

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

Date: Thursday 16 March 2017
Time: 9.30 am
Meeting Room: Tasman Council Chamber
Venue: 189 Queen Street
Richmond

Environment and Planning Committee

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson	Cr T King	
Deputy Chairperson	Cr S Brown	
Members	Mayor R G Kempthorne	Cr S Bryant
	Cr P Canton	Cr M Greening
	Cr P Hawkes	Cr K Maling
	Cr D McNamara	Cr D Ogilvie
	Cr P Sangster	Cr T Tuffnell
	Cr A Turley	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 Environment and Planning Committee meeting held on Thursday, 9 February 2017, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

7 REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

Nil

8 PRESENTATIONS

Nil

9 REPORTS

9.1	Riparian Land Management Strategy Update	5
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9 REPORTS

9.1 RIPARIAN LAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY UPDATE

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	16 March 2017
Report Author:	Bernard Simmonds, Resource Scientist - Land; Rob Smith, Environmental Information Manager; Dennis Bush-King, Environment and Planning Manager
Report Number:	REP17-03-01

1 Summary

- 1.1 The Riparian Land Management Strategy (RLMS) is a non-statutory policy that staff have used for many years now to guide our work with landowners in encouraging good land management practices adjoining waterways. The policy has been reviewed to provide a check as to fairness and ensure there is clarity as to the administration of financial incentives for riparian protection and enhancement.
- 1.2 The changes are presented in the form of a working document to give staff guidance on administering the River and Stream Management Fund (RSMF), as it presently stands.
- 1.3 The review favours splitting the fund 50/50 between large, catchment-focused initiatives and individual landowner applications. This rewards proactive and environmentally conscious landowners, but also supports targeted catchment-level projects that typically yield water quality improvements at a greater rate.
- 1.4 The priority of applications are assessed using a grading system with five key areas. These account for the degree of risk associated with land/resource use and natural factors, the value of the receiving environment, the community benefit, and the probable useful life of fencing works.
- 1.5 Separate grading systems have been established for non-wetland (stream) and wetland fencing works, recognizing the different requirements and values of these ecosystems.
- 1.6 Limitations to the application of the fund are well defined. These include a cap on the subsidy of fencing materials at \$5.38/metre which is intended to limit absorption of the fund by single land use types (e.g. deer fencing).
- 1.7 The RLMS update ensures that the process for administering the fund and providing materials is outlined clearly.

2 Draft Resolution**That the Environment and Planning Committee**

- 1. Receives the Riparian Land Management Strategy Update report REP17-03-02**
- 2. Notes the amendments to the Regional Land Management Strategy providing a more robust assessment criteria as included in Attachment 1 to REP17-03-02.**

3 Purpose of the Report

- 3.1 To inform Council of the outcome of the recent Riparian Land Management Strategy (RLMS) review.

4 Background and Discussion

- 4.1 Under the River and Stream Management Fund (RSMF), financial incentives can be provided to land owners for riparian protection and enhancement. Incentives include subsidised fencing materials for stock exclusion purposes and the supply of plants including willow and poplar species.
- 4.2 Since 2001, the RSMF has enabled the construction of over 400 km of fence line - an average of 27 km each year. The fund annually provides around 4,000 units of plant material (poplar and willow wands and poles) to landowners for riparian and soil control purposes.
- 4.3 Until recently, the fund has been passively operated and the majority of completed works have been the result of interested landowners contacting Council to apply for funding assistance. This approach supports landowners who are proactive and environmentally aware, but relies largely on landowner and public awareness for applications to the fund. The result is a more fragmented distribution of fencing works throughout the district. Dedicating a specific portion of the fund to fence or otherwise manage riparian zones in 'target' catchments will yield quantifiable improvements to water quality at a greater rate.
- 4.4 Further, it is anticipated that due to legislation changes to exclude deer, pigs, beef and dairy support cattle from waterways, demand for the fund will increase and potentially outstrip the \$110,000 annual fencing budget (refer the Environment and Planning Manager's report in this agenda). There is a need to prioritise applications to achieve the best outcome, annually.
- 4.5 In order to improve public visibility of the fund, and to make the process of applying for funding consistent and transparent, the administration of financial incentives under the RLMS has been reviewed. Significant changes include:
 - The development of a grading system to establish the priority of funding applications.
 - The separation of wetland and non-wetland work projects for priority grading.
 - Clear rules stating where funding can and cannot be obtained.
 - A cap on the price of materials.
 - A clearer process for administering the fund.

4.6 Grading system for fencing priority:

- Prior to this review, funding was granted on a ‘first come, first served’ basis. This approach worked well when application volumes did not outstrip the fund. As new legislation around the exclusion of beef, deer, pigs and dairy support from waterways is rolled out, it is anticipated that demand for the fund will increase significantly. In order to balance demand against the capabilities of the fund, it is proposed that an assessment of priority be used to direct funding to works that will have the best economic, environmental and social outcomes.

Table 1: Grading system for non-wetland works.

GROUPING	FACTOR	RISK LEVEL				
		≤ 9 (2)	10 to 17 (3)	18 to 24 (4)	≥ 25 (6)	
Risk from land use	Stock units (SU/ha)	≤ 9 (2)	10 to 17 (3)	18 to 24 (4)	≥ 25 (6)	
Risk from natural factors	Erosion potential	MINIMAL (0)	LOW/MOD (3)	HIGH (6)		
	Annual rainfall (mm)	< 500mm (0)	500-750 (1)	750-1500 (2)	1500-2500 (3)	> 2500 (4)
	Slope (deg)	FLAT (0)	< 7 (2)	> 7 (3)		
Relative value of receiving environment	Elevation (m above msl)	> 800m (0)	600-800m (1)	400-600m (2)	200-400m (3)	< 200m (4)
	Perm. flow or residual pools	NO (0)	YES (6)			
	In a target catchment	NO (0)	YES (6)			
Community concern	Public interest	NO (0)	YES (3)			
Risk to fencing investment	Potential to lose fence	YES (0)	NO (2)			

4.7 Separation of wetland and non-wetland projects:

- As identified in Attachment 1, wetlands and streams have differing ecology and processes, and thus land use pressures that influence water quality are measured differently. This justifies separate grading systems for wetlands and non-wetlands.

4.8 Rules around what the fund does and does not support:

- As identified in Attachment 1, the review includes a list of rules and guidance around fund eligibility and other limits to funding.

4.9 Materials pricing cap:

- The majority (61%) of fencing works to date have been 2-wire (averaging 1.7 km per job) and 7-wire fences (22%; averaging 0.8 km length). The approximate per-metre material costs of these two fence types have been calculated in Table 2 for various fence post spacing lengths.
- A 3.5m spaced fence with sheep netting typically costs 19% more than an equivalent 7-wire fence, and 29% more than a 2-wire fence, yet erosion and water quality impacts associated with sheep are much lower than for cattle. This is the justification for capping the subsidy for fencing materials to a 7-wire standard, at 3.5m (the minimum post spacing for most stock fencing jobs).

Table 2: Approximate fence cost per metre (materials purchase only):

POST SPACING	2-WIRE	7-WIRE	SHEEP NETTING
3.5 m	\$4.73/m	\$5.38/m	\$6.63/m
4.0 m	\$4.44/m	\$5.09/m	\$6.19/m
5.0 m	\$3.50/m	\$4.16/m	\$5.25/m

4.10 Process for administering the fund:

- The Riparian Land Management Strategy is intended to give staff guidance on how to apply the fund consistently.

5 Strategy and Risks

- 5.1 Landowners may have differences of opinion about the value of a waterway or a fencing project. If a landowner takes issue with the assessment, there is some flexibility in the fund to provide limited support to projects that are of lower value (for example, providing posts or wire only). This is at the discretion of Council and relies on professional judgement.
- 5.2 As the fund now has a greater focus on erosion reduction and water quality outcomes, and is more strictly guided by the grading system and rules, there will be less flexibility but greater fairness, in administering it (compared to previous years).

6 Significance and Engagement

- 6.1 The alteration of the administration rules of the RSMF is an operational matter and is a decision of low significance. Access to the fund is appreciated by land owners but the size of the fund is a matter best left to the Long term Plan process. If the changes are agreed to, changes will be made to inform prospective applicants of the application requirements.

7 Consideration of Financial or Budgetary Implications

- 7.1 There is no request for additional funding but staff are preparing a budget bid for the next Long Term Plan process. This will complement the existing fund and enable wider catchment management and biodiversity enhancement (e.g. riparian planting). The current budget, which has been unchanged for some 10 years, is \$110,000.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 This review defines the process of administering the River and Stream Management Fund.
- 8.2 It improves clarity around the eligibility of proposed fencing works, particularly useful at an early stage. The process also reduces the number of unnecessary site visits.
- 8.3 There is better transparency on the funding process – grading is done with the landowners input.

- 8.4 There is improved fairness – capping fencing subsidy at a rate of \$5.38/m of fence line enables most fencing works to be completed, but protects fund from more expensive land-use types (e.g. deer).

9 Next Steps / Timeline

- 9.1 Will promote RLMS through the Council website.
- 9.2 Continue to use grading system and other changes/recommendations with new fund applications.
- 9.3 Make adjustments as necessary (e.g. possible need to increase the proportion of fund for catchment-level projects).

10 Attachments

1. RLMS Financial Incentive Review

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Financial incentives

Under the River and Stream Management Fund (RSMF), financial incentives can be provided to land owners for riparian protection and enhancement. The primary objective of the fund is to improve water quality by reducing erosion, and to protect, create or improve important habitat. Incentives include subsidised fencing materials for stock exclusion purposes and the supply of plants including willow and poplar species. Where these exotics are not appropriate, the fund can also supply native plants to promote stream and hillslope stability. Applications to the fund are ranked and prioritised by their environmental and public merit, and funding is allocated on a quarterly basis. Works that are not able to be funded in each quarter are ‘rolled over’ and reassessed against new applications in subsequent quarters.

Funding strategy:

To ensure that the fund is not absorbed by large, catchment-focused initiatives, around 50% of the fund is allocated to ‘targeted catchment’ works. These works include catchments where stock access to riparian areas has been identified as a major contributor to poor water quality. This portion of the fund may also be coordinated with other funds (e.g. fish passage remediation projects or native riparian planting funds) where improvements in ecosystem health is a shared goal. The remainder of the fund is to be allocated through land owner applications. These will be assessed for priority using a weighted selection criterion.

Selection criteria:

Wetlands and streams have differing selection criteria. The priority of a non-wetland project is assessed from five key areas (Table 1). These account for the degree of risk associated with land/resource use and natural factors, the value of the receiving environment, the community benefit and the probable useful life of fencing works (e.g. likelihood of land use change and/or fence removal).

Table 1: Riparian fencing selection criteria and weighting (weighting in parenthesis):

GROUPING	FACTOR	RISK LEVEL				
Risk from land use	Stock units (SU/ha)	≤ 9 (2)	10 to 17 (3)	18 to 24 (4)	≥ 25 (6)	
Risk from natural factors	Erosion potential	MINIMAL (0)	LOW/MOD (3)	HIGH (6)		
	Annual rainfall (mm)	< 500mm (0)	500-750 (1)	750-1500 (2)	1500-2500 (3)	> 2500 (4)
	Slope (deg)	FLAT (0)	< 7 (2)	> 7 (3)		
Relative value of receiving environment	Elevation (m above msl)	> 800m (0)	600-800m (1)	400-600m (2)	200-400m (3)	< 200m (4)
	Perm. flow or residual pools	NO (0)	YES (6)			
	In a target catchment	NO (0)	YES (6)			
Community concern	Public interest	NO (0)	YES (3)			
Risk to fencing investment	Potential to lose fence	YES (0)	NO (2)			

- **Risk from land/resource use**

Stock units are calculated from the energy intake requirements and the quantity of each stock type per unit area. As the amount of nutrients excreted is directly proportional to nutrients consumed, stock units are a useful indicator for potential water quality impacts. Stock unit values vary between stock types. A dairy cow is rated 9.0, while a single ewe is rated 1.5 (Lincoln University Farm Technical Manual).

- **Risk from natural factors**

Erosion potential indicates the potential and present risk of erosion from stock. *Slope* accounts for the risk of erosion and transport to occur from the adjacent hill slope.

- **Relative value of receiving environment**

This accounts for the *elevation* of the site above sea level, and the presence of *permanently flowing water or residual pools*. Both are useful indicators of habitat potential. Also included is the priority of the catchment (*target catchment*) for protection. This is determined from State of the Environment Fresh Water monitoring or catchment projects.

- **Community concern**

This indicates the level of public interest in protecting the ecosystem from stock. For example, the presence of a swimming hole downstream, the spiritual significance of a site, or the level of public visibility of the site.

- **Fencing investment risk**

This is assessed as the potential risk that a fence will be rendered superfluous due to changes in land use or subdivision (for example, conversion to horticulture where stock access will no longer be a factor). It is a means of future-proofing works investments against change.

The priority of a wetland project is assessed from four key areas (Table 2). These account for the risk and current level of stock degradation; the significance of the wetland including community and ecology values; community interest and the probable useful life of fencing works.

Where sedimentation and bank erosion is the main issue for streams and rivers, the focus for wetlands fencing is to protect and maintain their function as a filtration system for nutrients and fine sediment, and as valuable habitat.

- **Risk from land use**

As with non-wetland projects, this accounts for pressures associated with stocking density and rate, but also the extent of the damage already caused by stock access.

- **Relative value of receiving environment**

This grouping accounts for the potential ecological value of the site (e.g. that it would cater to highly-valued flora and fauna), it's position in a target catchment, and any other values that can be identified (e.g. is part of a wider restoration project).

- **Community concern and Fencing investment risk**

As with non-wetland projects, these indicate the level of public value gained from the works, and the potential risk that a fence will be rendered superfluous due to changes in land use or subdivision

Table 2: Wetland fencing selection criteria and weighting (weighting in parenthesis):

GROUPING	FACTOR	RISK LEVEL			
Risk from land use	Stock units (SU/ha)	≤ 9 (2)	10 – 17 (4)	18 - 24 (6)	≥ 25 (8)
	Level of stock degradation	Low (1)	Moderate (3)	High (5)	
Relative value of receiving environment	Potential ecological value	Low (1)	Moderate (5)	High (10)	
	In a target catchment	No (0)	Yes (10)		
	Other value	Low (1)	Moderate (3)	High (5)	
Community concern	Public interest	No (0)	Yes (3)		
Fencing investment risk	Potential to lose fence	Yes (0)	No (2)		

Limitations to the application of the fund:

- Funding is available relative to the type of fence needed to exclude the stock presently run on the land, subject to the criteria below.
- Fence materials are subsidised up to a maximum rate of **\$5.38/m**. This is sufficient to cover materials costs for a 7-wire, unbattoned fence with 3.5m post intervals in most cases. In many cases, projects will not require the full subsidised rate (e.g. 2-wire fence or wider post spacing).
- The subsidised rate is reviewed annually to allow for changes in material prices over time.
- Funding is not available for the fencing of property boundaries.
- Funding is not available for labour or maintenance costs.
- River projects are generally outside the scope of this fund. When stock exclusion along a river is sought, funding may be granted if potential ecological outcomes are sufficiently beneficial (e.g. if significant native riparian planting has been carried out by the land owner, and require protection) and alternative funding options are not available.
- Funding is not available where stock exclusion is already required by legislation or other agreement. This includes the Sustainable Dairying Accord, the rules set out in the Tasman Resource Management Plan or resource consent conditions.
- Funding is not available to facilitate land use change (e.g. upgrading a 2-wire electric fence to exclude sheep).
- Additional costs arising from modifications to the fence proposal are to be covered by the land owner (e.g. upgrade to sheep netting or battens, or installation of a gate). Modifications must not reduce the effectiveness of the fence.
- Funding is not available for the purposes of maintaining or replacing existing fencing or where stock exclusion is currently provided by existing structures or fencing.
- Funding does not provide units for powering electric fences.
- Funding is not available for temporary fencing.
- Funding is not provided retrospectively.

Fund flexibility:

- There is no set limit on how much funding a land owner can obtain, however large projects may need to be spread over a number of quarters in order to allow other land owners to secure funds.
- Council reserves the right to allocate less than the full subsidised amount toward a project.
- In order to achieve catchment project goals, other methods to achieve fenced outcomes will be considered.
- Funding may be extended to exclude stock from ecologically valuable blocks of native forest where this will also achieve stock exclusion from an applicable waterway. Or where there are sufficient available funds unallocated for that quarter.

Process for administering fund:

1. A site visit is carried out with the land owner to confirm that the fencing criteria and goals of the fund are met, and to discuss specific stock exclusion requirements.
2. A site map is provided to the land owner by Council with the proposed fence lines and the fence distance to be agreed upon by Council and the land owner.
3. Funding availability is confirmed with the land owner. Land owner contacts a fencing contractor to discuss installation, any changes to the fence and associated costs etc.
4. A specific materials list is supplied by the land owner or fencing contractor. This is checked for consistency with the requirements of the job (e.g. sufficient and correct materials to complete job).
5.
 - a) Council organises and provides materials to the agreed value/spec, OR
 - b) The contractor sources and provides equivalent materials at their own cost and assembles the fence.
6. Fence is checked via photos or site visit. In the case of option **b**, contractor is reimbursed up to **\$5.38/m** (relative to fence type) by providing receipts for goods purchased.

Fund capabilities and fencing costs

Since 2001 the RSMF has enabled the construction of over 400 km of fence line; an average of 27 km each year. The majority of works have been 2-wire (61%; mean 1.7 km each) and 7-wire fences (22%; mean 0.8 km each). The approximate per-metre material costs of these two fence types have

been calculated in Table 3 for various fence post spacing lengths. A 3.5m spaced fence with sheep netting typically costs 19% more than an equivalent 7-wire fence, and 29% more than a 2-wire fence, yet erosion and water quality impacts associated with sheep are much lower than for cattle. This is the justification for capping the subsidy for fencing materials to a 7-wire standard, at 3.5m (the minimum post spacing for most stock fencing jobs).

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5.0 m	\$3.50/m	\$4.16/m	\$5.25/m

Riparian planting options:

The council operates a nursery in Waimea that provides non-invasive willow and poplar varieties for erosion control. Plant material is produced annually from May through to July as 3 m poles and 1 m wands. The 3 m poles can be cut down to 1.5 m by the land owner for areas where stock are excluded.

The land owner is responsible for picking up and planting the material, and for looking after the plants. Where required, Dynex sleeves can be provided to protect 3m poles from stock. Native plants are also provided for riparian areas where a level of streambank erosion control is necessary and where natives are deemed suitable.

9.2 WAIMEA SOIL MAPPING REPORT

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	16 March 2017
Report Author:	Bernard Simmonds, Resource Scientist - Land; Rob Smith, Environmental Information Manager; Dennis Bush-King, Environment and Planning Manager
Report Number:	REP17-03-02

1 Summary

- 1.1 Tasman District Council contracted Dr Iain Campbell to carry out high-resolution soil surveying of the Waimea Plains in 2010.
- 1.2 The recently completed survey has identified greater soil variability compared to that previously mapped.
- 1.3 Changes to the soil type and variants are greatest in the areas near the Waimea, Wai-iti and Wairoa Rivers.
- 1.4 These changes have potential implications for irrigation rate allocations, land productivity assessments, and the farm-scale management of soils. In particular:
 - A large quantity of land has changed from land use capability (LUC) class A to B, indicating some areas of the plains are less versatile than originally thought.
 - However, class B land is still versatile and has excellent productive potential. The main LUC changes in the Waimea Plains result from better information on soil depth and stoniness. These limitations can be managed with tolerant plant species, or working the soil to reduce root restriction.
 - This study is of considerable value for current or potential landowners who wish to understand the capabilities of a site for primary production.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee receives the Waimea Soil Mapping Report REP17-03-03

3 Purpose of the Report

- 3.1 To present Council with information gained from the recently completed Waimea Plains soil mapping survey.

4 Background and Discussion

- 4.1 In 2010, Council contracted Dr Iain Campbell to conduct a soil survey of the Waimea Plains. The objective of this survey was to map soil types and versatility at a scale of 1:20,000. This scale is fine enough to provide details at a property scale, making it useful for current and prospective landowners, and for Council to determine Land Productivity Classification and in the processing of resource consents (including subdivision and irrigation rates).
- 4.2 Prior to this work, two main soil surveys existed for the Tasman district:
1. The “General Soil Survey of the South Island” (1968) uses a scale of 1:250,000, and gives an overall picture of soil pattern, providing basic information for predicting future land use and broad fertility needs.
 2. The “Soils and Agriculture of the Waimea County” (1966) uses a scale of 1:126,720. This report combined surveys and maps dating back to the 1920’s. It includes surveys of the flood plains and lower terraces, and reconnaissance surveys for the General Soil Survey of the South Island.
- 4.3 The Waimea Plains soil mapping survey covers five distinct areas (see figure 1):
- Brightwater
 - Lower Queen Street
 - Redwood Valley
 - Waimea East and Central Plains
 - Waimea West
- 4.4 The survey fills significant knowledge gaps. Council now has greater confidence in its definitions of the following:
- Soil types in the district
 - Land Use Capability (LUC) extent and boundaries
 - Irrigation requirements

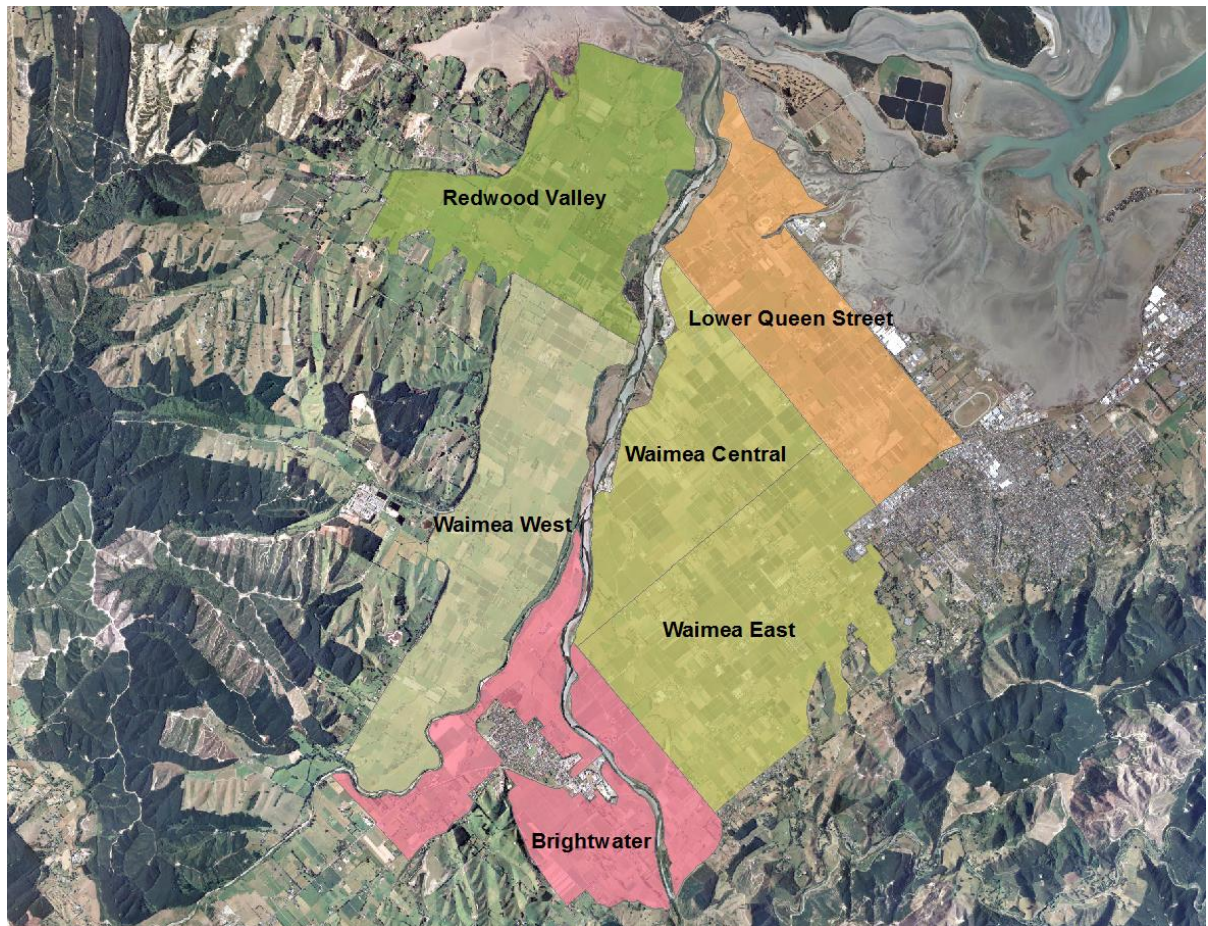


Figure 1: The Waimea Plains soil-mapping areas.

- 4.5 The following example is from the recently mapped Brightwater area. This leg of the survey included 981 soil observations (soil pits and augers) made across the 1,600 ha sample area (approximately one soil observation per 1.6 ha).
- 4.6 Soil types - In the Brightwater area, thirteen soils were identified and could be further separated into 33 variants (using additional classifications of soil depth and/or stoniness). Previously, only four soils were mapped in this location (figure 2a and b). Each soil type was assessed for drainage and land use versatility qualities. These assessments included visual evidence of mottling in the subsoils (indicates poor drainage), and measurements of stoniness (which can influence root extent of crops) and available water holding capacity (versatility for different crop requirements).
- 4.7 The new soils information enabled the Land Productivity Class boundaries to be mapped in finer detail, resulting in significant changes to the extent and boundaries of LUC classes. In the present example, the Wai-iti soils were broadly mapped as “Wa”, a highly versatile class A soil. New mapping reveals the Wai-iti soils in this location are shallow in soil depth (“Wash”) and/or stony (“Wast”), and thus a class B rating is more appropriate.

Item 9.2

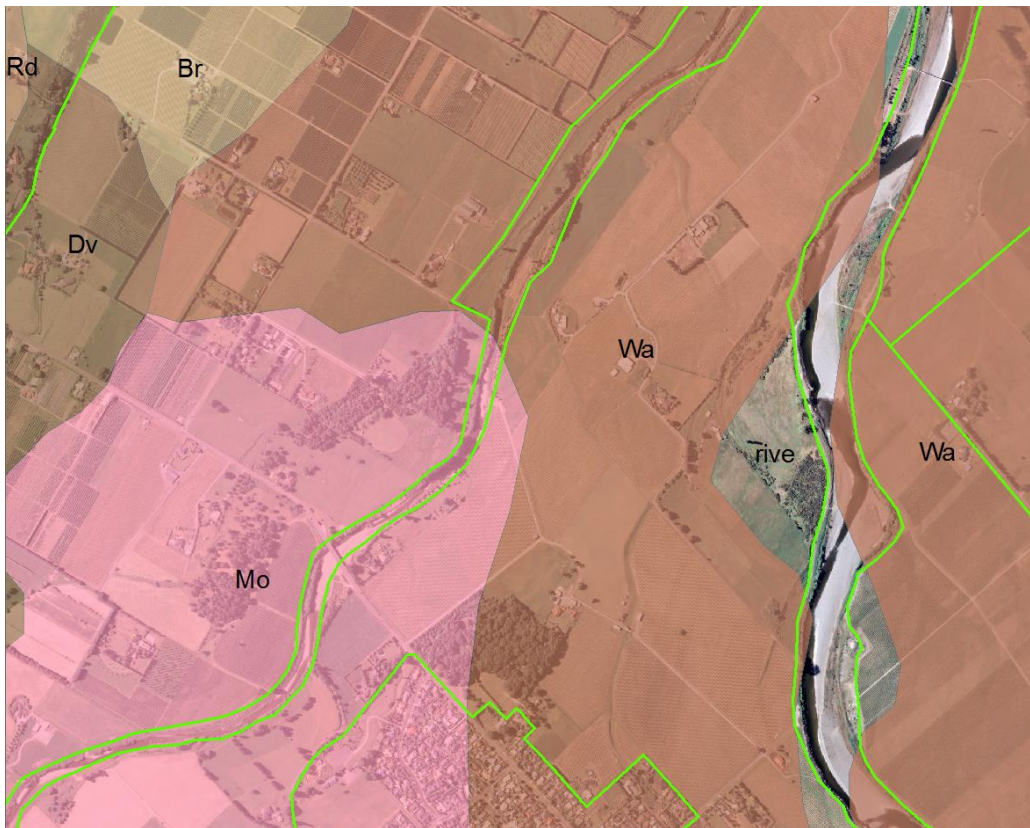


Figure 2: a) pre-survey

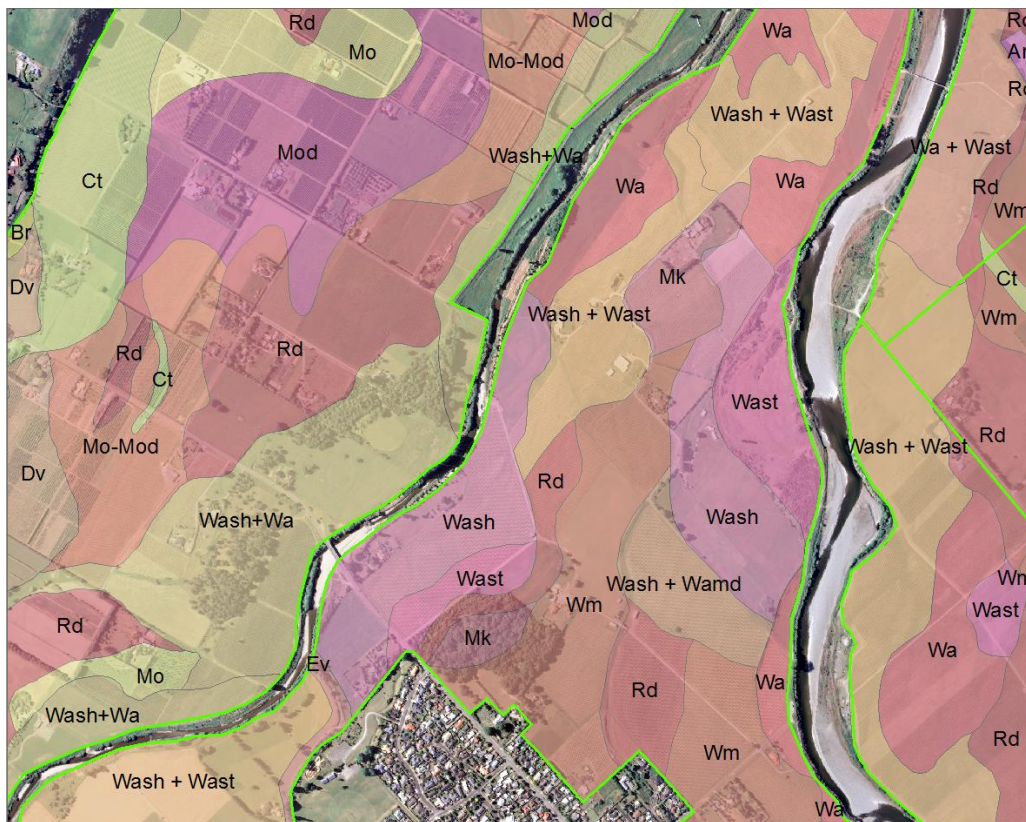


Figure 2: b) post-survey soil map for Brightwater area. Note: soil codes are first two letters (e.g. Wa; Wai-iti), variants are the subsequent letters (e.g. sh; shallow depth, st; stony)

- 4.8 The next two examples use data from the Waimea West area. This leg of the survey included 899 soil observations (soil pits and augers) made across the 1,000 ha sample area (approximately one soil observation per 1.1 ha).
- 4.9 LUC extent and boundaries - In the Waimea West example, land use classification values have changed significantly due to better data on soil type, depth and stoniness (figure 3a and b). Prior to the survey, 60% of the pictured area was mapped as class A, with the remainder in class B (29%) and river/unclassified (11%).

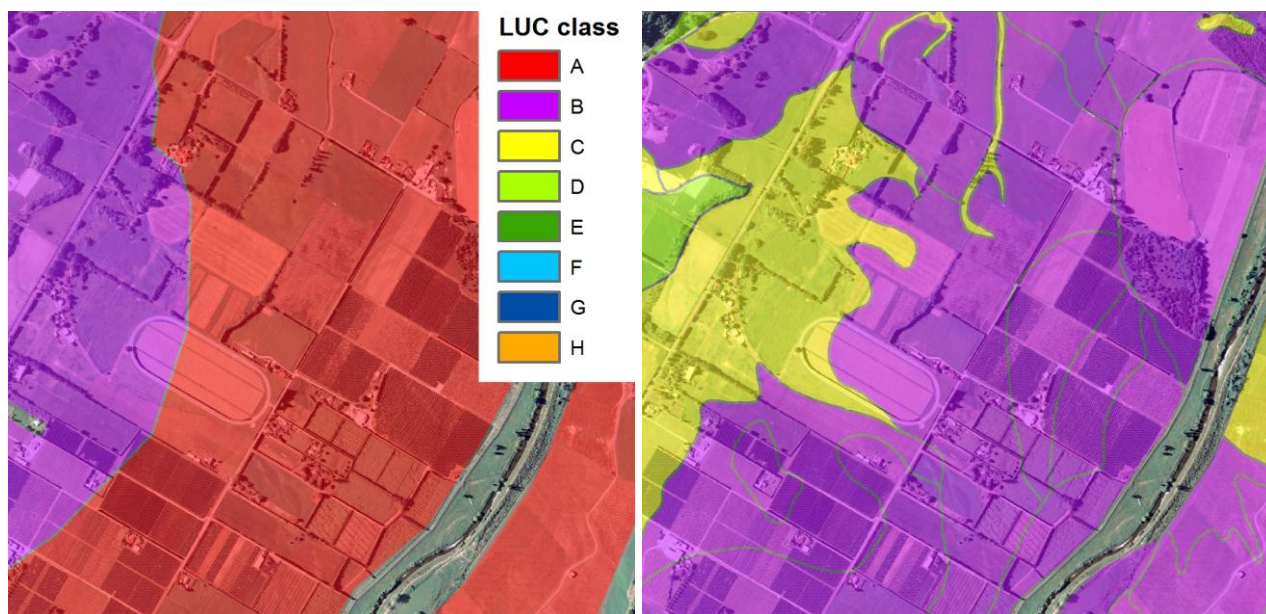


Figure 3: a) pre-survey and, b) post-survey LUC classes for Waimea West area.

- 4.10 Following the survey, 63% of the land is more accurately defined as class B, while 23% is class C and the balance is in class D (3%) and river/unclassified (11%). These differences are summarised in table 1.

Table 1: Relative changes in LUC proportions in Waimea West example (figure 3a and b).

LUC class	Pre-survey (ha)	Pre-survey (%)	Post-survey (ha)	Post-survey (%)
A	167	60	-	-
B	81	29	175	63
C	-	-	65	23
D	-	-	8	3
River	31	11	31	11

*Total image area 279 ha

- 4.11 Expanding the LUC overview to the entire Waimea Plains survey area, a significant proportion of land to the immediate east and west of the Waimea, Wairoa and Wai-iti Rivers now meets the definition of class B land, but was previously mapped as class A (figure 4a and b). The western area of the Redwood Valley has also been logged as class D, down from class B.
- 4.12 The Lower Queen Street results are currently in the process of being converted into a GIS format, so are not visible in figure 4b below.

Item 9.2

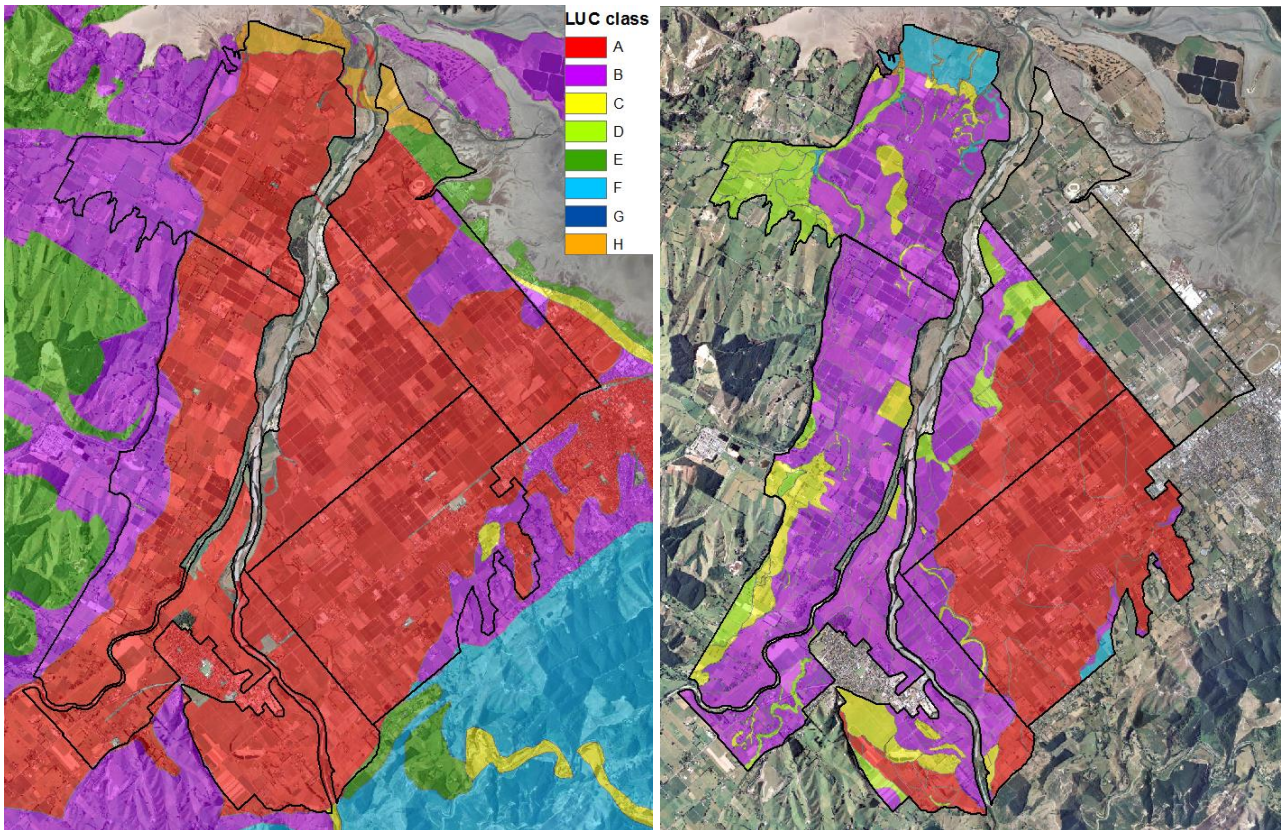


Figure 4: a) pre-survey and, b) post-survey LUC classes for Waimea Plains

4.13 Irrigation requirements - One of the most significant differences between the new and old survey data has been for soil drainage. Accounting only for soil drainage, there are considerable changes in some locations.

4.14 It is important to note that these rates are derived from soil type, and a true estimate of irrigation requirements should account for climatic factors, including rainfall, evapotranspiration rate and wind.

4.15 In the Waimea West example, new soil mapping and associated soil drainage characteristics have made it possible to determine the irrigation requirements of the land at a fine scale (figure 5a and b).

4.16 Pre survey, 70% of the example area has irrigation rates of 300 m³/ha/week, with the balance being in 250 m³/ha/week. Post survey data indicates land may be over or under-allocated in some areas. Around 60% is rated at 350 m³/ha/week, 20% is rated at 270 m³/ha/week and only 10% is rated 300 and 250 m³/ha/week (with remaining 11% as river/unclassified).

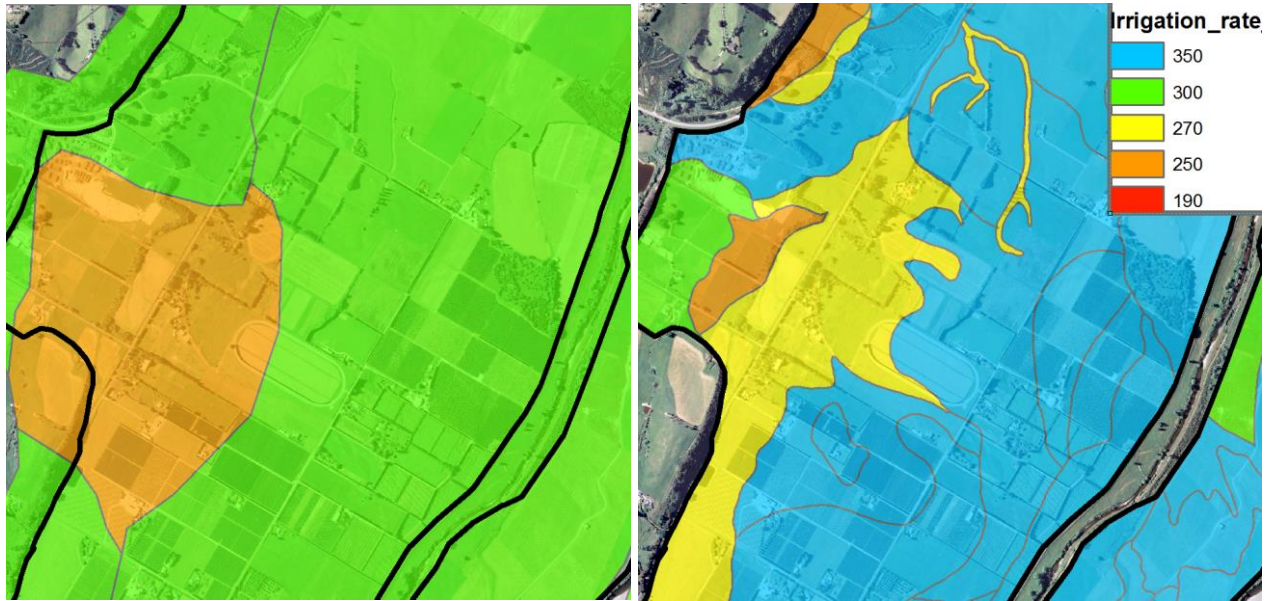


Figure 5: a) pre-survey and, b) post-survey irrigation rates (m³/ha/week) for Waimea West area.

4.17 Expanding the overview of irrigation to the full surveyed area (figure 6a and b), and it is apparent that a significant area of the Waimea West map has a higher drainage class than originally thought – meaning primary production in these locations could potentially benefit from higher irrigation rates.

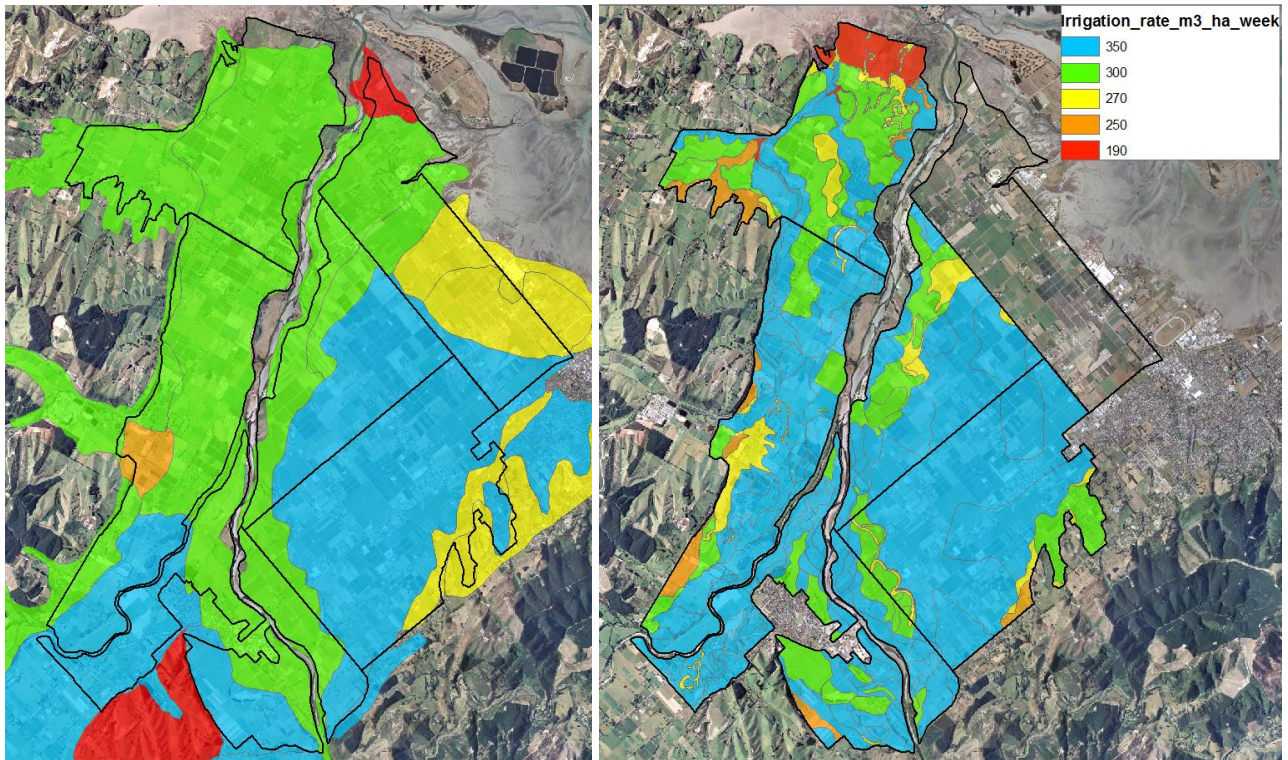


Figure 6: Waimea Plains irrigation rates a) before and b) after surveying (drainage class only)

5 Strategy and Risks

- 5.1 Resource consent holders with existing irrigation permits may question the validity of their allocation rates and/or ask for review.

6 Policy / Legal Requirements / Plan

- 6.1 The data collected in this survey will be of use to the Waimea FLAG process and assist in any policy changes around land and water management.

7 Consideration of Financial or Budgetary Implications

- 7.1 This multi-year project commenced in 2010 with funding from the environmental monitoring budget. It has a cost in the order of \$145,000, funded through rates and annual charges over the last 6½ years.
- 7.2 The information will be released into the public domain so no further recovery is anticipated.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 New soil mapping has given a clearer picture of the LUC class boundaries and extent in the Waimea Plains.
- 8.2 There are significant changes to the soil types and variants, particularly nearest the banks of the Waimea, Wairoa and Wai-iti Rivers.
- 8.3 This data has potential to improve the accuracy and fairness of land use and versatility assessments, and irrigation requirements.

9 Next Steps / Timeline

- 9.1 Pass information on to policy team for use with the FLAG process.
- 9.2 Put information up on Council website for public use.
- 9.3 Release the new soils data to Landcare Research for integration with the S-map program. S-map is the new national soils database that aims to provide seamless digital map coverage for New Zealand, ranging from farm scale to nation scale.
- 9.4 Adopt the new soils data as a more accurate reflection of the LUC of the Waimea Plains. Reference new data when approximating potential changes in productive land availability for proposed subdivision applications.

10 Attachments

Nil

9.3 RESOURCE CONSENT MANAGER'S REPORT - JULY 2016 TO JANUARY 2017**Information Only - No Decision Required**

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	16 March 2017
Report Author:	Phil Doole, Resource Consents Manager; Dennis Bush-King, Environment and Planning Manager
Report Number:	REP17-03-03

1 Summary

- 1.1 This report presents a summary of the activities of the Resource Consent Section for the past six months since my last report to the Committee in August 2016, including compliance with statutory timeframes for the first half of the 2016-2017 financial year.
- 1.2 For the processing of 494 resource consent applications including variations to existing consents, 97% compliance with statutory timeframes was achieved through the six month period.
- 1.3 There are currently two live appeals to the Environment Court, and one High Court proceeding.
- 1.4 This report also outlines current workloads and issues, and notable jobs that have been, or are being progressed since my last report.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee receives the Resource Consent Manager's Report - July 2016 to January 2017 report REP 17-03-04

3 Purpose of the Report

- 3.1 This report presents a summary of the performance of the Resource Consent Section regarding compliance with statutory timeframes for the first half of the 2016-2017 financial year. It provides a status update for appeals to the Environment Court on decisions made by hearing panels. It also summarises the current workload and issues, and notable jobs that have been progressed since my last report to the Committee in August 2016.

4 Summary of Resource Consent Process for Year to 31 December (six months)

- 4.1 Tables 1 and 2 below present summaries of the various types of consent applications for which processing was completed (ie, decisions made) during the six months July-December 2016, showing median processing days, and degree of compliance with statutory timeframes. The numbers of applications completed in the same six month period for the past three years are also included for comparison purposes.

Table 1: Timeliness Results (July-December 2016) Non-notified Applications

Type of Application	Number Complete 2013*	Number Complete 2014*	Number Complete 2015*	Number Complete 2016*	Percentage Within Time (includes s37)	Median Processing Days**
Non-notified Applications (No Hearing)						
District Land	203	213	231	270	99%	16
Consent Notice Variations***				21	100%	11
Subdivision	68	71	58	47	85%	23
Coastal	21	25	10	7	100%	22
Discharge	53	101	78	52	92%	19
Regional Land	22	13	20	15	93%	23
Water	46	61	67	35	97%	19
Total:	425	484	464	447	96.5% (431)	
Others****	12	18	17	8	n/a	n/a
Non-Notified Applications (With Hearing)						
All	0	4	0	0	n/a	0
* Numbers include applications to change conditions of existing consents.						
** Processing days include time extensions. Time extensions are typically required for large and/or complex subdivisions with associated discharge permits for wastewater and stormwater disposal for new rural residential allotments, and other special circumstances. Time extensions also apply for the bulk processing of replacement water permits for water management zones.						
*** Consent Notice Variations are now listed separately from District Land Use or Subdivisions.						
**** "Others" include Rights of Way (ROWs), Outline Plans and Certificates of Compliance.						

Table 2: Timeliness Results (July-December 2015) Notified Applications

Type of Application	Number Complete 2013	Number Complete 2014	Number Complete 2015	Number Complete 2016	Percentage Within Time (includes s37)	Average Processing Days**
Publicly Notified Applications (No Hearing)						
All	0	2	5	1	100%	62
Publicly Notified Applications (With Hearing)						
All	2	0	3	15	100%	287**
Limited Notified Applications (No Hearing)						
All	5	2	4	20	100%	210
Limited Notified Applications (With Hearing)						
All	3	42	5	3	100%	124***
Totals:	20	10	46	39	100%	n/a
* Processing days include time extensions.						
** The publicly notified applications were all part of the Harakeke subdivision bundle which had an extended hearing process.						
*** The limited notified applications with long processing times involved requests from the applicants to give them time to attempt to resolve issues with submitters.						

- 4.2 Thirty-six percent of all applications had Section 37 time extensions applied, many at the request of, or with the applicant's agreement. This number of time extensions is similar to last year (35%).
- 4.3 Table 3 provides a summary of the types of decisions on resource consent applications completed in the six-month period. Three hearings were required: details of those applications are provided later this report.

Table 3: Summary of Decisions

Type of Decision	Number
Granted by Independent Commissioners	3
Granted by Mixed Panel	15
Granted under Delegated Authority	476

- 4.4 Other work related to resource consents includes the two subsequent approval steps for subdivisions known as section 223 and section 224 approvals - 40 and 43 of those were completed during the six-month period (similar numbers were processed during the same period last year).
- 4.5 Several applications to extend the lapse date for existing consents have also been processed - the default lapse period for a consent is five years.

5 Discount Regulations

- 5.1 The discount regulations that apply to Council's charges for processing resource consent applications require a "sliding scale percentage discount" of 1% for each day that processing goes over time, rising to a maximum 50% discount.
- 5.2 For the six-month period, there were nine non-notified applications involving 16 consents that were completed out of time, resulting in eight fee discounts ranging from 3% to 13%, plus one discount of 50% for a consent variation. These discounts totalled **\$2,753.00** excluding GST (compared with \$3,890 for the whole of the 2015-16 year).
- 5.3 These discounts mainly result from an on-going surge in subdivision workload associated with the growth in residential demand in the District, including zoning uplifts, which unfortunately coincided with unexpected staff leave, and an unexpected delay of several months in replacing staff. Several other applications in progress will also go over time as a result of these challenges.
- 5.4 One of the applications (involving five consents) went over time because of the need to engage an independent processor due to a staff conflict of interest.

6 Objections to Decisions made under delegation

- 6.1 One Objection carries over from 2014: it relates to a condition imposed on a subdivision proposal on Mapua Drive requiring upgrade of the road frontage in accordance with provisions of the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP). That Objection is yet to be resolved and may require a hearing.
- 6.2 An Objection was received regarding the subdivision consent granted in July for the "Glass House Block" at the intersection of Wensley and Bateup roads in Richmond. The issues related to expectations of the developer to be compensated for vesting of land for road widening and drainage reserve, plus two stormwater design matters. The design matters were resolved; and the compensation matters were withdrawn in October.
- 6.3 An Objection has been received regarding the subdivision consent granted in November for the Arizona Block also at the intersection of Wensley and Paton roads in Richmond. The issues relate to esplanade reserve requirements for the watercourse through the block, the basis of valuation for land required for stormwater detention purposes, and compensation for providing extra capacity in the new stream channel. These matters are yet to be resolved and may require a hearing.
- 6.4 An Objection was received regarding consents granted in October for extending a hydro-electric power scheme operating on Rameka Creek. The issues related to conditions requiring planting post-construction, and have been resolved.
- 6.5 An Objection has been lodged in September regarding a sleep-out or second dwelling proposal on a shared accessway. However, the matter involves a change to the consented proposal and is yet to be resolved.

7 Current Appeals

- 7.1 Of the five appeals that were live six months ago, four have been resolved by Environment Court led mediation and subsequent consent orders. There has been one new appeal lodged, as listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Appeals

Appellant	Matter	Status
R Pons Other parties: Tunley Newnham & Palmer Fish	Subdivision consent with private way access and associated wastewater discharges in the Rural Residential Zone. Appealed by the applicant regarding conditions.	Resolved by Consent Order in January 2017.
Ngati Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Other parties: Friends of Golden Bay Society Inc.	Water permit granted to Gunsboro Ltd to take water from the Waingarō River, exceeding the informal limit for the Takaka zone.	Resolved by Consent Order September 2016.
1. Nelson Marlborough Fish & Game Council 2. TDC Engineering Services Department Other parties: Friends of Nelson Haven & Tasman Bay Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society Department of Conservation Federated Farmers of New Zealand	TDC River Works: renewal of global consents. Consents granted by Independent Hearing Commissioners.	Resolved by Consent Order September 2016.
AN & MD Baigent Other parties: Roberts Eder	Consents granted in January 2014 with 20-year term to allow continued gravel extraction for enlarging water storage ponds off River Terrace Road, Brightwater. Consents cancelled on review by Independent Commissioner.	Environment Court mediation held in August. Draft Consent Order sent to Court in December 2016 – consents to be reinstated with reduced 5-year term. Queries from Judge re proposed new conditions.

Appellant	Matter	Status
K Riddle	Consent granted to Ecology Limited for a 9-lot Rural 3 subdivision between Maisey and Ridgeview Roads.	Expected to be resolved by Consent Order, or by agreed amendments to consent.

8 High Court Proceedings Regarding Extension of Lapse Date

- 8.1 In February 2016, I granted a further lapse extension for a water permit granted in 2005 for a proposed water bottling venture in Golden Bay. The site of the water take is close to Te Waikoropupu Springs. That decision has been challenged by Ngati Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust by them seeking a judicial review. The matter is scheduled for hearing on 13-14 March.

9 Waimea Water Zone Permit Renewals

- 9.1 Work is progressing with the bona fide reviews required for the approximately 300 applications for replacement water permits for the seven water zones across the Waimea Plains: the Lower Confined Aquifer (LCA) Zone, Upper Confined Zone, Hope & Eastern Hills (HEH) Zone, Delta Zone, Golden Hills Zone, Waimea West Zone, and Reservoir Zone. Some 97% of the expected applications were received by 28 February.
- 9.2 Because the rule framework for the Waimea water takes is yet to be finalised through the Plan Change process and decisions regarding the proposed dam, we are proposing to delay the decisions on these applications until there is a clear pathway. Applicants have agreed to extend the processing time out to 1 November 2018. Applicants can continue to take and use water in accordance with their expired permits, until the decisions are made.

10 Notable Application Work since August 2016

- 10.1 Notable applications and proposals dealt with over the past six months are:
- **Harakeke 2015 Ltd:** applications were lodged in July 2015 to subdivide an overall area of 178 hectares of the Rural 3 Zone between Ruby Bay and Tasman, to create 130 rural residential-style allotments and 55 apartment allotments as part of a village concept. This proposal was publicly notified in October 2015 and attracted 80 submissions. The proposal was amended in March 2016, and a hearing was commenced in May 2016. The applicant then suspended the process part way through the hearing, in order to reconsider the proposal. Another amended proposal, much reduced in scale, was put forward in July for submitters to comment on. The hearing resumed at the end of September 2016. Following an opportunity for submitters to comment on revised draft conditions, consents for 96 residential allotments grouped in five clusters, were granted by the mixed Commissioner-Councillor panel in December 2016. No appeals were received.
 - **Richmond West Development Area (RWDA):** a second application for a large residential subdivision in the RWDA is being processed, following uplift of deferred zoning. The first proposal, now consented, was for a 60 lot subdivision off Lower

Queen Street. The second proposal comprises 130 allotments, and consents are now being finalised.

- **Richmond South Development Area (RSDA):** One of two proposals for residential development in the RSDA – the “Arizona” Block, was granted consent in November for a 130-lot subdivision. Preliminary work has also started for other land in the RSDA.
- **Wakefield Residential Subdivision:** consents have been granted in February for a 63-lot residential subdivision between Pitfure Road and Edward Street in Wakefield, requiring a detention basin to be located adjacent to Pitfure Stream.
- **Rural 3 Subdivision, Moutere Highway:** an application is being processed for a subdivision to create 135 residential lots on the area of the Rural 3 zone bounded by the Moutere Highway, Stringer Road and Eban Road.
- **State Highway 63 Upgrades:** priority was given in December and January to several consents required for new bridges and other upgrade works required to serve the increased traffic on State Highway 63 through St Arnaud resulting from the Kaikoura earthquake and closure of State Highway 1 and the coastal rail link.
- **Commercial Packhouse and Cool Store Facility, Motueka:** an application is being processed for a large facility on a site bounding Queen Victoria Street and Green Lane on land zoned Rural 1/Deferred Industrial.
- **Cooperative Living:** an application has been received for a site in the Motueka Valley which will be the first to be considered in terms of the new rules introduced by Plan Change 60 (the Rural Review).
- **Proposed Storage Facility, Mapua Drive:** this publicly notified application to establish a storage facility in a Rural 1 Deferred Residential Zone attracted 42 submissions. The application is currently on hold.
- **Motueka Auto Parts:** consent has been granted for a new light industrial building for this site in the Coastal Environment Zone beside the Moutere Inlet.
- **Motueka Wharf Marina:** the Motueka Power Boat Club is proposing to complete this development, which requires new consents (to replace those that have expired). An independent processor is being engaged given Council’s interests in the area.
- **Talleys Discharges, Motueka Wharf:** these publicly notified applications for replacement air and water discharge consents attracted 36 submissions. A hearing has been scheduled for late May.

11 Resource Legislation Amendment Bill

- 11.1 The Resource Legislation Amendment Bill has been reported back to Parliament. This Bill proposes to introduce new “deemed permitted activities” and “boundary activities” which will effectively be new categories of decision-making. These proposed changes will add complexity and require a review of our systems, procedures and staff delegations.

12 Current Staffing and Workloads

- 12.1 Pauline Webby shifted from the Subdivision Consents team, to the Environmental Policy Section of Council, in October. Unfortunately, the first replacement appointee did not start in the job, causing a gap for three months. We welcomed Erin Hawke to this position (based in the Motueka office) in late January.
- 12.2 As mentioned above, the circumstances over the past 12 months have caused delays in processing some subdivision applications (and related consents). We have attempted to fill the staff gaps or otherwise re-allocate work or contract experienced practitioners. However, it is not necessarily straightforward or efficient to contract out subdivision processing which effectively entails appraising or auditing of local competitors work. I acknowledge the extra workloads that Mark Morris, Annie Reed and Wayne Horner have dealt with over the past year, as well as other consents staff who have assisted where they can.
- 12.3 Mark Morris has resigned from his role as Coordinator (team leader) of Subdivision Consents, effective 31 March, after 21 years with Council, to take on a position in the private sector. That is likely to cause another gap in our staff resources for an unknown period, until we can fill Mark's position.
- 12.4 Our PIMs contractor, Jane Harley, finished in September, at which time the role was converted back to a staff position to provide us with more flexibility with managing workloads in the land use consents team: Victoria Woodbridge was appointed to that role in October.
- 12.5 As shown in Table 1 above, the consents workload for the Land Use team has been 20% higher over the past eight months, compared to the same period last year. And the overall workload for the Consents section also continues to be influenced by increases in demands on the time of duty planners and other enquiries, as well as with pre-application work generally. The number of LIMs and PIMs has also steadily increasing. We look forward to an appointment (pending) to the new joint Consents/Environmental Information position.
- 12.6 Consents staff are also providing much of the cross-Council lead or coordination role for several of the development proposals in the deferred residential zones where provision of infrastructure has to be planned
- 12.7 The scale of the water take renewals for the Waimea Plains Zones, and preparing for the replacement of water permits influenced by the proposed Waimea Community Dam have added substantially to the current workload, as has a large number of transfers of water and discharge permits. I need to acknowledge the work carried out by Graduate Planner Emily Gray, who assisted with this work over the past year.
- 12.8 I thank the Consents staff and other Council staff who regularly assist us in our work for their efforts in a dealing with several complex applications and achieving the excellent timeliness results for the past six months, despite the staffing changes.

13 Attachments

Nil

9.4 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES) REGULATIONS 2016

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	16 March 2017
Report Author:	Tania Bray, Policy Planner; Maxine Day, Senior Policy Advisor; Dennis Bush-King, Environment and Planning Manager; Barry Johnson, Environmental Policy Manager
Report Number:	REP17-03-04

1 Summary

- 1.1 This report provides information on the new National Environmental Standards for Telecommunications Facilities (2016 - NESTF) that replaces the National Environmental Standards for Telecommunications Facilities (2008).
- 1.2 The NESTF (2016) permits telecommunication facilities to locate and operate within and outside of road reserves, subject to conditions and restrictions set out in the NESTF. To offset the potential adverse effects of telecommunication facilities locating in special areas, the NESTF defers to the District Plan rules in such areas as coastal, landscape, visual amenity, ecological and heritage.
- 1.3 The report briefly covers what is new, implications for Tasman including the need to amend the TRMP to be consistent with the new national environmental standard.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee receives the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunications Facilities) Regulations 2016 report REP17-03-05.

3 Purpose of the Report

- 3.1 To provide information on the new National Environmental Standards for Telecommunications Facilities 2016 (NESTF).

4 Background and Discussion

- 4.1 National Environmental Standards (NES) are regulations that apply nationally and are made under Section 43 of the Resource Management Act 1991. They are binding on local authorities and local authorities must observe an NES. Where a Council's District Plan is inconsistent with an NES, the NES overrides the District Rules. A NES prescribes a consenting regime and conditions for specific activities.
- 4.2 The National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities came into force in 2008 to help facilitate the roll-out of telecommunications infrastructure by permitting certain types of telecommunication facilities in road reserves across New Zealand. Under the NESTF (2008), the following activities were permitted so long as they complied with the standards and conditions:
- 4.2.1 Operation of facilities which generate radio-frequency fields, (complying with NZS2772.1:1999).
 - 4.2.2 Roadside cabinets (size, locations, noise).
 - 4.2.3 Roadside masts and antennas (height and size).
- 4.3 A number of limitations were identified with the NESTF (2008). In particular, the NESTF did not cover the development of new and emerging telecommunications infrastructure, such as the Ultra-Fast Broadband Initiative, Rural Broadband Initiative and fourth generation mobile infrastructure. This resulted in increasing costs and delays in the roll out of improved telecommunication coverage and services.
- 4.4 The Minister for the Environment and Minister for Communications commenced a review of the NESTF (2008) in 2015 and determined that a new NESTF with a wider scope was required to cover new and future technologies. It was also determined that the NES would need to extend beyond the road reserves to cover all land where the new technology was located.
- 4.5 The NESTF (2016) was released at the end of last year and came into effect on 1 January 2017. The following permitted activities have been included subject to certain conditions on size and location.
- 4.5.1 Deploy telecommunications cables (both underground and overhead).
 - 4.5.2 Replace existing poles and antennas in road reserve.
 - 4.5.3 Erect new masts and antennas in the road reserve.
 - 4.5.4 Allow for the upgrade and co-location of existing antennas outside road reserves and residential zones.
 - 4.5.5 Locate antennas on buildings (above a permitted height in residential areas).
 - 4.5.6 Erect new masts and antennas in rural areas.
 - 4.5.7 Erect new small-cell units in the road reserves or on the outside of buildings.

- 4.5.8 Deploy customer connection telecommunications lines (underground, or on the ground (surface mounted) and overhead).
- 4.6 As well as introducing new permitted activities, the NESTF (2016) amended some of the existing permitted activities in NESTF (2008). These are as follows:
- 4.6.1 Expand the area in which a replacement utility structure can be located in the road reserve.
- 4.6.2 Increase the size of the envelope for antennas
- 4.6.3 Increase the size of replacement utility structures.
- 4.6.4 Update the radio frequency standard.
- 4.6.5 Include a wider range of special protection areas which identify values (visual amenity, historic heritage, landscape, ecological and coastal) that local authorities retain the ability to manage through more stringent rules in their District Plan.
- 4.6.6 Expand the coverage of special protection areas to include all new activities covered by the NESTF, in and outside the road reserve, excluding the installation of telecommunications cables.
- 4.7 In summary, the NESTF (2016) permits telecommunication facilities to locate and operate within and outside of the road reserves, subject to conditions and restrictions set out in the NES. To offset the potential adverse effects of telecommunication facilities locating in special areas, the NES defers to the District Plan rules in such areas as coastal, landscape, visual amenity, ecological and heritage. Overall it is likely that there may be a few less applications annually but our previous provisions were relatively permissive.
- 4.8 Policy and Consent Staff attended a workshop regarding the implementation of the new NESTF and a formal implementation guide is anticipated from the Ministry for the Environment in the following months. All new resource consents for telecommunication facilities are now assessed under the new standard.
- 4.9 Pending guidance from the Ministry for the Environment, the TRMP will need to be changed to remove any inconsistencies with the Standard. As these will have to be through a Schedule 1 process staff recommend we not rush into a change and see how the NESTF beds down.

5 Conclusion

- 5.1 The National Environmental Standard for Telecommunications Facilities (2016) is now in effect and provides a consenting regime for a larger number of Telecommunications facilities, in a greater number of locations, than the previous standard (2008).
- 5.2 The TRMP will need to be amended to align with the new standard.

6 Attachments

Nil

9.5 ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING MANAGER'S REPORT

Decision Required

Report To: Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date: 16 March 2017
Report Author: Dennis Bush-King, Environment and Planning Manager
Report Number: REP17-03-05

1 Summary

- 1.1 This report covers a number of general matters concerning the activities of the Environment & Planning Department since our last meeting on 9 February 2017.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee:

1. Receives the Environment & Planning Manager's Report REP17-03-06; and
2. Agrees to delegate to the Environment and Planning Manager the following duties and powers:

Power delegated	Section of ARA(2004)	Delegated to
Notify CEO when the allocation of authorisations to Trustee is completed	Section 44(1)(b)	Environment and Planning Manager
Extend period for negotiation	Section 44(4)	Environment and Planning Manager
Power to notify consent applicants to negotiate	Section 44B(2)(b)	Environment and Planning Manager
Allocate authorisations to Trustees in accordance with agreement	Section 44D(2)(b)	Environment and Planning Manager

3. Approves:
 - (a) the removal of the Deferred zone status over the lands at:
 - 118, 126, and 134 Champion Road, Richmond; and
 - part of 144 Champion Road, below the 62.5m contour,
 as shown in planning maps tabled at the meeting as Attachment 1 of REP 17-03-06; and
 - (b) their rezoning to Residential Zone and Rural Residential (serviced), respectively, in accordance with Schedule 17.14A of the Tasman Resource Management Plan; and
 - (c), pursuant to section 17.14.2(c) of the Tasman Resource Management Plan, the effective zone upon removal of deferral takes effect over those lands from the date of this resolution.

3 Customer Survey Feedback

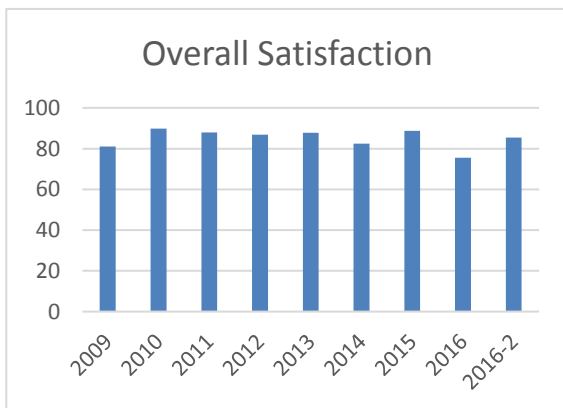
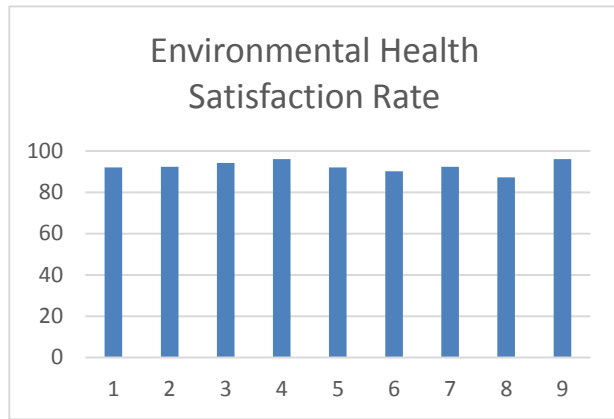
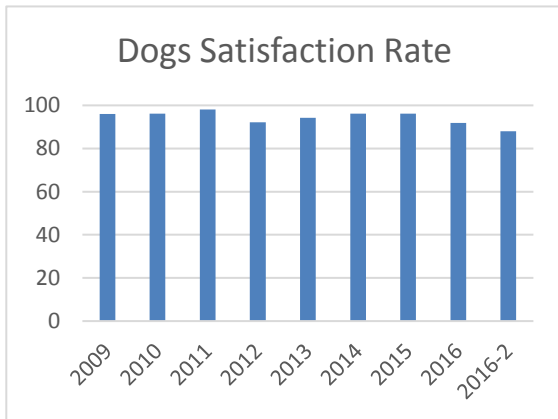
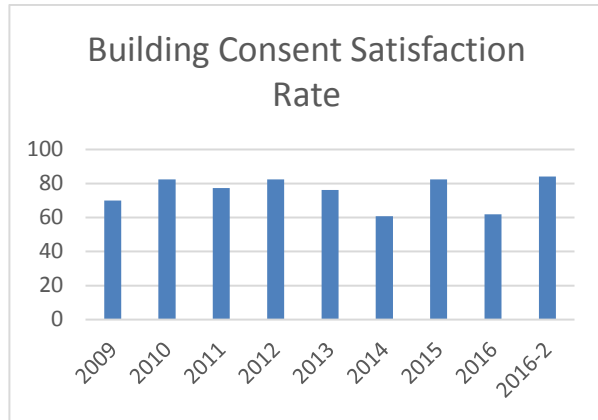
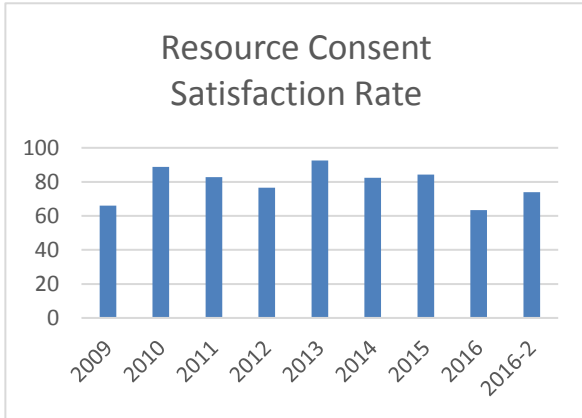
- 3.1 In addition to the Communitrak™ Residents Survey, the National Research Bureau also surveys customers who in the previous year have sought from Council a building or resource consent, a dog registration, or an environmental health permit or license. Respondents are chosen from a randomised list of 400 applicants and asked questions about the helpfulness of staff, the reasonableness of costs, the time taken to obtain a decision, the usefulness and ease of council forms and brochures, and the ease of understanding an applicant's on-going obligations. Respondents are also asked to give an overall level of satisfaction with Council service.
- 3.2 Following the last survey which saw a drop in satisfaction levels for some of the building and resource consent measures, the Committee asked, in addition to some initiatives staff were working on to keep customer service 'front and center', that the independent survey was taken mid-year. The survey results presented here cover customers who received a service from 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016.
- 3.3 The summary results presented in the table below show very good results. Overall satisfaction levels get dragged down by people's dissatisfaction with cost of process but there were good increases in staff courtesy and helpfulness and timeliness. The reversal of the downward trend from the last survey is good news (see graphs below for historical trends)

Question	Score - showing proportion of respondents who agree or strongly agree				
	Total	Building	Resource Consents	Dogs	Environmental Health
Staff were helpful and courteous	92.5 (84.1)	94.0 (72.7)	90.0 (83.1)	88.0 (95.9)	98.0 (85.1)
Costs were reasonable	62.0 (59.0)	60.0 (47.3)	48.0 (46.0)	84.0 (83.7)	58.0 (59.6)
Time taken was reasonable	80.5 (74.6)	72.0 (52.7)	70.0 (67.3)	98.0 (93.9)	82.0 (85.1)
Overall level of satisfaction with Council service	85.5 (75.5)	84.0 (61.8)	74.0 (63.3)	88.0 (91.8)	96.0 (87.2)

Bracketed figures are those applying to 2015/2016

Item 9.5

3.4 Broken down by Ward, the overall satisfaction levels have shifted considerably from the last survey - Golden Bay 89.7% (59.3%), Lakes / Murchison 80.0% (75.0%), Richmond 83.9% (82.0%), Moutere / Waimea 82.74% (71.4%), and Motueka 92.1% (91.8%).



4 Aquaculture Decision

- 4.1 On 24 December 2016, the High Court released its long awaited decision whether the Aquaculture Management Areas in Golden Bay provided for in the TRMP have an undue adverse effect on fishing.
- 4.2 An appeal to the Court of Appeal was lodged, but has now been withdrawn so the path is now clear to proceed to the next step. All of the approximately 2100 hectares of new space for aquaculture development is already covered by applications that have been held over since 2003 and 2005.
- 4.3 As a next step, the council will work with iwi and marine farmers to identify and allocate 20% of the space as part of the settlement of Maori claims to commercial aquaculture. The Maori Fishery Trustee has six months to advise us of the 20% arrangement from the date we serve formal notice. Provided our decision is unchallenged, the Government then gazettes the available areas and we can process the applications.

5 Delegations Register

- 5.1 The Delegations Register contains delegations to staff to notify the Maori Trustee in implementing the above outcome (Section 44B of the Aquaculture Reform Act 2004) but not to applicants. There are some other administrative actions which should also be more accurately delegated.
- 5.2 In the event that the parties are unable to reach agreement over the 20% allocation of space to iwi, the decision will rest with the Environment and Planning Committee. The proposed delegations are identified in the draft resolution.

Recommendation

That the Environment & Planning Committee agrees to delegate to the Environment and Planning Manager the following duties and powers

Power delegated	Section of ARA(2004)	Delegated to
Power to notify CEO when the allocation of authorisations to Trustee is completed	Section 44(1)(b)	Environment and Planning Manager
Power to extend period for negotiation	Section 44(4)	Environment and Planning Manager
Power to notify consent applicants to negotiate	Section 44B(2)(b)	Environment and Planning Manager
Power to allocate Authorisations to the Trustee in accordance with agreement	Section 44D(2)(b)	Environment and Planning Manager

6 Petition – Cheryl and Tony Dennehy and 16 Others

6.1 A petition has been lodged by Cheryl and Tony Dennehy and 16 others requesting action to stop dust emanating from an access road in Brightwater (Attachment 1). Compliance staff have been working with the land owner and an understanding has been reached. A dust control plan is in place that has satisfied the petitioners.

Recommendation

That the Environment & Planning Committee receives the petition from Cheryl and Tony Dennehy and 16 others.

7 Resource Legislation Amendment Bill (RLAB)

7.1 The Local Government and Environment Select Committee has presented its report on the Resource Legislation Amendment Bill to Parliament. The Council made a submission on the Bill in March 2016.

7.2 Some of the recommendations are to:

- amend iwi participation arrangements in several ways, including changing the name to “Mana Whakahono a Rohe: Iwi Participation Arrangements”, and enable iwi to initiate the arrangements with local authorities
- remove some of the Minister’s proposed regulation-making powers
- introduce a single development and consultation process for national direction
- amend the notification regime and submission strike-out provisions for resource consents
- remove appeal rights on boundary activities and subdivision applications and residential activities (in residential zones) other than in respect of non-complying activities
- restrict the new 10-day consent category for minor activities so that it only applies to a controlled activity that requires a land use consent under a district plan, and the Committee recommends allowing an applicant to 'opt out' of the fast-track process.
- adjust the infringement regime for offences relating to stock-exclusion from water bodies.

7.3 One of the changes we sought was in relation to the fees charged for independent commissioners. The provision was deleted but not necessarily for the reasons we espoused. The introduction of a national planning standard means Government will direct to form and substance of certain plan provisions. We argued that if we were to amend our plan to conform we should be able to do that with minimum expense to the ratepayer. We asked that such changes could be made by simply amending the TRMP but our submission was ignored. Changes will still have to go through a “Schedule 1” process. We also submitted against the removal of financial contributions for reserve purposes but this was also ignored so in within five years we will have to consider bring reserves and community facilities under the Council’s Development Contribution Policy. The new concept of “deemed permitted activities” still has some challenges for implementation

7.4 The Bill now goes through its second and third readings before it becomes law.

8 1080 Regulation Standardised

- 8.1 The Government has moved to make the use of poisons such as 1080 and brodifacoum exempt from the provisions of section 15 of the Resource Management Act meaning that, provided applicators comply with the conditions in the regulation, no resource consent is required. While we normally processed less than 5-6 applications a year they were not insubstantial so there may be some savings. However, applicators have an obligation to notify us, the implication being that we have to monitor any breaches of conditions. As permitted activities, we cannot currently charge for such monitoring although the new RLAB allows for this.
- 8.2 The Regulations come into effect on 1 April 2017.

9 Clean Water Package 2017

- 9.1 The Government has released a series of proposals aimed at improving the quality of freshwater. A consultation document has been released and submissions close 28 April 2017. The main elements of the package are
- 9.1.1 proposing a target of 90 per cent of rivers and lakes swimmable by 2040
 - 9.1.2 new maps and information on the current water quality for swimming
 - 9.1.3 proposed amendments to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014
 - 9.1.4 inviting applications for the Freshwater Improvement Fund
 - 9.1.5 detail of policy proposals for excluding stock from waterways.
- 9.2 Tasman rivers already achieve a 96% rating but the policy will still require us to improve in shifting rivers in the fair category to good etc (see Figure 1 below). The Minister has written to all regional councils asking them to report to him by October 2017 on our intentions to improve water quality with finalised targets expected by March 2018. Staff will advise separately on this. It will not be easy.
- 9.3 To support the targets, the National Policy Statement on Freshwater will be amended in the following areas:
- swimming and recreational values
 - monitoring macroinvertebrates
 - managing nitrogen and phosphorus
 - the effect of national bottom lines on infrastructure
 - coastal lakes and lagoons
 - Te Mana o Te Wai.

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- 9.4 The package also proposes to to exclude cattle, pigs and deer from waterways by 2030 with the aim of decreasing contaminants including direct pollution from cows, deer and pigs, as well as sediment from trampling of stream margins. The requirements will start by excluding dairy cattle and pigs from most lakes, rivers and streams from 1 July 2017, and will continue on a staged basis through to 2030, with deadlines depending on stock type and land gradient. This will require Council and industry to continue to work together – fencing is not necessarily the panacea and brings with it other issues. As reported elsewhere in this meeting updating our riparian land management strategy anticipates this move by the Government.
- 9.5 The \$100 million over 10 years freshwater improvement package is another element and for us accessing funding to assist the Waimea Community dam because of the environmental benefits it will bring, would be our primary target.

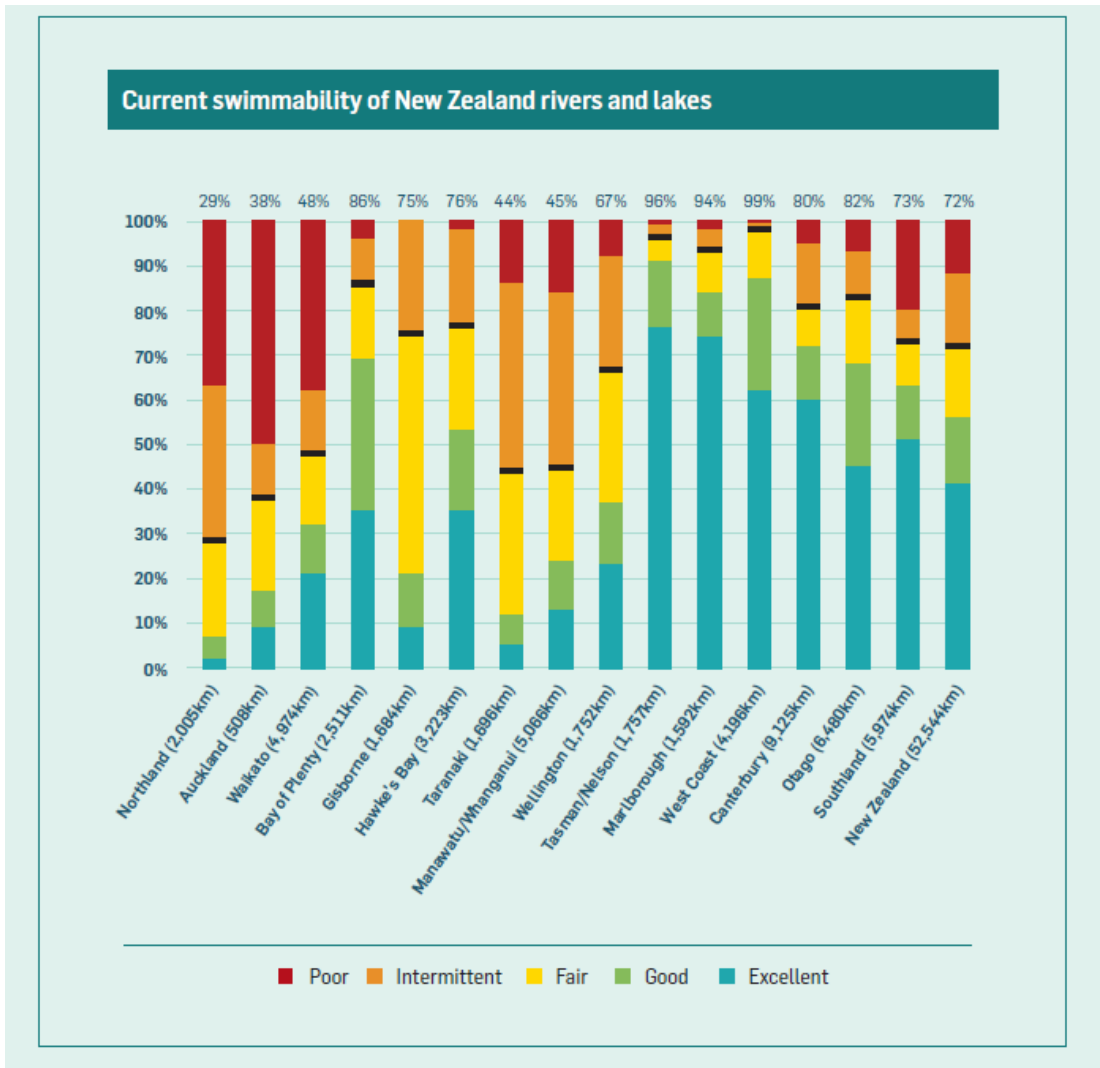


Figure 1: Current Swimmability Index

10 Removal of Deferred Residential Zoning on Land at Richmond East

10.1 Removal of the deferred zone status for the following sites in the Richmond East Development Area is recommended:

- All of 118, 126, 134 Champion Road, Richmond.
- Part of 144 Champion Road, Richmond for land below the 62.5m contour.

A plan showing the affected land will be tabled at the meeting.

10.2 Wastewater servicing is the only reason for the deferred zone status for the sites 118,126, and 134 Champion Road.

10.3 At 144 Champion Road the deferred status applies in relation to wastewater; and water servicing above the 62.5m contour (refer excerpt of Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) Schedule 17.14A Deferred Zone location below).

10.4 The Engineering Services Development Engineer has confirmed by email that all these properties have now been serviced for wastewater by Council. Wastewater servicing of this area of Champion Road was completed in October 2014.

10.5 The restriction on land above the 62.5m contour at 144 Champion Road remains in place, as water services have not yet been provided.

10.6 Following approval of the recommended resolution contained in this report, TRMP Schedule 17.14A will be updated to reflect the removal of the deferred zone status. The changes takes effect from the date Council makes its resolution.

10.7 Landowners will be advised by letter of the change; and changes to Schedule 17.14A and corresponding maps 23, 57, 130; 135 and 136 in the TRMP will be made in the next update.

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Table 1: Excerpt from current Schedule 17.14A – Tasman Resource Management Plan

Location of Area	Effective Zone until Removal of Deferral	Reason for Deferral	Date of Resolution for Removal of Deferral	Where Services Proposed by Developer, Legal Description of any Part of Area where Deferral Removed	Where Services Proposed by Developer, References to Detailed Performance Requirements and Engineering Plans of Services Approved by Council	Effective Zone after Removal of Deferral
Parts of the Richmond East Development Area at 118, 126 Champion Road (Pt Lot 2 DP 3780; Lot 1 DP 5661)	Rural Residential serviced	Reticulated wastewater service required				Residential (serviced)
Parts of the Richmond East Development Area at 134 Champion Road (Pt Sec 93 Waimea East District)	Rural 2	Reticulated wastewater service required	-		-	Residential (serviced)
Parts of the Richmond East Development Area at 144, 206, 208 and 210 Champion Road (Pt Sec 93 Waimea East District; Lot 4 DP2035; Lot 1 DP19116; Pt Lot3 DP6202; Lot 1 DP19012 and Sec 4 SO452872); and at Secs 1, 3 and 7 SO452872)	Rural 2	At Champion Road, reticulated wastewater service required; above the 62.5 metre contour (Secs 1, 3 and 7 SO452872) reticulated water supply service required				Rural Residential (serviced)

Recommendation

That the Environment and Planning Committee **approves**

(a) the removal of the Deferred zone status over the lands at:

- 118, 126, and 134 Champion Road, Richmond; and
- part of 144 Champion Road, below the 62.5m contour, as shown in planning maps tabled at the meeting as Attachment 1 of REP 17-03-06, and

(b) the rezoning of the lands in (a) to Residential Zone and Rural Residential (serviced), respectively, in accordance with Schedule 17.14A of the Tasman Resource Management Plan; and

(c) pursuant to section 17.14.2(c) of the Tasman Resource Management Plan, the effective zone upon removal of deferral takes effect over those lands from the date of this resolution.

11 Plan Change 60 Summary of Appeal and related Notices Received - at 7 March 2017

11.1 The appeal period for Plan Change 60 – Rural land Use and Subdivision closed on Friday, 24 February. Seven appeals have been received. Submitters have until approximately 10 March 2017 to decide if they wish to join the appeal (S274 parties). Environment Court mediation will follow. The following table summarises the appeals and S274 parties to appeals that have been received as of Tuesday 7 March.

Table 2: PC 60 Summary of Appeal and related Notices Received - at 7 March 2017

Notice of Appeal	S 274 Parties	Issue Appealed
Ralph Bradley	Nelson Forests Ltd Horticulture NZ	1) 30m setback for habitable dwellings from internal boundaries in the Rural 1 and 2 zones.
Ewing Poultry	R Bradley Wratten & Boomerang Farms Ltd	1) 170 m setback for poultry farming from (free range/ non intensive) from boundaries in Rural 1 zone.
Fulton Hogan		1) 17.5.2.1(a) (xiv) - heavy vehicle storage and parking in the Rural 1 zone and the equivalent provision in the Rural 2, 3, and Rural Residential Zones 2) Temporary activity definition
Horticulture NZ	R Bradley Wratten & Boomerang Farms Ltd Ewing Poultry Ltd	1) Definitions relating to 'artificial crop protection structures' 2) Definitions, policies & rules relating to 'reverse sensitivity effects'. 3) A reason why the rules propose a 5m rather than a 30m setback for habitable buildings in the Rural 1 and 2 zones where the boundary is to a Residential, Rural Residential or Rural 3 zone.
MF & LK Manson	R Bradley Wratten & Boomerang Farms Ltd Ewing Poultry Ltd Hort NZ Nelson Forests Caleb Russ Mark Shelley	1) 30m setback for habitable dwellings from internal boundaries in the Rural 1, 2, 3 and Rural Residential zones and related matters 2) Change of wording
CM Mackenzie		Status of Awaroa Closed Rural Residential zone
Wratten and Boomerang	R Bradley Ewing Poultry Ltd Manson Mark Shelley Hort NZ	1) 30m setback for habitable dwellings from internal boundaries in the Rural 1 and 3 zones 2) 17.5.2.1(a) (xiv) - heavy vehicle storage and parking in the Rural 1 zone.

12 Responsible Cat Management

- 12.1 During 2016 Tasman District Council in conjunction with Department of Conservation assisted with a Tasman Environmental Trust initiative related to responsible cat management along the Waimea Inlet margins. This project involved education of cat owners, GPS tracking of cat's movements, microchipping of domestic cats, and trapping of feral cats. This year we are supporting a similar but expanded initiative in the Waimea Inlet area. This work closely aligns with the New Zealand Cat Management Strategy prepared by the National Cat Management Strategy Group which comprises representatives of the Veterinary Association, SPCA, Local Government New Zealand, and others. Our commitment is capped at \$1,500 which goes towards microchipping cats in the target areas and the microchip reader operating costs.

13 Biosecurity Act 1993 Small Scale Management Plan Mediterranean fanworm (*Sabella spallanzanii*)

- 13.1 We reported on the presence of Mediterranean fanworm at Picton/Waikawa (Marlborough) Tarakohe (Tasman) and Nelson Haven (Nelson). It is still in very low numbers but is capable of growing to very high densities (over 1000 worms per square metre). It is a serious fouling pest for both marine farms and natural areas.
- 13.2 Marlborough District Council has lead the preparation of a draft Small Scale Management Plan (SSMP) under the provisions of the Biosecurity Act 1993 for a combined Top of the South response. Marlborough is likely to consider a declaration of the SSMP in the Marlborough area during the April/May 2017 period with the expectation it will come into force 1 July 2017. Tasman staff are currently reviewing the draft SSMP and a report will be brought to the next Environment and Planning Committee meeting concerning a declaration in the Tasman area. Any declaration will have budget implications for Council so the report will cover issues and options, including likely costs.

14 Urban Development Authorities

- 14.1 Also out for comment up until 19 May 2017 is a discussion document on Urban Development Authorities. The intention is to empower these publicly controlled authorities “enable urban development projects to be built more quickly” and substitute the role of local authorities (regional and territorial authorities). The proposal involves “a tool-kit of enabling powers that could be used to streamline and speed up particular large scale projects, such as suburb-wide regeneration”. Only land that is already within an urban area, or that is sufficiently close to an urban area that it may in future service that area, will be affected by the proposed legislation.
- 14.2 The Government would decide which enabling powers could be used for particular projects; not all powers would be granted for all projects. Central government and territorial authorities would have to work together to identify and agree on urban development projects and would consult the public before granting the relevant enabling powers.
- 14.3 The powers potentially available for an urban development project would relate to:
- 14.3.1 Land – powers to assemble parcels of land, including existing compulsory acquisition powers under the Public Works Act 1981.

14.3.2 Planning and resource consenting – powers to override existing and proposed district plans and regional plans, and streamlined consenting processes.

14.3.3 Infrastructure – powers to plan and build infrastructure such as roads, water pipes and reserves.

14.3.4 Funding – powers to buy, sell and lease land and buildings; powers to borrow to fund infrastructure; and powers to levy charges to cover infrastructure costs.

14.4 An urban development authority would not have building consenting powers. The relevant powers would only apply to a particular project and would expire when the project is completed.

14.5 How this legislation fits in with the Housing Accords and Special Housing Area Act is unclear although this Act will expire in 2019 so this urban development authority concept may be a replacement? If the Council thinks there is a prospect of this concept applying to Tasman a submission may be lodged, otherwise we will pass over the invitation.

15 Financial Accounts

15.1 A copy of the February 2016 financial accounts are attached as Attachment 2. At 67% of the financial year expenditure is \$418K under budget overall and income overall is about \$238K ahead of budget. In terms of our reforecast figures, we are still running ahead of budget for professional fees in Building Assurance and Resource Consents. We are still expecting a deficit situation in Building Assurance when legal and other fees are accounted for.

16 Health and Safety Update

16.1 A near miss event occurred over summer involving the harbourmaster putting out a fire on board a private vessel. The efforts of staff prevented any injury and saved the vessel. The incident has been investigated and three health and safety recommendations for improvement were identified involving:

16.1.1 further training of harbourmaster staff in responding to on- board fires; and

16.1.2 looking at use of a satellite phone as the existing marine radio channel and mobile phone system do not give district-wide, readily accessible coverage; and

16.1.3 Informing staff of their expected response to such incidents, i.e. first principle is that their safety is paramount and they should not put themselves at risk unless they have assessed the situation and consider any to be insignificant, realising however that when faced with potentially life threatening situations individuals will be guided by their conscience.

16.2 If Councillors wish to have further details I would recommend discussion in committee to protect the privacy of natural persons and avoid prejudice to measures protecting the health and safety of members of the public.

17 Action Items

17.1 Attachment 3 updates Councillors on actions items from previous Environment & Planning Committee meetings

18 Attachments

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1. | Attachment 1 - Petition from C and T Dennehy | 53 |
| 2. | Attachment 2 - Financial Accounts | 57 |
| 3. | Attachment 3: Action Sheet | 67 |

February 1st 2017

Petition to Stop the Dust on Herman Seifried's Access Road.

Those of us with properties backing onto Herman's probably have the same easement conditions which include the attached conditions.

To summarise those conditions state that the owner of the land can carry out authorized farming activities such as weed spraying, emitting odour and noise etc.

Those activities do not include the creation of dust from traffic on that road. For the last 3 years the road has had high volumes of traffic associated with building up sections in bordering the road and developing the farm.

We are proposing to petition the District Council to do whatever is needed to mitigate the dust problem. We have no issue with Mr Seifried's traffic volumes as long as the dust issue is mitigated.

If you agree please sign the petition

Cheryl & Tony Dennehy

Name	Address	Signature
Judith Goodman	21 Ernest Place	J Goodman
T CLARKE	18 ERNEST PL	TCL
Barbara Bensemann	1 Ernest Place	B Bensemann
Daniel Granger	75b Lord Rutherford Rd	D Granger
Brent Lister	24 Ernest Place Brighton	B Lister
Hazel Weatherly	20 Ernest Place	H Weatherly
Sarah Bier	19 Ernest Place	S Bier
Karen Aitken	22 Ernest Place	K Aitken
Jess Harvie	12 Mary Newton ^{Place}	J Harvie
Rachel Wakeham	5 Reserve Lane	R Wakeham
La Smith	7 Reserve Lane	L Smith
Brian Johnson	32 Wanderers Av	B Johnson
Kennin Abbot	27 Wanderers Av	K Abbot
TERRIANNE GRANGER	16 RESERVE LANE	T Granger
CHERYL DENNEHY	23 ERNEST PL	C Dennehy
Courtney Fisher	14 Mary Newton pl	C Fisher

8th February 2016

To: Dennis Bush-King
Environment and Planning Manager
Tasman District Council

CC Lindsay McKensie
CEO. TDC.

Subject: Petition on mitigating dust from Herman Seifried's access road in Brightwater.

Attached is a petition signed by residents with properties adjacent to the access road on the north side of development area 4, in TDC's settlement area report 2015. This petition has been raised as a result of excessive dust raised by traffic on the access road and in spite of calls to both the council and Mr Seifried, the traffic and dust problem has worsened.

People in this area have endured this for 3 years now including the months long trucking of fill for the sections in Mary Newton Place and environs. The access road was used as an alternative to the public road system.

In the rural 1 zone rules, permitted activities land use general, under 17.5.2.1 (b) it states:

Air Emissions – Dust and Odour

(b) No activity may emit offensive and pervasive dust or odours that are discernible in a Residential Zone. We contend that Mr Seifried is in breach of the above condition and as such should be required to mitigate the dust issue.

Incidentally, I note in the above reprot there is a proposal to delete the above rule which would remove the checks on the production of excessive offensive dust and odours. I trust this condition will remain and the production of excessive dust and odours does not become a permitted activity..

Yours sincerely

Tony Dennehy

**Environment & Planning Department
Overhead Expenditure Statement
For the year to February 2017**

	YTD Actual Feb 2016	ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING	YTD Actual Feb 2017	YTD Forecast Feb 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2016/17	Total Budget 2016/17	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
OVERHEAD EXPENSES									
4,584,165	Wage Related Expenses	4,913,421	4,986,370	72,950	7,633,724	7,296,773	(336,951)	64%	
87,937	Maintenance	85,105	88,490	3,385	146,812	146,156	(656)	58%	
364,058	General Operating Costs	289,013	300,857	11,845	427,948	561,976	134,028	68%	
6,670	Professional Fees	18,483	17,244	(1,239)	26,101	26,101	(0)	71%	
199,158	Employee Benefits	205,802	216,635	10,833	343,804	330,453	(13,351)	60%	
61,218	Employment Related Expenses	61,322	60,474	(849)	101,288	83,365	(17,923)	61%	
809,260	Overheads	826,550	826,956	407	1,239,822	1,239,824	2	67%	
0	Financial Expenses	411	206	(206)	887	887	0	46%	
107,477	Depreciation	129,153	132,654	3,501	204,825	196,341	(8,484)	63%	
6,219,942	TOTAL OVERHEAD EXPENSES	6,529,261	6,629,887	100,626	10,125,212	9,881,876	(243,336)	64%	
128,447	Capex Additions	69,297	69,888	591	198,725	178,778	(19,947)	35%	
6,348,389	TOTAL OVERHEAD EXPENDITURE	6,598,558	6,699,775	101,218	10,323,937	10,060,654	(263,283)	64%	
	OTHER ITEMS								
(6,138,521)	Overhead Recoveries	(6,410,757)	(6,724,183)	(313,425)	(10,256,517)	(9,685,536)	570,981	63%	
(146,563)	Income	(94,624)	(107,111)	(12,487)	(180,630)	(178,778)	1,852	52%	
63,306	OVERHEAD ACCOUNT BALANCE	93,177	(131,518)	(224,695)	(113,209)	196,340	309,549	-82%	

Environment & Planning Department
Activity Financial Statement
For the year to February 2017

YTD Actual	REGULATORY SERVICES	YTD Actual Feb 2017	YTD Forecast Feb 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2016/17	Total Budget 2016/17	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
560,748	Operating Income	633,979	634,294	(315)	950,970	950,969	1	67%
743,027	General Rates	807,052	700,376	106,676	1,064,962	980,719	84,243	76%
43,363	Fees & Recoveries	57,502	57,530	(29)	86,253	86,253	0	67%
	Share of Investment Income							
1,347,139	Total Operating Income	1,498,533	1,392,201	106,332	2,102,186	2,017,941	84,245	71%
	OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
	Operating Expense							
5,647	Wage Related Expenses	3,668	4,136	468	6,200	0	(6,200)	59%
296,455	Wage Timesheet Allocation	326,170	329,494	3,324	482,160	456,187	(25,973)	68%
30,923	Maintenance	28,817	31,763	2,946	55,427	51,213	(4,214)	52%
138,045	General Operating Costs	73,820	112,217	38,398	173,652	182,582	8,930	43%
384,256	Professional Fees	442,992	450,179	7,187	708,097	682,156	(25,941)	63%
453,628	Overheads	391,673	395,027	3,354	580,415	554,444	(25,971)	67%
1,788	Loan Interest	8,885	9,091	206	13,716	10,020	(3,696)	65%
80,447	Depreciation	83,030	88,259	5,229	138,670	132,297	(6,373)	60%
1,391,189	Total Operating Expense	1,359,055	1,420,166	61,111	2,158,337	2,078,899	(79,438)	63%
(44,051)	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	139,478	(27,965)	167,443	(56,151)	(60,958)	4,807	-248%
	CAPITAL FUNDING							
	Source of Capital Funds							
157,900	Loans Raised	6,897	20,925	(14,028)	48,897	14,000	34,897	14%
0	Reserve Transfers	0	12,958	(12,958)	38,796	38,796	0	0%
157,900	Total Source of Capital Funds	6,897	33,883	(26,986)	87,693	52,796	34,897	8%
	Application of Capital Funds							
173,461	Capex Additions	19,009	33,153	14,144	206,474	71,578	(134,896)	9%
15,952	Principal Repaid	22,997	23,326	329	35,480	34,990	(490)	65%
9,215	Reserve Transfers	0	5,866	5,866	17,565	17,565	0	0%
198,628	Total Application of Capital Funds	42,006	62,345	20,339	259,519	124,133	(135,386)	16%
(40,728)	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	(35,109)	(28,463)	(6,647)	(171,827)	(71,337)	(100,490)	20%
80,447	Non-Funded Depreciation	83,030	88,155	(5,125)	138,357	131,370	6,987	60%
(4,331)	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FUNDING BALANCE	187,399	31,727	155,671	(89,621)	(925)	(88,696)	
	CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE							
(441,293)	Opening Balance	418,783	418,783	0	418,783	418,783	0	
(4,331)	Funding Balance (as above)	187,399	31,727	155,671	(89,621)	(925)	(88,696)	
9,215	Reserve Transfers (as above)	0	(7,092)	7,092	(21,231)	(21,231)	0	
(436,410)	CLOSING SURPLUS (DEFICIT) BALANCE	606,182	443,419	162,763	307,932	396,627	(88,696)	

**Environment & Planning Department
Activity Financial Statement
For the year to February 2017**

	YTD Actual Feb 2016	YTD Actual Feb 2017	YTD Forecast Feb 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2016/17	Total Budget 2016/17	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
COMPLIANCE								
Operating Income								
General Rates	665,792	666,126	666,126	(334)	998,689	998,689	0	67%
Fees & Recoveries	206,556	211,641	211,641	(5,085)	234,396	287,473	(53,077)	88%
Share of Investment Income	38,147	38,166	38,166	(19)	57,221	57,221	0	67%
1,047,628 Total Operating Income	910,495	915,934	915,934	(5,438)	1,290,307	1,343,383	(53,076)	71%
Operating Expense								
Wage Timesheet Allocation	379,509	381,219	381,219	1,710	565,023	568,707	3,684	67%
General Operating Costs	8,776	9,172	9,172	396	26,634	32,450	5,816	33%
Professional Fees	59,778	62,805	62,805	3,027	107,573	150,198	42,625	56%
Overheads	398,697	400,416	400,416	1,719	593,807	597,489	3,682	67%
Loan Interest	(3,163)	(1,531)	(1,531)	(16)	(2,338)	(5,455)	(3,117)	65%
839,305 Total Operating Expense	845,246	852,082	852,082	6,836	1,290,700	1,343,389	52,689	65%
208,323 SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	65,249	63,852	63,852	1,398	(394)	(6)	(388)	-16582%
CAPITAL FUNDING								
Application of Capital Funds								
Capex Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
8,525 Total Application of Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
(8,525) SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
199,798 SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FUNDING BALANCE	65,249	63,852	63,852	1,398	(394)	(6)	(388)	
CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE								
Opening Balance	97,807	97,807	97,807	0	97,807	97,807	0	
Funding Balance (as above)	65,249	63,852	63,852	1,398	(394)	(6)	(388)	
0 Reserve Transfers (as above)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43,830 CLOSING SURPLUS (DEFICIT) BALANCE	163,056	161,659	161,659	1,398	97,413	97,801	(388)	

Attachment 2

Item 9.5

Environment & Planning Department
Activity/Financial Statement
For the year to February 2017

YTD Actual Feb 2016	YTD Actual Feb 2017	YTD Forecast Feb 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2016/17	Total Budget 2016/17	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
RESOURCE CONSENTS							
OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Operating Income							
716,513	709,535	709,889	(354)	1,064,303	1,064,303	0	67%
850,005	1,046,981	926,941	120,040	1,508,210	1,404,393	103,817	69%
64,481	73,187	73,224	(37)	109,780	109,780	0	67%
1,630,999	1,829,703	1,710,054	119,649	2,682,293	2,578,476	103,817	68%
Operating Expense							
746,029	759,878	800,559	40,681	1,223,339	1,151,155	(72,184)	62%
11,035	8,419	9,549	1,130	27,419	27,039	(380)	31%
126,048	216,441	195,179	(21,261)	286,423	193,011	(93,412)	76%
807,938	797,739	838,156	40,417	1,279,706	1,207,522	(72,184)	62%
(149)	0	0	0	0	(258)	(258)	100%
1,690,899	1,782,477	1,843,443	60,966	2,816,887	2,578,469	(238,418)	63%
(59,899)	47,226	(133,389)	180,615	(134,594)	7	(134,601)	-35%
(59,899)	47,226	(133,389)	180,615	(134,594)	7	(134,601)	
CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE							
(7,365)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(59,899)	47,226	(133,389)	180,615	(134,594)	7	(134,601)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(67,264)	47,226	(133,389)	180,615	(134,594)	7	(134,601)	

**Environment & Planning Department
Activity Financial Statement
For the year to February 2017**

YTD Actual Feb 2016	ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION	YTD Actual Feb 2017	YTD Forecast Feb 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2016/17	Total Budget 2016/17	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
	OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
	Operating Income							
2,085,085	General Rates	2,058,180	2,059,211	(1,031)	3,087,273	3,087,271	2	67%
195,420	Targeted Rates	133,928	134,642	(714)	199,508	199,509	(1)	67%
589,543	Fees & Recoveries	610,146	612,485	(2,340)	689,512	848,320	(158,808)	88%
98,663	Share of Investment Income	106,326	106,379	(52)	159,490	159,490	(0)	67%
2,968,712	Total Operating Income	2,908,581	2,912,718	(4,137)	4,135,784	4,294,590	(158,806)	70%
	Operating Expense							
758,557	Wage Timesheet Allocation	801,575	819,649	18,074	1,233,356	1,229,298	(4,058)	65%
11,796	Maintenance	13,569	17,682	4,114	33,590	41,920	8,330	40%
378,287	General Operating Costs	292,087	366,136	74,049	682,207	604,550	(77,657)	43%
387,898	Professional Fees	249,684	249,140	(544)	535,433	700,789	165,356	47%
0	Operations	0	6,680	6,680	20,000	9,957	(10,043)	0%
913,399	Overheads	910,437	932,908	22,472	1,406,393	1,402,339	(4,054)	65%
37,157	Loan Interest	30,822	29,371	(1,450)	41,292	37,835	(3,457)	75%
59,046	Depreciation	71,753	80,127	8,374	132,652	142,531	9,879	54%
2,546,140	Total Operating Expense	2,369,925	2,501,694	131,769	4,084,924	4,169,219	84,295	58%
422,571	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	538,656	411,024	127,632	50,860	125,371	(74,511)	1059%
	CAPITAL FUNDING							
	Source of Capital Funds							
(6,865)	Reserve Transfers	0	79,636	(79,636)	238,429	238,429	0	0%
(6,865)	Total Source of Capital Funds	0	79,636	(79,636)	238,429	238,429	0	0%
	Application of Capital Funds							
61,283	Capex Additions	48,676	87,513	38,838	329,504	417,427	87,923	15%
87,876	Principal Repaid	59,273	59,302	30	88,909	88,910	1	67%
149,159	Total Application of Capital Funds	107,949	146,816	38,868	418,414	506,337	87,923	26%
(156,024)	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	(107,948)	(67,180)	(40,768)	(179,985)	(267,908)	87,923	60%
59,046	Non-Funded Depreciation	71,752	80,127	(8,374)	132,653	142,531	(9,878)	54%
325,594	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FUNDING BALANCE	502,460	423,970	78,489	3,527	(6)	3,533	
	CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE							
(503,895)	Opening Balance	487,421	487,421	0	487,421	487,421	0	
325,594	Funding Balance (as above)	502,460	423,970	78,489	3,527	(6)	3,533	
6,865	Reserve Transfers (as above)	0	(79,636)	79,636	(238,429)	(238,429)	0	
(171,436)	CLOSING SURPLUS (DEFICIT) BALANCE	989,881	831,756	158,125	252,520	248,986	3,533	

Environment & Planning Department
Activity Financial Statement
For the year to February 2017

YTD Actual Feb 2016	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	YTD Actual Feb 2017	YTD Forecast Feb 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2016/17	Total Budget 2016/17	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
918,517	Operating Income	931,305	931,771	(466)	1,396,958	1,396,958	(0)	67%
50,813	General Rates	201,326	181,415	19,911	189,073	26,833	162,240	108%
36,117	Fees & Recoveries	41,052	41,073	(21)	61,578	61,578	(0)	67%
	Share of Investment Income							
1,005,448	Total Operating Income	1,173,683	1,154,258	19,424	1,647,608	1,485,369	162,239	71%
	Operating Expense							
0	Wage Related Expenses	4,000	2,664	(1,336)	0	0	0	100%
307,268	Wage Timesheet Allocation	278,332	318,599	40,266	536,238	536,238	0	52%
29,334	General Operating Costs	21,395	23,264	1,869	54,554	78,318	23,764	39%
220,325	Professional Fees	294,378	321,039	26,661	482,136	305,702	(176,434)	61%
362,530	Overheads	325,448	365,735	40,288	606,908	606,910	2	54%
(1,046)	Loan Interest	(1,588)	(1,603)	(16)	(2,451)	(1,805)	646	65%
918,410	Total Operating Expense	921,965	1,029,697	107,732	1,677,384	1,525,363	(152,021)	55%
87,038	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	251,717	124,561	127,156	(29,776)	(39,994)	10,218	-845%
	CAPITAL FUNDING							
0	Source of Capital Funds	0	13,360	(13,360)	40,000	40,000	0	0%
0	Reserve Transfers							
0	Total Source of Capital Funds	0	13,360	(13,360)	40,000	40,000	0	0%
0	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	0	13,360	(13,360)	40,000	40,000	0	0%
87,038	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FUNDING BALANCE	251,717	137,921	113,796	10,224	6	10,218	
	CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE							
(51,564)	Opening Balance	102,539	102,539	0	102,539	102,539	0	
87,038	Funding Balance (as above)	251,717	137,921	113,796	10,224	6	10,218	
0	Reserve Transfers (as above)	0	(13,360)	13,360	(40,000)	(40,000)	0	
35,474	CLOSING SURPLUS (DEFICIT) BALANCE	354,256	227,100	127,156	72,763	62,545	10,218	

Environment & Planning Department
Activity Financial Statement
For the year to February 2017

YTD Actual Feb 2016	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	YTD Actual Feb 2017	YTD Forecast Feb 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2016/17	Total Budget 2016/17	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
	OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
	Operating Income							
315,443	General Rates	331,729	331,894	(166)	497,592	497,593	(1)	67%
0	Fees & Recoveries	0	0	0	0	41,697	(41,697)	100%
11,106	Share of Investment Income	12,810	12,815	(6)	19,215	19,215	0	67%
326,549	Total Operating Income	344,538	344,710	(171)	516,808	558,505	(41,697)	67%
	Operating Expense							
2,046	Wage Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
6,023	Wage Timesheet Allocation	7,801	12,823	5,022	25,759	25,759	(0)	30%
152	Maintenance	56	378	322	1,018	987	(31)	6%
116,021	General Operating Costs	245,543	233,608	(11,935)	391,982	391,982	0	63%
50,663	Overheads	57,017	62,065	5,048	99,582	99,582	0	57%
(2,772)	Loan Interest	(2,565)	(2,591)	(26)	(3,959)	(3,067)	892	65%
4,719	Depreciation	5,050	5,052	2	7,573	8,122	550	67%
176,854	Total Operating Expense	312,901	311,334	(1,567)	521,954	523,365	1,411	60%
149,695	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	31,637	33,375	(1,738)	(5,147)	35,140	(40,287)	-615%
	CAPITAL FUNDING							
	Source of Capital Funds							
0	Loans Raised	0	0	0	0	62,546	(62,546)	100%
0	Total Source of Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	62,546	(62,546)	100%
	Application of Capital Funds							
0	Capex Additions	0	0	0	0	104,244	104,244	100%
0	Principal Repaid	0	0	0	0	1,564	1,564	100%
0	Total Application of Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	105,808	105,808	100%
0	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	0	0	0	0	(43,262)	43,262	100%
4,719	Non-Funded Depreciation	5,050	5,052	(2)	7,573	8,122	(550)	67%
154,414	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FUNDING BALANCE	36,687	38,427	(1,740)	2,426	0	2,426	
	CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE							
(136,594)	Opening Balance	165,631	165,631	0	165,631	165,631	0	
154,414	Funding Balance (as above)	36,687	38,427	(1,740)	2,426	0	2,426	
0	Reserve Transfers (as above)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17,820	CLOSING SURPLUS (DEFICIT) BALANCE	202,318	204,058	(1,740)	168,057	165,631	2,426	

**Environment & Planning Department
Activity Financial Statement**
For the year to February 2017

YTD Actual Feb 2016	YTD Actual Feb 2017	YTD Forecast Feb 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2016/17	Total Budget 2016/17	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
BUILDING CONTROL							
OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Operating Income							
174,187	172,987	173,072	(85)	259,481	259,481	0	67%
1,692,647	1,870,902	1,867,069	3,833	2,734,860	2,593,226	141,634	68%
69,785	80,962	81,002	(39)	121,443	121,443	(0)	67%
1,936,620	2,124,852	2,121,143	3,708	3,115,784	2,974,150	141,634	68%
Operating Expense							
824,799	975,664	1,016,200	40,536	1,537,727	1,350,764	(186,963)	63%
24,349	95,777	92,579	(3,198)	138,058	64,210	(73,848)	69%
540,011	394,157	367,966	(26,192)	582,588	168,167	(414,421)	68%
0	846	846	0	90,000	0	(90,000)	1%
783,129	1,000,050	1,040,599	40,549	1,574,305	1,387,343	(186,962)	64%
605	0	0	0	0	539	539	100%
2,172,893	2,466,494	2,518,190	51,696	3,922,678	2,971,023	(951,655)	63%
(236,274)	(341,642)	(397,046)	55,404	(806,893)	3,127	(810,020)	42%
CAPITAL FUNDING							
Application of Capital Funds							
0	9,358	1,582	(7,776)	3,127	3,127	0	299%
0	9,358	1,582	(7,776)	3,127	3,127	0	299%
0 SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING							
(0)	(9,358)	(1,582)	(7,776)	(3,127)	(3,127)	0	299%
(0)	0	104	(104)	313	927	(614)	0%
(236,274)	(351,000)	(398,524)	47,524	(809,707)	927	(810,634)	
CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE							
15,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(236,274)	(351,000)	(398,524)	47,524	(809,707)	927	(810,634)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(220,884)	(351,000)	(398,524)	47,524	(809,707)	927	(810,634)	

**Environment & Planning Department
Summary of Operating Activities
For the year to February 2017**

	YTD Actual Feb 2016	YTD Actual Feb 2017	YTD Forecast Feb 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2016/17	Total Budget 2016/17	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING								
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
Operating Income								
1,005,448 Environmental Policy	1,173,683	1,154,258	1,647,608	19,424	1,485,369	1,485,369	162,239	71%
2,968,712 Environmental Information	2,906,581	2,912,718	4,135,784	(4,137)	4,294,590	(158,806)	103,817	70%
1,630,999 Resource Consents	1,829,703	1,710,054	2,682,293	119,649	2,578,476	103,817	(53,076)	68%
1,047,628 Compliance	910,495	915,934	1,290,307	(5,438)	1,343,383	(53,076)		71%
6,652,788 Total Operating Income	6,822,462	6,692,965	9,755,993	129,498	9,701,818	54,175		70%
Operating Expense								
918,410 Environmental Policy	921,965	1,029,697	1,677,384	107,732	1,525,363	(152,021)	84,295	55%
2,546,140 Environmental Information	2,369,925	2,501,694	4,084,924	131,769	4,169,219	(238,418)	52,689	58%
1,690,899 Resource Consents	1,782,477	1,843,443	2,816,887	60,966	2,578,469	(238,418)		63%
839,305 Compliance	845,246	852,082	1,290,700	6,836	1,343,389	52,689		65%
5,994,754 Total Operating Expense	5,919,613	6,226,918	9,869,897	307,304	9,616,440	(253,457)		60%
658,034 TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	902,849	466,047	(113,904)	436,802	85,378	(199,282)		-793%
PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY								
Operating Income								
1,936,620 Building Control	2,124,852	2,121,143	3,115,784	3,708	2,974,150	141,634	(41,697)	68%
326,549 Emergency Management	344,538	344,710	516,808	(171)	558,505	84,245		67%
1,347,139 Regulatory Services	1,498,533	1,392,201	2,102,186	106,332	2,017,941	84,245		71%
3,610,307 Total Operating Income	3,967,923	3,858,054	5,734,778	109,869	5,550,596	184,182		69%
Operating Expense								
2,172,893 Building Control	2,466,494	2,516,190	3,922,678	51,696	2,971,023	(951,655)	1,411	63%
176,854 Emergency Management	312,901	311,334	521,954	(1,567)	523,365	1,411		60%
1,391,189 Regulatory Services	1,359,055	1,420,166	2,156,337	61,111	2,078,899	(79,438)		63%
3,740,936 Total Operating Expense	4,138,450	4,249,690	6,602,969	111,240	5,573,287	(1,029,682)		63%
(130,629) TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY	(170,527)	(391,636)	(868,191)	221,109	(22,691)	(845,500)		20%
527,404 TOTAL ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING	732,321	74,411	(982,095)	657,910	62,687	(1,044,782)		-75%

Environment & Planning Department
Departmental Financial Statement
 For the year to February 2017

	YTD Actual Feb 2016	YTD Actual Feb 2017	YTD Forecast Feb 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2016/17	Total Budget 2016/17	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Operating Income								
5,462,174 General Rates	5,503,508	5,506,259	(2,751)		8,255,268	8,255,264	4	67%
195,420 Targeted Rates	133,928	134,642	(714)		199,508	199,509	(1)	67%
4,247,069 Fees & Recoveries	4,742,963	4,499,928	243,035		6,421,014	6,182,661	238,353	74%
358,431 Share of Investment Income	409,986	410,190	(203)		614,981	614,980	1	67%
10,263,094 Total Operating Income	10,790,385	10,551,019	239,366		15,490,771	15,252,414	238,357	70%
Operating Expense								
7,693 Wage Related Expenses	7,668	6,800	(869)		6,200	0	(6,200)	124%
3,321,654 Wage Timesheet Allocation	3,528,930	3,678,543	149,613		5,603,602	5,318,108	(285,494)	63%
42,871 Maintenance	42,442	49,824	7,382		90,036	94,120	4,084	47%
706,559 General Operating Costs	745,816	846,525	100,709		1,494,506	1,391,131	(103,375)	50%
1,694,847 Professional Fees	1,657,430	1,646,308	(11,122)		2,702,250	2,200,023	(502,227)	61%
0 Operations	0	6,680	6,680		20,000	9,957	(10,043)	0%
0 Employment Related Expenses	846	846	0		90,000	0	(90,000)	1%
3,785,434 Overheads	3,881,060	4,034,907	153,848		6,141,117	5,855,629	(285,488)	63%
32,420 Loan Interest	34,040	32,738	(1,302)		46,261	37,809	(8,452)	74%
144,213 Depreciation	159,832	173,438	13,605		278,895	282,950	4,055	57%
9,735,690 Total Operating Expense	10,058,064	10,476,608	418,544		16,472,866	15,189,727	(1,283,139)	61%
527,404 SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	732,321	74,411	(657,910)		(982,095)	62,687	(1,044,782)	-75%
CAPITAL FUNDING								
Source of Capital Funds								
157,900 Loans Raised	6,897	20,925	(14,028)		48,897	76,546	(27,649)	14%
(6,865) Reserve Transfers	0	105,954	(105,954)		317,225	317,225	0	0%
151,035 Total Source of Capital Funds	6,897	126,879	(119,982)		366,122	393,771	(27,649)	2%
Application of Capital Funds								
243,269 Capex Additions	77,042	122,249	45,206		539,106	596,376	57,270	14%
103,828 Principal Repaid	82,270	82,629	359		124,390	125,464	1,074	68%
9,215 Reserve Transfers	0	5,866	5,866		17,565	17,565	0	0%
356,312 Total Application of Capital Funds	159,312	210,743	51,431		681,060	739,405	58,345	23%
(205,277) SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	(152,416)	(83,865)	(68,551)		(314,939)	(345,634)	30,695	48%
144,213 Non-Funded Depreciation	159,832	173,438	(13,605)		278,896	282,950	(4,054)	57%
466,340 SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FUNDING BALANCE	739,738	163,984	575,754		(1,018,138)	3	(1,018,141)	

Action Sheet - Environment & Planning Committee

Meeting Date:	Minute/Action	Minute or CSR or Email request	Accountable Officer	Status
1 November 2012	REP12-11-06 NPS on Renewable Electricity Generation	Requests staff to identify opportunities to amend the TRMP to improve the process for installing mini and micro hydro and photovoltaic energy systems	Steve Markham	No action yet. Programmed for 2018
1 September	EP16-09-05	The discussion paper for the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission be released for public consultation, after the local body elections, subject to final editorial approval by Cr Bryant.	Tania Bray	Completed
17 November	EP16-11-07	That Crs King and Bryant be appointed to the Animal Control Hearings Panel and that Cr Kit Maling be appointed to this hearings panel if either Crs King or Bryant are unavailable	Dennis Bush-King	
	EP16-11-08	Mr Mike Fitzsimons be appointed to the position of District Licensing Committee Commissioner for a five-year term of appointment.	Dennis Bush-King	
	EP16-11-08	That staff be tasked to explore the option of getting the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment or another relevant group to come and explain the oil and gas block offer process.	Dennis Bush-King	

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9.6 ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING CHAIR'S REPORT

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To: Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date: 16 March 2017
Report Author: Tim King, Environment & Planning Committee Chair
Report Number: REP17-03-06

1 Summary

1.1 This is the Chairman's regular report to the Environment & Planning Committee.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee

1. receives the Environment & Planning Chair's Report REP17-03-06

3 Water

- 3.1 I will provide a verbal report back during the meeting on the public information sessions held in Golden Bay on Friday 10 March. There were two public information sessions held on the Freshwater Land Advisory Group (FLAG) process and the interim proposals for Takaka water management, including the Waikoropupu Springs.
- 3.2 It has been disappointing to see some groups and individuals personal criticism of both Council staff and the community members of the FLAG group. The FLAG members are all volunteers, from a wide cross section of Golden Bay perspectives. They have spent 3 years of very challenging discussions, including consideration of a lot of scientific evidence to arrive at this interim point in the process. It is important for the Council to continue to support them to provide us with recommendations on both the water quality and quantity front, as well as appropriate land use controls / rules to sit alongside for us to make decisions in the formal Resource Management Act (RMA) process that will follow.
- 3.3 The Government's 'Clean Water' and '90% Rivers and Lakes Swimmable by 2030' initiatives result in both good and bad news for us as a Council and a region. Good in that our quality indicators are already very good with only a few exceptions. Bad in the sense that we are still required to improve those positions and this may well prove very challenging. It is a little disappointing that being in a positive position does not enable us to focus on some of the other challenges we have across the district, as this may soak up a significant amount of both community and Council resources.

4 General

- 4.1 Thanks to Katie Greer for the significant amount of work involved in organising the Councillor training for RMA Hearings. I hope all of those who persevered through the process will get positive results.

5 Attachments

Nil