aside individualism and act together for the greater good. We can make sacrifices for "the team". We can work towards a shared vision for our region with our partners and community, particularly those of Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy. (see Further Reading). Resolving past wrongs is critical for us to trust and work together.

Let us talk through the complex issues of climate change in workshops and other events, ensuring that these are accessible to all in terms of language, timing and culture.

- ✓ **Measurement of wellbeing**
The NZ Treasury has developed world-leading measures of wellbeing. These are multi-dimensional (biodiversity, health, crime, social trust, employment, etc) and can be adapted for regional use, as has been done by Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy.

DO YOU WANT TO WORK WITH OTHER PEOPLE AND ORGANISATIONS?

Join the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum

The Climate Forum is open to all people and organisations who want to work on this action plan together. The Forum is eager to engage people from the many diverse groups in our society, including those with no experience of working with others on climate.

About the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum

The Forum was established by a group of people from the community, climate change organisations, academia, and both Nelson City and Tasman District Councils. Its Coordination Group includes representatives from several Te Tau Ihu iwi and both councils, as well as the Forum's many working groups.

Within the Forum, many groups are focused on specific matters such as energy, waste, food and biodiversity. Others are helping the Forum more generally. Many skills are needed - planning collaborative projects, writing inspiring stories of change, implementing action plans on the ground, and reaching out across the region, to name but a few.

Actions taken since its launch in 2020 include tree plantings, movie screenings, repair cafes, webinars, submissions to local and central government and the collaborative development of this plan.

From 2021, the Forum will focus on enabling, empowering, and supporting Nelson Tasman communities to implement this plan. We can build a brighter future faster, together.

Purpose of the Forum: To weave our communities together around urgent, strategic action on climate change.

Goals of the Forum: The Forum aims to enable, empower, and support Nelson-Tasman communities to achieve the following Goals:

- Rapidly reduce our region's greenhouse gas emissions, increase carbon sequestration and undertake other climate stabilising initiatives, consistent with the urgency of the situation.
- Adapt to the likely adverse environmental effects of climate change and the resulting social and cultural effects, using inclusive and responsible decision making to support these desirable outcomes.
- Respond to climate change in a way that recognises the rights of all living organisms, including people, and provides for a just, equitable and resilient society.



Our Values

These are the qualities that are important to us as we come together to work on one of the biggest challenges of our lives.

Kotahitanga: Oneness. Acting together as a team. Seeing ourselves as an interconnected part of the local and global community. Decisions are made by consensus when possible.

Manaakitanga: Generosity to each other as individuals and for the human community.

Kaitiakitanga: Care and responsibility for the wellbeing of all the systems and beings of the natural world. Being good ancestors.

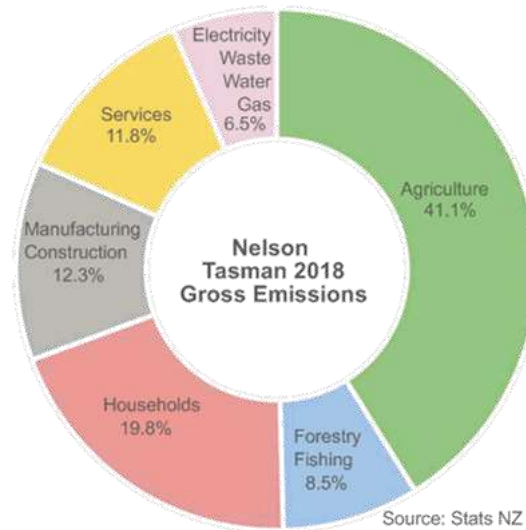
Whanaungatanga: Kinship, connectedness, interbeing with all parts of the natural world, with empathy, love and respect for it. This may have a dimension of **Wairuatanga** - spirituality, awe, gratitude and humility at the beauty and complexity of Nature.

Mana taurite: The community is egalitarian and inclusive, moving together towards a just and sustainable transition.

Mōhiotanga and Māramatanga: Knowledge. Efforts towards a deep understanding of the relationships within natural ecosystems, through mātauranga Māori and science. Curiosity, systems thinking, creativity and respect for evidence.

BASIC CLIMATE INFORMATION

- The main greenhouse gases which warm the earth are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and gases used in refrigerators and air conditioners (refrigerant gases). Carbon dioxide and methane contain carbon, so we often speak about 'carbon emissions'.
- These gases all have different potencies in their warming action and last for different times in the atmosphere. Because we need a simple measurement of the amount of gases with warming action, calculations are made to match the other gases to carbon dioxide, taking potency and longevity into account. We speak of the 'carbon dioxide equivalent' and write it CO₂e. The gases are usually measured in tonnes, or kilotonnes (1000 tonnes, Kt) or megatonnes (1,000,000 tonnes, Mt). That's enough for New Zealand purposes, but on a global scale we can speak of gigatonnes (1,000,000,000 tonnes, Gt).
- Measurement of these things is complex, sometimes inexact, and can take a while. That's why we're using 2018 figures here, which are the latest available.
- New Zealand emits about 80 Mt of CO₂e each year.
- Nelson Tasman emits about 1.2 Mt of CO₂e each year.
- Plants sequester carbon, keeping it out of the atmosphere. We can increase that sequestration by planting forests, restoring ecosystems, improving the organic matter in soils and controlling forest browsers such as goats, deer and possums.
- When we measure total emissions of, say, Nelson Tasman, we speak of 'gross emissions'. If we then subtract the amount we've sequestered in various ways, we call that 'net emissions'.



- The major consequences of climate change are:**
- Damage to an ecosystem that has evolved over millions of years in the stable Holocene climate
 - Sea level rise and saltwater intrusion
 - Ocean acidification
 - Storms: storm surges, heavier rainfall and higher winds
 - Biosecurity threats: changes in range of species and diseases, and changes in habitat
 - Increasing temperatures, heat waves, fires, drought, erratic rainfall and flooding, wind, soil erosion and landslips
 - Health impacts of higher temperatures
 - Increasing pressure on resources from climate change migration
 - Short-term energy shortages in any disaster because of reduced capability in a period of major change, and increased dependence on centralised electrical energy
 - Increasing energy shortages over the coming decades because of reductions in net energy available from renewable energy sources (i.e. lower Energy Return on Energy Invested, EROEI)
 - Short-term and long-term shortages of other resources (water and others)
 - Supply chain interruptions from shortages and rapid changes

How will climate change affect Nelson Tasman?

The wetter parts of our region will become wetter, and the drier will become drier. Sea level is rising and sea water will continue to inundate Nelson, Motueka and Golden Bay. More of our collective spending revenue from rates will be needed to manage the impacts from increased flooding, droughts, wildfires and coastal inundation, leaving less for other priorities. Higher levels of global warming will increase the magnitude and cost of adapting to these impacts. To maintain the wellbeing of Nelson Tasman, we must act speedily and effectively.

Of course, our emissions also affect the rest of the world, including millions of people and other creatures in already hot, tropical areas and in low-lying coastal areas and islands. Some areas will become unlivable. Each tonne of our emissions matters to them.

How will we know climate actions are working?

We need measurement and annual monitoring of regional emissions and sequestration.

We can track our success in the wellbeing of our people by using adaptations of NZ Treasury's Wellbeing and Equity monitors. We can use tools such as species richness counts and other indices of ecological health to track environmental change.



nelsontasmanclimateforum.ning.com

Further Reading:

Glossary

nelsontasmanclimateforum.ning.com/resources/climate-action-glossary

Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy www.tetaihu.govt.nz/

Climate Change Commission www.climatecommission.govt.nz/

The EAT-Lancet Commission on Food, Planet, Health
www.eatforum.org/eat-lancet-commission/

Chatham House www.chathamhouse.org/topics/climate-policy

United Nations Environmental Programme. Emissions Gap Report 2019.
www.unenvironment.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2019

A CLOSING WORD FOR NOW...

We are moving forward on a very big adventure. As in all adventures, there are dangers and discomfort. We're moving together, as people who see themselves connected both to the wisdom of the past, and to the wellbeing of the generations yet to come...as good ancestors (tūpuna pono). We feel aware of our kinship with all living creatures, especially those native to this region.

The Climate Change Commission has mapped out a pathway for Aotearoa, and we have done our best to map a pathway for our region. As with any map, elements will need adjusting as we go forward. We make the path by walking it, as an old proverb says. There may be future versions of this plan.

We are the voices for the children of the future. The children of the present have already raised their voices and begged us to act. We are the voices for the other living things in our beautiful region.

He waka eke noa - we're all in this together. Together let us act.

Nelson Tasman Climate Forum

Operating Procedures¹

Purpose

1. The Nelson Tasman Climate Forum ("**the Forum**") is a collective of organisations and individuals who are committed to the Nelson Tasman Climate Charter ("**the Charter**").
2. The purpose of these Operating Procedures is to document the standard ways that the Forum will function, matching responsibility with requisite authority.

Membership

3. Membership is open to all and is available at three levels under the Charter:
 - a. "**Signatories**" who commit to lead and therefore hold authority to approve or decline proposed drafts or changes to: the Charter, the Nelson Tasman Climate Action Plan ("**the Climate Action Plan**"), the Weaving Plan and the Operating Procedures of the Forum;
 - b. "**Partner Organisations**" who commit to supporting to implementation of the Climate Action Plan, and may attend Forum meetings but do not have voting rights; and
 - c. "**Climate Allies**" who are individuals or organisation that commit action aligned with the Charter, who may also attend meetings but do not have voting rights.
4. A Forum member ("**Member**") is a person or organisation who has signed the Charter either as a Signatory, Partner Organisation or Climate Ally, through the process as approved by the Leadership Group.
5. Through the delivery of our Weaving Plan, we endeavour to engage with the whole community.
6. Through a Wellbeing of the Forum group, we endeavour to ensure the wellbeing and inclusivity of the Forum.
7. Membership is operative from the time it is registered in the approved form.
8. A Member may resign from the Forum at any time by submitting a letter of resignation to a Co-Chair of the Forum.
9. Membership may be rescinded by the Forum if a Member acts in a manner that is inconsistent with or undermines the Charter. Membership of any organisation or individual may be terminated only by a 75% vote of the Signatories present at the meeting, on a motion by the Co-chairs (or Chair if sitting alone).

¹ Consensus on these procedures was reached at the online Forum hui, 10th March 2021, subject to the addition of an inclusivity statement. Clauses (5) and (6) were added by recommendation of the Leadership Group in response to the request for an inclusivity statement. Clauses (5) and (6) were then approved by email decision of the Forum, 29th March 2021.

Legal Status

10. The Forum is not currently a legal entity and has no delegated authority to commit its Members to undertake specific actions nor powers to incur debt, take court action, sign contracts or hire employees. The Forum does not have the power to make decisions on the behalf of Members and any decisions Members make shall be in accordance with relevant legislation and legally-binding policies, plans and other instruments.
11. Where funds are held on behalf of the Forum, a Memorandum of Understanding may be formed with a legal entity that ensures the Forum retains control over its finances. Decisions of the Forum cannot create an obligation to commit funding for the Forum or any of its endeavours from third parties.
12. Should the Forum become a legal entity, the provisions in this section will be reviewed in accordance with the relevant legal requirements and directions of the Forum.

Functions

13. The Forum shall --
 - a. Develop and enable the implementation of the Climate Action Plan.
 - b. Adopt Operating Procedures and form working groups as it considers appropriate.
 - c. Develop and implement a Weaving Plan to enable, support and encourage Nelson Tasman Communities to implement the Climate Action Plan. Weaving activities could include, for example, collection and sharing of data and information, training and capacity building, the development of alternative and more sustainable practices, mobilisation of resources, building relationships and alliances, mobilising and organising, research and action as advocates, and advocating for improvement and revision of policies and programmes.
 - d. Support the implementation of any other plans or strategies developed by the Forum.

Co-Chairs

14. At the first face to face meeting of the Forum following endorsement of the Charter and thereafter at the last face to face meeting of each calendar year, the Forum shall elect one of its members as Co-Chair for the following year. This process shall be facilitated by an immediate past Chair, or someone chosen by the Forum if no immediate past Chair is available.

15. The Forum shall invite tangata whenua iwi (via the iwi trust boards) to, according to their tikanga, select the other Co-Chair. At any time when only one Co-Chair has been selected, they may act as sole Chair.
16. The Co-Chairs shall:
 - a. Lead the Forum and be the primary public face of the Forum.
 - b. Facilitate consensus processes and keep accord among the Forum.
 - c. Prepare agendas and ensure these are distributed at least two working days in advance of Forum meetings.
 - d. Chair meetings according to the agreed agenda.
17. The Co-Chairs may:
 - a. Recommend the appointment of staff or contractors to any position required to support the operation of the Forum after consultation with the Leadership Group;
 - b. Recommend entering into legally binding arrangements on behalf of the Forum after consultation with the Leadership Group;
 - c. Make rulings on procedure at meetings of the Forum where matters require interpretation of these procedures;
 - d. Initiate removal of member status from any member for action incompatible with the Forum Charter or these operating procedures;
 - e. Make public statements on behalf of the Forum.

Other officers

Treasurer

18. At the first face to face meeting of the Forum following endorsement of the Charter and thereafter at the last face to face meeting of each calendar year, the Forum shall elect one of its members as Treasurer for the following year.
19. The Treasurer shall:
 - a. Prepare an annual budget for the Forum, and project budgets as required
 - b. Keep account of Forum income and expenditure
 - c. Prepare an annual financial report to be presented to the Forum after the end of each financial year
 - d. Advise the Leadership Group of Forum funding requirements and support with seeking funding as required

Leadership Group

20. The Forum shall, at the first face to face meeting of the Forum following endorsement of the Charter and thereafter at the last face to face meeting of each calendar year, appoint a Leadership Group to lead aligned action by Forum Members.
21. The Leadership Group shall consist of:
 - a. two representatives from Nelson City Council: one staff member and one Councillor;

- b. two representatives from Tasman District Council: one staff member and one Councillor;
 - c. one Iwi representative from each of the four waka groups in Nelson Tasman;
 - d. eight Members of the Forum, including at least one person under the age of 25;
 - e. Forum administrator (if one has been appointed);
 - f. treasurer; and
 - g. the two Co-Chairs.
22. The Leadership Group shall appoint one of its number or an independent facilitator to run its meetings.
23. The functions of the Leadership Group are to:
- a. Support the Co-Chairs;
 - b. Lead and align action by Forum Members;
 - c. Facilitate resolution of breakdowns in the functioning of the Forum;
 - d. Facilitate development of an external operating environment in which the work of the Forum can prosper;
 - e. Ensure that core documents, systems and procedures are kept up to date and fit for purpose;
 - f. Ensure finances are properly administered;
 - g. Facilitate, support or prepare funding requests to support the activities by the Forum;
 - h. Determine the use of any funds that have been allocated to the Forum, subject to consultation with the Forum and any conditions imposed by funding organisations; and
 - i. Communicate key decisions and developments to Members of the Forum.
24. The Leadership Group shall have authority to:
- a. Regulate its own procedure;
 - b. Make recommendations on any matter to the Forum;
 - c. Approve operating budgets, including income and expenditure;
 - d. Co-opt Members to fill vacancies.
25. A Quorum of the Leadership Group shall consist of:
- a. One Council representative;
 - b. One Iwi representative;
 - c. One Forum Member; and
 - d. One Chair.

Meeting Procedure

26. Meetings shall be managed as follows:
- a. Meetings of the whole Forum will be held every two months or more frequently as necessary.
 - b. 12 Signatories shall constitute a quorum for meetings where binding decisions are taken.

- c. Meetings shall be called by the Co-Chairs with notification to Members at least one week, and preferably four weeks, prior to the meeting.
- d. The Co-Chairs will be responsible for meeting agendas, meeting notes and minutes, and supporting papers and presentations.
- e. Requests for items to include in the agenda must be sent to the Co-Chairs at least five working days before a meeting, although this requirement may be waived at the discretion of the Co-Chairs.
- f. Meetings shall be chaired by at least one of the Co-Chairs or, in their absence, by a Member chosen by consensus of those present.
- g. Wherever possible, decisions of the Forum will be made by consensus of those Signatories present. By seeking consensus, the Forum aims to empower and incorporate all perspectives whenever possible. Consensus means by the agreement of most participants, with dissenters and abstainers agreeing to recognise the majority opinion as being the decision (i.e. to not block consensus).
- h. If consensus is not achieved after reasonable attempts and the chair(s) of the meeting considers a decision is necessary to further the Goals of the Forum, the chair may, as a last resort, call for a vote to resolve the matter. To pass, any motion decided by vote requires at least 75% of those Signatories present and voting (not abstaining) to be in favour of the motion.
- i. The Forum may constitute working groups or committees, which will operate as directed by the Forum and will be accountable to the Forum for their actions.
- j. Questions for decision may be put by a Co-Chair to Signatories via digital means and, if no dissenting votes are received, shall be deemed to represent a consensus decision by the Forum, provided Signatories have been given at least 5 working days to respond to the question. The outcome of questions considered in this manner shall be recorded in the minutes of the next meeting.
- k. Minutes of Forum meetings shall be recorded and confirmed as correct at a subsequent meeting.

Observers

- 27. Forum meetings shall be open to the public unless the Forum decides to go into closed session, which only Members may attend. Discussions at closed meetings are confidential, subject to any applicable legal requirements relevant to Members, which shall be declared to the Forum prior to the closed session, and only the topic discussed and decisions made shall be recorded in the minutes.
- 28. Observers and Members who are not Signatories have speaking rights only if specifically recognised by the Chair.

Conflicts of Interest

- 29. Conflicts of interest will be declared at the start of all Forum meetings or any Forum group meeting and recorded in the minutes.

Review

30. The operation of the Forum and its Operating Procedures will be reviewed by the Forum at least once every three years.

Changes to these Operating Procedures

31. Any proposed changes to these Operating Procedures shall be notified to the Forum a minimum of two weeks ahead of any full-Forum meeting (including online meetings).
32. Any proposed changes must be approved by consensus among Signatories present at the meeting, or if consensus is not reached, by vote with at least 75% of those Signatories present and voting (not abstaining) in favour of the motion.



Plan to Weave our Communities together

Principles of our Weaving Plan

The Forum’s purpose is to weave our communities together around urgent, strategic action on climate change.

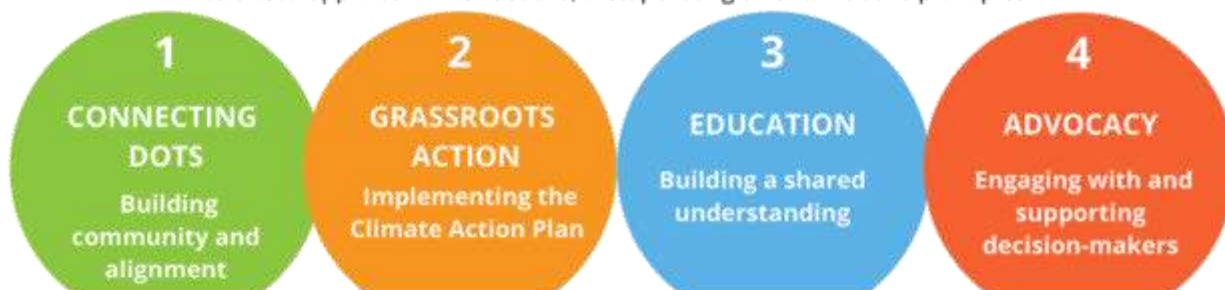
To do this effectively, our actions are based on the following principles:

- Grow from shared local visions
- Build from strengths
- Work with diverse communities and sectors
- Grow collaborative local leadership
- Learn by doing

These principles have been used to select action categories to guide the Forum’s mahi through 2021 and beyond.

Action categories

Our action categories have been identified through the ideas suggested at Forum hui throughout 2020 and taking into account the principles set out above. They are used in this plan to ensure that we are taking a balanced approach in our actions, incorporating all of the above principles.



Weaving collaboratively with iwi throughout this kaupapa

<p>Scope:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping and assessment of what’s already going on and what’s missing 2. Building relationships and healing divides 3. Facilitating conversation and collaboration across all levels of our communities 4. Supporting our communities on the journey of societal and cultural change required to respond to climate change 	<p>Scope:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addressing what isn’t being done: collaboratively creating new events/campaigns aligned with the Climate Action Plan, inviting people to help and act 2. Building on what is already being done: supporting events and campaigns led by other organisations 3. Working where the energy is: Follow the enthusiasm of the group 	<p>Scope:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engaging with students and educational organisations to support climate action 2. Growing shared understanding and knowledge within the wider region 3. Attending to our own learning (e.g. researching latest climate science and solutions; learning how to be better ‘climate communicators’) 	<p>Scope:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engaging with Local Government processes and offering resources and support to Councils 2. Engaging and supporting iwi and hapū in their mahi as kaitiaki, on their terms 3. Campaigning and submissions for Central Government climate action 4. Engaging with decision makers in business
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Audiences

In order to weave our communities together around urgent, strategic climate action, we need to be clear about what ‘communities’ we are talking about. By implementing this plan, we hope to weave together the following human communities, taking action together to support Te Mana o te Taiao:



Topics

The Forum is made up of many different people with many different interest areas. We organise the Forum according to the following topics, which also appear in our *Climate Action Book 2021: The Nelson Tasman Climate Action Plan*.



WHAT WE GROW AND EAT: Actions for a Resilient, Climate-Responsible Food System



WHAT WE MAKE, BUY AND WASTE: Actions for a Resilient, Climate-Responsible Economy



HOW WE GET ENERGY: Actions for a Resilient, Climate-Responsible Energy System



WHERE WE LIVE AND WORK: Actions for Resilient, Climate-Responsible Settlements



HOW WE MOVE OURSELVES AND OUR STUFF AROUND: Actions for a Resilient, Climate-Responsible Transport System



HOW WE SUPPORT NATURE AND STORE CARBON



HOW WE STAY HEALTHY AND CONNECTED: Actions for a Wellbeing-Centred Transition

Turning Ideas into Action

To focus our energy and ideas into clear, achievable actions that align with this Weaving Plan and the Forum's Charter, each group contributes to an evolving action plan.

Forum Action Plan

Each Forum group identifies a **milestone** and relevant **actions** to reach that milestone in one or more of the Action Categories. A 'milestone' could be qualitative or quantitative, and should be a clear result that the group is working towards. For example: *"Everyone who contacts the Forum for the first time is followed up with a one-on-one conversation."*

Each group also identifies the **resources** they have available, and the resources they need to undertake the actions. The milestones, actions and resources are then compiled into an action overview displaying actions of all the Forum's groups in a table similar to the one below.

Understanding the resources (including time and expertise) that we have available and identifying the resources we need will allow us to focus our efforts for seeking funds and other support so we can reach our milestones. Being able to see, at a glance, what each Forum group is working on will allow us to identify areas for collaboration and areas where we need to direct more energy.

	What we grow and eat	What we make, buy and waste	How we get energy	Where we live and work	How we move ourselves and our stuff around	Biodiversity & CO2 drawdown - name TBC	How we stay healthy and connected
Connecting Dots	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need
Grassroots Action	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need
Education	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need
Advocacy	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need	Milestone: Actions: 1 2 Resources: 1. What we have 2. What we need

Supporting Forum Action

To support the implementation of our Weaving Plan, in addition to Topic-based groups, we will have a small number of groups that are focused on enabling the cohesive functioning of the Forum. This may include Strategic Communications; Science, Technology and Research; Admin and Finance, and other groups as required.

These groups will support the Forum in reaching evidence-based, informed decisions, and communicating in a manner that is consistent with our Communications Guide and Communications Plan. These groups may also support the wellbeing of the Forum to ensure we look after ourselves and each other, so that we can continue this important mahi.

With thanks to Inspiring Communities for their resources on Community-Led Development that have informed this Weaving Plan:

9.3 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON WAIMEA INLET ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**Decision Required****Report To:** Strategy and Policy Committee**Meeting Date:** 15 April 2021**Report Author:** Anna Gerraty, Policy Advisor**Report Number:** RSPC21-04-4**1 Summary**

- 1.1 In March 2019 (RCN19-03-4) the Council agreed to take a lead on or assist with a number of specific actions/targets listed in the 'Waimea Inlet Action Plan 2018-2021' (Action Plan). The Action Plan is designed to implement the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy 2010 (Strategy), which Council is a signatory to. Both the Action Plan and Strategy are non-statutory documents, aimed at maintaining and improving the health of the Inlet.
- 1.2 The Waimea Inlet Coordination Group (Group) proposed that signatories commit to specific actions for their organisation, rather than adopt the Action Plan in its entirety. In 2019, each Group member organisation committed to take responsibility for implementing a number of actions, meaning all targets and actions have a lead organisation assigned to them.
- 1.3 The Group also committed to report on progress with implementation of the various actions they are responsible for/support. In November each year the Group considers a collated annual progress report on implementation of the Action Plan. The progress report for the 2020 calendar year is appended as Attachment 1.
- 1.4 One of the reasons for creating the Action Plan was to have an 'investment ready' document that external (i.e. non-Council) funders can refer to when considering funding applications. The general intention is that all parties who have signed up to the Action Plan work together to achieve the targets. Where unbudgeted funding is required, external funding will be sought to implement those actions. A significant amount of external funding (\$500,000 over five years) has been secured from the Ministry of the Environment (MfE) for this purpose. Council also approved \$523,480 for this project at the 1 October Full Council meeting (RCN20-10-3)). A further \$1.1 million has also been secured from MfE for the related 'Waimea Inlet Billion Trees Phase II' project (Council is contributing \$290,680 towards the latter project).
- 1.5 The Group has indicated that it is very appreciative of the increased investment in these Waimea Inlet (Inlet) restoration initiatives and is looking forward to working with George Daly, the newly appointed 'Project Manager – Jobs for Nature', who will oversee these two projects. Detailed work plans have been developed for the current financial year, and broader work programmes for the five years the projects are funded for.
- 1.6 A small amount of the funding received by Council will be used to carry out a full review of both the Strategy and Action Plan documents. However, the current Action Plan requires a more immediate amendment, to allow more time for specific actions to be achieved. At the

Group's February 2021 hui, members reviewed the targets for all actions and proposed a number of amendments to target dates. Approval is sought from the Committee for the revised target dates shown as tracked-change edits in Attachment 1, all of which relate to actions that Council has previously agreed to lead or support (refer RCN19-03-4).

2 Draft Resolution

That the Strategy and Policy Committee:

- 1 receives the Annual Progress Report on Waimea Inlet Action Plan Implementation RSPC21-04-4; and**
- 2 agrees to the updated target dates for the Waimea Inlet Action Plan, shown as tracked-changed edits in Attachment 1 to this report (each of these relates to an action that Council has previously agreed to lead or support); and**
- 3 notes that other target dates are also proposed to be amended by other organisations, but because Council is not a lead or support organisation for those specific actions, those proposals have not been included within Attachment 1.**

3 Purpose of the Report

- 3.1 This report aims to:
- i. inform the Committee of progress achieved towards implementation of the Waimea Inlet Action Plan during the 2020 calendar year; and
 - ii. seek approval of proposed amendments to target dates for specific actions contained within the Action Plan that Council has previously agreed to lead or support, to allow more time for their achievement.

4 Background and Discussion

Development of the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy (2010) and Action Plan (2018-2021)

- 4.1 The Waimea Inlet is the largest semi-enclosed coastal inlet in the South Island and has international and national importance as a site for migratory birds. The Inlet lies within both Tasman and Nelson regions.
- 4.2 The Strategy was developed to coordinate a cross-regional approach for the care of the Inlet. Council is a signatory to the Strategy, along with Nelson City Council (NCC), the Department of Conservation (DOC) and Fish & Game. The Action Plan is designed to implement the Strategy. Both the Action Plan and Strategy are non-statutory documents, aimed at maintaining and improving the health of the Inlet.
- 4.3 The Group was formed in 2017 to “*identify, prioritise and coordinate the actions needed to achieve implementation of the Strategy and collate these into a proposed Action Plan.*” Councillor Trevor Tuffnell is appointed as Council’s elected member representative on the Group, with Councillor Dana Wensley as alternate. Staff from the Community Development and Environment & Planning departments actively participate in the work of the Group.
- 4.4 Current members of the Group also include representatives from NCC (Councillor Brian McGurk and staff), DOC, Fish & Game, Waimea Inlet Forum (WIF), Tasman Environmental Trust (TET), Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Kōata and Ngāti Apa.
- 4.5 All eight Te Taihū iwi have an open invitation to become signatories to the Strategy, to appoint representatives to the Group and to participate in the development, implementation, review and monitoring of the Action Plan. They have been kept informed of progress throughout the Action Plan’s development. Five iwi have now engaged in the work of the Group, but the other three iwi have not had the time/capacity to engage at this stage.
- 4.6 The Group meets quarterly, with administrative support provided by Tasman District Council staff. Council works collaboratively with the Group to implement the Action Plan, to give effect to the Strategy.
- 4.7 The initial Action Plan was finalised at the end of 2018. Member organisations agreed to commit to specific actions, rather than adopt the Action Plan in its entirety. In 2019, each Group member organisation committed to take responsibility for implementing a number of actions, meaning all targets and actions have a lead organisation assigned to them. Council agreed to take a lead on or assist with a number of specific actions/targets from the Action Plan in March 2019 (RCN19-03-4).
- 4.8 The following diagram shows the relationship between the Coordination Group and Council’s governance role, as one of the signatories to the Strategy. The Group’s main role is

planning and coordinating. Decisions are made at the governance level, hence the request made in this report for the Committee to agree to the amended target dates contained in Attachment 1.



Annual report on progress with implementation of the Action Plan

4.9 The Group prepares annual reports on progress with implementing the Action Plan for each calendar year. The progress report for the 2020 calendar year is appended as Attachment 1 to this report. Key highlights are discussed below.

Key highlight – securing funding from central government

4.10 One of the reasons for creating the Action Plan was to have an ‘investment ready’ document that external (i.e. non-Council) funders can refer to when considering funding applications. During 2020 a significant amount of external funding was secured from the Ministry of the Environment (MfE) for this purpose, and for the related ‘Waimea Inlet Billion Trees Phase II’ project: \$1.6 million in total. Council has also committed funding to both projects. The following table outlines the scope of both projects.

Table 1 – Scope of Inlet Projects

Project	Description	Funding
Waimea Inlet Enhancement Project	<p>A five-year project funded by MfE to implement unfunded actions from the Action Plan. This project aims to protect and restore key habitats and ecosystems within the Inlet by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ restoring appropriate in-stream habitat at sites in two streams; ○ fencing small watercourses that drain directly into Waimea Inlet; ○ restoring freshwater wetlands and connecting these wetlands with salt marsh areas to enhance marsh bird habitat in the Waimea River Delta; ○ trailing salt marsh restoration techniques at sites which are difficult to restore; ○ undertaking weed control in areas of significant natural value and areas with recent plantings, and to reduce the threat of high-impact weed species; and ○ revising, updating and implementing the Strategy and Action Plan. <p>The MfE project also aims to employ several people over the life of the project.</p>	<p>MfE is providing \$500,000 over five years.</p> <p>Council also approved \$523,480 for this project at the 1 October Full Council meeting (RCN20-10-3)).</p> <p>NCC is contributing \$13,000+.</p>
Waimea Inlet Billion Trees Phase II Project	<p>A five-year project funded by MfE for restoration tree planting around the Inlet.</p> <p>TET secured funding from the Government's Billion Trees Fund in 2019 to plant 70,000 native trees on Inlet margins. Planting from that project is largely occurring on public land.</p> <p>The additional funding secured from MfE provides considerable potential to extend this programme on both public and private land. It doubles the scale of the initial Billion Trees project by planting and maintaining an additional 70,000 plants, to re-establish sequences of vegetation on the Inlet and freshwater margins. The MfE project also aims to employ several people over the life of the project.</p> <p>The Phase II project purpose is to enhance and restore key estuarine ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On Rough Island, replanting will enhance an existing freshwater wetland, restore lowland 	<p>MfE is providing \$1.1 million over five years.</p> <p>Other funding contributions include \$290,680 from Council and \$87,000 from Waimea Water.</p>

	<p>terrestrial forest, coastal shrublands and salt marsh communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Best Island, replanting will enhance salt marsh rushlands by planting a range of native rushes and other herbaceous species; • Salt marsh vegetation communities, including rushlands, tussocklands, sedgeland and shrublands, will be replanted at several sites around the Inlet; and • Freshwater wetlands and adjacent areas will be planted with herbaceous and woody species, as appropriate, at sites in and around Dominion Stream, west of Mapua. 	
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- 4.11 The Group has indicated that it is very appreciative of the investment from central government, Waimea Water and both councils in these Inlet restoration initiatives and is looking forward to working with George Daly, the newly appointed 'Project Manager – Jobs for Nature', who will oversee these two projects. Detailed work plans have been developed for the current financial year, and broader work programmes for the five years the projects are funded for.
- 4.12 The five objectives listed in the MfE-funded work programme for implementing aspects of the Action Plan are:
- i. By 2025, 3.05 ha of instream and near stream habitat will be restored and protected for native species at Poorman Valley Stream, Reservoir Creek and between Waimea River Delta and Manuka Island (*relates to Actions 1.2.1 and 2.1.3*).
 - ii. By 2025, 8 ha of marsh bird habitat will be enhanced by the development of biodiversity corridors between freshwater and estuarine ecosystems in the Waimea River Delta (*relates to Action 1.2.2*).
 - iii. By 2025, in 1 ha of salt marsh, methods of restoring salt marsh vegetation communities will be tested to develop effective restoration techniques for areas that are difficult to restore (*relates to Action 1.2.3*).
 - iv. By 2025, weed control will be undertaken at 30 sites in and around the Inlet to protect sites with high natural values and those with recent plantings, and to manage populations of key weed species, including high impact weed species (*relates to Action 2.2.2*).
 - v. By 2025, develop and implement a revised Waimea Inlet Management Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2025) (*relates to Action 6.1.1 and its target*).
- 4.13 The Waimea Inlet Billion Trees Phase 2 project will result in 70,000 trees/estuarine plants being established along Inlet margins by mid-2025 (*relates to Actions 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 3.1.1*).

Other key highlights

- 4.14 *Action 1.2.3: Increase the area of saltmarsh, naturally vegetated duneland and naturally-vegetated estuary margin in the Waimea Inlet.*

Progress highlights include:

- securing funding for saltmarsh restoration trials (see paragraph 4.12(iii) above);
- NCC contracted Jim Dahm (a coastal scientist) to prepare a report highlighting sites for saltmarsh restoration within the Nelson part of the Inlet;
- a saltmarsh restoration-focused field trip from Reservoir Creek delta to Landsdowne Rd and south shore of Best Island was undertaken in September with scientist Leigh Stevens, David Sissons (WIF) and key Council technical staff;
- continuation of saltmarsh trial at Research Orchard Road site; and
- discussions held with Waka Kotahi/NZTA about the potential for saltmarsh restoration parallel to Wakatū Drive as part of their work to increase the resiliency of the cycleway along this section.

4.15 *Action 2.1.2: Clean up pollution sources (both point and non-point pollution) and monitor progress, and action 2.1.5: Monitor toxin levels, identify problems, establish clean-up programmes and monitor progress.*

Both councils have made significant progress on cleaning and monitoring pollution sources, including:

- consideration in policies and plans; the Whakatū Plan and resource management planning;
- delivery of the Drains to Harbour education programme, providing hands-on experience with stormwater impacts and water quality in our streams to schools in our community;
- continuation of the Saxton Creek upgrade, which will result in managing the runoff from large industrial users;
- monitoring procedures as part of the Richmond Catchment Management Plan; State of the Environment sites in Saxton Creek; litter audits via 'sustainable coastlines'; upcoming riparian rubbish monitoring; and continued sampling of Reservoir, Borck, and Neiman Creek; and
- funds have been secured for the clean-up for the Awatea Place wastewater pump station.

4.16 *Action 7.2.3: Increase citizen involvement in caring for the Inlet including managing threats and restoring natural ecosystems.*

In spite of Covid-19 restrictions, the winter planting programme for the Inlet was a success. With fantastic support from volunteers, 10,700 plants were added to the estuary edge. A record 62 volunteers attended the Research Orchard Road planting event in August. Over the last six winters the community has planted 43,500 plants in total.

Delays or obstacles

4.17 *Action 1.2.4: Minimise further shoreline armouring and promote use of "soft engineering" techniques wherever possible for all infrastructure including replacement armouring, roads, and cycleways.* At its November 2020 hui, the Group noted that this action is proving difficult to achieve, as hard engineering techniques continue to be used by both councils to protect infrastructure. However, the Group has indicated that it is pleased to see that alternative methods are also being used in some cases (e.g. replanting saltmarsh at stormwater outlets). Managed retreat may ultimately prove necessary.

Proposed amendments to target dates in the Action Plan

4.18 The Action Plan is intended to be a living document that may be amended over time, in response to new knowledge and changing circumstances. A small amount of the funding received from MfE will be used to carry out a full review of both the Strategy and Action Plan documents. However, the current Action Plan requires a more immediate amendment, to allow more time for specific actions to be achieved. At the Group's February 2021 hui, members reviewed the targets for all actions and proposed a number of amendments to target dates. Approval is sought from the Committee for the revised target dates shown as tracked-change edits in Attachment 1, all of which relate to actions the Council has previously agreed to lead or support.

5 Options

5.1 The Committee has two options:

5.1.1 Option 1 (preferred): adopt the proposed amendments to target dates for specific actions contained within the Action Plan (see the tracked-change edits to dates in Attachment 1, all of which relate to actions the Council has previously agreed to lead or support); or

5.1.2 Option 2: retain the current target dates listed in the Action Plan.

5.2 Option 1: Adopt the proposed amendments to target dates for specific actions contained within the Action Plan

5.2.1 Advantages

- The Action Plan is designed to be a living document that is regularly updated in response to changing circumstances. By extending the targets out to reflect more realistic timeframes, Group members are more likely to succeed in achieving the relevant actions.

5.2.2 Risks and Disadvantages

- Resourcing is still an issue for a few of the actions, meaning they may not be able to be achieved due to lack of funding – despite having an extended target deadline.

5.3 Option 2: Retain the current target dates listed in the Action Plan

5.3.1 Advantages

- The Committee could simply accept that several of the actions will not be achieved by the original deadlines.

5.3.2 Risks and Disadvantages

- If the Committee chooses this option, other Group members may feel less motivated to continue working towards actions whose target dates have already been, or are soon going to be, exceeded. This option is not recommended.

6 Strategy and Risks

6.1 Both the Strategy and Action Plan have been developed using a collaborative process, by a wide range of parties whose common goal is to maintain and improve the health of the Waimea Inlet. The Action Plan provides an opportunity to build on work currently underway,

and encourage all interested parties to work together more effectively to achieve enhanced outcomes for the Inlet.

Risks are discussed in section 5 of this report.

7 Policy / Legal Requirements / Plan

- 7.1 Both the Strategy and Action Plan are non-statutory documents. There is no legal requirement to prepare, adopt or amend either document. However, they both have important links with other Council plans and strategies, including the Tasman Resource Management Plan. Another is the Richmond Catchment Management Plan (CMP), which covers stormwater drainage from the urban area into the Waimea Inlet.

8 Consideration of Financial or Budgetary Implications

- 8.1 Many of the actions that Council is leading or supporting are already underway and now form part of our routine work programme.
- 8.2 The draft resolution, to approve revised target dates in the Action Plan, has no budgetary implications.

9 Significance and Engagement

- 9.1 Overall, we consider that the amendment of target dates in the Action Plan is of very low significance and that further community engagement is not required prior to Council making the decisions sought through this report.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Low	The Waimea Inlet is highly valued by many, including Te Tauihu iwi, adjacent landowners, local communities, environmental groups and recreational users. The Action Plan, aimed at achieving the vision of the Strategy, is of interest to many. Amending relevant target dates in the Action Plan is supported by the other members of the Waimea Inlet Coordination Group, therefore the decision is unlikely to be controversial.
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	Low	Maintaining and improving the health of the Inlet is a common goal shared by many. It particularly enhances environmental well-being.

Item 9.3

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Low	Amending the target dates will have a positive impact in terms of continuing the collaborative relationship between parties with an interest in the Waimea Inlet.
4.	Does this activity contribute or detract from one of the goals in the Tasman Climate Action Plan 2019 ?	Low	<i>Goal 2 - Tasman District becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and Target 2(c) Ecological adaptation to climate change is taken into account when making decisions from the TCAP are both relevant. The Waimea Inlet Action Plan includes a related action that is designed to contribute to this goal – Action 3.1.1: Plan for managed retreat of natural ecosystems as sea level rises and climate effects intensify.</i>
5.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	N/A	
6.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	Low	Implementation of the Action Plan is improving levels of service over time. Many of the targets relate to existing Council functions, projects and/or priorities.
7.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	N/A	
8.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	N/A	
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	N/A	
10.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	N/A	

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
11.	Does the proposal require inclusion of Māori in the decision making process (consistent with s81 of the LGA)?	Low	The Group is a collaborative group, comprised of representatives from several different organisations, including Te Tauihu iwi.

10 Conclusion

- 10.1 Significant progress has been made towards implementation of the Action Plan during the 2020 calendar year. Key highlights include securing significant government funding for specific actions that were previously unfunded.
- 10.2 Signatories to the Action Plan are requested to consider the proposed amendments to target dates that relate to those actions they lead/support and agree to these.

11 Next Steps / Timeline

- 11.1 The Action Plan is intended to be a living document that may be amended over time, in response to new knowledge and changing circumstances. Once the amended target dates have been approved, Group members will continue to implement the Action Plan. A full review of the Action Plan is scheduled to take place next year.

Attachments

1. [Annual report on progress with implementation of the Waimea Inlet Action Plan](#)

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Progress Report 2 - Implementing targets from the Waimea Inlet Action Plan (17 Nov 2020) Progress update status: **DELAYED** ON HOLD IN PROGRESS ON TRACK

Key: TDC = Tasman District Council, NCC = Nelson City Council, DOC = Department of Conservation, NMFG = Nelson Marlborough Fish & Game, WIF = Waimea Inlet Forum, WICG = Waimea Inlet Coordination Group, TET = Tasman Environmental Trust, Iwi = Te Tau Ihu iwi

Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/Iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
1.1.1. Investigate the potential feasibility and cost of altering the causeway to Moturoa/Rabbit Island to achieve flushing and therefore reduce sea-lettuce proliferation in the non-flushed pockets of estuary.	Complete feasibility study of altering the causeway to Moturoa/Rabbit Island by 2025 , 2020	2025	Lead: Yet to be confirmed, Support: TDC		ON HOLD No action proposed until another party decides to lead this action (TDC has a supporting role only).	
	Reduce the area of nuisance algal area (areas where macroalgae exceeds 20% cover) by 5% by 2030.	2030	Lead: Yet to be confirmed, Support: TDC		ON HOLD This is a big project requiring consents, iwi input etc and we do not have capacity to look at this presently. There is moderate risk and potentially high cost.	
1.1.2. Ensure commitment to repeat broad scale habitat monitoring and Estuary Vulnerability Assessment on a 5-yearly cycle to ensure ecological health of the estuary is sustained.	Repeat broad scale habitat monitoring and vulnerability assessments in 2018, 2023, and 2028.	2018, 2023, 2028	Lead: TDC/NCC	ON TRACK The vulnerability assessment (completed in 2018) will not be reproduced as a separate document in 2023. Key elements of the vulnerability assessment are included in the fine scale and broad scale monitoring reports.	ON TRACK TDC's Broad Scale habitat mapping was completed in 2020 with a report due in Nov 2020. Such mapping is done on a 5-10-year cycle, and not strictly 5-yearly. TDC did vulnerability assessments for the Waimea Inlet in 2010, but there was no intention to repeat it.	
1.2.1. Manage and restore key habitats managed on public and private land	Identify key sites, plus linking corridors and transition zones, to be managed to protect estuarine habitats by 1 July 2019. Also consider options for formal protection.	2020	Lead: WIF, Support: TDC/NCC/DOC	ON TRACK Most areas already have formal protection, apart from the golf course.	ON TRACK TDC secured Ministry for the Environment funding to enable WICG to continue working on the enhancement of the Waimea Inlet, with discussions on potential sites for salt marsh restoration and control of weed species underway, and a plan for restoration of the Waimea River Delta in the early stages of development.	WIF: ON TRACK Identification is complete, and WIF have used TDC and NCC Significant Native Habitat (SNH) information in order to manage and protect estuarine habitats.
1.2.2. Develop ecological corridors and transition zones linking habitats				Nelson Nature's Coastal Ecosystems report (North 2018, unpublished) identifies sites above mean low water (MLW) and provides management recommendations, but does not include corridors and transition zones or areas below MLW (e.g., saltmarsh). Nelson Nature commissioned Jim Dahm to produce a scoping report of sites for restoration. The report will identify opportunities for restoration of key habitats, including salt marsh areas. Restoration work is occurring on park land along Whakatu Drive. NCC are planning to implement some of Jim Dahm's recommendations.	Most of the land TDC manages adjacent to the inlet already has formal protection. TDC is working on two Moutere-Waimea Ward reserves projects (classification of existing reserves and review of the Reserve Management Plan). Maps produced for this project show key sites, linking corridors and gaps in the network of protected estuarine margins. View maps at: https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/projects/moutere-waimea-reserves-project/	
1.2.3. Increase the area of saltmarsh, naturally vegetated duneland and naturally-vegetated estuary margin in the Waimea Inlet.	Increase the area of naturally vegetated dune land on Moturoa/Rabbit and Rough Island by 10% compared with 2018 by 2030 2026 and maintain Sand Island status of marram grass free.	2030 2026	Lead: TDC/NCC, Support: WIF/DOC	NCC/DOC ON TRACK In June 2018, Sand Island was free of marram (North 2018). There is a need for ongoing monitoring of the status of Sand Island, as part of the Nelson Nature programme.	ON TRACK Both Billion Trees projects are increasing the pace of achieving this target. 6.8ha will be planted in 2021 on Rough Island through the 1BT Phase 2 Funding. More will be undertaken by TET from Phase 1. Discussions already underway for 2022 planting sites.	

Progress Report 2 - Implementing targets from the Waimea Inlet Action Plan (17 Nov 2020) Progress update status: **DELAYED** ON HOLD IN PROGRESS ON TRACK

Key: TDC = Tasman District Council, NCC = Nelson City Council, DOC = Department of Conservation, NMFG = Nelson Marlborough Fish & Game, WIF = Waimea Inlet Forum, WICG = Waimea Inlet Coordination Group, TET = Tasman Environmental Trust, Iwi = Te Tau Ihu iwi

Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
	Increase the area of saltmarsh in the Waimea Inlet by 5% by 2030.	2030	Lead: TDC/NCC	IN PROGRESS A Jim Dahm report highlighted sites for saltmarsh restoration along the Nelson Waimea coastline. There are saltmarsh restoration plans for Whakatu Drive coast as part of a Ministry for the Environment (MfE) funded TDC/NCC Waimea restoration programme.	IN PROGRESS A project plan for saltmarsh restoration has been developed (MfE funding assistance), with a project manager George Daly appointed. Resource consent documents are being drafted. A restoration-focused field trip from Reservoir Creek delta to Landsdowne Rd and south shore of Best Island was undertaken in September with Leigh Stevens, David Sissons and key TDC technical staff. A short report is to come. 5% is a stretch goal and may not be achievable, given the expected loss due to sea level rise. Saltmarsh extent in 2014 was measured at 234Ha, and 5% is almost 12 hectares. There is reasonable potential to achieve 4-5 hectares on public land, but after that it depends entirely on whether private landowners are willing to offer their land. MfE funding to undertake a trial in 1ha of salt marsh restoration in order to develop effective restoration techniques by 2025	
	Increase the area of naturally-vegetated estuary margin by 10km (to an average width of 10m) by 2026 2030, compared with 2018.	2026 2030	Lead: WIF, Support: TDC/NCC	ON TRACK This target needs to be rationalised. Estuary extent will be limited by SH6 and the airport. The NCC owned Airport peninsula is one potential site for restoration. NCC have re-vegetated estuary margin along Council-owned land on Whakatu Drive. Parks/Nelson Nature are restoring estuarine margins on Park land along Whakatu Drive (includes funding from Billion Trees). There is a proposal to start a restoration plan for Airport Peninsula this financial year (this will require stakeholder discussions).	ON TRACK Site assessments have been undertaken from Reservoir Creek through to Best Island. Trial planting plots are on track from the first trial planted in June 2020. The 1BT Phase 2 project will build further on the progress already made. 70,000 plants over 20ha in the next 5 years is the objective.	WIF/TET: ON TRACK The 2020 season added approx. 30,000 plants over 1,500 volunteer hours, planted through Battle for the Banded Rail, Waimea Inlet Billion Trees, NCC, DOC and TDC planting programmes. This is equivalent to 2km length, 10m wide at 1x1m spacing.
1.2.4. Minimise further shoreline armouring and promote use of "soft engineering" techniques wherever possible for all infrastructure including replacement armouring, roads, and cycleways.	No increase in the net extent of shoreline armouring by 2030 and increase use of "soft engineering" techniques wherever possible.	2030	Lead: TDC/NCC	IN PROGRESS Guidance provided is consistent with NZ Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS 2010), however, there may be some need for hard engineering for protecting critical infrastructure for which resource consents are sought.	IN PROGRESS TDC has installed rock armouring at several locations in recent years. The first is 520m of rock revetment to protect Lower Queen Street and the Great Taste Trail from erosion undercutting the path and road. The second is 550m of rock revetment around TDC's resource recovery centre on Fittal Street.	

Progress Report 2 - Implementing targets from the Waimea Inlet Action Plan (17 Nov 2020) Progress update status: **DELAYED** ON HOLD IN PROGRESS ON TRACK

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Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/Iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
				NZTA are replanting areas of remnant saltmarsh at sites with stormwater pipe outlets. More input is required to the Whakatu Plan to enable whole estuarine ecosystem evaluation, including conditions for addressing cumulative effects on degraded shoreline habitats.	Other areas of the Great Taste Trail are also at risk. TDC have been experimenting with plantings to stabilise areas of coastal erosion. TDC are also investigating retreating the trail from the coast. Planned saltmarsh trials may also help to protect sections of the Great Taste Trail in the near future, and potentially avoid the need to create more rock armouring.	
1.2.5. Promote formal protection of natural areas (e.g. covenant, change in land tenure).	Ongoing action – reported annually	All years	All	IN PROGRESS Council work with landowners to promote covenanting of restoration areas in its SNA (Significant Natural Areas) programme. Initial wetland desktop mapping has identified several potential wetlands on Council land along Whakatu Drive, Airport Peninsula and on the Nelson golf course. Council is working towards progressing this mapping by completing ground surveys and formally protecting these areas under the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) and Whakamahere Whakatū Nelson Plan (Nelson Plan). Coastal hazard engagement as part of the Nelson Plan development has been ongoing – the Planning team are leading this, with the intention to strategize how Nelson will deal with the effects of climate change and sea level rise on our coastline over the next 100 years. Council staff have been working to finalise SNA mapping in preparation for Nelson Plan engagement later this year. This includes several privately owned sites in the Waimea inlet. The proposed plan provisions provide regulatory protection for the biodiversity values of these sites.	IN PROGRESS TDC is working on the Moutere-Waimea Ward reserves projects (classification of existing reserves and review of the Reserve Management Plan). No opportunities for changing land tenure have yet been identified.	TET: IN PROGRESS Web mapping identified QEII covenant and currently available SNAs
2.1.1. Include consideration of the natural values of the inlet in all proposed changes to the Resource Management Plans.	Review the policies of the Nelson and Tasman Resource Management Plans to ensure that they require protection of Inlet values and meet the requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) (as set out in the progressive implementation plans).	2025	Lead: TDC/NCC	ON TRACK The proposed Nelson Plan provides regulatory protection for the biodiversity values of these sites. It includes consideration of outstanding natural features and coastal	IN PROGRESS Work is underway to review the Regional Policy Statement and Tasman Resource Management Plan. The consideration of natural values of the Waimea Inlet will be a part of this review. Community ideas are being sought, with an issues	

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Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/Iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
				landscape characteristics. The draft Nelson Plan will be available for community comment from 6 October to 6 December 2020 and then there will be another opportunity in early 2021 when the Plan will include items such as coastal hazards. It is anticipated that the Plan will be notified in early to mid-2022.	and options paper due for release later in 2021, a public feedback round on a draft plan in 2023, and an intention to publicly notify a combined Tasman Environment Plan (TEP) in Dec 2024. As part of the TEP development, a landscape study and natural character assessment has been undertaken, focusing on outstanding natural features, landscapes and characteristics, new rules, policies and objectives. In terms of biodiversity, there will be a focus on the coastal, riparian margins, estuaries, marine and land-based environments. The NZCPS will help to identify appropriate activities in the coastal marine area.	
2.1.2. Clean up pollution sources (both point and non-point pollution) and monitor progress	Complete review of water quality in contributing waterways and document required remedial action by 2025	2025	Lead: TDC/NCC	<p>IN PROGRESS</p> <p>Two additional State of the Environment (SOE) monitoring sites have been established in Saxton Creek.</p> <p>Staff are working to include the NPSFM and National Environment Standards (NES) requirements in the Whakatu Plan, including action plans for degraded streams.</p> <p>Sustainable Coastlines' litter audits are continuing. Newly developed, riparian rubbish monitoring, will be rolled out over the next 12 months.</p> <p>NCC support the delivery of the Drains to Harbour education programme was affected by Covid-19, but has recommenced since Term 3. The Programme provides hands-on experience to schools in our community around stormwater sources and impacts, and water quality in local streams.</p> <p>Freshwater working groups are focusing on policy development, pollution will be a consideration.</p> <p>Money from the government's Covid-19 recovery fund has been secured to clean up the Awatea Place wastewater pump station.</p> <p>The Saxton Creek upgrade benefits the Inlet by dealing with the runoff from large industrial users.</p>	<p>IN PROGRESS</p> <p>The Richmond Catchment Management Plan was adopted in 2019 and is currently being implemented. A monitoring plan and reporting requirements are yet to be finalised in accordance with Global discharge consent (consent has not been granted yet).</p> <p>On-going sampling is being implemented of Reservoir, Borck, and Neimann Creek and the odd investigation on other waterways (e.g., Morley's Drain). TDC has very limited capacity to be sampling every waterway draining to the Inlet.</p> <p>Recent investigations of Waimea Plains' soils strongly indicate market gardening as the main source of nitrate to groundwater to the Waimea Plains and spring-fed streams such as Neimann and Borck. To address this, staff have resumed resource management planning.</p> <p>TDC has a consultant reviewing industry nitrate management. A report is due to be received later in 2021.</p>	

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Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/Iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
2.1.3. Restore freshwater ecosystems.	Establish a list of priority sites for restoration work on freshwater ecosystems by 31-December-2019 <u>2022</u> .	2019 <u>2022</u>	Lead: TDC/NCC	IN PROGRESS Restoration work has focused on enhancing inanga spawning habitat across all Stoke streams. Poorman Vally Stream was included in MFE TDC/NCC funded restoration to enhance instream habitat, and a trial for Maire stream to remove Gambusia mosquito fish. An ecological restoration plan for Poorman Valley Stream has been developed. Restoration projects has been included in the work programme, and community projects have been initiated.	ON TRACK A list of priority sites is available, TDC continue to work and develop this list. By 2025, 3.05 ha of instream and near stream habitat will be restored and protected for native species at Poorman Valley Stream, Reservoir Creek and between Waimea River Delta and Manuka Island.	
	Catchment nutrient, sediment, faecal and other contaminants concentrations to the tributaries going into the Inlet are reduced by 10% by 2026 <u>2021</u> .	2026 <u>2021</u>	Lead: TDC/NCC	IN PROGRESS Currently under review, the Nelson Plan will require limit setting on resources and activities that contribute to contaminants, including into the inlet. NPSFM amendments will be integrated.	IN PROGRESS Council's focus is on meeting requirements set in the NPSFM. The Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) project is ongoing. Council organised a series of ESC courses in February 2020 attended by over 100 people. The ESC guide is being updated in conjunction with industry and flocculation research has been initiated. A building site for ESC processes is now in place and administered through building compliance. A new process working with industry and landowners on nitrate management is underway.	
2.1.4. Promote riparian fencing and planting programs.	Ongoing action – reported annually	All years	Lead: TDC/NCC	ON TRACK Riparian planting underway in Poorman Valley Stream as part of ecological restoration plan implementation.	ON TRACK Planting programmes sites for 2020 have been identified and site preparation is underway. Fencing is planned for Best Island reserves, and negotiations with landowners is ongoing. The 1BT Phase 2 project aims to undertake 1km of fencing by 2025 - to protect new plantings from damage by stock or vehicles.	
2.1.5. Monitor toxin levels, identify problems, establish clean-up programmes and monitor progress.	All urban and industrial storm water and effluent discharges to streams in the catchment meet ANZECC (2000) ISQG low sediment toxicity criteria within 50m of the discharge outfall by 2030.	2030	Lead: TDC/NCC	IN PROGRESS Development of subtidal, coastal, and marine monitoring programmes is underway. This is to align with freshwater and estuarine programmes.	IN PROGRESS A region-wide freshwater sediment quality and estuarine monitoring programme is in place, which includes tributaries and the Waimea Inlet, and is due to start once staff capacity is available. The Richmond Urban Stormwater Catchment Management Plan is now in place. https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/key-documents/more/environment-reserves-and-open-	

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Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/Iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
					space/urban-stormwater-strategy/richmond-catchment-management-plan/ Currently, a review is taking place of the Tasman Resource Management Plan and Regional Policy Statement to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.	
	Commence remediation of old dumps on the estuary margins as they are discovered.	All years	Lead: Not yet assigned, Support: TDC/NCC		IN PROGRESS Three sites near the Waimea Inlet were added to TDCs database of the Hazardous Activities and Industries List in Nov 2019 to Oct 2020. Locations included in the HAIL register: landfills at the Waimea River mouth, and another site near the TDC Racecourse. A draft risk screening and assessment tool has been developed by Tonkin & Taylor at the national level to identify landfill risks.	
2.2.1. Undertake biosecurity surveillance and response.	Ongoing action – reported annually	All years	Lead: TDC/NCC	ON TRACK NCC has engaged TDC as management agency under the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) to undertake biosecurity surveillance and response.	ON TRACK TDC is undertaking action to eradicate reported pest plants in the Waimea Inlet, including pests outside the RPMP, such as <i>Juncus gerardii</i> , and the Jellybean ice plant within the Tasman part of the Waimea Inlet. This work commenced in December with approximately 2ha already treated. The Waimea Inlet Enhancement fund will enable more weed control works to occur over the next five years, as well as allow us to focus on weeds that are not included in the RPMP. TDC staff also provide assistance with the DOC-led Spartina control programme. Pest fish work has been limited to eradication trials in the Riwaka Drains area outside the Waimea Inlet.	
2.2.2. Manage and reduce weed populations and exclude new weeds	Develop a unified strategic weed management control plan with appropriate agencies/stakeholders that identifies species and sites, establishes the most appropriate management approach by 2021.	2021 2020	Lead: TDC/NCC, Support: DOC	IN PROGRESS NCC management is currently site-based. Strategic weed control plan will need to have clear goals and outcomes that need to be identified across the entire area and could not be led by one Council alone. This work is an output of the MfE funded Waimea Inlet enhancement work to be undertaken during the 2020/2021 financial year.	IN PROGRESS This work is an output of the MfE funded Waimea Inlet enhancement work to be undertaken during the 2020/2021 financial year. A weed mapping exercise is currently being procured to a number of contractors and should provide information on populations of key weed species. This will feed into the development of a Weed Management Strategy for the Waimea Inlet. This should be completed by mid 2021.	DOC: IN PROGRESS
	Secure funding for control of Jellybean ice-plant by 2020.	2020	Lead: DOC, Support: TDC/NCC	ON TRACK	ON TRACK	DOC: ON TRACK

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Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/Iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
				TDC has taken the lead on this work, which NCC supports with information and funding as required through contract for biosecurity services.	TDC have worked to secure funding from the MfE for this work. This is underway – work began in December and is ongoing.	TDC have taken the lead on this work, which DOC supports by recording sightings of Jellybean Iceplant (during Spartina surveillance) and sharing information.
	Management plan for <i>Gambusia</i> written by March December 2019, and implementation of the fully funded plan commenced by 2021.	2021 2019, 2020	Lead: DOC, Support: TDC/NCC	IN PROGRESS NCC has a joint Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) with TDC, that identifies <i>Gambusia</i> as an "Eradication Pest" within the Tasman and Nelson areas. DOC has lead responsibility for control and NCC has supported a hand-net eradication trial in the Maire Stream over winter 2020.	IN PROGRESS TDC has a joint Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) with NCC, that identifies <i>Gambusia</i> as an "Eradication Pest" within the Tasman and Nelson areas. DOC has lead responsibility for control.	DOC: IN PROGRESS. A feasibility study is currently underway by DOC. This will direct future management, and is due for completion Aug 2021.
	Spartina eradication programme fully funded and implementation commenced (5-year control and 5-year monitoring) by 2022.	2022 2020	Lead: DOC, Support: TDC	IN PROGRESS NCC has a joint Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) with TDC, that identifies <i>Spartina</i> as an "Eradication Pest" within the Tasman and Nelson areas. DOC has lead responsibility for control and has not requested NCC support to date.	IN PROGRESS NCC has a joint Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) with TDC, that identifies <i>Spartina</i> as an "Eradication Pest" within the Tasman and Nelson areas. DOC has lead responsibility for control. DOC is undertaking annual inspections of the Waimea Inlet for <i>Spartina</i> and removing plants that have been observed. Occasionally, TDC help DOC with staff resource for <i>Spartina</i> eradication (assistance is dependent on the size of the TDC work programme for that year), but this did not happen this year. Kotahitanga mō te Taiao is also working on <i>Spartina</i> eradication, which will complement the work of the WICG.	DOC: IN PROGRESS Funding for a full eradication programme is being pursued by DOC. There is an ongoing control programme with limited current funding.
3.1.1. Plan for managed retreat of natural ecosystems as sea level rises and climate effects intensify.	Integrate consideration of the likely impact of sea level rise and other climate change effects on the viability of estuary margins and on threatened species and wildlife, into Council-led climate change planning, by April 2021.	2026 2019	Lead: TDC/NCC	IN PROGRESS NCC has declared a climate emergency, adopted emission reduction targets, included climate change assumptions in its asset management plans, mapped coastal inundation areas, and is progressing associated planning via the Nelson Plan. Additionally, NCC is developing a climate adaption work programme. It is envisaged that the climate adaptation work programme will provide the overarching direction for all Council plans, policies, and strategies that require consideration of climate impacts. The Nelson Plan work will involve community engagement activities relating to	IN PROGRESS This target has been included in TDC's 'Tasman Climate Action Plan' and is also a consideration for the development of the TEP, our second-generation resource management plan. Development of the TEP has a longer lead-in time than what is proposed for this Target Date of 2019, with staff drafting issues and options in 2020 and plan preparation thereafter. Funding has been received from the Ministry for the Environment for restoration trials to be undertaken around the Waimea Inlet, including at Pearl Creek. One of the objectives of this specific restoration project is to provide adequate space for estuarine margin habitats to naturally respond to climate change by migrating further inland. This work is programmed for next financial year.	

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Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/Iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
				climate change emission reduction and adaptation options.		
	Identify key opportunities to enhance ecological sequences and support landowners/stakeholders to implement to enable managed retreat by 1 July 2020.	2020	Lead: TDC/NCC, Support: WIF	<p>ON TRACK</p> <p>NCC's Nelson Nature programme's Coastal Ecosystems report (North 2018, unpublished) identifies sites above MLW and provides management recommendations, but does not include corridors and transition zones or areas below MLW (e.g., saltmarsh).</p> <p>NCC has commissioned Jim Dahm to produce two reports. One is a scoping report of sites for restoration, and the other is to identify opportunities for restoration of key habitats, including salt marsh areas.</p> <p>Restoration work is occurring on park land along Whakatu Drive. NCC are planning to implement some of Jim Dahm's recommendation.</p>	ON TRACK Funding has been received from the Ministry for the Environment for restoration trials to be undertaken around the Waimea Inlet. This work is programmed for the next financial year.	<p>WIF: ON TRACK</p> <p>WIF have identified key opportunities around the delta of the Waimea River and elsewhere, and have fed this information into TDC's initial planning for coastal management. Dialogue with private landowners has not yet begun.</p> <p>WIF has provided advice to NCC on the resource consent for Saxton Creek Stage 4 (final stage that adjoins Waimea Inlet).</p>
	Create a managed retreat and climate change response action plan by 1 July 2026.	2021 2026	Lead: TDC/NCC	<p>ON TRACK</p> <p>The draft Nelson Plan will be available for community comment in early 2021 for items that are currently being worked on, for example, coastal hazards. It is anticipated that the Plan will be notified in early to mid-2022.</p>	ON TRACK The TDC Coastal Management Project looks at the effects of, and identifies options for addressing the impacts of, sea level rise on a range of matters. This information will inform the development of the TEP, our second-generation resource management plan. Further consultation is to come which will culminate in a proposed plan, which is anticipated to be notified in 2024.	
	Create a priority list of sites to be managed, including key habitats/seed source by April 2019/2024.	2019 2024	Lead: WIF, Support: TDC/NCC/DOC	<p>ON TRACK</p> <p>North (2018) Coastal sites and Ecosystems Report identifies potential impact of climate change on estuary margins and threatened species and wildlife.</p>	ON TRACK Two further funding applications have been successful - i.e., the Waimea Inlet Billion Trees Phase 2 and the Waimea Inlet Enhancement projects. Both projects will accelerate the restoration work underway around the Waimea Inlet.	WIF: ON TRACK Actions have been identified. The Billion Trees programme has identified sites, which have been extended to include stage 2 funding in co-operation with B4BR.
3.1.2. Prevent new infrastructure on sites where managed retreat for biodiversity is required and analyse the social and economic effects on the community.	Ongoing action – reported annually	All years	Lead: TDC/NCC	<p>ON TRACK</p> <p>The draft Nelson Plan and Nelson Resource Management Plan requires natural values to be considered through the resource consent process when planning infrastructure within 20m of the mean high-water springs (MHWS). Adverse effects of</p>	IN PROGRESS The TDC Coastal Management Project looks at the effects of, and identifies options for addressing the impacts of, sea level rise on a range of matters. This information will inform the development of the TEP, our second-generation resource management plan. Further consultation is to come	

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				new or upgrades of infrastructure must be avoided, remedied or mitigated.	which will culminate in a proposed plan, which is anticipated to be notified in 2024. TDC reserves are subject to a managed retreat policy, meaning no new infrastructure has been built on these lands.	
4.1.1. Restore fish habitat and remove targeted fish passage barriers in contributing waterways.	Complete programmes to restore fish habitat, including spawning sites, and identify and remove targeted fish passage barriers in contributing waterways by 1 July 2025	2025 2026	Lead: TDC/NCC	ON TRACK Most fish passage improvements have been completed. The last major remediation works undertaken were tide gates and a pipe connecting banded kokopu spawning habitat in Pipers Park with York Stream.	IN PROGRESS An application for funding to investigate and remediate in-stream structures was submitted to the MfE in September 2020. Selected spawning sites around the Inlet were investigated in March 2020. Restoring stream habitat on a catchment scale is massive and unlikely to be achieved in the next 30 years. Work ongoing in Reservoir Creek to add gravels and remove sediment with the aim of enhancing inanga spawning habitat.	
4.1.2. Identify and protect areas of native vegetation within the Waimea Inlet and surrounds.	Ongoing action – reported annually	All years	Lead: TDC/NCC	ON TRACK North (2018) coastal ecosystem and species report identifies terrestrial vegetation to protect. Broad scale habitat mapping identifies changes to habitats, and areas 200m above MHW are included in this mapping. Areas are protected under NRMP (giving effect to NZ Coastal Policy Statement). Restoration of riparian margins is underway on Stoke streams, including community and business.	IN PROGRESS Work is progressing on a Tasman BioStrategy and is due to be in a draft form early 2021. The Moturoa/Rabbit Island Reserve Management Plan includes policies that provide protection to significant native habitat remnants on these islands.	
4.1.3. Identify areas subject to tidal influence and work with landowner to exclude stock.	Ongoing action – reported annually	All years	Lead: TDC		IN PROGRESS Work toward this action is part of the Waimea Inlet Enhancement Project, funded by MfE. Distance of fence erected (Target: 2 km enclosing 3 ha) to exclude stock from small watercourses between Waimea River Delta and Manuka Island, which drain directly into Waimea Inlet.	
4.1.4. Enhance ecological sequences and support landowners/stakeholders to implement (e.g. embayment margins).	Ongoing action – reported annually	All years	Lead: TDC/NCC	ON TRACK Nelson Nature has identified sites in terrestrial areas for restoration (Coastal sites and species report). Parks and Facilities will incorporate	ON TRACK Consultation between TDC and landowners is ongoing, as planting areas expand out from key sites (generally embayment). Community interest is high due to the success of older plantings,	TET: ON TRACK Battle for the Banded rail are a key organisation for engaging with neighbours and landowners, have an

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				these recommendations, where possible, into Parks restoration planning.	capturing landowners' imaginations, but there is also increased public interest.	ongoing maintenance programme, and working bees to assist landowners.
5.1.1 Protect the Back Beach Beetle from extinction.	Develop a strategic approach to the current and future management of the Back Beach Beetle by 31 December 2020.	2020	Lead: DOC Support: NCC	ON TRACK Back Beach Beetle management plan has been prepared by NCC and provided to DOC to lead implementation	NA TDC is neither lead nor support in this action. But the threat to the Back Beach Beetle is considered low on Bells Island as it is a limited access area and managed site.	DOC : ON TRACK DOC continue to undertake surveys as per the management plan recommendations that were prepared by NCC in 2020/2021.
5.1.2. Actively manage all threatened species in the Inlet and its surrounds.	Pursue a full programme of recovery actions for <i>Lepidium banksii</i> - coastal peppergrass including with community and botanic gardens for ex-situ populations and seed banking including annual weed and pest control, monitoring in situ and ex-situ of peppergrass and its threats and identifying, and if required, restoring sites suitable for the introduction of <i>Lepidium banksii</i> by 2025.	2020 2025	Lead: DOC, Support: All	ON HOLD DOC to lead	ON HOLD TDC staff are generally supportive but have not yet planted any <i>Lepidium</i> and have no plans going forward as yet. The plant is very specific to shell banks and boulders, not common habitat in TDC reserves, and low on the list for habitat restoration due to its very specific needs.	DOC: IN PROGRESS <i>Lepidium banksii</i> was locally extinct from the Inlet. But DOC is now undertaking a trial of planter boxes and annual monitoring of this plant. A management plan, or similar, is required to best manage this species, which DOC plans to start work on in Dec 2020. Climate change is an issue as storm surges and sea level rise threaten plant populations.
	Update the DOC Ecological Management Unit (EMU) assessment including comprehensive listing of threatened species and locally significant species and their requirements. by 1 July 2023	Ongoing 2023	Lead: DOC, Support: TDC/NCC	ON HOLD DOC to lead	ON HOLD DOC to lead	DOC: IN PROGRESS The list of bird species within the EMU assessment has been updated locally by DOC.
5.1.3. Manage the effects of domestic and feral animals on native animals and plants including effects of cats and dogs.	Complete a unified strategic animal pest control plan to "control" all predators and herbivores where these are a threat to threatened species and habitats by 30 June 2020.	2019 2022	Lead: TET, Support: All	IN PROGRESS A plan would require clear goals and objectives to be identified. NCC are prepared to support TET as lead with advice. Nelson Nature has developed best practice trapping guide for community projects. Waimea Estuary edge has been included by Nelson Nature in the development of the Nelson Halo. The Nelson Halo works with the community to make the Nelson Halo a safe haven for wildlife, using predator control and habitat enhancement methods.	IN PROGRESS TDC has been supporting the TET Trapping Co-ordinator position over the last year. Also, preparation of draft cat bylaw for Council consideration will impact on this action. The TDC Dog Bylaw will go under a full review in 2024. TDC have not found or received any evidence (visual or anecdotal) of dogs having any impact on native animals or plants around the Waimea Inlet. Currently, the Bylaw allows dogs to be off leash (but under control) on Rough Island, but are prohibited from Sand, Rabbit, and parts of Bell Island.	TET: IN PROGRESS The Draft Regional Predator Control Strategy has been completed. TET has applied to Kaimahi for Nature for funding for extensive predator control on the coastline with focus on Moturoa and the Waimea delta to strengthen current B4BR trapping. Cat control has taken place at Pearl Creek and lower Queen Street.
5.1.4. Develop and implement baseline distribution surveys and/or monitoring programmes for banded rail, fern bird, marsh crake, spotless crake, and Australasian bittern	Prepare a unified plan for bird surveys, including site conditions (roosting, nesting, feeding), conducted by different groups by 31 December 2020. Note, also applies to Action 5.	2020 2022	Lead: WIF/TET, Support: TDC/NCC/DOC	IN PROGRESS A coastal bird survey is being commissioned along the Tasman and Nelson Coast commencing in Nov/Dec 2020 (this is joint work with TDC).	IN PROGRESS A coastal bird survey is being commissioned along the Tasman and Nelson Coast commencing in Nov/Dec 2020 (this is joint work with NCC). A full national bird survey is also underway.	TET: IN PROGRESS TET has engaged Ahika to report on bird species and distribution on the Tasman coastline, based on e-Bird and iNaturalist reports. Co-ordination of all information is planned.

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Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/Iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
5.2.1. Manage human disturbance of wildlife.	Identify activities that disturb wildlife and develop actions to reduce them by 1 July 2022 19	2019 2022	Lead: WIF/TET, Support: TDC/NCC/DOC	IN PROGRESS A coastal bird survey is being commissioned along the Tasman and Nelson Coast commencing in Nov/Dec 2020 (this is joint work with TDC).	IN PROGRESS A coastal bird survey is being commissioned along the Tasman and Nelson Coast commencing in Nov/Dec 2020 (this is joint work with NCC). Awaiting further direction from WIF, who have identified actions that need to be implemented.	WIF: ON TRACK Actions have been identified. The September 2020 issue of B4BR promoted good dog walking practice. WIF have supported the NCC Dog By-law review, adding the Waimea Inlet shore as a dog-on-leash only area. WIF have made a submission to the TDC Waimea-Moutere Ward Reserves Management Plan review regarding controlling jet skis and dogs for protection of wildlife.
5.2.2. Reduce the impacts of cats and dogs around the estuary as populations pressures increase.	Identify important wildlife areas (including related areas outside Waimea) and actions required to manage human activities that disturb wildlife by 1 July 2022 20	2020 2022	Lead: WIF/TET, Support: TDC/NCC/DOC	IN PROGRESS NCCs Dog Bylaw was changed to include an on-leash area along Whakatu Drive and foreshore areas, and are prohibited from Oyster and Sand Islands, the Nelson Airport and the main beach at Tahunanui. This came into effect July 2020.	IN PROGRESS TDC continues to implement and enforce the dog control by-law, which provides some protection to wildlife at key sites (e.g., dogs are prohibited on Moturoa/Rabbit Island). As part of the TET led Battle for the Banded Rail, TDC support cat microchipping to protect domestic cats while trapping of feral cats is undertaken.	WIF: ON TRACK As part of the TET led Battle for the Banded Rail programme, cat control has taken place at Pearl Creek and lower Queen Street.
5.2.3. Give formal protection to, and manage human activities in, important wildlife areas	Identify important wildlife areas (including related areas outside Waimea) and actions required to manage human activities that disturb wildlife by 1 July 2022 20	2020 2022	Lead: WIF/TET, Support: TDC/NCC/DOC	IN PROGRESS A coastal bird survey is being commissioned along the Tasman and Nelson Coast commencing in Nov/Dec 2020 (this is joint work with TDC).	IN PROGRESS A coastal bird survey is being commissioned along the Tasman and Nelson Coast commencing in Nov/Dec 2020 (this is joint work with NCC). TDC continues to implement and enforce the dog control by-law, which provides some protection to wildlife at key sites (e.g., dogs are prohibited on Moturoa/Rabbit Island, Sand Island, and parts of Bell Island). No progress on formally designating areas for wildlife protection.	WIF: ON TRACK Using TDC and NCC SNH information, WIF have identified activities and actions to manage and protect important wildlife areas. WIF have also made a submission the Waimea-Moutere Ward Reserves Management Plan review with a key areas to consider for formal protection.
5.2.4 Follow recommended actions from 'Effects of selected activities on shorebirds in Tasman District - Management issues and options for site of International Importance' David S. Melville and Rob Schuckard November 2013.					ON TRACK In Feb 2020, Nikki McArthur was commissioned to undertake a comprehensive review of threats to all coastal birds, and opportunities for restoring populations. This is due June 30, 2021. TDC has also undertaken a coastal breeding bird survey from Waimea Inlet to Puponga. The report is due by June 2021.	
5.2.5. Continue monitoring of populations and site conditions (roosting, nesting, feeding) as part	Prepare a unified plan for bird surveys, including site conditions (roosting, nesting,	2020 2022	Lead: WIF/TET, Support: TDC/NCC/DOC	IN PROGRESS	IN PROGRESS	TET: IN PROGRESS

Progress Report 2 - Implementing targets from the Waimea Inlet Action Plan (17 Nov 2020) Progress update status: **DELAYED** ON HOLD IN PROGRESS ON TRACK

Key: TDC = Tasman District Council, NCC = Nelson City Council, DOC = Department of Conservation, NMFG = Nelson Marlborough Fish & Game, WIF = Waimea Inlet Forum, WICG = Waimea Inlet Coordination Group, TET = Tasman Environmental Trust, Iwi = Te Tau Ihu iwi

Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
of State of the Environment monitoring to determine the effectiveness of coastal management actions and RMA compliance.	feeding), conducted by different groups by 31 December 2020.			A coastal bird survey is being commissioned along the Tasman and Nelson Coast commencing in Nov/Dec 2020 (this is joint work with TDC).	A coastal bird survey is being commissioned along the Tasman and Nelson Coast commencing in Nov/Dec 2020 (this is joint work with NCC). TDC continue to administrate a coastal breeding bird survey.	Ornithological Society of New Zealand (OSNZ) advise that the information is currently available. Further work is proposed to prepare a summary report.
6.1.1. Review plans and actions with tangata whenua to ensure rangatiratanga and take tupuna are recognised in the management of nga taonga tuku iho.	Dialogue established with all iwi with statutory acknowledgements by 1 July 2018.	2018 Ongoing	Lead: Chair of WIC Group, Support: TDC/NCC/DOC	IN PROGRESS NCC will support this action, and are awaiting further direction from the Chair of WIC group. NCC has had dialogue with iwi as part of Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance (the Alliance includes NCC and iwi).	IN PROGRESS TDC will support this action, and are awaiting further direction from the Chair of WIC group. TDC are working together with iwi to review the Moutere-Waimea Ward Reserve Management Plan, taking these principles into consideration. TDC has had dialogue with iwi as part of Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance (the Alliance includes TDC and iwi).	WIF: IN PROGRESS Iwi are participating in the Co-ordination Group. Te Atiawa is sponsoring an application to Kotahitanga Alliance for coastal predator control. DOC: IN PROGRESS DOC has had dialogue with iwi as part of Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance (the Alliance includes DOC and iwi).
6.1.1. Review plans and actions with tangata whenua to ensure rangatiratanga and take tupuna are recognised in the management of nga taonga tuku iho.	Waimea Inlet Management Strategy updated by mid-2022 and Action Plan updated by mid-2023 31-December-2020.	2020 mid-2023	Lead: WIF/TET, Support: TDC/NCC/DOC	IN PROGRESS Review of the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy and the adopted Action Plan yet to be started. Some of the funding secured from the MfE for the Waimea Inlet Enhancement project will be used to employ a contractor to assist with both tasks.	IN PROGRESS Some of the funding secured from the MfE for the Waimea Inlet Enhancement project will be used to employ a contractor to assist with both tasks. The funding agreement states that the strategy will be reviewed by mid-2022, and the action plan will be reviewed by mid-2023.	TET: IN PROGRESS Some of the funding secured from the MfE for the Waimea Inlet Enhancement project will be used to employ a contractor to assist with both tasks.
6.1.2. Support the Moturoa Wananga pilot project.	No target	2019	Lead: TDC		COMPLETE This pilot was a success with all of the group completing the course. The 2020 course commenced in June 2020 with a full complement of students. Recruitment is underway for the 2021 intake. To date, TDC have assisted with implementing planting & weed control projects.	
6.2.1. Identify what is negatively impacting the wairua and mauri of the Inlet	Baseline assessments of issues, barriers and remedial actions completed by 1 July 2020.	2020 2023	Lead: Iwi Support: TDC/NCC/DOC	ON HOLD Iwi identified to lead, NCC will provide support as required.	ON HOLD Iwi identified to lead, TDC will provide support as required. Some of these barriers are identified in the Moturoa/Rabbit Island RMP (2016).	
6.2.2. Identify barriers to capacity to exercise customary practices, tikanga, and mātauranga processes including association with waahi tapu.					ON HOLD Iwi identified to lead, TDC will provide support as required. Some of these barriers are identified in the Moturoa/Rabbit Island RMP (2016).	

Progress Report 2 - Implementing targets from the Waimea Inlet Action Plan (17 Nov 2020) Progress update status: **DELAYED** ON HOLD IN PROGRESS ON TRACK

Key: TDC = Tasman District Council, NCC = Nelson City Council, DOC = Department of Conservation, NMFG = Nelson Marlborough Fish & Game, WIF = Waimea Inlet Forum, WICG = Waimea Inlet Coordination Group, TET = Tasman Environmental Trust, Iwi = Te Tau Ihu iwi

Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/Iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
7.1.1. Sustain the Waimea Inlet Forum as the primary approach to whole of community collaboration.	Reporting by all participating organisations every three years at Waimea Inlet Forums with progress reports annually.	Annual	All	ON TRACK	ON TRACK A second project report was prepared prior to the 20 November 2020 meeting of the Waimea Inlet Coordination Group.	ON TRACK This is our second annual progress report.
7.1.2. Coordinate with Waimea FLAG group and Kotahitanga mō te Taiao group on planning for the future of the Inlet.	Invite representatives from Waimea FLAG group and Kotahitanga mō te Taiao group to provide regular updates to the Waimea Inlet Coordination Group (WICG) (e.g. twice yearly).	Six monthly	Lead: TDC/NCC, Support: All	IN PROGRESS There are strong linkages between Kotahitanga mo Te Taiao and the Waimea Inlet Coordination group through NCC representation on the Alliance. However, no formal update has been made to the coordination group this year.	IN PROGRESS Key staff are able to provide updates to the WICG as required. In conjunction with Horticulture NZ, work has been initiated with industry and landowners on nitrate management for the Waimea Plains. Council staff are anticipating targeting reference groups, rather than a reinstatement of FLAG. Review of the Tasman Resource Management Plan is underway, which will implement NPS-Freshwater Management, including engagement with iwi and community.	
7.2.1. Create, and keep current, an evidence-based information and research strategy that identifies the information required, how that can best be organised and maintained, and gaps that need to be filled by further research.	Complete information and research and education and social marketing strategies in an integrated process by 1 July 2020.	2020 2022	Lead: TET, Support: All	IN PROGRESS TET is leading this work. NCC attended a meeting for a marketing strategy for Waimea.	IN PROGRESS An initial meeting with Bold Communications has produced options for the group to choose from. A draft strategy is in the works.	TET: IN PROGRESS A proposal to develop a documentary film on the Inlet was proposed to the Working Group. DOC: IN PROGRESS DOC have been included in conversations around a communications strategy for the Inlet Forum.
7.2.2. Inform people and help them value the Inlet.	Include reporting of selected themes for the Inlet in state of the environment reporting by 1 July 2024.	2024	Lead: TDC/NCC	ON TRACK NCC completed an annual SOE report to Land Air Water Aotearoa.	ON TRACK A report on broad scale habitat mapping is due Nov 2020. River water quality reporting is delayed until Dec 2021 for 4 sites draining into the Inlet. This report will be focussed on trends.	
7.2.3. Increase citizen involvement in caring for the Inlet including managing threats and restoring natural ecosystems	Ongoing action – reported annually	All years	All	ON TRACK NCC support community planting days and community trapping programmes around the Inlet. Also, NCC engage with schools and the community with the Litter Intelligence and Drains to Harbour programmes.	ON TRACK Increasing citizen involvement is one of the aspects the group wants to include in a communications strategy. Community awareness and involvement is increasing. Winter public plantings had a record number of participants and enquiries have increased. Landowner participation also seems to be at an all-time high. Participation may have increased due to the social and media interest, but also may be due to some very successful local projects.	WIF/TET: ON TRACK Battle for the Banded Rail and Billion Trees community planting, weeding, and trapping programmes are under way, with over 1,500 volunteer hours in 2020. 10,700 plants were added to the estuary edge. A record 62 volunteers attended the Research Orchard Road planting event in August.

Progress Report 2 - Implementing targets from the Waimea Inlet Action Plan (17 Nov 2020) Progress update status: **DELAYED** ON HOLD IN PROGRESS ON TRACK

Key: TDC = Tasman District Council, NCC = Nelson City Council, DOC = Department of Conservation, NMFG = Nelson Marlborough Fish & Game, WIF = Waimea Inlet Forum, WICG = Waimea Inlet Coordination Group, TET = Tasman Environmental Trust, Iwi = Te Tau Ihu iwi

Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/Iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
8.1.1. Include natural and cultural values of the inlet in all strategic and infrastructure planning	Ongoing action – reported annually	No target date	Lead: TDC/NCC	ON TRACK Natural and cultural values are taken into account through the consent process. Under the Nelson Plan and NRMP, when planning infrastructure within 20m of the MHWS, these values need to be considered through the resource consent process.	ON TRACK TDC is working on reviewing the Moutere-Waimea Ward Reserve Management Plan. The Tasman Regional Policy Statement and Resource Management Plan identify natural and cultural values. These values are being reviewed as part of the TEP review project. Consultation has begun, which will culminate in a proposed plan notified in approximately 2024. TDC's LTP 2021-2031 project, including the development of Activity Management Plans for key infrastructure such as stormwater and wastewater, is underway. Our long-term strategies address natural and cultural values of the Waimea Inlet. TDC's application for a Districtwide Stormwater Discharge Consent is currently being processed.	
8.1.2. Protect and restore fisheries habitat within the Inlet.	Survey quality of fisheries habitat and fish stocks by 31 December 2021.	2021 2020	Lead: TDC/NCC/NMFG	IN PROGRESS Waimea broad scale habitat report is due in 2020. A TDC/NCC subtidal fish survey is planned for 2021.	IN PROGRESS Waimea broad scale monitoring is due in Nov 2020. A TDC/NCC estuarine fish survey was delayed in March 2020 due to COVID-19 lockdown, and will now be undertaken in March 2021. A report is due Dec 2021.	
8.1.3. Improve opportunities for recreation and public access where these are in harmony with caring for other values of the Inlet.	Identify at risk areas to vehicle access and create a remediation plan by 1 July 2023.	2023 2019	Lead: TDC/NCC, Support: WIF	ON TRACK No high-risk areas have been identified.	DELAYED Work on this target by TDC has not yet started. TDC recommend amending the target completion date to end of 2021, when the Moutere-Waimea RMP review project will be complete.	
8.1.4. Implement the Moturoa/Rabbit Island Reserve Management Plan to ensure no adverse environmental effects on the Inlet, restoration of natural values of inlet margins.	Ongoing action – reported annually	All years	Lead: TDC		ON TRACK TDC has undertaken winter planting for 2020 on Island margins. On Moturoa Rabbit Island, 4650 plants have been planted, and on Rough Island, 4450 plants have been planted.	
8.1.5. Promote ecologically sustainable uses of the Inlet and its environs	Support major infrastructure owners and operators to review the impacts of their activities on the inlet and develop plans to remediate past damage and avoid or mitigate future impacts by 1 July 2022.	2022	Lead: WIF, Support: TDC/NCC	ON TRACK The NRSBU is working with Tasman Environmental Trust and has an annual hui with iwi. It is developing a planting plan for the NRSBU area of the Inlet. Previous plantings to the NW of Bell Island have died after salt water inundation. These plantings will be replaced this year. There are also areas that have been identified as ecologically significant areas; these are sectioned off, fenced, and	IN PROGRESS The NRSBU is working with Tasman Environmental Trust and has an annual hui with iwi. It is developing a planting plan for the NRSBU area of the Inlet. Previous plantings to the NW of Bell Island have died after salt water inundation. These plantings will be replaced this year. There are also areas that have been identified as ecologically significant areas; these are sectioned off, fenced, and signage provided to protect them. The NRSBU have purchased 64 hectares of Best Island as a land application zone for treated wastewater. This area	WIF: IN PROGRESS NZTA: WIF has supported a NCC proposal to establish Living Shorelines, and has submitted on NZTA plans for a Whakatu Drive path upgrade. NRSBU: Bell Island ecological restoration was included in the wastewater discharge consent renewal and discussions on implementation have begun. WIF inputted to the biosolids review. Airport: Not yet approached

Progress Report 2 - Implementing targets from the Waimea Inlet Action Plan (17 Nov 2020) Progress update status: **DELAYED** ON HOLD IN PROGRESS ON TRACK

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Action	Target	Target Date	Lead & Support	NCC progress update Nov 2020	TDC progress update Nov 2020	DOC/TET/Iwi/NMFG/WIF progress update Nov 2020
				<p>signage provided to protect them. The NRSBU have purchased 64 hectares of Best Island as a land application zone for treated wastewater. This area will have buffer zones that have the potential for planting.</p> <p>Resource Consent applications are underway for Songer Street (flood protection) and Rabbit Island facilities (biosolids application). There are plans to inspect and refurbish the Monaco to Saxton Island to Bell Island pipeline, and the Richmond to Saxton pipeline. These works will increase capacity and improve resilience against storm events and reduce opportunities for failure.</p> <p>The NRSBU have a zero-overflow target. It is also planning installation of a duplicate wastewater rising main on the landward side of the highway as forward planning for sea level rise where the existing pipe runs along the edge of the estuary.</p>	<p>will have buffer zones that have the potential for planting.</p> <p>Resource Consent applications are underway for Songer Street (flood protection) and Rabbit Island facilities (biosolids application). There are plans to inspect and refurbish the Monaco to Saxton Island to Bell Island pipeline, and the Richmond to Saxton pipeline. These works will increase capacity and improve resilience against storm events and reduce opportunities for failure.</p> <p>The NRSBU have a zero-overflow target. It is also planning installation of a duplicate wastewater rising main on the landward side of the highway as forward planning for sea level rise where the existing pipe runs along the edge of the estuary.</p> <p>WIF to lead other actions, with TDC to support as required.</p>	
	Develop plans to avoid or mitigate future impacts from major infrastructure on the inlet by 1 July 2022		Lead: TDC/NCC	<p>IN PROGRESS</p> <p>The Nelson Plan is currently being drafted, which will give effect to the Coastal Policy Statement.</p>	<p>IN PROGRESS</p> <p>The TEP is currently being drafted, which will give effect to the Coastal Policy Statement.</p>	

9.4 STRATEGIC POLICY, ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY & ACTIVITY PLANNING REPORT**Decision Required**

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	15 April 2021
Report Author:	Jenna Neame, Acting Strategic Policy Manager; Barry Johnson, Environmental Policy Manager; Wouter Woortman, Senior Activity Planning Advisor
Report Number:	RSPC21-04-10

1 Summary

- 1.1 This report provides the Committee with an update on some of the key highlights of the Community Development, Environment & Planning and Engineering Departments' strategic and environmental policy work and the activity planning work. This report covers the work undertaken by the Strategic Policy, Environmental Policy and Activity Planning sections of the three Departments.
- 1.2 The update from Environmental Policy for this period covers:
- Government initiatives on housing and increased interest in Tasman's housing market from Government agencies;
 - The uplift of the deferment on Residential zone land at Brightwater
 - steady progress on the development of Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai – Tasman Environment Plan with no slippage of project timeframes to date (not withstanding imminent legislative changes); and
 - details of a recent survey of Tasman business's current and future land requirements (Attachment 3).
- 1.3 Staff also request the Committee to retrospectively approve the Council's submission to the Climate Change Commission's Draft Advice 2021.

2 Draft Resolution**That the Strategy and Policy Committee:**

- 1. receives the Strategic Policy, Environmental Policy & Activity Planning Report RSPC21-04-10; and**
- 2. receives the Council's submission to the Climate Change Commission on its Draft Advice 2021 (appended as Attachment 1); and**

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- 3. agrees to retrospectively approve the Council’s submission to the Climate Change Commission (appended as Attachment 1); and**
- 4. receives the Uplift of Deferred Zones – Block south-east of Snowdons Bush; and**
- 5. agrees to the removal of ‘Rural 1 deferred Residential zone’ status and replacement with ‘Residential zone’ status for the properties located at 32, 40, and 66 Waimea West Road and part of the property at 100 Bryant Road, being described as: Lot 1 DP 3638, Lot 4 DP 4841, Lot 2 DP 534911 (part), Lot 1 DP 304184 (part), Pt Sec 33 Waimea South District.**

3 Purpose of the Report

- 3.1 This report provides the Committee with an update on some of the key highlights of the Community Development, Environment & Planning and Engineering Departments strategic and environmental policy work and the activity planning work.
- 3.2 This report also seeks retrospective approval of the Council's submission to the Climate Change Commission on its Draft Advice 2021.

4 Strategic Policy Update – Jenna Neame

The Council's submission to the Climate Change Commission

- 4.1 On 1 February 2021, the NZ Climate Change Commission (Commission) released its Draft Advice to the Government on the proposed first three greenhouse gas emissions budgets, including guidance on the first emissions reduction plan.
- 4.2 On behalf of Council, the Mayor signed a submission to the Commission on the Draft Advice before it was lodged on Friday 26 March 2021 (see Attachment 1). The Council's submission supports the submissions of Taituarā (formerly SOLGM) and Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ), and includes additional points of interest to Council. Councillors were given the chance to provide informal feedback on the draft submission prior to it being finalised and lodged.
- 4.3 Consultation on the Draft Advice closed on 28 March, prior to this Committee meeting, meaning there was insufficient time for the Committee to approve the submission before the closing date. This report recommends that the Committee retrospectively approves the Council's submission.

Update from Strategic Policy Team

- 4.4 The following table contains an update of the key projects and activities that the Strategic Policy Team manage or are involved in:

	Description	Status	Comments
Long Term Plan (LTP) 2021-2031	Comprehensive plan of Council's activities and projects for 10 years and how Council will fund them. The LTP is reviewed every three years.	On track	The Council adopted Tasman's 10 Year Plan (LTP) Consultation Document, concurrent consultations and supporting information on 18 March 2021. The public consultation period started 24 March and ends 24 April. Hearings are scheduled 4-7 May 2021 and Deliberations between 17-21 May 2021. The final LTP is due to be adopted on 30 June 2021.
Draft Schedule of Fees & Charges 2021/2022	Under the Revenue and Financing Policy, Council can set fees and charges to recover some, or all costs associated with its services.	On Track	This Draft Schedule was adopted by this Committee for consultation on 17 December 2020, with subsequent amendments and

	Description	Status	Comments
	Some of these fees and charges are set by statute, and others by the Council. Staff review the fees and charges annually and recommend changes, additions or deletions.		<p>additional charges approved and adopted by Council on 25 February 2021.</p> <p>The public consultation period is concurrent with the LTP consultation, and is from 24 March, closing on 24 April 2021. Hearings are scheduled between 4-7 May 2021 and Deliberations between 17-21 May 2021.</p> <p>The final Schedule is due to be adopted on 30 June 2021.</p>
Reserve Management Plan projects	<p>Staff are working on the two Mouere-Waimea Ward reserve projects: classification of existing reserves and review of the Reserve Management Plan (RMP). Further information about both projects (including an updated timeline) is available online at:</p> <p>www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/projects/mouere-waimea-reserves-project/</p> <p>Information about the proposals to classify reserves is available at:</p> <p>https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/public-consultation/past-consultations/proposals-to-classify-reserves-in-mouere-waimea-ward/</p>	On track	<p>Consultation on the proposals for classifying existing reserves in Mouere-Waimea Ward (207 land parcels in total) opened on 20 November 2020 and closed on 15 March 2021, with 52 written submissions received in total. A hearing is scheduled for 13 April, with 16 submitters requesting to speak to their submission.</p> <p>Staff are preparing an initial draft Mouere-Waimea Ward RMP. The timeline for this project has been extended out by six weeks to allow staff to assist with LTP consultation. However, staff are still on track to present the final plan to Council for adoption in December 2021.</p> <p>Submissions on the draft Saxton Field RMP closed on 10 December 2020, with hearings and deliberations held on 10 February 2021. The report of the hearing panel will be referred to the Full Council meeting in May for adoption of the final Saxton Field Reserve Management Plan. It will also need to be adopted by Nelson City Council.</p>
Tasman Climate Action Plan	<p>Council adopted the 'Tasman Climate Action Plan' in September 2019. The Plan is available online at</p> <p>www.tasman.govt.nz/link/climate-action</p>	On track	<p>A cross-Council team is working on a number of projects to implement the Action Plan. Details about how Council intends to fund plan implementation over the next decade is included in Tasman's 10 Year Plan (LTP) Consultation Document.</p> <p>This team worked on a submission to the NZ Climate Change Commission and asked for councillor feedback at the end of</p>

	Description	Status	Comments
			March. This report recommends that the Committee retrospectively approves the Council's submission.
Waimea Inlet Action Plan	Council adopted the 'Waimea Inlet Action Plan' in March 2019. The action plan was developed to implement the 'Waimea Inlet Management Strategy 2010'. Both are available online at: https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/key-documents/more/environment-reserves-and-open-space/waimea-inlet-management-strategy/	On track	The Waimea Inlet Coordination Group has produced their second annual report on progress with implementation of the Action Plan. That document is appended to a separate report on today's agenda.
Annual Report 2020/2021	Financial and performance reporting for 2020/2021, Year 3 of the Long Term Plan 2018/2028.	On Track	Initial project planning is underway.
Annual Residents Survey	A survey of a representative sample of residents to get feedback on Council performance	On Track	A new survey provider, Research First, has been contracted to conduct the survey. The survey will still take place by telephone in May. It will include mobile phone numbers as well as landlines.
Project Kōkiri - the Nelson Tasman Economic Response & Regeneration Action Plan	Project Kōkiri is a collaboration that NRDA is leading in partnership with Council, the Nelson Tasman Chamber of Commerce, Nelson City Council, iwi, and the regionally-based government agencies. It sets out our plan for targeted economic stimulus activity over the next 12 months to help protect and create new jobs, stimulate local spending, and attract investment into the region.	On Track	Project Kōkiri are turning their attention to the next five years. Their aim is to ensure the region has an enduring response plan in place as we continue to adapt and navigate the challenges of Covid-19. It will shift the focus to the "Recovery & Regeneration" phase as an evolution of the initial Project Kōkiri Action Plan. In March 2021, NRDA released the Project Kōkiri 2.0 Discussion Document. The document seeks input from stakeholders across the region on the challenges, missions and mission projects people would like to see prioritised as part of the new five year strategy.
Interim Policy on Giving Consent to Fly Unmanned Aircraft over Council Land	Staff have commenced a review of this policy as part of the periodic review of Council policies.	Delayed	On hold due to more urgent LTP work.

5 Environmental Policy Update – Barry Johnson

Government housing announcement 23 March 2021

- 5.1 On 23 March the Government announced a suite of new initiatives to tackle the housing crisis. The package includes both demand and supply based measures aimed at disincentivising property investors and increasing supply. Property investors are now the biggest group of buyers, in the last quarter of 2020, 40% of house sales were to investors owning multiple properties. Anecdotal evidence suggests a similar proportion of housing in Tasman is being bought by investors. Compounding this, house prices have increased by over 25% since May 2020.
- 5.2 A key feature of the Government's package is a new \$3.8 billion housing acceleration fund which will support building of basic infrastructure to enable planned developments. The Housing Acceleration Fund will increase the pace and scale of housing delivery by:
- an Infrastructure Fund to unlock a mix of private sector led and government led developments in locations facing the biggest housing supply and affordability challenges;
 - additional funding for the Land for Housing Programme to accelerate development of vacant or under utilised Crown owned land, operate in more regions, and deliver a broader range of affordable housing options for rental and home ownership; and
 - a Kāinga Ora Land Programme for strategic land purchases to increase the pace, scale and mix of housing developments (including more affordable housing).
- 5.3 Cabinet will make decisions on the detailed design of the Fund components by 30 June 2021 and the Government will start detailed implementation discussions with councils from mid-2021. Indications are that central government is starting to take more of an interest in housing market in the top of the south.
- 5.4 Staff have had recent meetings with Waka Kotahi (NZTA) and Kāinga Ora on the growth pressures Tasman is facing. Senior representatives from each organisation have asked for a memo that provides facts and evidence based information on our growth pressures, in order that they can pass this further up their organisations. A copy of the memo provided to Kāinga Ora is attached to this report (Attachment 2).

Deferred zonings to be uplifted

- 5.5 In accordance with Rule 17.14.2 of the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), staff recommend the removal of the 'Rural 1 deferred Residential zone' status and replace with 'Residential zone' status for:
- Lot 1 DP 3638
 - Lot 4 DP 4841
 - Lot 2 DP 534911 (part)
 - Lot 1 DP 304184 (part)
 - Pt Sec 33 Waimea South District
- 5.6 The area for which the deferred zone status is to be lifted is shown in Figure 1 (context map) below.
- 5.7 The Engineering Services Manager supports the removal of the deferred zone and its replacement with Residential zone. He has confirmed by letter dated 30 March 2021 that he is satisfied the sites have appropriate services.

- 5.8 The sites were deferred for the following services: Reticulated Water Supply, Reticulated Wastewater Service, Transportation Access
- 5.9 The Engineering Manager has advised that adequate capacity is available in existing reticulation, and provision for further capacity will be available within the next 18 months.
- 5.10 Following a decision on the recommended resolution contained in this report, the TRMP Schedule 17.14A and corresponding TRMP Zone and Area maps will be updated to reflect the removal of the deferred zone status. The new zone will be Residential. The change takes effect from the date Council makes its resolution (Schedule 17.14A below). The changes to Schedule 17.14A are shown in Table 1 below.
- 5.11 The landowners have been advised of the change.



Figure 1 – context map of area where deferred zone is to be uplifted

Tasman Environment Plan progress

- 5.12 The focus for this year is developing and consulting on issues and options for plan topics. This includes working with iwi, stakeholders and the wider community. A stakeholder group is currently being convened to help with our coastal planning and landowner consultation has started for the Coastal Environment (CE) and Outstanding Natural Feature and Landscape (ONFL) projects. Letters have been sent out to landowners advising them of the project, and inviting them to participate. The letter emphasises that we want to work with

landowners to learn about the current uses and future plans for their land so that we can understand how the planning projects may affect them. The letters include a double sided FAQ document that covers some of the key questions that landowners may have. Online video information presentations and Q&A sessions are happening during mid April. This will be followed by a series of drop-in meetings around the District targeting the key ONFL and CE locations where landowners can talk to staff about the process and about their properties. Staff will be approaching all of these conversations with a proactive and “working together” point of view. Through this process we will also be contacting and meeting with key Councillors, stakeholders (including sector organisations, Government and NGOs) and key community contacts.

Survey of Tasman businesses

- 5.13 Last October, Tasman businesses were surveyed to understand their future spatial requirements. The survey was sent to nearly 500 businesses that were of average or above average size (in terms of space occupied and according to type of business zone). A total of 195 responses were received (40%). The geographical location of businesses that responded to the survey include a good range of locations within the District. The highest numbers of respondents were from businesses in Richmond and Motueka, which corresponds with the dominance of these two towns as business locations. A wide range of 17 different types of businesses responded to the survey, with significant representation from manufacturing, construction, retail and horticultural businesses.
- 5.14 The information gathered will contribute to ensuring Council provides sufficient business land in the right locations to cater for future growth. Council staff are very grateful to all respondents for taking the time and efforts to complete the survey. All the businesses that responded have been provided with a copy of the survey report. The following paragraphs provide a summary of the survey findings.

Business size

- 5.15 A large number of survey respondents are small businesses, 70% employ 10 people or less and a further 20% employ between 11-30 people. Interestingly, 55% of businesses stated that some staff work remotely outside Tasman. In addition to most businesses being small:
- 85% of respondents serve a local business market;
 - 50% also serve a national market; and
 - 33% also serve the international market.
- 5.16 In addition to numbers of employees being relatively low, 65% of respondents occupy relatively small premises of less than 1,000 m², 28% of respondents occupy premises of between 1,000-10,000 m² and just 8% of respondents occupy more than 10,000 m².

Ownership and choice of location

- 5.17 Nearly 65% of respondents own their buildings. Nearly half the businesses that responded have existed in Tasman District for more than 10 years. Nearly one fifth have existed for more than 20 years. Not many businesses had relocated to Tasman from elsewhere in New Zealand, however, eight businesses had relocated from Nelson, which indicates Tasman and Nelson operate and function as a single economic market.

Site choice

- 5.18 The survey asked about reasons affecting business' current site and found the most important factors are:

- (i) suitable location;
- (ii) proximity to customers/clients;
- (iii) quality of premises;
- (iv) quality of life;
- (v) road network access; and
- (vi) cost of premises or land.

5.19 In terms of current site meeting business requirements:

60% of respondents felt that their current site and/or buildings meets their current space requirements;

30% of businesses felt there was not enough space; and

9% identified building floorspace/land on their site, as being surplus to requirements.

5.20 Subsequent questions revealed similarly low proportions of surplus land. Council's own district wide audit of zoned business land in 2018, both undeveloped and partially occupied, found 67 ha of vacant zoned business land that is serviced and 129 ha of vacant zoned business land unserviced.

Future requirements

5.21 In terms of future business requirements, 17% of respondents understandably felt it was too difficult to forecast this with any certainty, due to ongoing effects of Covid-19. Thirteen percent of all respondents to the survey require more building floorspace. Eleven businesses need larger premises in Brightwater, Spring Grove, Richmond, Motueka, Riwaka and Marahau. Nine percent of all respondents require more business land in Richmond, Brightwater, Motueka and Golden Bay. In terms of building quality: 88% of respondents identified their current buildings as being of average to excellent quality, 31% stated they are excellent. The majority (83%) of respondents are not planning to relocate in the short term, with just 9% planning a move and 7% uncertain due to the ongoing effects of Covid-19.

Reasons for moving

5.22 Of the small number of businesses planning a move, the most common reasons are traffic congestion in Richmond (around SH6/Lower Queen Street), more space required and high industrial lease costs (Richmond). These same businesses are primarily seeking industrial units (several) or manufacturing/workshop premises and warehouses in Richmond with other locations thinly spread around the District. Two companies are looking to move out of Tasman, to Nelson and Grey District.

Downsizing

5.23 Of the businesses that indicated they have downsized, only 8% attributed it to either technological developments, changes to operational practices or uncertainty created by Covid-19. The survey explored whether businesses were likely to employ different working practices in the future, such as working from home, automation/mechanisation, artificial intelligence etc. Over half the respondents indicated they have no such plans and around 16% plan to introduce both working from home and automation/mechanisation. This may lead to a future reduction in floorspace requirements. Nearly one quarter of respondents plan increased use of technology such as conference calls and mobile internet and just under 7% planned substantial changes due to the effects of Covid-19 e.g. reduced opening hours, or the owner doing more of the manufacturing himself.

5.24 The survey asked about the perceived advantages and disadvantages of the current local area as a business location. The top three advantages are:

- (i) physical location, for a large number of different reasons according to business type (32%);
- (ii) proximity to customer base (21%); and
- (iii) physical proximity to a town centre which enables dual-purpose trips etc (9%).

5.25 The top three disadvantages are:

- (i) traffic infrastructure in Richmond, around SH6, Lower Queen Street, Beach Road extending to Appleby (19%);
- (ii) lack of customer base or distance from customers and freight costs to other parts of New Zealand (11%); and
- (iii) transport routes outside of Richmond being unreliable, suffering from slips, closures etc (6%).

5.26 Similarly, on local issues affecting business, 9% of respondents cited increased traffic in Richmond detrimentally affecting business. A further 5% found Council has been too slow to assist with or process consents and staff are difficult to access. Other local issues were very varied, with a number outside of Council's control and few other common themes are evident, except for:

- (i) water constraints in summer;
- (ii) low unemployment and lack of willing workers; and
- (iii) major lack of commercial or industrial land available in Motueka, Richmond and Brightwater. Eight respondents identified all three issues.

5.27 Finally, the survey gave respondents the opportunity to provide any further comments relevant for future business planning. Again a wide range of comments were provided:

- (i) 19% of respondents specifically identified making roading a priority in and out of Richmond by providing more capacity, including for heavy goods vehicles;
- (ii) 6% of respondents request the resource and building consent processes to be streamlined, for the code compliance certificate process to be improved and for more building inspectors to be made available.
- (iii) 4.8% of respondents asked Council to try to work with businesses, not against them. Some specific suggestions were made by in relation to future zoning requirements in Motueka and Murchison.

5.28 A copy of the full survey is attached to this report (Attachment 3).

5.29 The following table gives a brief update on significant environmental policy work streams.

	Description	Status	Comments
Whole of Plan review	Review of the Tasman Regional Policy Statement and Tasman Resource Management Plan	On track – but future unclear	Community engagement ran from October to mid-December. Team is developing issues and options on plan topics. Resource Management legislation review has created

	Description	Status	Comments
			uncertainty. Project timelines will need to be reviewed when further information becomes available
E-Plan	Procurement and implementation of an electronic plan to replace paper based planning documents	On hold	Placed on hold due to current uncertainty around future plans. Will be revised when more information is available
Takaka & coastal catchments water management (Takaka FLAG)	Development of a plan change to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management	On Track	Draft plan change is in development. Staff are completing further analysis to aid decisions on some outstanding recommendations.
Te Waikoropupū WCO (note: not a Council process)	Application for a Water Conservation Order over Te Waikoropupū and the supporting aquifer.	In progress	Court mediation has commenced. Further mediation occurred late March. Process ongoing.
Waimea Plains water quality management (Waimea FLAG)	Project to activate nutrient management plan requirements in Tasman Resource Management Plan.	On track	Working with stakeholders and past Waimea FLAG members to develop an issues and options paper.
Action for healthy waterways	Government's package of legislative reforms around management of freshwater	In progress	Working with iwi, Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council to develop a Te Tau Ihu wide plan for implementing new NPS requirements. New policies required by NPS were inserted into TRMP on 19 December.
Coastal Hazards	Project to identify and manage coastal hazards in Tasman.	On track	Vulnerability and Risk assessment complete. Working with iwi to identify iwi values at risk.
Growth/ Future Development Strategy	Ongoing work to implement the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy.	On track	Planning for review of FDS underway. Housing needs assessment and a business needs survey currently underway.
Mooring management review Coastal occupation charges	Project to change the way moorings are managed and to develop policy on coastal occupation charges.	On track	Submissions have closed. Hearing set down for late May 2021.
Programme of urban re-zonings arising from	Plan change project to fix zoning anomalies that resulted from SHA gazettals.	On track	Proposed plan change notified 19 December. Further submissions closed 29 March. Awaiting hearing date.

	Description	Status	Comments
Special Housing Areas (SHA).			
Omnibus 2 plan change	Omnibus to tidy up a number of minor errors and anomalies in the TRMP	On track	Proposed plan change notified 19 December. Awaiting further submissions.

6 Activity Planning Update – Wouter Woortman

- 6.1 The table below provides a summary of key strategic planning projects currently in progress.
- 6.2 Staff will provide an updated project list for consideration at the next Strategy and Policy Committee meeting following an internal business planning workshop scheduled for 13 April.

Project	Description	Status	Comments
Transportation: Strategic Policy and Research			
Richmond Network Operating Framework/Programme Business Case (NZTA Project)	The Richmond Network Operating Framework (NOF) and Programme Business Case (PBC) are projects being led by Waka Kotahi / NZTA to identify issues and develop an improvement plan to address these issues. This work is being undertaken alongside the Nelson Future Access Project (NFAP) to ensure consistency across the network.	On track	<p>Target completion date: late 2021</p> <p>Key stakeholder workshops on 22 February and 31 March have been completed. This will enable the team to concentrate on refining a preferred programme of works.</p> <p>An upcoming milestone is to provide input/update to the LTP by 19 April 2021. Public consultation on the preferred programme is scheduled for the 3rd quarter of 2021, with a final report in the 4th quarter of 2021.</p>
Active Transport Strategy	<p>Develop an active transport strategy to guide development of our walking and cycling networks across the District.</p> <p>This will help address a key transportation issue for our District – “our ageing population requires access to more diverse transportation options to ensure personal mobility is maintained”.</p> <p>This work is in line with the direction that Central Government has given and with our community expectations.</p>	On track	<p>Target completion date: Aug 2021</p> <p>Staff will workshop a draft document to the Strategy and Policy Committee on 1 June 2021.</p> <p>The final strategy will be adopted by the end of August 2021 after public consultation in July/August 2021.</p>

Public Transport Review	Work with Nelson to undertake a joint review of public transport services and recommend changes for inclusion in the 2021 Regional Public Transport Plan (RPTP) for funding from NZTA.	On track	<p>Target completion date: June 2021</p> <p>Staff have workshopped the principles of the plan with full Council and the draft plan with the Regional Transport Committee (RTC).</p> <p>Public consultation on the plan closed on 17 March 2021.</p> <p>Hearings on the consultation submissions will be on 9 April 2021 and the deliberations on 20 April 2021. The Public Transport plan is planned to be adopted at Full Council on 30 June 2021.</p>
Regional Boat Access Study	Undertake a study to determine a location, and scope of works for a boat ramp and associated facilities within Tasman Bay.	On track	<p>Target completion date: September 2021</p> <p>Staff held a hui with iwi in March 2021 and are in the process of addressing their feedback. A hui to discuss our deliberations will be scheduled for May to go over revised options.</p>
Regional Land Transport Plan	The Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) is a statutory document that every regional council has to undertake to be eligible for funding from the National Land Transport Plan.	On track	<p>Target completion date: June 2021</p> <p>Staff from Marlborough, Nelson, Waka Kotahi and Tasman are working to create a combined Top of the South document.</p> <p>Public consultation on the plan closed on 17 March 2021.</p> <p>Hearings on the consultation submissions will be on 9 April 2021 and the deliberations on 20 April 2021. The Regional Land Transport Plan is planned to be adopted at Full Council on 30 June 2021.</p>
Stormwater: Strategic Policy and Research			
Richmond South Stormwater planning	<p>Development of a stormwater management plan for existing and future development areas in Richmond South, including cross section designs for planned drain upgrades.</p> <p>Stormwater Management Plan will feed into a structure plan for the area.</p>	On Track	<p>Target completion date: December 2021</p> <p>A consultancy has been engaged to deliver Richmond South Stormwater Management Plan. Kick-off meetings with internal stakeholders have been planned and draft model scenarios identified.</p>

			New LIDAR has been captured for the development areas in Richmond West and South and the model will be updated to reflect this.
Motueka Catchment Management Plan (CMP)	The Motueka CMP will identify and address key issues such as flooding, water quality, stream health and effects from developments in a holistic manner, similar to the Richmond CMP.	Delayed	<p>Target completion date: June 2021</p> <p>Progress has been delayed due to insufficient staff resources. Key staff are also required to focus on several urgent stormwater related development queries.</p> <p>The individual components of the CMP have been finalised and the digital “storymap” format has been drafted. The next step is to organise a hui and discuss the CMP with iwi.</p>
Discharge Consent	A resource consent is required for the diversion and discharge of stormwater from Council’s public stormwater networks in accordance with the provisions of the Tasman Resource Management Plan.	Delayed	Staff are waiting for the consent to be granted.
Māpua, Ruby Bay and Coastal Tasman Stormwater Modelling	A stormwater model for Māpua, Ruby Bay and Coastal Tasman to identify locations that are at risk of stormwater flooding in 1% and 10% AEP events.	On track	<p>Target completion date: June 2021</p> <p>The Māpua/ Ruby Bay stormwater model is currently being used to identify and test high level solutions for future growth and key areas of concern.</p>
Water: Strategic Policy and Research			
Water Network Modelling	Modelling of various water supply networks.	Ongoing	<p>Target completion date: Brightwater & Mapua/Ruby Bay April – May 2021</p> <p>Staff have engaged a consultant to develop a hydraulic model for the Brightwater network and are collating data for the model build.</p> <p>Modelling different scenarios will determine whether the Mapau/Ruby Bay Water Supply can potentially accommodate a large scale development in the Tasman area.</p>

Source Protection Zone (SPZ) Modelling	Developing source protection zones for the Richmond water supply network as part of a catchment risk assessment that will be submitted in the Richmond Water Safety Plan.	Started	<p>Target completion date: to be confirmed after selection of consultant</p> <p>Staff have requested a proposal from a consultant to undertake a catchment risk assessment and develop Source Protection Zones around Council's community water supply bores. This is a new requirement of the Water Safety Plan Framework and aligns with the Council's Water Safety Policy.</p>
Water Safety Consultation	On 30 April Full Council agreed to consult the community on a proposal to permanently chlorinate water supplies at Upper Takaka, Hamama, Motueka, Riwaka/Kaiteriteri and Richmond.	Delayed	<p>Target completion date: May 2021</p> <p>We received 101 submissions and ten people presented at a hearing on 27 October.</p> <p>On 12 November 2020 the Deliberations Panel considered the information presented to them but deferred the decision to Full Council.</p> <p>Staff are planning a workshop with Councillors after the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting on 15 April with a final decision expected in May 2021.</p>
Water Services Bill	On 2 March 2020 submissions closed on the Water Services Bill. The Bill is a major legislative component of the Governments Three Waters Reform programme	Completed	<p>Staff submitted a written submission on the Water Services Bill in early March The Engineering Services Manager and Councillor Maling presented the submission with a supporting video to the Health Select Committee on 24 March.</p> <p>The submission supports the general intent of the Bill but highlights specific concerns around the acceptance of end point treatment devices as solutions for rural water supplies and the responsibility for their operation and maintenance.</p> <p>Staff intend to make further submissions on the four exposure drafts that were complementary to the Water Services Bill. This is likely to be in May 2021.</p>
Wastewater: Strategic Policy and Research			

Item 9.4

Wastewater Network Modelling	Modelling of Motueka network	Completed	<p>Target completion date: March 2021</p> <p>The four-staged wastewater modelling project has been completed. Staff and consultants recently had a close out meeting to discuss model outputs and recommendations for operations, renewals and strategic planning.</p>
	Modelling of Waimea network	Delayed	<p>Target completion date: December 2021</p> <p>Staff have engaged consultants to undertake a four stage modelling project for the Waimea network.</p> <p>Consultants recommended additional flow data to be collected before building the model.</p> <p>Network monitoring, data analysis and model outputs are intended to inform the timing of specific capital works projects in the Waimea Wastewater Network Strategy.</p>
Wastewater Strategies	Development of long-term wastewater network strategies for Motueka	Delayed	<p>Target completion date: December 2021</p> <p>A working group hui was held on 29 March and staff presented a revised Wastewater Treatment Plant site criteria framework based on feedback to date. Scoring and weighting of the various criteria will be discussed in the next hui.</p> <p>Target completion date has been delayed due to resourcing constraints within the working group.</p>

Attachments

1. ↓	Tasman District Council submission	99
2. ↓	Memo to Kainga Ora	113
3. ↓	Survey of Tasman businesses	123



26 March 2021

Climate Change Commission
PO Box 24448
Wellington 6142

Tasman District Council Submission to He Pou a Rangi Climate Change Commission

Tasman District Council (the Council) welcomes the opportunity to make a submission on He Pou a Rangi Climate Change Commission's Draft 2021 Advice for Government.

The Council acknowledges that this is a significant milestone for New Zealand and commend the Commission's work on this Draft Advice. The Council supports the submissions made by Taituarā and LGNZ, and have included these additional key points (expanded on in further detail in our submission on the following pages):

- We support funding of consultation methods to give all New Zealanders a chance to express their views on climate action.
- We support the assessment of funding options for insulation, and increasing EVs on New Zealand roads, for the benefit of the climate, as well as the health of New Zealanders.
- We support the recommendation on product stewardship as a tool to reduce waste emissions.
- We support and suggest implementation of road pricing sooner, rather than later.
- We support the Draft Advice stance on exotic and native forestry.
- We suggest expanding the ETS to include all landfill disposal sites, including closed landfills.
- We suggest that central government take a more proactive role in setting climate change policies, for local government to support.
- We request greater consideration of the significant role local government in promoting and enabling climate action, and recognition of local government's limited funding tools. A significant increase in funding and support to local government will be required to achieve these mutual goals.
- We request more assessment on carbon sinks (particularly the potential for blue carbon).
- We request direction on a consistent method of measuring and auditing of emissions for the public sector and businesses.

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We acknowledge that new measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change will not be without cost in financial and other ways. The Commission should give advice to Government on how best to prioritise recommended measures.

The Council thanks the Climate Change Commission for the opportunity to comment on the 2021 Draft Advice. The Council encourages the Commission to continue to engage with local government to ensure that a local government voice is included in any plans or policies that the government may consider.

Please note that, due to scheduling issues, this submission has not yet been formally approved by Council.

Yours sincerely

Tim King
Mayor, Tasman District

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Tasman District Council Submission to He Pou a Rangi Climate Change Commission

BACKGROUND

Tasman District Council is a unitary authority in the Top of the South (Te Taihu) with a population of over 50,000 residents. The Council have been progressing implementation of our Tasman Climate Action Plan (TCAP) since its adoption in 2019. Also underway, is a multi-year review of our Tasman Resource Management Plan, and community engagement and review of coastal management – as part of the Council's adaptive planning work.

The TCAP incorporates many different activities that the Council is responsible for including planting, energy efficiency, waste minimisation and management, adaptive planning, active and public transport initiatives etc. We also identify the need for collaboration with various agencies (government, iwi etc) to provide consistent direction and messaging.

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS AND DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

Our six big issues - policy priorities to reduce emissions

Big issue #5. What are the most urgent policy interventions needed to help meet our emissions budgets?

The Council **supports** the advice to invest in upskilling and creating a workforce with skills necessary to implement any actions or directives as a result of multisector streamlining of climate change reduction policies or procedures. This should also include skills necessary to carry out said work in local government.

DETAILED QUESTIONS

8. Central and local government working in partnership

Do you support enabling recommendation 4 on central and local government working in partnership? Is there anything we should change and why?

The Council **fully supports** central and local government working in partnership. Of particular significance is the recommendation to "(a) align legislation and policy to enable local government to make effective decisions for climate change mitigation and adaptation, including aligning the Local Government Act, the Building Act and Code, national direction under the RMA, the proposed RMA reforms, implementation of the freshwater management framework and the 30-year infrastructure plan."

Currently there are a number of legislative gaps, tension between different pieces of legislation (e.g., RMA and Building Act and Code), and implementation issues that result in the current legislative framework not being fit for purpose. Council supports enabling recommendation 4(a), which proposes to resolve these present issues.



While partnership between central and local government is key, the Council would further recommend that **central government needs to take a more proactive decision-making and leadership role** in setting climate change legislation and mitigation and adaptation policies. Historically, central government has devolved decision-making to local government to work in partnership with their communities to address local issues at a local level (e.g., RMA planning). However, **the issues that we face in respect of climate change and in particular, any adaptation responses, are national policy issues that should be addressed nationally by central government, with support from local government.** It needs a national policy framework for local government decisions to be made within. For example, a coastal management policy is urgent and should not be left up to regions alone to develop. The Government and communities need to develop measures covering a range of short, medium and long term options e.g. land zoning, coastal and flood protection and managed retreat. Even if the policy response is to do nothing and allow properties to be lost over the longer term, there needs to be a consistent national approach within a toolbox of options. Without a clear national position, residents across New Zealand may experience different outcomes dependent on respective councils' capability, capacity, and funding constraints. The Council welcomes the preparation of forthcoming Climate Change Adaptation Act which will cover matters such as managed retreat and funding and financing adaptation.

The Council also recommends **extending the obligation to respond to climate change to all government departments and policies.** One example that is relevant to Tasman is the school bus policy. This Ministry of Education policy provides transport to school for students living some distance from their closest school. However, the school transport services will be removed where public transport services are provided. The Council has considered establishing new public transport services. However, establishing these services would put school transport at risk. As school transport is currently free of charge and public transport will have a cost, an unintended consequence may be less people using buses, not more, as some parents may elect to drive their children instead. This is reinforced by the Ministry of Education Transport Advisor requesting updates on when new public transport services are starting to enable the removal of school bus services.

9. Ensuring inclusive and effective consultation, engagement and public participation

Do you support enabling recommendation 5 on establishing processes for incorporating the views of all New Zealanders? Is there anything we should change and why?

The Council **fully supports** enabling the establishment of processes for incorporating the views of all New Zealanders. However, in the Council's own experience there are challenges with trying to engage with the silent majority and the risk of 'consultation fatigue'. The Council supports the suggestion of funding to ensure that there is adequate resourcing available to enable better engagement methods to reach out a broad audience.

13. An equitable, inclusive and well-planned climate transition

Do you support the package of recommendations and actions we have proposed to increase the likelihood of an equitable, inclusive and well-planned climate transition? Is there anything we should change, and why?

The Council **supports** the Draft Advice's statement that "*the transition to a low emissions society will bring a mix of opportunities, benefits, challenges and costs*". The Draft Advice recommends that localised transition planning will be needed and should be developed through a bottom-up approach involving iwi/Māori, local government, local communities, businesses, civil society groups and other stakeholders (under 'Time-critical Necessary Action 1' and 'Necessary Action 1'). The Council **seeks clarity** on the role of local government in developing localised transition plans, and recommends that adequate staff resources (e.g., training/upskilling and budget) be made available by central government if there is an expectation that individual councils take a lead role in preparing a local transition plan.

The Council **supports** Necessary Action 1(d) to assess the Government's current standards and funding programmes for insulation and efficient heating, particularly given that the quality of New Zealand's housing stock is variable, and many houses are cold, damp and poorly insulated. The Energy Efficiency Conservation Authority's (EECA) Warmer Kiwi Homes heating and insulation subsidy scheme has been a great success and the Council encourages EECA/central government to continue funding such initiatives, to enable low-income homeowners to improve the energy efficiency of their homes.

The Council would also like to suggest that further improvements can be made to **strengthen our national climate change evidence base**, which in turn can help inform development of a well-planned climate transition and mitigation/adaptation responses. For example, central government could regularly update and publish information on sea level rise data from key locations (i.e., primary tide gauges with suitable records). It is not reasonable for every territorial authority or regional council to work to defend their local levels when it could be done nationally and regularly updated following each report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The Council notes that the sea level at the Port Nelson tide gauge has risen 0.15 metres from 1955 to 2017. Sharing information nationally with our communities has multiple benefits and aids the wider climate change discussion.

14. Transport

Do you support the package of recommendations and actions for the transport sector? Is there anything we should change and why?

With over 50,000 residents, the Tasman District has been growing faster than the national average with regards to population, age, vehicle km travelled, and commercial vehicles. Residents predominately use single occupancy vehicles as their main form of transport, however, the use of active travel modes in our main urban areas of Richmond, Motueka and Tākaka are much higher than the national average. Despite this, car ownership rates are



some of the highest in New Zealand, and New Zealand's car ownership rates are some of the highest in the world.

The Council broadly supports the actions and associated recommendations for the transport sector. In relation to Necessary Action 2: *"Develop an integrated national transport network to reduce travel by private vehicles and increase walking, cycling, low emissions public and shared transport"*:

- Regarding Necessary Action 2(a), the Council notes that the direction in the Government Policy Statement (GPS) on land transport is already strong in relation to supporting low emissions public transport, walking, and cycling, but a key issue is the **availability of the National Land Transport Fund (NLTF)**, including affordability of local share and the, sometimes, onerous processes required to unlock that funding. Also that this needs to extend to across NZ, not just in the metropolitan areas. The Council also notes that, following the current development cycle, the next GPS is not due until 2024.
- The Council recommends **examining the current NLTF model** to determine the best way to fund the transition to, and management of, the future network needed to achieve the envisaged emission reduction targets. The NLTF will need to be changed to accommodate the decrease in petrol vehicles (i.e., revenue generated through Fuel Excise Duty). A new funding model needs to enable local government to use various mechanisms, such as road pricing and parking levies.
- The Council also notes that funding of transport projects can also come from other sources (Crown infrastructure, Provincial Growth Fund etc), which are not required to give effect to the GPS. Therefore, the Council requests that **Necessary Action 2(a) be extended across all government departments**, not just spending from the NLTF.
- The Council **strongly supports** Necessary Action 2(b) to *"significantly increase the share of central government funding available for these types of transport investment"* as current funding levels will not support the changes needed to develop the transport network envisaged by the Commission. Increasing the share of travel mode to alternative modes of transport will require significant funding, for example;
 - To increase public transport services to enable more frequent services and longer operating hours.
 - For Dedicated lanes (buses, multi-occupancy/heavy vehicles) enable streamlined bus services (unaffected by congestion), thereby motivating people to give up their single passenger vehicles in favour of public transport, which may include investment in greater road capacity, and
 - To create more walking/cycling lanes to encourage more use of active transport modes.
- The Council **seeks more clarity** about the proposal to link funding with achieving emissions budgets and how this would be implemented. Investments in infrastructure and services supporting mode shift, for example, will contribute to but not guarantee specific outcomes.
- The Council **strongly supports** Necessary Action 2(c), but notes the clause, *"by reducing fares for targeted groups (such as for those under 25 years of age)"*, can

have many social and economic benefits for the targeted groups, but can also have fewer positive impacts. For example, by encouraging targeted groups to travel more, this reduces public transport capacity (particularly at peak and shoulder hours), thereby potentially being unattractive to private vehicle commuters, which would produce more emissions.

- Regarding Necessary Action 2(d), the Council notes that the District is already planning and implementing active transport which will not only increase the 'reach' of our public transport networks but become viable transport routes in their own right. The Council suggests **government should partner with the Councils** to support, facilitate and invest in this work, rather than simply "encourage", as some of this needs to be undertaken on State Highway transport corridors.

The Council **strongly supports** time-critical Necessary Action 2 to "*accelerate light electric vehicle uptake*". This is particularly important for Tasman District, as many residents will simply never have adequate walking, cycling and public transport services due to remote and low-density communities that support the rural sector. The Council would like to acknowledge the co-benefit of moving towards the use of Electric Vehicles (EVs)/decarbonising land transport in relation to improved health outcomes for our communities. Transport-related air pollution (e.g., nitrogen dioxide and small particulate matter (e.g., PM10 and PM2.5) causes adverse health effects, particularly for residents living or working near heavily travelled or congested roadways. Removing petrol and diesel vehicles from our roads will enable improvements to air quality, and should contribute to reductions in respiratory illnesses, hospital admissions, and premature deaths associated with poor air quality.

The Council views, like Taituarā, that further evaluation is not required for Necessary Action 3(f), and the Government should **remove barriers to enable road pricing**, resulting in revenue that could assist ratepayers in lowering their service costs, or assist in improvements to alternative transport modes. Furthermore, use of EVs to replace Internal Combustion Engine light vehicles **may not support items addressed in Necessary Action 2**. The reduced cost running an EV may encourage greater light vehicle use, potentially leading to further road congestion, parking issues, road traffic severing communities and contamination of our freshwater environment.

The Council **supports** the recommendations under Necessary Action 4, including the recommendation to "*Place further emphasis on decarbonising the rail system, and establish an investment strategy and clear targets to increase the share of rail and coastal shipping*". In terms of Necessary Action 4(d), the Council wishes to highlight that Port Nelson (jointly owned by Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council) is the only major port in New Zealand to not have a rail connection. The Port sits within our combined urban area with a population exceeding 67,000 residents. The Council also notes that Tasman District is not included as an investment area in central government's 2019 Draft NZ Rail Plan and is unlikely to have any rail infrastructure in the foreseeable future. Whilst the Council is supportive of decarbonising the rail system, it should be recognised that areas like



Nelson/Tasman will need alternate solutions, especially if the share of coastal shipping is to increase.

Some additional areas that would support the emission reduction budgets in the transport sector include:

- a recommendation to **remove regulatory barriers**, such as cumbersome traffic resolution processes, which significantly slow or hinder delivery of walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure.
- in addition to Taituarā's idea of community hubs, a broader recommendation around central government encouraging **reducing travel demand and encouraging more efficient travel** – capturing more flexible working times and other arrangements (not just work from home) to allow for more off-peak travel and to encourage increased vehicle occupancies.
- incorporating LGNZs suggestion about urban form and transport, i.e. that the **cost of transport emissions created by more congested commuting** with longer times, because constraining land supply disallows business to disperse and households to locate closer to places of work.
- a recommendation to **accelerate the uptake of e-bikes** (alongside new cycle network infrastructure) by subsidising the up-front cost purchase cost, partnering with local suppliers to smooth freight supply issues, and funding a quicker roll-out of associated charging and secure parking facilities.
- a recommendation for central government to provide **additional financial support** to local authorities **to electrify their public transport bus fleets**. If public transport expands to meet the proposed targets, many buses will need to be purchased. These must be EV to avoid lock in of emissions over their 20-year life, but EV buses are currently significantly more expensive than diesel buses.

15. Heat, industry and power

Do you support the package of recommendations and actions for the heat, industry and power sectors? Is there anything we should change and why?

The Council **supports** Necessary Action 7 regarding reducing emissions from process heat. The Council notes that within the Tasman District there are a large number of coal boilers providing heat sources for market gardeners (glasshouses) and hop growers, and some of these coal boilers use relatively simple technology. Key issues with moving to biomass process heating for many of these operators are:

- (a) the initial financial outlay to convert, and
- (b) ability to secure continuity of wood supply.

We note some of our operators are nevertheless investing in such changes thanks to support from the likes of EECA.

Necessary Action 7(d), “helping people to access capital to reduce barriers to the uptake of technology will be key to enable the success of boiler conversions...” The Council would also like to note that a number of Ministry of Education’s schools within our District rely on coal boilers for heating and the Council would **encourage and support any funding that is available to enable schools to transition** to other heating sources for both climate change and health benefits.

Under Section 3.8.2 Buildings, the Draft Advice recommends decarbonising the energy used for heating (in addition to hot water and cooking) in buildings and suggests this can be achieved by transitioning away from heating homes with coal and natural gas. The Council notes that the Draft Advice does not mention the use of wood burners and **seeks clarity on what the Climate Change Commission’s stance is.**

The Council **supports** Necessary Action 9 to increase energy efficiency in buildings, and in particular “(a) continuing to improve energy efficiency standards for all buildings, new and existing stock, through measures like improving insulation requirements. Expand assistance which targets low-income households.” Providing for warm, healthy homes through insulation initiatives has positive health outcomes, and helps to improve air quality (through using less wood in wood burners).

The Council **supports** Necessary Action 8. The Council has been working towards becoming more energy efficient. There is much to improve, and one particular hurdle to date is the fact that some very promising low emission technologies are not quite commercialised and/or not yet financially viable (e.g., battery system versus emergency diesel generation systems). In the foreseeable future, battery systems will have the emergency generation role, but with much less environmental impact. Sometimes the cost pressures on the Council result in installation of systems that have negative climate change implications, or potentially in time, will become an unused asset. Some of these assets may have a long lifespan. Necessary Action 5(d) could extend past energy distributors, to **assist businesses and the public sector to support the adoption of low emissions technologies.**

The Council **supports** Necessary Action 10 to reduce emissions from urban form, recognising local government’s role in delivering this action via our urban planning decisions. The Council looks forward to the outputs of the RMA reform to further strengthen the planning framework to enable sustainable and cohesive communities. Urban form in strengthening land use and transport integration (in particular, facilitating higher-density, energy-efficient housing development, especially along key public transport corridors and nodes) and small-scale renewables could be given a higher profile in the Draft Advice in its role of contributing to emissions reduction budgets. For example, new-build houses could include solar panels/photovoltaics as part of overall sustainability measures. Central government could provide a subsidy scheme to incentivise installation.



17: Forestry

Do you support the package of recommendations and actions for the forestry sector? Is there anything we should change, and why?

The Council would like to provide the following comments in relation to forestry. The Council:

- **Agrees** that exotic plantation forestry will continue to have an ongoing and important role to play in removing carbon dioxide, even when other more enduring sources of carbon removals, such as native forestry, can scale up.
- **Supports** changing the current balance of incentives in exotic versus native afforestation (without adversely impacting the economics of exotic afforestation or reducing current incentives), for example how the current NZ ETS is encouraging conversion of marginal land and impacting rural communities and the food/fiber sector.
- **Supports** any proposed initiatives (including incentives) by central government to promote native afforestation, recognising that this would enable a number of positive outcomes (e.g. biodiversity, freshwater, recreation, cultural, and economic). In the Tasman district there are areas of plantation forestry on marginal land which may be better suited to permanent native afforestation and would need to be actively managed, including significant government financial incentives, to transition from exotic forestry to native forestry land use. A support package (e.g., education, job skills, financial) is required for landowners (which includes local iwi/Māori, private sector, councils) to enable this transition.
- Notes that the draft advice promotes use of forestry slash/waste as biomass supply for bioenergy processes, as it offers a low cost route for decarbonising some sectors, including process heat. There are significant benefits of removing forestry slash from in situ, including environmental and hazard risks (e.g., debris flows), for use in bioenergy processes. The Council notes that anecdotally from local examples there are currently issues in terms of biomass supply, and would encourage central government to provide support to enable the feasibility of this emerging industry as an alternative to fossil fuel use.

The Council **seeks clarity** on the proposal of time-critical necessary action 5(b) of 'requiring an appropriate forest management plan for all forests over 50 hectares defined as permanent to monitor the forest's permanence and limit exposure to risks such as climate change impacts, governance failure, and community impacts.' Clarity is sought on:

- if this would be a requirement for both exotic plantation and native forests
- does it apply to both public and private land
- what does it mean to 'monitor the forest's permanence and limit exposure to risks', and
- how the 50 hectare threshold was determined.

The Council suggests that the way in which 5(b) is drafted could result in unintended or perverse outcomes and this action should be reviewed.

The Council **supports** the intention of time-critical necessary action 5(c) of 'designing a package of policies that may include amendments to the NZ ETS and land use planning rules, to deliver the amount and type of afforestation needed over time to align with our advice on the proportion of emissions reductions and removals and addressing intergenerational equity'. The Council acknowledges the role that we could play via RMA planning and land use controls and await further guidance through the pending RMA reform in how to implement this action.

18. Waste

Do you support the package of recommendations and actions for the waste sector? Is there anything we should change and why?

The Council **supports** the package of recommendations to reduce emissions from the waste sector, with the following amendments:

- add the capture of landfill gases from legacy landfills to the approved uses of the waste levy revenue (Necessary Action 13(b))
- add non-municipal landfills to the scope of the ETS, and
- consider adding legacy landfills to the ETS.

The Council **supports** inclusion of ambitious targets in the New Zealand Waste Strategy for waste reduction, but these targets need to be matched with increased funding for waste minimisation.

As noted in the Commission's recommendations, emissions from waste activities are significant, but only active municipal landfills are included in the ETS. The ETS is effectively incentivising reductions in emissions from active municipal landfills, but the exclusion of other landfills from the scheme may divert materials to landfills outside the scheme. The Council considers that all disposal sites (or as a minimum, those receiving organic materials) should be included in the ETS.

The Council also **supports** incentives to reduce emissions from legacy landfills, such as the Eves Valley regional landfill in Tasman District which only closed a few years ago and continues to emit methane. At present, **closed landfills are excluded from the ETS and there is little financial incentive to capture or reduce emissions** from these sites. Funding from the Waste Disposal Levy could be directed to these sites to reduce emissions, or the sites could be included in the ETS, so that the value of emission reductions could be captured by legacy landfill owners.

The Council **supports** the ongoing provision of 50% of the Waste Disposal Levy to territorial authorities as councils have statutory obligations to "promote effective and efficient waste minimisation" practices¹ and normally deliver significant waste diversion and minimisation activities. The Council **supports** consideration of some Waste Disposal Levy funding to

¹ section 42 of the WMA 2008



regional councils, as they have a role in waste minimisation and currently do not receive funding.

The Council **supports** the recommendation to strengthen product stewardship as an effective tool to reduce waste emissions. Adding emissions reductions to the evaluation criteria of any stewardship scheme would assist to prioritise action, but this assessment should include the whole of life emissions cost. One action to improve waste to landfill would include improved labelling to improve consumer awareness of what waste is able to be recycled or composted.

The Council also **supports** increased diversion of organic materials from landfill but notes that it may be more efficient to divert organics in metropolitan areas than in provincial districts.

19. Multi-sector strategy

Do you support the package of recommendations and actions to create a multisector strategy, and is there anything we should change?

The Council **supports** Necessary Action 15 and welcomes the concept of mainstreaming climate considerations across government policies and procedures. The Council highlights that communities are facing higher rates increases, local government is increasingly expected to take on more leading roles within their communities, and local government finances and resources are limited. As a unitary authority covering a large region with multiple communities, the expectations for Tasman District Council are even greater in this regard. Local government are set up to support the local region and should not be undertaking monitoring or interventions that support the national level needs over the local needs. The Council recommends that any policies or procedures that central government agencies implement to address climate change include **consideration of resource availability and provision of adequate funding to local government.**

20. Rules for measuring progress

Do you agree with Budget recommendation 5 on the rules for measuring progress? Is there anything we should change any why?

The Council would welcome central government direction on a **consistent method and standardised system across the country for emissions measurement**, including auditing requirements for local government and businesses. One of the more difficult type of emissions local government is required to measure is wastewater emissions. There has recently been much debate around what emission factors should be used for wastewater emissions and there is little guidance available on how best to measure these emissions. Adding to the complexity, there are many different types of wastewater treatment plants across the country.

The Council **support** the Commission's recommendation to do more work on carbon sinks for wetlands. The Council wishes to highlight **the potential to use blue carbon as a carbon sink** in future. Blue carbon is the carbon embodied in marine and coastal ecosystems. It has



been realised recently that one of the key ecosystem services provided by estuarine systems is the sequestration of high levels of blue carbon, primarily in sediment. Due to water-logging, estuarine sediments are very low in oxygen. These anaerobic conditions mean that the carbon fixed in these sediments as a result of plant processes remains in situ for extremely long periods of time (centuries or millennia), if the sediment remains undisturbed. This is unlike terrestrial soils where soil carbon can be more readily released back into the atmosphere by microbial processes. The international Blue Carbon Initiative (2019) suggests that tidal salt marsh ecosystems can accumulate, on average, 255 tonnes of carbon per ha (which is the equivalent of 935 tonnes of CO₂ per ha). The Council is aware of a proposal by the Tasman Environment Trust to assess blue carbon levels across several estuaries in Nelson/Marlborough at up to 200 sites in a 'Core and Restore' project. If funding is secured for this project, the Commission may be interested in following its progress.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rob Hall, Senior Development Manager, Kāinga Ora

FROM: Jacqui Deans, Growth Co-ordinator

DATE: 24th March 2021

RE: Summary of growth pressures in Tasman

Summary

Tasman forms part of the Nelson Tasman Tier 2 Urban Environment under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. For Tasman, this comprises Richmond, Motueka, Mapua, Wakefield and Brightwater.

Tasman's population growth has been significantly higher in recent years, than during the previous decade. The annual average population growth over the last ten years to 2020, was 1.8%. Over the last 5 years, growth has averaged between 1.9%-2.4% annually. The latest provisional Stats NZ population estimate for Tasman, estimates the population grew by 2.4%, or 1300 residents, in the last year, to 56,400 as at 30 June 2020. It is typical for 50-75% of Tasman's migration to be internal rather than from overseas.

Compared with five years ago, since March 2015 median house prices in Tasman have increased by around 60%. Depending on sources, median sale prices for the year ended 31 December 2020 were between \$657,641 (MHUD) and \$750,000 (REINZ) in Tasman. According to REINZ there are only three regions in the country currently with higher median house prices – Auckland, Bay of Plenty and Wellington. Coupled with relatively high house prices, mean incomes in Nelson Tasman are 13% below the NZ average and have only caught up by 2% in the last 20 years. Nelson Tasman is second lowest in NZ, second only to Gisborne.

Consenting activity in Tasman continues to trend upwards. Building consents in Tasman for the 2020 calendar year reached a record high of 550, compared with 500 in 2019 and 394 in 2018. Building consents in Tasman for the year ending June 2020 reached a near-record high of 491. For the same period, 322 sections on residentially zoned land were created, with Richmond accounting for 75% of these sections. Excluded from this count of new sections are a further 92 sections created in the Coastal Tasman Area for residential purposes (but on Rural 3 zoned land), for the year ending 30 June 2020. Similar trends are clear in the resource consents for residential units, for the year ended 30 June 2020, in Tasman, where resource consent was granted for 680 residential lots. There were also additional consents granted for housing that did not involve subdivision.

The latest population projections forecast annual population growth of 1.3% for the next 10 years, 2021-2031, based on the medium growth scenario. The rates for the medium scenario aligned well with the average growth over 2006-2018. The overall population of Tasman is expected to increase by 7,700 residents between 2021 and 2031, from 56,600 to 64,300 people and then slowing but still by a further 11,810 people to 2051, totaling 76,110. Most of the overall population growth will be driven by net migration gains (more people moving to Tasman District than leaving). Under the medium scenario, the Motueka, Moutere-Waimea and Richmond Wards are projected to experience the greatest growth in population, parts of which form part of the Nelson Tasman Tier 2 Urban Environment.

c:\Users\jacquid\Downloads\Growth in Tasman memo to Kāinga Ora.docx

Over the 30 year period, 11,757 dwellings are required to meet District wide demand. District wide, Tasman's growth model projects an average of 451 new dwellings a year for 2021-2024 (short term), 427 a year for 2025-2031 (medium term), 416 a year for 2032-2041 and 337 dwellings a year for 2042 -2051 (long term). 67% of the dwellings required in the District are needed in the Urban Environment. This demonstrates the role these towns are playing in providing locations to live within commutable distance to the major employment areas of Richmond and Nelson. Richmond and Motueka, already the two largest towns by some margin in the District need the most new dwellings in the future. Council's LTP 2021-2031 proposes to meet these housing demands. Council plans to enable growth within Tasman by investing \$317 million in growth related infrastructure over the next 30 years¹. Council has increased its growth investment significantly compared with the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2018-2028, which had a growth related infrastructure spend of \$100m.

Despite relatively high proportions of residents with annual income less than \$50,000, poor housing affordability in the District and (according to a recent survey), significant proportions of over 65s preferring a small house in town, only 15% of all houses built in Tasman District between 2013 and 2018 had two beds or less. During the same period there was a decrease in the number of dwellings built that had one bed, so overall between 2013–2018 just 12% of new dwellings built had one or two beds.

For the past three years, Tasman has experienced rapid growth, particularly in Richmond, part of the Urban Environment. Traffic on key local roads around Richmond is growing rapidly. Various local roads in Richmond are absorbing traffic at a faster rate than the key state highways – as drivers seek to avoid existing congestion on the highways. This is creating negative effects for our residential communities, making walking and cycling more dangerous and less attractive within Richmond. This in turn feeds traffic growth within Richmond.

Tasman District Council is actively responding to these growth pressures. Together with Nelson City Council it adopted the first Future Development Strategy (FDS) in 2019², which identifies growth areas for both Districts over the next 30 years and seeks to avoid bottlenecks in land supply. While most of these future growth sites are not currently zoned appropriately, they will be brought forward through the review of the Resource Management Plan³ and/or district Plan Changes as required to maintain adequate supply. The FDS will be reviewed in July 2021 and new growth scenarios for that strategy confirm that population projections from the last FDS have already been exceeded, so new future housing and business development sites will be identified.

The FDS and any Plan Change encourages a range of housing types in the District. In 2018, an intensification Plan Change became operative in Richmond and take up has exceeded projections. In 2020, Council adopted an intensification action plan to see how Council could further enable this type of development. It made a number of recommendations for the LTP 2021-2031 to consider. As an example, the LTP proposes exemptions from development contributions for Community Housing Providers and a review of the current discount of development contributions for small dwellings, to enable two storey dwellings to also benefit. Council is trying to encourage the provision of affordable homes in the District. If Government provides legislative change to enable councils to implement inclusionary zoning, Council would consider the use of this method, as a way of leveraging affordable homes funded by the private sector.

¹ [Draft Infrastructure Strategy 2021-2051](#)

² [Future Development Strategy FDS | Tasman District Council](#)

³ [Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan | Tasman District Council](#)

Introduction

Parts of Tasman are currently identified as a Tier 2 Urban Environment in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS UD), together with Nelson City. The Joint Nelson Tasman Committee resolved on 10th November 2020 that the Nelson Tasman Urban Environment comprises the following city and towns: Richmond, Motueka, Mapua, Wakefield, Brightwater, Nelson, Cable Bay and Hira, in recognition that these communities are part of the same labour and housing market and these areas are or are intended to be predominantly urban in character. The SA2 map below highlights these areas:



Fig 1 Map showing Tier 2 Nelson Tasman Urban Environment based on SA2 areas

Tasman and Nelson operate and function as a single economic market and business activity flows both ways across the Territorial Authority boundaries. The relative isolation of the Tasman and Nelson markets, reinforces this interconnectedness. Tasman and Nelson rely to varying degrees on each other to sustain their respective economies, and generate significant economic benefits for each other. Consequently,

Tasman and Nelson also function as a single housing market. For these reasons the Tier 2 Nelson Tasman Urban Environment covers a relatively large area, non-contiguous in parts.

Previously in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (2016), Stats NZ had projected that the Nelson Urban Area's population was likely to grow by not more than 9.95% in the ten years between 2013 and 2023, meaning it was classified as 'medium growth', falling just below the ten percent threshold defining 'high growth' urban areas. We have exceeded this by some margin, growing by over 15% in the seven years between 2013 and 2020. The previous Nelson Urban Area was defined as most of Nelson City's area and Richmond and Hope in Tasman District.

Housing affordability in Tasman

The Government's measure of housing affordability HAM Buy, shows that at December 2018, about 81% of first time buyer households in Tasman could not afford a typical 'first home' priced house, spending more than 30% of income on housing costs – which are defined as lower quartile price point of housing in the area.

Mean incomes in Nelson Tasman are 13% below the NZ average and have only caught up by 2% in the last 20 years. Nelson Tasman is second lowest in NZ, second only to Gisborne.⁴

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development's (MHUD) website comments that the *"affordability of buying a first home for those in the South Island is better than for those living in Auckland, except in Tasman, Nelson and Otago"* (Tasman is in fact the worst.)⁵

According to the Government's HAM Rent measure, as at Dec 2018, 38% of renting households are spending more than 30% of their income on rent.

Another affordability measure, updated more regularly is the Massey Home Affordability Index, which takes into account the cost of borrowing as well as house prices and wage levels. The income data is for both renting and owner occupier households. As at May 2020, Tasman remained the second least affordable region in the country behind Auckland, as had been the case for nearly 2 years. In August 2020, the Massey index showed Tasman as the third least affordable region in the country, after Auckland and Nelson.

According to MHUD's dashboard, the median actual sale price for the year ended 31 December 2020 was \$657,641 in Tasman. Compared with 31 December 2019, when median house prices were \$598,250, prices have increased in Tasman by have increased by 10% in Tasman. Compared with five years ago, since March 2015 median house prices in Tasman have increased by around 60%.

REINZ also monitors house prices in the region and its latest monthly report⁶ (March 2021) finds that as of February 2021 the median house price in Tasman was \$750,000, an increase of 12.8% from February 2020. The commentary to this latest report also notes that, "Properties are selling quickly with the Tasman region experiencing its lowest number of days to sell in a February month (28 days) since 2003." While Tasman's latest median percentage price increase over the last 12 months may not be as high as some regions,

⁴ Project Kōkiri Nelson Tasman Economic Recovery and Regeneration Plan Discussion Document March 2021

⁵ [Experimental Housing Affordability Measure for potential first home buyers | Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga - Ministry of Housing and Urban Development \(hud.govt.nz\)](#)

⁶ [REINZ Monthly Property Report - February 2021.pdf](#)

according to REINZ there are only three regions in the country currently with higher median house prices – Auckland, Bay of Plenty and Wellington.

Consent activity

Consenting activity in Tasman continues to trend upwards. Building consents in Tasman for the 2020 year reached a record high of 550, compared with 500 in 2019 and 394 in 2018. Tasman last experienced building consents above 550 in 2003.

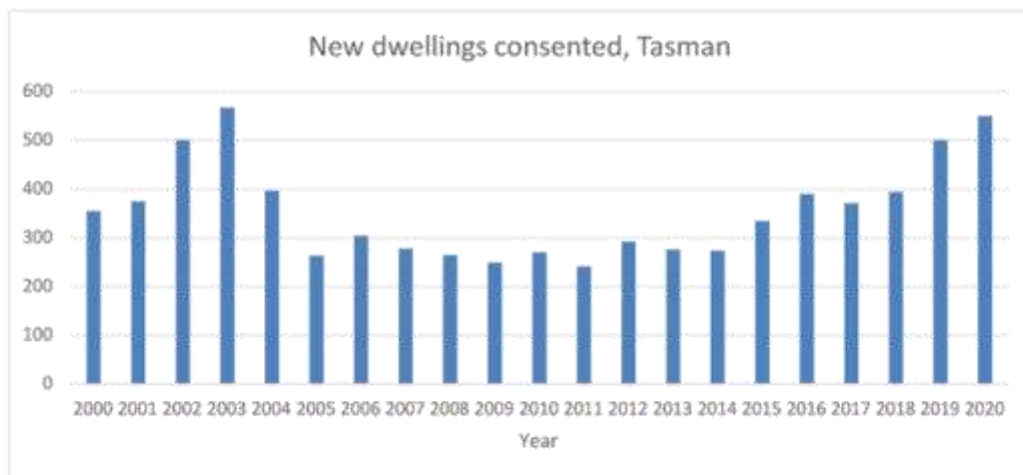


Fig 2 Building consents for dwellings 2000-2020, Tasman District Council

Council’s latest annual monitoring report under the NPS UDC, covering the year ending June 2020⁷ noted building consents in Tasman reached a near-record high of 491:

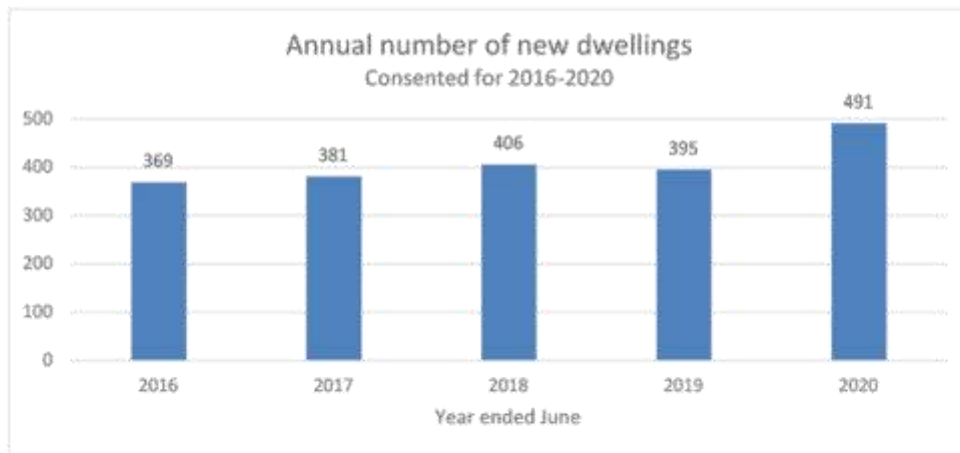


Fig 3 Annual Building Consents 2016-2020 – Tasman District Council

⁷ [Monitoring reports | Tasman District Council](#)

For the same period (year ending June 2020), 322 sections on residentially zoned land were created, with Richmond accounting for 75% of these sections. Excluded from this count of new sections are a further 92 sections created in the Coastal Tasman Area for residential purposes (Rural 3 zoned land), for the year ending 30 June 2020. These are not counted as they are not on residentially zoned land, but importantly are adding to the District's potential supply of housing.

Similar trends can be seen in the resource consents for residential units. For the year ended 30 June 2020, in Tasman, resource consent was granted for 680 residential lots. This includes a special housing area in Richmond in the September quarter and nine subdivision resource consents granted for intensification within the Richmond intensive development area. There were also additional consents granted that did not involve subdivision. The most recent data for the year ending January 2021, 549 new dwellings were consented in Tasman.

Population growth in Tasman

Tasman's population growth has been significantly higher in recent years, than during the previous decade:

- the annual average population growth over the last ten years to 2020, was 1.8% (which included an increase in 2011 following the Canterbury earthquakes)
- in the five years between 2015 and 2020, average annual growth increased to 2.2% (ranging between 1.9% and 2.4%)
- the latest provisional Stats NZ population estimate for Tasman, estimates the population grew by 2.4%, or 1300 residents, in the last year, to 56,400 as at 30 June 2020

Most of the growth was net migration gains, with half from rest of NZ and half from overseas. Looking at past trends, it is typical for between 50-75% of Tasman's migration to be internal rather than from overseas. In the year ending June 2019, net internal migration accounted for at least three-quarters of the population growth.

Population projections

In the absence of up-to-date Stats NZ population projections, Council engaged Natalie Jackson Demographics Ltd (NJD)⁸ to provide District and Ward population and household projections (2018-base), with low, medium, high scenarios. After considering recent estimated population and dwelling growth rates, Council has assumed the medium growth scenario for the LTP.

Tasman District Council applies up to date population projections to its growth model⁹ every 2-3 years to inform the LTP. The growth model projections span 30 years in total. The latest growth model projects annual population growth of 1.3% for the next 10 years, 2021-2031, based on the medium growth scenario. The rates for the medium scenario aligned well with the average growth over 2006-2018.

Consequently, in adopting the medium projection scenario, the overall population of Tasman is expected to increase by 7,700 residents between 2021 and 2031, from 56,600 to 64,300 and then slowing but still expecting a further 11,800 residents to reach 76,100 by 2051. Most of the overall population growth will be driven by net migration gains (more people moving to Tasman District than leaving).

⁸ [Growth model | Tasman District Council](#)

⁹ [Growth model | Tasman District Council](#)

Under the medium scenario, the Motueka, Moutere-Waimea and Richmond Wards are projected to experience the greatest growth in population, parts of which form part of the Nelson Tasman Tier 2 Urban Environment.

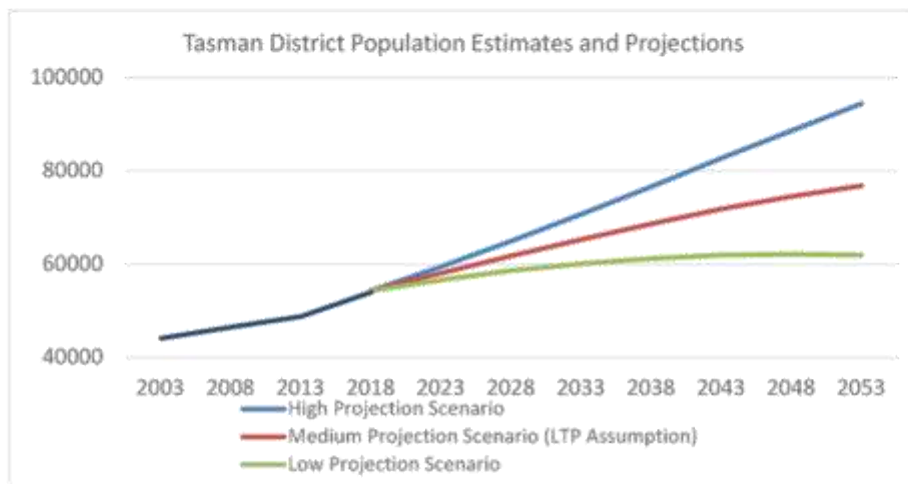


Fig 4 Tasman District Council population estimates and projections

Demand for new dwellings - Tasman

Over the 30 year period, 11,800 dwellings are required to meet District wide demand. District wide, the growth model projects an average of 451 new dwellings a year for 2021-2024 (short term), 427 a year for 2025-2031 (medium term), 416 a year for 2032-2041 and 337 dwellings a year for 2042 -2051 (long term). Figure 4 below illustrates this

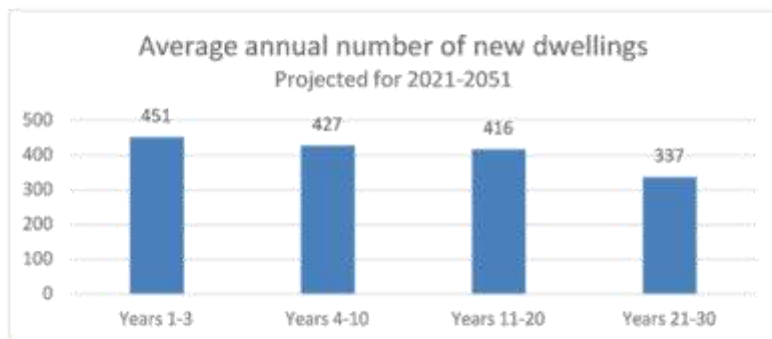


Fig 5 Tasman District average annual number of dwellings (demand)

In terms of the towns forming the Tier 2 Urban Environment, demand for dwellings is as follows:

Town or ward area	Demand for new dwellings	Demand for new dwellings
	Years 1-10 (2021-2031)	Years 11-30 (2032-2051)
Brightwater	210	358
Māpua/Ruby Bay	314	628
Motueka	744	1,576
Richmond	1,170	2,345
Wakefield	174	328
Subtotal for Urban Environment	2,612	5,235

Table 1 – demand for new dwellings in the Urban Environment

67% of the dwellings required in the District are needed in the Urban Environment. This demonstrates the role these towns are playing in providing locations to live within commutable distance to the major employment areas of Richmond and Nelson. Richmond and Motueka, already the two largest towns by some margin in the District need the most new dwellings in the future. Council's draft LTP 2021-2031 proposes to meet these housing demands.

Demand for small affordable homes

There is a mismatch between new dwelling supply (current size and price point) and both the current and future household profiles. Insufficient small dwellings are being built relative to demand in the district. Across most of the district, the majority of population growth to 2043 is in residents aged 65 and over. By 2043 the over 65s will form 34% of the population in our district. Low incomes and housing affordability are an issue across most of the District, but Golden Bay and Motueka have the highest proportion of residents on relatively low incomes and potentially a greater need for affordable (or smaller) housing options.

Despite these relatively high proportions of residents with annual income less than \$50,000, poor housing affordability in the District and according to a recent survey, significant proportions of over 65s preferring a small house in town, only 15% of all houses built in Tasman District between 2013 and 2018 had two beds or less. During the same period there was a decrease in the number of dwellings built that had one bed, (e.g. in 2018 there were no one bed dwellings built), so overall between 2013 – 2018 just 12% of new dwellings had one or two beds.

Kāinga Ora currently owns 179 homes in Tasman District, which house 426 people. Most of these are situated in Motueka. Over the next 4 years (2021-2024) the Government's latest Public Housing Plan proposes 130 new homes for Nelson and Tasman combined. 11 new dwellings have recently been completed in Richmond within the Richmond Intensive Development Area, where rules enable intensification. Three stand alone dwellings were replaced by 11 smaller units, some attached.

As at Dec 2020, Tasman has 137 people on the housing register, according to the Ministry of Social Development, and 121 of these are category 'A'.¹⁴ The vast majority of demand is for 1 and 2 bed properties. In Dec 2015, there were just 13 people on the housing register, so the demand for state housing has increased markedly.

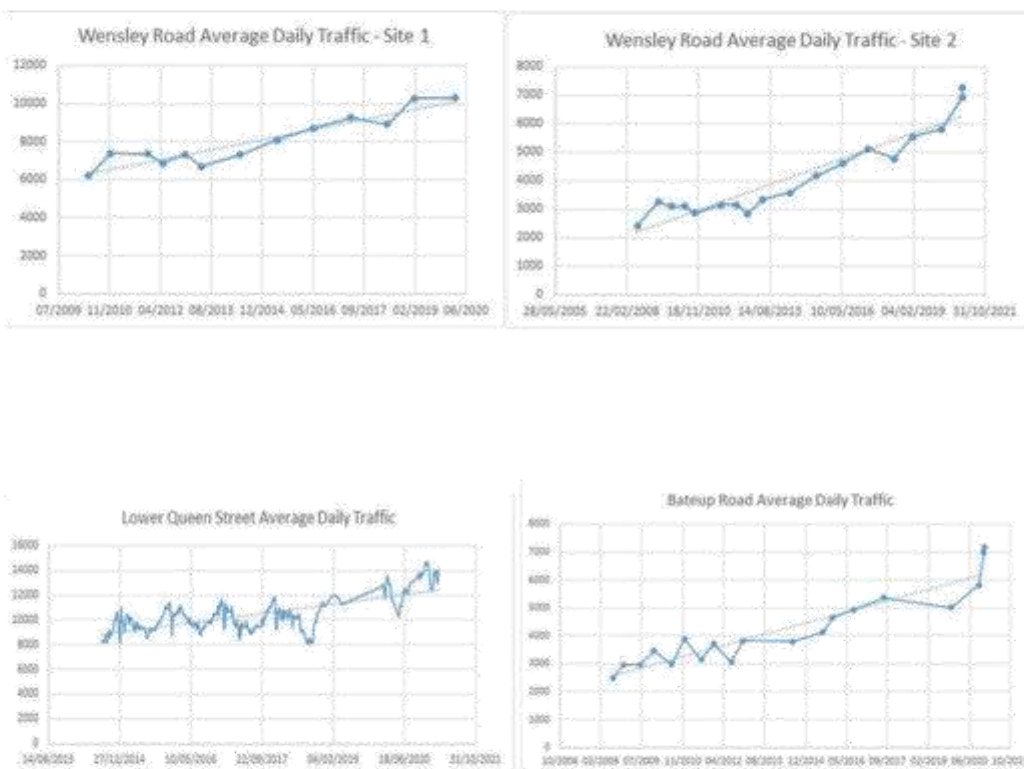
An alternative to state housing is affordable housing provided by Community Housing Providers (CHPs). In Tasman there are currently four active CHPs – Nelson Tasman Housing Trust, Habitat for Humanity, Golden Bay Housing Trust and Abbeyfield New Zealand. Council recently held a workshop with the CHPs

and Kāinga Ora to understand how it can better help them in the current climate of worsening housing affordability. While a number of issues were raised by the CHPs, some of which Council can help with, the largest issue is acquiring land due to increased prices and lack of available land on the open market.

Council is not a housing provider, with the exception of the 101 units for older persons. Council also owns very little land but is currently considering whether it can help the CHPs to deliver affordable housing which evidence shows is in need in Tasman District. Council has proposed in its LTP 2021-2031, for CHPs to be exempt from Development Contributions for new housing developments. Council also considered inclusionary zoning at the recent workshop, as a way of leveraging affordable homes funded by the private sector. With legislative change to enable councils to implement inclusionary zoning, this is something Tasman District Council would consider.

Increased traffic movements

For the past three years, Tasman has experienced rapid growth, particularly in Richmond. Traffic on key local roads around Richmond, part of the Urban Environment is growing rapidly. The graphs below show that various local roads in Richmond are absorbing traffic at a faster rate than the key state highways – as drivers seek to avoid existing congestion on the highways. This is creating negative effects for our residential communities, making walking and cycling more dangerous and less attractive within Richmond. This in turn feeds traffic growth within Richmond.



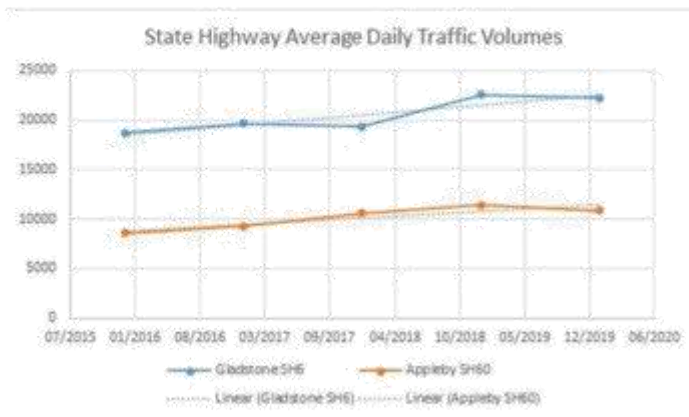


Fig 6 traffic counts for local roads and State Highways in Richmond

Council's response to date

Tasman District Council is actively responding to these growth pressures. Together with Nelson City Council it adopted the first FDS in 2019¹⁰, which identifies growth areas for both Districts over the next 30 years and seeks to avoid bottlenecks in land supply. The FDS provides a range of growth scenarios and provides sufficient sites and yields to meet a high growth scenario. The FDS will be reviewed July 2021. While most of these future growth sites are not currently zoned appropriately, they will be bought forward through the review of the Resource Management Plan¹¹ and/or district plan changes as required to maintain adequate supply. The first round of public engagement on the review of the Resource Management Plan occurred late 2020. This new Plan will propose the growth sites identified in the FDS for rezoning and due to the growth pressure Council is experiencing, another growth Plan Change may proceed this year (ahead of the wholesale review of the Resource Management Plan).

The FDS will be reviewed in July 2021 and new growth scenarios confirm that population projections from the last FDS have been exceeded, so new future development sites will need to be identified.

Council's LTP 2021-2031 proposes to meet the growth demands and provide zoned serviced land for the dwellings needed. Council plans to enable growth within Tasman by investing \$317 million in growth related infrastructure over the next 30 years¹². Council has increased its growth investment significantly compared with the LTP 2018-2028, which had a growth related infrastructure spend of \$100m.

The FDS and any future growth Plan Changes will encourage a range of housing types in the District. In 2018, an intensification Plan Change became operative in Richmond and take up is exceeding expectations. In 2020, Council adopted an intensification action plan to see how Council could further enable this type of development. It made a number of recommendations for the LTP 2021-2031 to consider. For example the draft LTP proposes exemptions from development contributions for CHPs and a review of the current discount of development contributions for small dwellings, to enable two storey dwellings to also benefit. Council is currently consulting on the LTP, before adoption on 30 June 2021.

¹⁰ [Future Development Strategy FDS | Tasman District Council](#)

¹¹ [Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan | Tasman District Council](#)

¹² [Draft Infrastructure Strategy 2021-2051](#)



Survey of Tasman Businesses

October 2020

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Executive Summary

Council surveyed businesses in the Tasman region in October 2020, primarily to try to understand their future requirements, both physically and spatially. This is to ensure Council allocates sufficient land in the right locations for future growth. The survey acknowledged the difficult timing, due to ongoing effects of Covid 19, but also acknowledged that the Council has ongoing obligations to report to Central Government on the sufficiency of our future capacity planning.

The survey was sent to nearly 500 businesses that were of average or above average size (in terms of space occupied), according to type of business zone.¹ A total of 195 responses were received (40%). This represents a reasonable response rate for a survey of this type, based on previous similar surveys and taking into account the uncertainty of this period, due to Covid 19. Council is very grateful to all respondents who took time and effort to take part in this survey. A number of limitations are identified for the survey and details are provided in the main report.

Location of respondents and business type and size

The geographical location of businesses that responded to the survey include a good range of locations within the District, with the exception of Kaiteriteri, Pohara, St Arnaud and Tasman village. The highest numbers of respondents were from businesses in Richmond and Motueka, which corresponds with the dominance of these two towns, as business locations.

A wide range of 17 different types of businesses responded to the survey, with significant representation from manufacturing, construction, retail and horticultural businesses. The only types of business not represented in the responses are public services, fishing, scientific services and admin and support services. When compared with Infometrics' ANZSIC industry classification of Nelson and Tasman businesses, similar proportions of agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction and restaurant/café/bar businesses responded to the survey, as exist in the local economy.

Similar to recent MBIE data for Tasman (details provided below), a large number of survey respondents are small businesses, with 70% employing 10 people or less and a further 20% employing between 11-30 people. Interestingly, 55% of businesses stated that some staff work remotely outside Tasman. In addition to most businesses being small, 85% of respondents serve a local business market, with half also serving a national market and a third also serving the international market.

In addition to numbers of employees being relatively low, 65% of respondents occupy relatively small premises of less than 1,000 sq m, 28% of respondents occupy premises of between 1,000-10,000 sq m and just 8% of respondents occupy more than 10,000 sq m. These largest businesses comprise farms, tree nurseries, contracting businesses and holiday parks.

In terms of the type of premises the respondent businesses currently occupy, the most common type is industrial units/manufacturing/workshops (nearly half of all respondents). One fifth of respondents occupy purpose built offices and the next most common types of premises among respondents are retail shops and warehouses. There is however, a wide range of premises occupied by respondent businesses,

¹ Council's 2018 audit of its zoned business land was used to ascertain average site sizes per type of business zone

reflecting the similarly wide range of business types that participated in the survey and that exist in the District.

The predominant tenure of business premises is ownership, with nearly 65% of respondents owning their buildings. Interestingly, nearly half the businesses that responded have existed in Tasman District for more than 10 years. Nearly one fifth (31 businesses) have existed for more than 20 years. Not many businesses had relocated to Tasman, presumably having set up here initially. However, eight businesses had relocated from Nelson, which shows how Tasman and Nelson operate and function effectively as a single economic market.

Factors influencing business location and satisfaction with current premises

The survey asked about factors influencing each business' decision to locate at current premises. Responses indicate that when deciding on a location, the top factors, in order of importance are:

- (i) suitable location,
- (ii) proximity to customers/clients,
- (iii) quality of premises,
- (iv) quality of life,
- (v) road network access and
- (vi) cost of premises or land.

Nearly 60% of businesses in the survey felt that their current site and/or buildings meets their current space requirements. However, around 30% of businesses felt there was not enough space and only 9% identified building floorspace/land on their site, as being surplus to requirements. Subsequent questions revealed similarly low proportions of surplus space. Just ten businesses identified surplus building floorspace and nine businesses identified surplus land. However Council's own district wide audit of business land in 2018 found 67 ha of vacant zoned business land that is serviced and 129 ha of vacant zoned business land unserviced.

Future business requirements

In terms of future business requirements, 17% of respondents understandably felt it was too difficult to forecast this with any certainty, due to ongoing effects of Covid 19. These business types were largely retail and tourism with one manufacturing business. Thirteen percent, (26 businesses) of all respondents to this survey require more building floorspace, 15 of which require less than 500 sq m. Eleven businesses need larger premises in Brightwater, Spring Grove, Richmond, Motueka, Riwaka and Marahau and these are for retail and commercial, construction contractor, 2 manufacturing premises, 4 engineering workshops, horticultural premises and a holiday park uses.

Nine percent (18 businesses) of all respondents to this survey require more business land. Four respondents require between 1,000-5,000 sq m (Richmond, Brightwater), three respondents require between 5,000-10,000 sq m (Motueka), three respondents require between 10,000-20,000 sq m (Richmond, Motueka) and one respondent requires more than 2ha (Golden Bay).

Eighty eight percent of respondents identified their current buildings as being of average to excellent quality, with 31% stating they are excellent. Such a high rate of satisfaction is encouraging in terms of

the quality of business premises in Tasman. Eighty three percent of respondents are not planning to relocate in the short term, with just 9% planning a move and 7% uncertain due to the ongoing effects of Covid 19.

Of the small number of businesses planning a move, the most common reasons are traffic congestion in Richmond, more space required and high industrial lease costs (Richmond). These same businesses are primarily seeking industrial units or manufacturing/workshop premises and warehouses and there are some specific detailed requirements for particular businesses, which the main report details (question 22). The future locations required by these businesses are primarily Richmond with other locations thinly spread around the district, including Brightwater and Mapua. Two companies are looking to move out of Tasman, to Nelson and Grey District. There appears to be greater need for premises for industrial use than other business types.

Anecdotally, through the pre-application resource consent process we have heard recently from horticulture companies about a shortage of cool store facilities in and around Richmond. Apparently, changing regulations may mean that older cool stores are no longer compliant. This is not particularly evident from the survey, although warehouses could perhaps include cool stores.

Changing business practices

Neither technological developments, changes to operational practices nor uncertainty created by Covid 19 appear to be common reasons for businesses downsizing their floorspace, with 92% of respondents signaling this. Just 8% of businesses (8 respondents to this question) indicated that these reasons had led to downsizing. The survey explored whether businesses were likely to employ different working practices in the future, such as working from home, automation/mechanisation, artificial intelligence etc. Over half the respondents indicated they have no such plans, but around 16% of respondents plan to introduce both working from home and automation/mechanisation. This may lead to a future reduction in floorspace requirements. Nearly one quarter of respondents plan increased use of technology such as conference calls and mobile internet and just under 7% plan substantial changes due to the effects of Covid 19 e.g. reduced opening hours, or the owner doing more of the manufacturing himself.

Perceived advantages and disadvantages of the local business area

Finally, the survey asked about the perceived advantages and disadvantages of the current local area as a business location. There is a wide range of responses to both these questions, according to each business' specific needs, but the top three advantages are:

- (i) Physical location, for a large number of different reasons according to business type (32%)
- (ii) Specifically -proximity to customer base (21%)
- (iii) Physical proximity to a town centre which enables dual-purpose trips etc. (9%).

These are the common attributes a business seeks when choosing a location, from a very wide range of businesses and these attributes unsurprisingly mirror the important factors affecting location when choosing a business location (above).

The top four disadvantages are:

- (i) None exist (24%)

- (ii) Traffic infrastructure in Richmond, around SH6, Lower Queen St, Beach Rd extending to Appleby (19%)
- (iii) Lack of customer base or distance from customers and freight costs to other parts of NZ (11%) and
- (iv) Transport routes outside of Richmond being unreliable, suffering from slips, closures etc. (6%)

Similarly, for a question on local issues affecting business, 9% of respondents cited increased traffic in Richmond detrimentally affecting business. A further 5% found Council has been too slow to assist with or process consents and staff are difficult to access. Other local issues were very varied, with a number outside of Council's control and few other common themes are evident, except for (i) water constraints in summer, (ii) low unemployment and lack of willing workers and (iii) major lack of commercial or industrial land available in Motueka, Richmond and Brightwater. Four percent of respondents identified each of these three issues.

Finally, the survey gave respondents the opportunity to provide any further comments relevant for future business planning. Again a wide range of comments were provided, but 19% of respondents specifically identified making roading a priority in and out of Richmond by providing more capacity, including for heavy goods vehicles. Six percent of respondents request the resource and building consent processes to be streamlined, for the code of compliance process to be improved and for more building inspectors to be made available. Just under 5% of respondents asked Council to try to work with businesses, not against them.

Specific suggestions were made by 4.8% of respondents in relation to both Motueka and Murchison, as follows:

- (i) Motueka – zone small pockets of retail/light industrial land within residential areas; rezone more industrial land urgently; and 1ha commercial properties are needed with permitted activity status resource consent
- (ii) Murchison – insufficient truck parking exists, more stormwater infrastructure is needed, and a better understanding of the complexities of a rural place like Murchison is required.

Introduction

The new national guidelines on planning for urban development, (National Policy Statement Urban Development 2020), state that councils like Tasman, which are growing, need to demonstrate there is sufficient land allocated for the future growth of all businesses in the region. We also want to make sure that we have the right type of business land in the right location, ensuring that all our businesses are well provided for.

A 20 minute survey was designed and sent to nearly 500 businesses in Tasman District. A data base of companies in the District was compiled specifically for the survey. Data sources for this list included:

- A zoned business land audit undertaken by Tasman District Council in 2018. The average lot size for each type of business (retail, industrial, commercial) obtained during this audit, was used as a threshold size for businesses to be included in this survey (see appendix 1). Only businesses that were either average or above average in terms of land occupied were included. E mail addresses were then obtained for each business from either Council's rating database or by phoning the business
- Nelson Regional Development Agency provided a company data base from 2018 which was used as a cross check

We acknowledged in the survey invitation, the huge challenges faced by businesses due to Covid-19 at the time of the survey and how it will continue to pose significant hurdles for future plans. However, Council is required to report to Central Government on its business land supply by mid 2021, during these difficult times. We therefore requested businesses to tell us about their future plans, as they stand at October 2020 and we acknowledged a similar survey may be needed in a couple of years' time. Responses are treated as confidential and the survey findings are reported in a way that will not enable an individual business to be identified.

Methodology

The survey was created using Survey Monkey.

The weighted average for question 12 of the survey was calculated using the matrix/rating scale in survey monkey. A matrix question is a closed-ended question that asks respondents to evaluate one or more row items using the same set of column choices. A rating scale question, commonly known as a Likert Scale, is a variation of the Matrix question where you can assign weights to each answer choice. Rating Scales automatically calculate a weighted average for each answer choice. In this instance, the lower the number, the higher the rating and the higher the number, the lower the rating.

Average ranking

Ranking questions calculate the average ranking for each answer choice so you can determine which answer choice was most preferred overall. The answer choice with the largest average ranking is the most preferred choice.

A copy of the survey is provided in Appendix 2. In addition to sending the survey out to 488 companies, the survey was posted on Council's website, for additional publicity. Nelson Chamber of Commerce also advertised the survey in its regular newsletter. The survey ran from October 5th to November 4th 2020 and two follow up reminders were sent within this period.

A total of 195 responses were received (40%). This represents a reasonable response rate for a survey of this type, based on previous similar surveys and taking into account the uncertainty of this period, due to Covid 19.

Limitations

The following are limitations of this survey:

Small sample size – A sample size of 188 companies is relatively small when compared to the 488 businesses contacted in the District, that are either of average or above average size for their type of business and location. There are over 7,000 businesses in the Tasman region according to Infometrics, although this survey targeted larger than average businesses (see below).

Online only – the survey was only online, hence those that did not have internet access were excluded.

Geographical representation of respondents – the Council's 2019 audit of zoned business land provides the area (hectares) of zoned business land per town. This shows roughly how different towns contribute to the overall zoned supply of business land for the District. The geographical location of respondents to this survey can be compared, to check representation, although it is comparing numbers of business respondents in a town with the proportion of business land of that town. Question 3 shows that for some towns, i.e. Brightwater, Murchison, Mapua, Riwaka, Wakefield and Tapawera the proportion of respondents to the business survey closely reflects the town's proportion of zoned business land in the District. Other towns were either under or over represented. The highest numbers of respondents were from Richmond and Motueka which similarly reflects the dominance of these two towns within the District, in terms of zoned business land. Respondents were from a good range of locations, with the exception of Kaitereiteri, Pohara, St Arnaud and Tasman village.

Other relevant factors in assessing this limitation include that only 68% of all respondents to the survey declared their business address, so the origin of the other 32% within Tasman is not known. Also some survey respondents may be situated on land /premises that is not zoned for business.

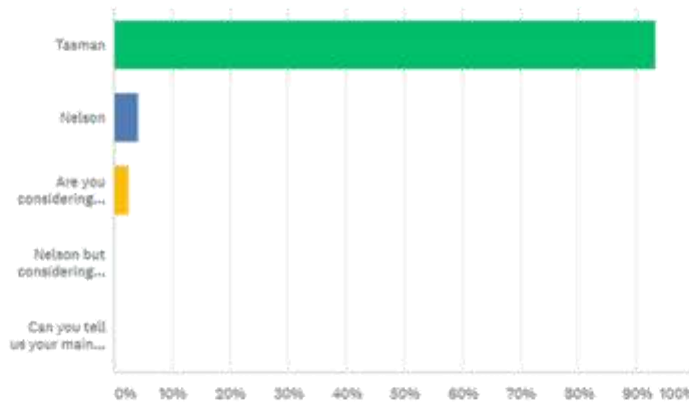
Type of businesses – Question 4 asked about the type of business and while a good range of businesses responded, they do not all match the ANZSIC level 1 industry classification of business units in Tasman, according to Infometrics as at 2020. In terms of respondents to Tasman's own business survey, similar proportions of construction, logistics and distribution, education, wholesale trade, healthcare, arts and recreational services businesses responded, as exist in the Tasman economy as a whole. Numbers of other types of businesses that responded to the survey are less representative of the overall business makeup of the Tasman region. There were notably smaller proportions of agriculture, forestry and fishing businesses that responded to the survey, (approx. 14%) versus the 22% that exist as a proportion of the Tasman economy).

Survey Results

Question 1 – Location of Business

Which district is your business currently located in?

Answered: 195 Skipped: 0



A total of 195 businesses responded to this question. Ninety three percent of respondent businesses were located within Tasman District; and 4% in Nelson. The survey was only aimed at Tasman businesses. Businesses that identified as locating in Nelson could not complete further questions in the survey.

Five respondent businesses (2.5%) were considering moving from their current location (not specified).

Question 2 - Businesses Moving

Question 2 asked those businesses considering moving, where they would move to and why.

Only one response was received - *"massively excessive land development restrictions causing high pricing and lack of suitable land for office spaces."*

Question 3 - Location of Businesses

This question asked for company name and address details. This revealed the geographical location of respondents from the following towns within the District, although only 132 of the 195 (68%) respondents provided location details:

Town	Number of respondents (businesses)	% of respondents
Takaka	12	6%
Richmond & Hope	62	32%
Upper Moutere	4	2%
Brightwater	5	2.6%
Murchison	6	3%
Motueka (including Motueka Valley)	19	10%
Mapua	2	1%
Riwaka	3	1.6%
Wakefield	7	3.6%
Tapawera	3	1.6%
Marahau	3	1.6%
Collingwood	4	2%
Mahana	2	1%
Location not specified	63	32%
Total	195	100%

This geographical spread of respondents was compared with proportions of zoned business land across the District by town, (as at 2019, based on Council's Business zoned land audit):

Town	Amount of zoned business land (ha) as at 2019	Percentage of zoned business land of all zoned business land in Tasman District as at 2019
Takaka	24.0953	2.7%
Richmond & Hope	519.3538	59.5%
Upper Moutere	4.3644	0.5%
Brightwater	33.4225	3.8%
Murchison	20.9892	2.4%
Motueka	107.1794	12.3%
Mapua	16.833	1.9%
Riwaka	7.8707	0.9%
Wakefield	21.0594	2.4%
Tapawera	20.8378	2.4%
Marahau	38.2391	4.4%
Collingwood	3.2071	0.4%
Mahana	(Part of Upper Moutere)	
Other towns with zoned business land, where no respondents replied to the survey:		
Kaiteriteri	13.5768	1.6%
Pohara	38.1907	4.4%
St Arnaud	2.4031	0.3%
Tasman	0.7844	0.1%
Total ha	872.4067 ha	100%

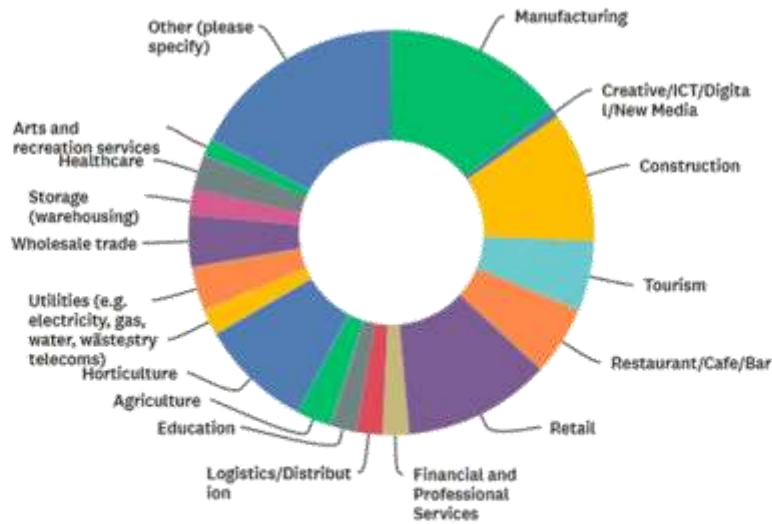
This shows that for some towns, i.e. Brightwater, Murchison, Motueka, Mapua, Riwaka, Wakefield and Tapawera the proportion of respondents to the business survey reflects the town's proportion of zoned

business land in the District, although this is comparing numbers of businesses with proportions of land these businesses occupy. Other towns were either under or over represented. The highest numbers of respondents were from Richmond and Motueka, which similarly reflects the dominance of these two towns within the District, in terms of zoned business land. Respondents were from a good range of locations, with the exception of Kaiteriteri, Pohara, St Arnaud and Tasman village.

Question 4 - Type of Business

Which category is most applicable to your business

Answered: 144 Skipped: 51



Type of Business	% of Respondents	Number of Respondents
Manufacturing	14.58%	21
Creative/ICT/Digital/New Media	0.69%	1
Construction	10.42%	15
Tourism	5.56%	8
Restaurant/cafe/bar	5.56%	8
Retail	11.81%	17
Public services	-	0
Financial and Professional services	2.08%	3
Logistics/Distribution	2.08%	3
Education	2.08%	3
Agriculture	2.78%	4
Horticulture	9.03%	13
Forestry	2.08%	3

Type of Business	% of Respondents	Number of Respondents
Fishing	-	0
Utilities	3.47%	5
Wholesale trade	4.17%	6
Storage (warehousing)	2.08%	3
Scientific services	-	0
Administration and support services	-	0
Healthcare	2.78%	4
Arts and recreational services	1.39%	2
Other	17.36%	25

"Other" categories of business that responded to the survey comprise:

Vehicle repairs/workshop (9 respondents or 6%)
Beverage
Hydrological consultancy
Timber mouldings
Commercial Accommodation
Grow & Make Wine & Retail Cellar Door/Cafe
Hire equipment
Career Development Specialists
Mining, aggregate, rock
Engineering and maintenance
Sales and support EFTPOS and POS solutions
Water services to Horticulture, Ag, rural and industrial.
Processing, Selling and delivery of Firewood
Driver Training
Pub and brewery
Service/horticultural, forestry and retail

A wide range of 17 different types of businesses therefore responded to the survey, with significant representation from manufacturing, construction, retail and horticulture. The business types not represented comprise public services, fishing, scientific services, and administration and support services. According to Infometrics, as at 2019 the split of business units in Nelson and Tasman is as follows:

Infometrics Tasman Economic Profile 2020

Industry	Tasman District		New Zealand	
	Level	Share of total	Level	Share of total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,593	22.60%	66,438	11.20%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	1,338	19.00%	122,649	20.70%
Construction	864	12.30%	68,244	11.50%
Professional, Scientific and Technical S	522	7.40%	66,234	11.20%
Retail Trade	369	5.20%	35,076	5.90%
Accommodation and Food Services	348	4.90%	24,864	4.20%
Manufacturing	303	4.30%	22,878	3.90%
Other Services	279	4.00%	26,259	4.40%
Financial and Insurance Services	273	3.90%	42,120	7.10%
Health Care and Social Assistance	219	3.10%	24,210	4.10%
Administrative and Support Services	195	2.80%	19,956	3.40%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	177	2.50%	17,718	3.00%
Wholesale Trade	156	2.20%	20,409	3.40%
Education and Training	144	2.00%	11,790	2.00%
Arts and Recreation Services	129	1.80%	11,160	1.90%
Information Media and Telecommunic	48	0.70%	7,185	1.20%
Public Administration and Safety	48	0.70%	3,951	0.70%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Servi	33	0.50%	1,605	0.30%
Mining	15	0.20%	828	0.10%
Total	7,053	100%	593,574	100%

In terms of respondents to Tasman's own business survey, similar proportions of construction, logistics and distribution, education, wholesale trade, healthcare, arts and recreational services businesses responded, as exist in the Tasman economy as a whole (according to Infometrics data above 2020). Numbers of other types of businesses that responded to the survey are less representative of the overall business make up of the Tasman region. There were notably smaller proportions of agriculture, forestry and fishing businesses that responded to the survey, (approx. 14%) versus the 22% that exist as a proportion of the Tasman economy).

Question 5 - Number of Employees

Question 5 asked approximately how many people currently work for your Tasman business? The numbers provided comprise full time and part time staff and 141 respondents provided this data.

- 98 companies employ 10 or less people (70% of respondents to this question)
- 29 companies employ between 11 and 30 people (20% of respondents to this question)
- 5 companies employ between 31 and 50 people (3.5% of respondents to this question)
- 4 companies employ between 51 and 120 people (2.8% of respondents to this question)
- 2 companies employ between 121 and 200 people (1.4% of respondents to this question)
- 1 company employs more than 201 people (0.7% of respondents to this question)

So, 90% of respondents employ less than 30 people.

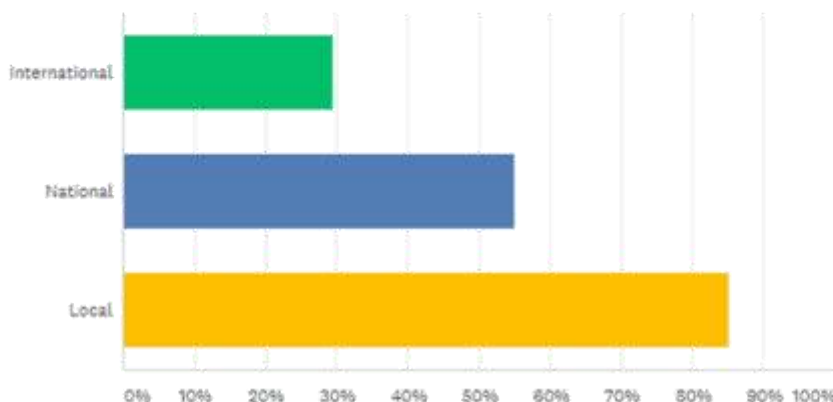
Some 77 respondents stated that staff work remotely outside Tasman (55% of respondents to this question).

According to MBIE’s regional factsheet for Tasman (June 2020) [Regional factsheet: Tasman \(mbie.govt.nz\)](http://mbie.govt.nz), 68% of companies are self employed; 24% employ less than 20 people, 3% employ 20-49 people and 5% employ more than 50 people. This data closely mirrors the number of employees of respondent businesses to the Council’s own survey, with most businesses being small, compared with say a city in New Zealand. This trend is despite the survey targeting businesses that are average or above average in terms of space occupied for that business zone.

Question 6 - Business Market

Question 6 asked which market(s) the business serves and respondents could tick more than one category. 142 respondents answered this question:

Market served by the business	Percentage of total respondents	Number of respondents serving this market
International	29.58%	42
National	54.93%	78
Local	85.21%	121

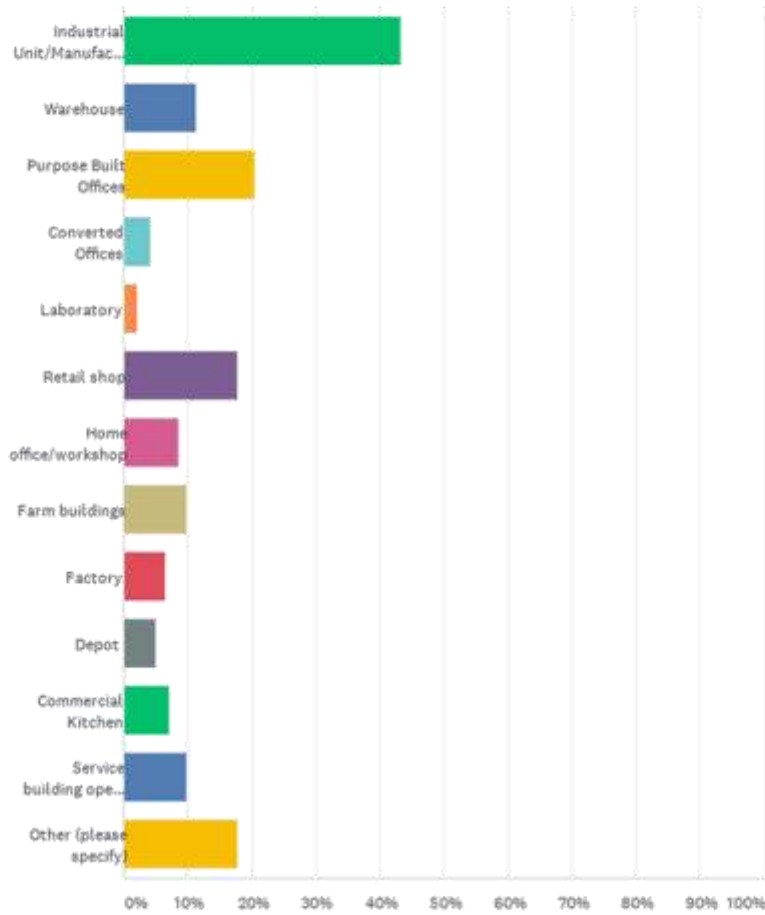


This shows that most businesses that responded to the survey question serve a local market, with fewer (half) also serving the national market and one third also serving the international market.

Question 7 - Type of Businesses Premises

Question 7 asked about the type of premises each business occupies and 141 respondents provided information on this.

Q7 What type of premises do your business occupy at this address?



Type of Premises Occupied	Percentage of Overall Respondents to this question	Number of Respondents
Industrial Unit/Manufacturing/Workshop	43.26%	61
Warehouse	11.35%	16
Purpose Built Offices	20.57%	29
Converted Offices	4.26%	6
Laboratory	2.13%	3
Retail shop	17.73%	25
Home office/workshop	8.51%	12

Type of Premises Occupied	Percentage of Overall Respondents to this question	Number of Respondents
Farm buildings	9.93%	14
Factory	6.38%	9
Depot	4.96%	7
Commercial Kitchen	7.09%	10
Service building open to the public	9.93%	14
Other (please specify)	17.73%	25

“Other” types of premises currently occupied comprised:

Portacom office
Café (2 respondents)
Holiday Park buildings
Storage buildings
Hotel or Motel (2 respondents)
Indoor rifle range
Nursery
Pipfruit & kiwifruit orchards
Car yard
Old Council building
Service Station
Cellar Door
Yard and onsite portable office with one workshop building
Purpose built building for preschool
Purpose built buildings (2 respondents)
Resource Recovery Centre
Residential
Pottery Studio

The most common type of premises among respondents is Industrial Unit/Manufacturing/Workshop, with purposes built offices, shops and warehouses being the next most common. There is however a wide range of premises currently occupied by respondents, reflecting the range of type of businesses that participated in the survey.

Question 8 - Tenure of Premises

Do you lease the building?

Answered: 140 Skipped: 55



Question 8 revealed less than half the respondents lease premises.

Question 9 - Tenure of Premises

Do you own the building?

Answered: 140 Skipped: 55



Question 9 revealed that significantly more businesses own the premises they operate from (64%), as oppose to leasing.

The same number of respondents answered these two questions (140) but the answers do not exactly match. Other than leasing and owning the premises, there are few other options, unless some businesses are operating rent free from family owned premises etc.

Question 10 - Length of Occupation

This question asked the respondents how long they had been based at their current premises and the results are as follows:

- Less than 2 years – 18 businesses (13% of the total respondents to this question)
- 2.5-5 years - 30 businesses (21.4% of respondents to this question)
- 5.5-10 years - 24 businesses (17% of respondents to this question)
- 10.5-20 years – 37 businesses (26.4% of respondents to this question)
- More than 20 years – 31 businesses (22.2% of respondents to this question)

These answers revealed how a significant number of businesses have been established for more than 10 years in the District (nearly half) and one fifth for more than 20 years.

Question 11 - Relocated Businesses

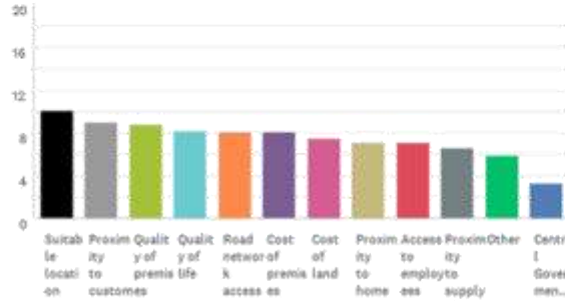
This question asked respondents that have relocated their business to Tasman, to state where they moved from. Previous locations comprised:

- Nelson (8 businesses had relocated from Nelson)
- Auckland (1)
- Rotorua (1)
- Cromwell (1)
- Marlborough (1)

This shows how Tasman and Nelson operate and function as a single economic market and business activity flows both ways across the Territorial Authority boundaries. The relative isolation of the Tasman and Nelson markets, reinforces this interconnectedness. Tasman and Nelson rely to varying degrees on each other to sustain their respective economies, and generate significant economic benefits for each other.

Question 12 - Factors affecting Business Location

Q12 How did the following factors influence your decision to remain at/move to your current premises? (please select choices 1 = least important, 12 = most important)



The above chart for question 12 charts the weighted average (rather than the absolute number of percentage of respondents that selected each answer choice.) The weighted average charts the average ranking for each answer choice.

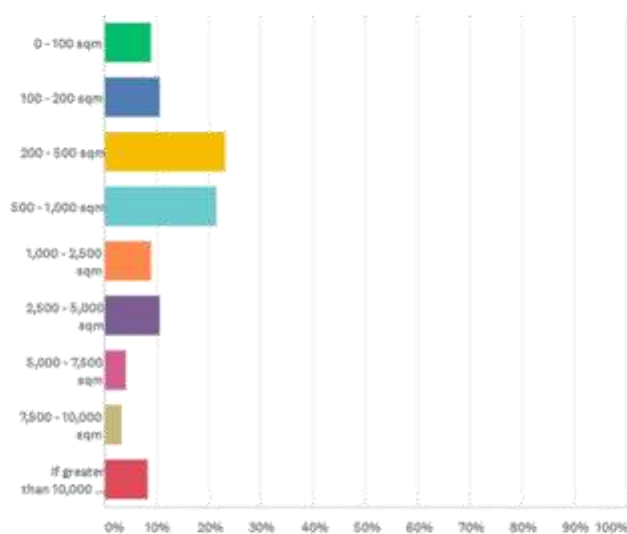
The 122 responses to this question clearly show that suitable location, proximity to customers/clients, quality of premises, quality of life, road network access and cost of premises or land are most important to the businesses when selecting premises to locate their business in. Central Government funding assistance is the least important factor on average.

“Other” factors influential for location decisions included access to the airport and the quality of the internet service; destination parking for clients; that there was ‘very little available’, so not much choice; and ‘already owned the land’.

Question 13 - Size of Premises

Question 13 asked respondents to state the amount of floor space they currently occupy.

Q13 Approximately how much floor space does your business occupy at this address?



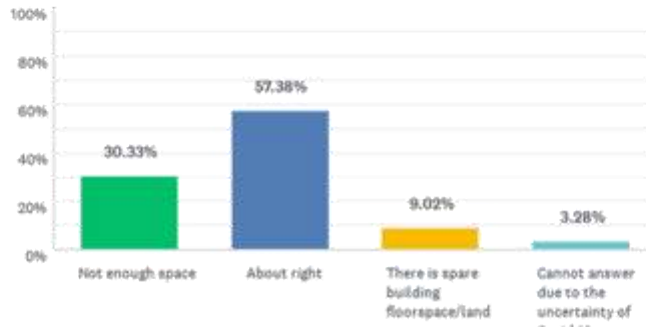
Of the 121 respondents to this question:

- 20% of respondents occupy less than 200 sq m and
- just under 45% of respondents occupy between 200 and 1,000 sq m.
- 28% of respondents occupy between 1,000 sq m and 10,000 sq m.
- 8% of respondents (10 in number) occupy more than 10,000 sq m, including farms for various purposes, tree nurseries, contracting businesses and a holiday park.

This shows that 65% of respondents occupy relatively small premises (less than 1,000 sq m), which reflects answers to question 5 revealing that most businesses are small in Tasman.

Question 14 - Adequacy of Site and Premises

Q14 How well does your current site and/or building(s) meet your current space requirements?

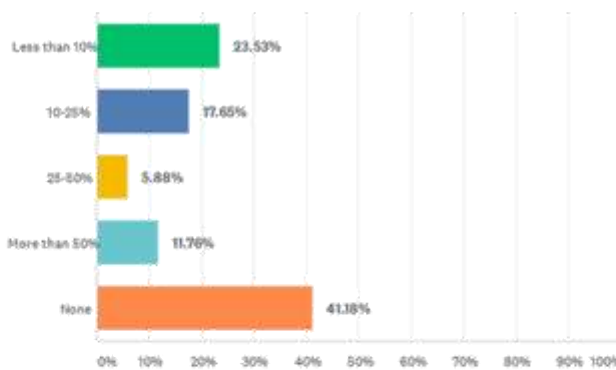


Over half the respondents to this question (122) identified their current site and/or buildings as meeting their current space requirements, however one third said there was not enough space. Just under 10% said there is spare building floorspace or land on their site (11 respondents to this question).

Question 15 - Vacant Premises

This question was only answered by 17 respondents, demonstrating that among this survey sample, not many businesses have any empty buildings.

Q15 What proportion of building floorspace on your site is vacant and surplus to requirements? (e.g. 5%, 10%, 25%, 50%)



Only 10 businesses identified surplus building floorspace on site. Nearly a quarter of this small sample identified there was less than 10% of vacant floorspace on their site. Just two businesses (11%) identified there to be more than 50% of vacant floorspace.

Question 16 - Vacant Land

Question 16 asked respondents about the proportion of land on their site that is vacant and surplus to requirements. Only nine businesses have any surplus land. Of those respondents, four had 25-30%; and three had between 50-75% of their site vacant.

Council's District wide audit of zoned business land in 2018 found that there is approximately 67 ha of vacant zoned business land that is serviced and 129 ha of vacant business zoned land that is unserviced. This included completely undeveloped sites and sites that are partially occupied with buildings.

Question 17 - Future Business Requirements

Question 17 sought to understand businesses future floorspace or land requirements, by asking how much additional floorspace or land may be required. Of the 41 respondents who answered this question, 7 (17%) stated they were unable to be certain due to the effects of Covid 19. The remaining respondents split their additional requirements by floorspace and land.

For floorspace, 26 respondents (13% of 195 respondents to this survey) require more floorspace as follows:

- 7 respondents require 100 sq m or less
- 8 respondents require between 100-500 sq m
- 5 respondents require between 500-1,000 sq m (Brightwater, Spring Grove, Richmond, Motueka)
- 4 respondents require between 2-3,000 sq m (Richmond, Riwaka, Motueka)
- 2 respondents require more than 5,000 sq m (Motueka, Marahau)
- Of those wanting more than 500 sq m in floorspace, there are retail and commercial businesses, a construction contractor, a manufacturer and 4 engineering workshops.
- In terms of the larger floorspace requirements (more than 3,000 sq m) these comprise a horticulture company, a manufacturer and a holiday park.

For land, 18 respondents (9% of the 195 respondents to this survey) require more land as follows:

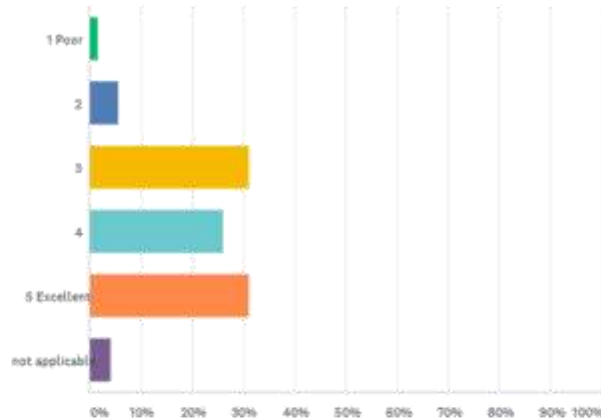
- 7 respondents require 500 sq m or less
- 4 respondents require between 1-5,000 sq m (Richmond, Brightwater)
- 3 respondents require between 5-10,000 sq m (0.5-1ha) (Motueka)
- 3 respondents require between 10-20,000 sq m (1-2 ha) (Richmond, Motueka)
- 1 respondent requires more than 2ha (2.5ha) (Golden Bay)
- Of those wanting more than 1,000 sq m of land, there is a haulage company, two manufacturers, two engineering companies and a recycling business
- Of those wanting more than 10,000 sq m (1ha) of land there are two construction contractors, a manufacturer, a commercial business and an engineering company.

Of the seven respondents who stated they were unable to be certain about future requirements due to the effects of Covid 19, these comprise retail and tourism businesses plus one manufacturing business.

Question 18 - Quality of Business Premises

Question 18 asked respondents to rate the quality of their buildings on their business site, with a score of 1 representing poor and 5 excellent. 88% of the 122 respondents to this question identified their buildings as being average to excellent (score of 3-5). 31% stated they are excellent.

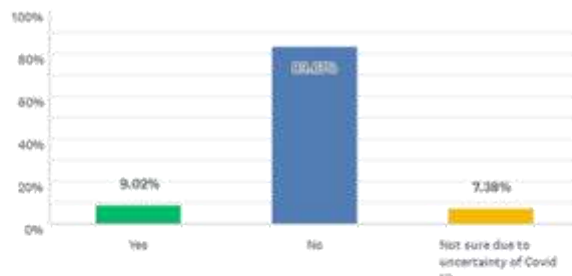
Q18 How would you rate the quality of building(s) on your site? (please choose from 1 = Poor to 5 = Excellent)



Question 19 - Future Relocation Plans

Question 19 sought to understand whether businesses plan to relocate to new premises in the next 5 years.

Q19 Does your business plan to re-locate to new premises in the next 5 years?



83% of businesses (102 of the 122 respondents to this question) are not planning to relocate in the short term and 7% are unsure due to uncertainty over Covid 19. Just 9% of businesses (9 respondents) are planning to move to new premises in the next 5 years.

Question 20 - Reasons for Relocation

Question 20 asked those businesses planning to relocate within 5 years, to specify the main reasons. 12 respondents answered this question, who are looking to move. The reasons are:

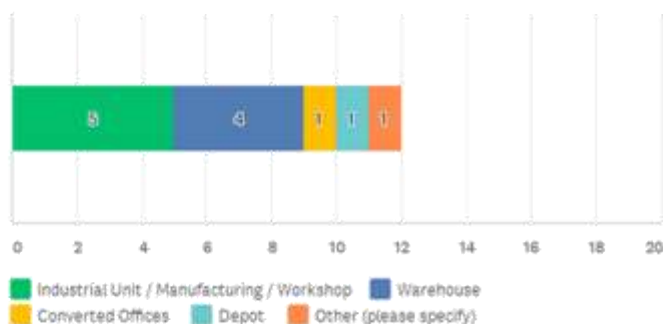
- “bad roads” and “unable to navigate easily and safely out of Beach Road due to intensive building practices and poor Council town planning” (from companies in the Beach Road industrial area of Richmond)
- “too small an area,” (2), “quality of building and more space required” (from three companies in the Beach Road area in Richmond) and “need more capacity” (from a company in Motueka)
- “larger site needed which I own” and “I own the land and extension is half done”
- “high cost of industrial space to lease; traffic congestion on local roads, contraction of good industrial customers in current economic climate” (Richmond)
- “Location and need for a more commercial space” (Richmond)

The reasons can therefore be summarised as traffic congestion for Richmond, more space required and high industrial lease costs (Richmond).

Question 21 - Type of Future Business Premises Required

Question 21 asked businesses what type of premises they require if they are relocating. 12 respondents again answered this question (as with Q 20) and the future requirements are set out below. More options of premises were given to choose from than those shown below.

Q21 What type of premises do you require?



Most businesses that responded need industrial units/manufacturing/workshops and warehouses. Converted offices, depot and civil construction and aggregate outlet are also required.

Question 22 - Specific Requirements for Business Premises

Question 22 asked the same respondents about any specific requirements for the type of premises/facilities that they need and we received 9 responses to this:

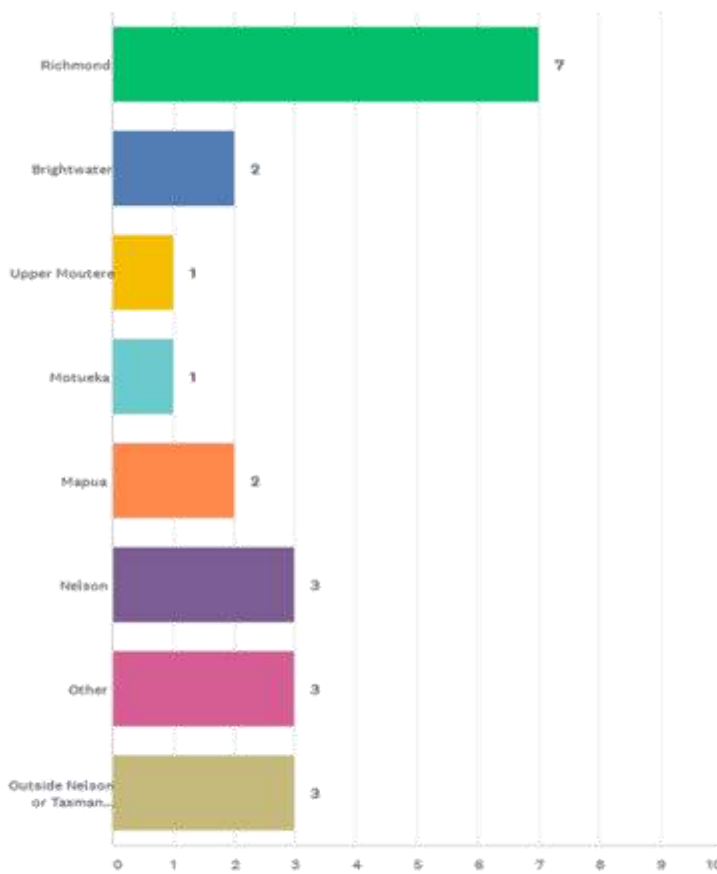
- A classroom for training (Richmond industrial area) (commercial)

- Secure commercial premises (Brightwater) (commercial)
- Purpose built offices with adjoining space for manufacturing and a warehouse (Richmond) (commercial and industrial)
- Good quality building with stable floor for engineering purposes, high stud, roller doors and yard space for shipping container storage etc (Richmond) (industrial)
- Large 3,000 sqm building for manufacturing purposes, inwards and outwards goods loading and warehousing. Yard needs to be big enough for 60 foot trucks (Motueka) (industrial)
- Warehousing for engineering and showroom space with offices (Richmond) (industrial)

Question 23 - Future Location if Relocating

Question 23 asked those companies that are planning to relocate, where they would seek a site. 12 respondents again answered this question and the results are as follows:

Q23 If you were to re-locate, where would you seek a site?



More than half the respondents (7) cited Richmond as their preferred location. Other locations were thinly spread around a range of towns, including Brightwater, Mapua and Nelson. One company is seeking to move outside of Tasman to Grey District. The other 2 respondents to this question are wishing to move to Nelson or stay at the same address in Brightwater (but expand their operation there).

Question 24 - Why Relocating Outside of Tasman?

Question 24 tried to understand the reasons for companies seeking to relocate outside of Tasman. There were 6 responses to this as follows but 2 respondents simply answered n/a. The other reasons are:

- *"bad roads"* (Beach Rd Richmond)
- *"if there is no land or site available in Tasman District"*
- *"No consented sites for our industry"* (civil construction)
- *"high cost of industrial space, congested roads"* (company in Richmond)

Question 25 - Downsizing of Company Floor Space?

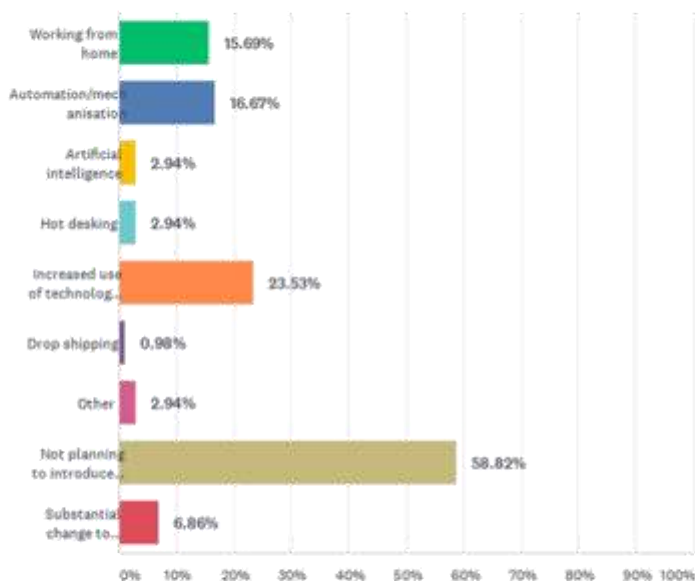
Question 25 asked whether technological developments, operational practices or uncertainty created by Covid 19 resulted in the company downsizing its floor space?

Of the 114 respondents to this question, 92% answered no. Eight percent identified that those reasons had led to downsizing, but no respondents identified in detail what the cause was.

Question 26 - New Business Practices

Question 26 asked respondents whether they planned to introduce new practices for their business (which may have an impact on their space requirements). 102 companies responded to this question and it revealed the following plans:

Q26 Do you plan to introduce any of the following working practices?



While over half the respondents confirmed they don't have plans to introduce any of the practices listed, between 15-16% of respondents plan to introduce both working from home and automation/mechanisation. This may lead to a reduction in floor space requirements. Nearly one quarter of respondents plan increased use of technology (eg. Conference calls and mobile internet). Just under 7% plan substantial changes due to the effects of Covid 19 e.g. limited opening hours for a retail business, or the owner doing more of the manufacturing work themselves, to keep costs down.

Question 27 - advantages of current local area as a business location

Question 27 asked about the current advantages of the company's local area as a business location. There were a wide variety of responses, 110 in total, with many identifying more than one factor and the table below summarises them:

Advantage of Company's Local Area as a Business Location	Number of Responses that identify this Factor	% of Responses
Physical proximity to the centres of Richmond, Mapua or Motueka for a number of reasons (e.g. enabling customers to walk into centre to combine trips or while waiting)	13	9.7%
Good location physically for - -motorists needing a break (Murchison); - a tourism business with local attractions including beach or trail;	43	32%

Advantage of Company's Local Area as a Business Location	Number of Responses that identify this Factor	% of Responses
- passing trade on a main road (pedestrian and vehicle); or for - reducing travel time for staff; <i>(Note businesses in Gladstone Road and Beach Road, Richmond in particular liked the proximity to customer base, being near residential areas yet situated within a light industrial park)</i>		
Proximity to the customer base in Nelson Tasman area or even more local e.g. close to a new housing development in Richmond, or local community in Takaka)	28	21%
Lots of space for the business operation	3	2%
Cost of lease (outside Richmond)	3	2%
Cost of land (outside a town)	1	0.7%
Proximity to pool of employees	1	0.7%
Lifestyle	6	4.5%
Area is experiencing a building boom – residential and commercial (diverse range of business types identifying this factor e.g. gardening, joinery and auto services)	5	3.8%
Available parking (Brightwater, Upper Moutere, Motueka & Richmond)	4	4%
Proximity to freight companies (Richmond)	1	0.7%
Easy transport access	4	4%
Climate (orchard)	1	0.7%
Cheaper location than Nelson City	1	0.7%
Access to raw materials/suppliers	5	3.8%
Central location within NZ and good access to airport	4	4%
Due to fibre connection can work remotely	1	0.7%
Limited exposure of location to environmental risks eg flooding, sea level rise, seismic activity	1	0.7%
Lack of competition in local area	1	0.7%
Quality of soil	2	1%
Close community (Golden Bay)	1	0.7%
Safe location	2	1%
Less traffic (Mapua, Hope)	2	1%
TOTAL	133	

The top three advantages of the local area for a business location are clearly (i) physical location (for a wide range of reasons), (ii) more specifically proximity to customer base and (iii) physical proximity to a town centre, e.g. enabling customers to walk into centre to combine trips or while waiting. A wide range of businesses responded to this question and yet these attributes are common when deciding on a business location.

There are additionally a large number of specific advantages that a business seeks for its location, according to its individual needs and these are listed in the table and include the lifestyle for the business owners/employees.

Question 28 - Disadvantages of Local Area as a Business Location

Question 28 asked about the current disadvantages of the company's local area as a business location. There were a wide variety of responses from 107 businesses, with many identifying more than one factor and the table below summarises them:

Disadvantage of Company's Local Area as a Business Location	Number of Responses that identify this Factor	% of Responses
None	29	24%
Traffic infrastructure (Lower Queen Street/Queen St/Gladstone Rd/Beach Road area, Richmond and Appleby), especially at peak times	23	19%
Lack of customer base or distance from customers and freight costs to other parts of NZ	13	11%
Transport route (outside of Richmond) which can suffer eg slips, closures	7	6%
Lack of parking	6	5%
Distance to nearest large town	5	4.2%
Problems with staff recruitment (Murchison, Riwaka, Motueka)	4	3.5%
Availability of trades to help business (Murchison)	1	0.8%
Council's attitude to development and Council's attitude to freedom camping (for tourism businesses)	4	3.5%
Resource consent too restrictive	2	1.6%
Uncertainty surrounding future of lease or cost of lease	4	3.5%
Smell from sewer pump (Beach Rd)	1	0.8%
Rural 1 zoning of land (Hope)	2	1.6%
Lack of foot traffic	1	0.8%
Competition	1	0.8%
Lack of affordable housing for staff	3	2.5%
High cost of construction	1	0.8%
Need bigger premises (vehicle workshop, Kindy, engineering workshop, retail)	4	3.5%
Poor internet	1	0.8%
Lack of visibility of site	1	0.8%
Lack of public transport	1	0.8%
Suburban sprawl of housing	2	1.6%
Cost of infrastructure improvements	1	0.8%
Street noise	1	0.8%
Dust creation	2	1.6%
TOTAL	120	

Of the 107 businesses who responded to this question, 29 responses (24%) felt there were no disadvantages of their local area affecting their business. However the top two disadvantages of the local area for a business location are clearly:

- (i) traffic infrastructure around Richmond, particularly along SH6 and at the intersection with Beach Road, Lower Queen St etc. and
- (ii) for businesses outside of Richmond, or those serving national markets, the lack of customer base or distance from customers and associated freight costs to other parts of NZ.

There are then a large number of more specific disadvantages that a business may experience with its location, according to its individual needs and these are listed in the table. These include the main transport route in more remote locations that can suffer from slips, problems with staff recruitment, lack of affordable housing, as well as Council's attitude to development. Just four businesses identified a problem with the size of their premises.

Question 29 - Local Issues affecting Business

Question 29 asked whether there were any local issues affecting business in 2020, apart from the obvious disruption Covid 19 has caused. Ninety seven businesses responded to this question, with many identifying more than one local issue.

Local Issues affecting Business in 2020 other than Covid 19	Number of Responses that identify this Factor	% of Responses
None, other than Covid 19	42	41%
Increased traffic and no improvement in roading in SH6, Lower Queen Street, Richmond including junctions	9	9%
Council slow to assist/process consents, staff difficult to access	5	5%
Water constraints in Summer (Richmond, Brightwater and Takaka)	4	4%
Low unemployment and lack of willing workers	4	4%
Major lack of commercial or industrial land available (Motueka) and buildings; more zoned land needed (Richmond) and Brightwater.	4	4%
Council sewerage infrastructure (Mapua), lack of infrastructure (toilets, signs, parking in Marahau), poor roads (Upper Moutere)	3	3%
Compliance costs	3	3%
Lack of tourists (Covid related and generally)/customer base	3	3%
Customers not willing to pay prices, lack of disposable income	2	2%
Competition in a town where there are enough of this type of business already	2	2%
Uncertain future for lease	1	1%
Freedom camping	2	2%
Repetitive road works (Richmond)	1	1%
No help	1	1%

Local Issues affecting Business in 2020 other than Covid 19	Number of Responses that identify this Factor	% of Responses
Lack of room in current premises (Richmond light industrial)	1	1%
Council helpful in assisting with solutions	1	1%
Local campground needs to provide better service, to in turn provide customers for businesses	1	1%
Resource consent /license too restrictive	1	1%
Car parking restrictions (Motueka) or lack of car parking	2	2%
Poor internet (Upper Moutere)	1	1%
Labour costs	1	1%
Loss of productive land for farming use	1	1%
Earthquake strengthening	1	1%
RMA and notification of RC applications	2	2%
Lack of affordability of housing	2	2%
Forestry industry up and down	1	1%
TOTAL	101	

Forty-two business responses (41%) felt there were no local issues, other than Covid 19 affecting their business. 9% of the responses identified local traffic issues in Richmond as affecting their business. The next most common local issues affecting business are the Council being too slow to assist e.g. Consent processing (5% of responses); water constraints in Summer – Waimea and also Takaka (4% of responses); and low unemployment and lack of willing workers (4% of responses).

Businesses in Motueka, Richmond and Brightwater all identified the need for more commercial/industrial land and buildings (4% of responses). There was a further wide range of local issues identified as affecting local businesses, some of which are within Council's control e.g. local infrastructure and some which are not e.g. customer's willingness to pay prices.

Question 30 - Any Further Comments Relevant for Future Business Planning

This final question was an opportunity for respondents to pass on any other relevant comments/requirements to Council concerning future planning for businesses in the District. 81 respondents provided a wide range of feedback to this question and they are summarised below:

Requirements for Future Business Planning	Number of Responses that identify this Factor	% of Responses
None	27	33%
Make roading a priority (in and out of Richmond and around Richmond) by providing more capacity, including for heavy goods vehicles	16	19%
Better traffic management (Motueka), better stormwater infrastructure in Hau Road, (kerb, channel, sumps)	2	2.4%
Motueka - Have small pockets of retail/light industrial within residential zone; Rezone more industrial land	4	4.8%

Requirements for Future Business Planning	Number of Responses that identify this Factor	% of Responses
urgently; 1ha commercial properties are needed with permitted activity status resource consent		
Murchison - Insufficient truck parking; more effort on town beautification; more stormwater infrastructure; generally better understand the complexities of a rural place like Murchison; maintain roads and water fountain facilities also needed in town	4	4.8%
Rezone more industrial land in Richmond	2	2.4%
Rezone more industrial land – Hope and Brightwater	1	1.2%
Streamline the resource and building consents process/improve code of compliance process/make more building inspectors available	5	6%
Try to work with businesses not against them	4	4.8%
Reduce development contributions	2	2.4%
Help small businesses	1	1.2%
Upgrade of Mapua sewerage is required (planned)	1	1.2%
Horticulturalists - we would appreciate our ditches kept clear, our roadsides mowed. A more proactive relationship with us to help manage our rural areas	1	1.2%
Cycle trail to Moutere and more public car parking Upper Moutere	1	1.2%
Raise building standards for retail building – building standards in Takaka very poor. Also remove poles from main street in Takaka	1	1.2%
Rural business - being able to subdivide small blocks and/or being able to build a second dwelling on a small block would be most helpful	1	1.2%
Complete the Great Taste Trail between Motueka and Ngatimoti	1	1.2%
The lack of residential land is a major restriction on the development of the area, the rezoning of large areas of stable Moutere clay areas between Appleby Hills and Kina that are currently low productive areas growing pines should be replaced with low density housing	1	1.2%
Rezone more land for residential, make building 2 nd dwelling easier; open a business park and separate mixed use land (Motueka)	2	2.4%
Assistance with earthquake strengthening	1	1.2%
Leave Ranzau school in current location, extend other primary schools to year 8 and continue to plan for new school	1	1.2%
Improved car parking demarcation in Motueka (old wharf road); better freedom camping management	1	1.2%
Help us fund a food waste service for the region	1	1.2%
Lobby Central Government to reform the RMA. It works against business	1	1.2%

Requirements for Future Business Planning	Number of Responses that identify this Factor	% of Responses
Make business zoning rules more flexible, so that mixed retail and commercial are enabled	1	1.2%
TOTAL	83	

Of the 81 respondents to this question, a third (33%) had no further comments on how Council could assist businesses. Once again, roading infrastructure in Richmond was a hot issue with 19% identifying this as the single biggest issue affecting businesses in Richmond and beyond. 6% of respondents wish for the consent process to be streamlined, improve the code of compliance process and make more building inspectors available. Many individual comments were made relating to specific towns, including infrastructure improvements needed and these will be useful to inform future planning.

Conclusions

The response rate to the survey was reasonable at 40%, with a wide range of locations and business types represented. A significant number of businesses are small, serving local markets from relatively small business premises, compared with say a city in New Zealand. This trend is despite the survey targeting businesses that are average or above average in terms of space occupied for that business zone. A large number of respondents currently operate from manufacturing/industrial units/workshops premises and ownership is the prevalent tenure.

Common factors affecting decisions on the location of a business are physical location, proximity to customers and quality of available premises. There is a high degree of satisfaction with the quality of existing premises, with 80% finding them to be of average- excellent quality. According to the survey, there is little surplus building floorspace or land available on these sites.

Thirteen percent of business respondents need additional building floorspace with a range of locations required – retail, commercial, tourism and industrial uses. Nine percent of respondents need more land in a range of locations.

Only 9% of businesses are planning to move and one of the most common reasons prompting a move is the traffic congestion in Richmond. The type of premises in demand in the future include industrial, manufacturing /workshops and warehouse premises in Richmond and other towns.

Eight percent of businesses had downsized due to technological developments, changes to operational practices or uncertainty created by Covid 19. 16% of businesses plan to introduce working from home/automation/mechanization, which may lead to reduced floorspace requirements.

Perceived advantages of the local business area mirror the identified factors affecting location of a business – physical location, proximity to customer base and proximity to a town centre. Perceived disadvantages of the local business area are traffic infrastructure in Richmond, lack of customer base nearby and inadequacy of transport routes outside of Richmond.

Appendix 1

Average lot sizes for different types of business in Tasman District, according to Council's 2018 survey of zoned business land

Recommended Typical Lot Sizes – m²

	Residential - Developed DA's	Rural Residential – Developed DA's	Retail	Industrial	Commercial
Brightwater	800	5000	600	8000	600
Collingwood	600	3000		3000	1200
Kaiteriteri	1000	5000			2000
Mapua/Ruby Bay	1000	varies	1800	1100	1800
<u>Marahau</u>	1000			5000	5000
Motueka	800		1100	4300	1100
<u>Moutere</u>	1500	CTA 15000 <u>UpMout</u> 3000			
Murchison	1000			5000	1600
<u>Pohara/Ligar/Tata Bay</u>	1000	varies	1200	3000	1200
Richmond	800		1000	3800	2200
<u>Riwaka</u>	1000		600	2700	600
St Arnaud	varies				1600
<u>Takaka</u>	1000		1300	5400	1300
<u>Tapawera</u>	1000			3000	1200
Wakefield	800		1300	5000	1300

Residential/Rural Residential – based on average lot sizes (GIS data) and typical lot sizes (Round 2 Adjustments Growth Model 2018), typical developed properties (ET2)

Retail, Industrial, Commercial - based on summer student survey of developed, zoned business land lots

Appendix 2

Copy of Survey Questions

(attached)



Survey of Tasman Businesses

As part of the new national guidelines around planning for urban development, Councils like Tasman that are growing, need to demonstrate that we have sufficient land allocated for the future growth of all businesses in our region. We also want to make sure that in the future, we have the right type of business land in the right location, ensuring that all our towns and centres are well supplied.

We realize that the huge challenges presented to businesses by Covid-19 will continue to pose significant hurdles for future plans. However, we are required to report to Central Government on our business land supply by mid next year, during these difficult times. We'd still like to hear what your thoughts are for the future, as they stand at the moment. This information will be very useful to us, although we recognise the need to ask similar questions in a couple of years time.

Your response will be confidential and the survey findings will be reported in a way that will not enable your business to be identified.

The survey will take no more than 20 minutes to complete. We need your responses by 4/11/20. If you have any questions regarding the survey, please contact;

Jacqui Deans at jacqui.deans@tasman.govt.nz, 03 543 7246

Please use the 'NEXT' and 'PREVIOUS' buttons to navigate through the questions. At the end of the survey click 'DONE' to submit.

Thank-you for your participation, it is greatly appreciated.

1. Which district is your business currently located in?

- Tasman
- Nelson
- Are you considering moving?



Survey of Tasman Businesses

Introductory questions

2. If considering moving, can you please tell us where to and your main reasons for wanting to move?



Survey of Tasman Businesses

About your business

3. Please tell us your company name and address (results will not be attributed to your business name)

Company Name

Business Address

4. Which category is most applicable to your business

- Manufacturing
- Creative/ICT/Digital/New Media
- Construction
- Tourism
- Restaurant/Cafe/Bar
- Retail
- Public Services
- Financial and Professional Services
- Logistics/Distribution
- Education
- Agriculture
- Other (please specify)
- Horticulture
- Forestry
- Fishing
- Utilities (e.g. electricity, gas, water, waste, telecoms)
- Wholesale trade
- Storage (warehousing)
- Scientific services
- Administration and support services
- Healthcare
- Arts and recreation services

5. Approximately how many people currently work for your business at this Tasman address?

Full time staff

Part time staff

How many employees work remotely outside of Tasman? (FTE)

6. Which market(s) does your business serve (select all that apply)?

- International
- National
- Local

7. What type of premises do your business occupy at this address?

- Industrial Unit/Manufacturing/Workshop
- Warehouse
- Purpose Built Offices
- Converted Offices
- Laboratory
- Retail shop
- Other (please specify)
- Home office/workshop
- Farm buildings
- Factory
- Depot
- Commercial Kitchen
- Service building open to the public

8. Do you lease the building?

- Yes
- No

9. Do you own the building?

- Yes
- No

10. How long have you been based at your current premises? (please state whether in years and/or months)



Survey of Tasman Businesses

11. If you have relocated to Tasman where was your business previously located? (Please name the town)



Survey of Tasman Businesses

Important factors about your site/premises

12. How did the following factors influence your decision to remain at/move to your current premises? (please select choices 1 = least important, 12 = most important)

	1 Least important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 Most important	N/A
Suitable location	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of premises	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Proximity to supply chains	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Proximity to home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Road network access	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Access to employees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cost of premises	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cost of land	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Proximity to customers/clients	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of life	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Central Government funding assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(please specify)

13. Approximately how much floor space does your business occupy at this address?

- 0 - 100 sqm
- 100 - 200 sqm
- 200 - 500 sqm
- 500 - 1,000 sqm
- If greater than 10,000 sqm (please specify)
- 1,000 - 2,500 sqm
- 2,500 - 5,000 sqm
- 5,000 - 7,500 sqm
- 7,500 - 10,000 sqm

14. How well does your current site and/or building(s) meet your current space requirements?

- Not enough space
- About right
- There is spare building floorspace/land
- Cannot answer due to the uncertainty of Covid 19



Survey of Tasman Businesses

Vacant surplus space

15. What proportion of building floorspace on your site is vacant and surplus to requirements? (e.g. 5%, 10%, 25%, 50%)

- Less than 10%
- 10-25%
- 25-50%
- More than 50%
- None

16. What proportion of land on your site is vacant and surplus to requirements? (e.g. 5%, 10%, 25%, 50%)

Vacant and surplus

None



Survey of Tasman Businesses

17. If you require extra floorspace or land, how much extra do you require?

Floorspace

Land

Unable to be certain due to effects of Covid 19



Survey of Tasman Businesses

18. How would you rate the quality of building(s) on your site? (please choose from 1 = Poor to 5 = Excellent)

- 1 Poor
 2
 3
 4
 5 Excellent
 not applicable

19. Does your business plan to re-locate to new premises in the next 5 years?

- Yes
 No
 Not sure due to uncertainty of Covid 19



Survey of Tasman Businesses
Potential future requirements

20. If your business plans to relocate within 5 years, what are the main reasons?

21. What type of premises do you require?

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Industrial Unit / Manufacturing / Workshop | <input type="radio"/> Farm buildings |
| <input type="radio"/> Warehouse | <input type="radio"/> Factory |
| <input type="radio"/> Purpose Built Offices | <input type="radio"/> Depot |
| <input type="radio"/> Converted Offices | <input type="radio"/> Commercial kitchen |
| <input type="radio"/> Laboratory | <input type="radio"/> Service building open to the public |
| <input type="radio"/> Retail shop | <input type="radio"/> Home office/workshop |
| <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify) | |

22. Do you have any specific requirements for the type of premises / facilities that you need?

23. If you were to re-locate, where would you seek a site?

- Richmond
- Wakefield
- Brightwater
- Tapawera
- Upper Moutere
- Motueka
- Mapua
- Takaka
- Outside Nelson or Tasman (please specify)
- Collingwood
- Pohara
- Saint Arnaud
- Murchison
- Nelson
- Other
- outside Tasman or Nelson (spease specify where)



Survey of Tasman Businesses

24. If you are seeking to re-locate outside of the Tasman District, what are your reason(s) for doing so?



Survey of Tasman Businesses

Change in business operations/practices

25. Have either technological developments, operational practices or uncertainty created by Covid 19 resulted in your business downsizing its occupied floorspace ?

- Yes
- No
- Yes downsizing has been due to technological or changing operational practices
- If due to technology or operation, please specify

26. Do you plan to introduce any of the following working practices?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Working from home | <input type="checkbox"/> Drop shipping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Automation/mechanisation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial intelligence | <input type="checkbox"/> Not planning to introduce any different working practices |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hot desking | <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial change to business offer due to effects of Covid 19 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Increased use of technology (i.e. conference calls and mobile internet) | |

Other (please specify)

27. What are the current advantages of your local area as a business location?

28. What are the current disadvantages of your local area as a business location?

29. Other than Covid 19, are there any local issues that are impacting the success of your business?

30. Do you have any further comments that would help the Council to better plan for future business requirements?

Thank you for your time in providing this valuable information to Tasman District Council.

9.4 ACTION SHEET

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To: Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date: 15 April 2021
Report Author: Tara Fifield, Executive Assistant
Report Number: RSPC21-04-11

1 Summary

1.1 The action items are attached from previous Strategy & Policy Committee meetings.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Strategy and Policy Committee receives the Action Sheet RSPC21-04-11;

3 Attachments

1. [↓](#) Action sheet April 2021

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Action Sheet – Strategy & Policy Committee

Item	Action required	Responsibility	Completion Date	Status
Meeting Date – 1 October 2020				
Strategic Policy, Resource Policy & Other Matters Activity Report – RSPC20-10-03	Staff to provide information to Councillors on whether there has been an increase in people using buses since the Bee card came in.	C Scott	Information was included in the Operations Committee (1 April) report	Complete
Strategic Policy, Resource Policy & Other Matters Activity Report – RSPC20-10-03	Staff to provide information to Councillors on whether the TCAP implementation budget for 2020/2021 could be used to supplement Community Board funding for cycleway improvements in Motueka.	J Nguyen/A Gerraty	Staff provided information in the 12 March Cr update	Complete
Strategic Policy, Resource Policy & Other Matters Activity Report – RSPC20-10-03	Staff to write a letter for the Mayor's signature to Network Tasman advocating for them to install an EV charging station in Springs Junction as soon as possible	J Nguyen/A Gerraty	Staff will provide information in an upcoming Cr update	In progress
Meeting Date – 4 March 2021				
Chair's Report – RSPC21-03-1	Staff to send a copy of the list of work which will be affected by the range of changes staff need to make to the various Long Term Plan documents and due to the changes in the project timeline, as a result of the Waimea Community Dam cost overruns.	Susan Edwards	Staff provided information in the 5 March Cr update	Complete

Item	Action required	Responsibility	Completion Date	Status
Strategic Policy, Environmental Policy & Activity Planning Report – RSPC21-03-4	Staff will ask the Environmental Information team about what applications have been made for things like wetland restoration works as they cover other areas of the District.	Rob Smith	Staff provided information in the Environmental Information update in the Operations Committee agenda on 1 April. We have applied for money to fix a selection of wetlands around the District and Rob will report more in the future once the deed has been signed by MfE. We don't have the funding until the end of March – assuming the deed is signed.	Complete