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

Date:	**Thursday 3 May 2018**
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)

Contact Telephone: 03 543 8855
Email: glenda.crichton@tasman.govt.nz
Website: www.tasman.govt.nz

Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted.

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, 22 March 2018, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

7 REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

Nil

8 PRESENTATIONS

Nil

9 REPORTS

10 CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

9 REPORTS

9.1 SMOKEFREE ENVIRONMENT BYLAW

Decision Required

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	3 May 2018
Report Author:	Graham Caradus, Co-ordinator Environmental Health
Report Number:	REP18-05-02

1 Summary

1.1 The Government-led initiative to reduce smoking in New Zealand has resulted in most territorial authorities considering ways to best achieve the desired smokefree outcome.

1.2 The majority of Councils which have investigated the matter have introduced smokefree policies, including Tasman District Council.

1.3 A small number of Councils have introduced smokefree bylaws. Staff have been requested to report on whether Tasman District Council might pursue a Bylaw.

1.4 None of the smokefree bylaws are actively administered, and generally they are not considered a pragmatic tool that will assist in achieving the desired smokefree outcome.

1.5 This report compares the advantages of a smokefree policy compared with a smokefree bylaw and seeks direction.

1.6 Staff recommend against adopting a Bylaw but this leaves open whether other Standing Committees should be invited to consider adopting smokefree policies concerning public areas and assets under their jurisdiction.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee

1. **Receives the Smokefree Environment Bylaw REP18-05-02 report; and**
2. **Agrees not to pursue a Smokefree Bylaw for Tasman District for the reasons presented in REP18-05-01; and**
3. **Notes that if Council wants to extend the current Reserve General Policies September 2015 to other Council assets as means to discourage smoking in public places and land under the Council control, that would be a matter for the respective committees to decide on.**

3 Purpose of the Report

3.1 This report examines the means by which the government-led Smokefree Aotearoa New Zealand 2025 can be further assisted by Tasman District Council.

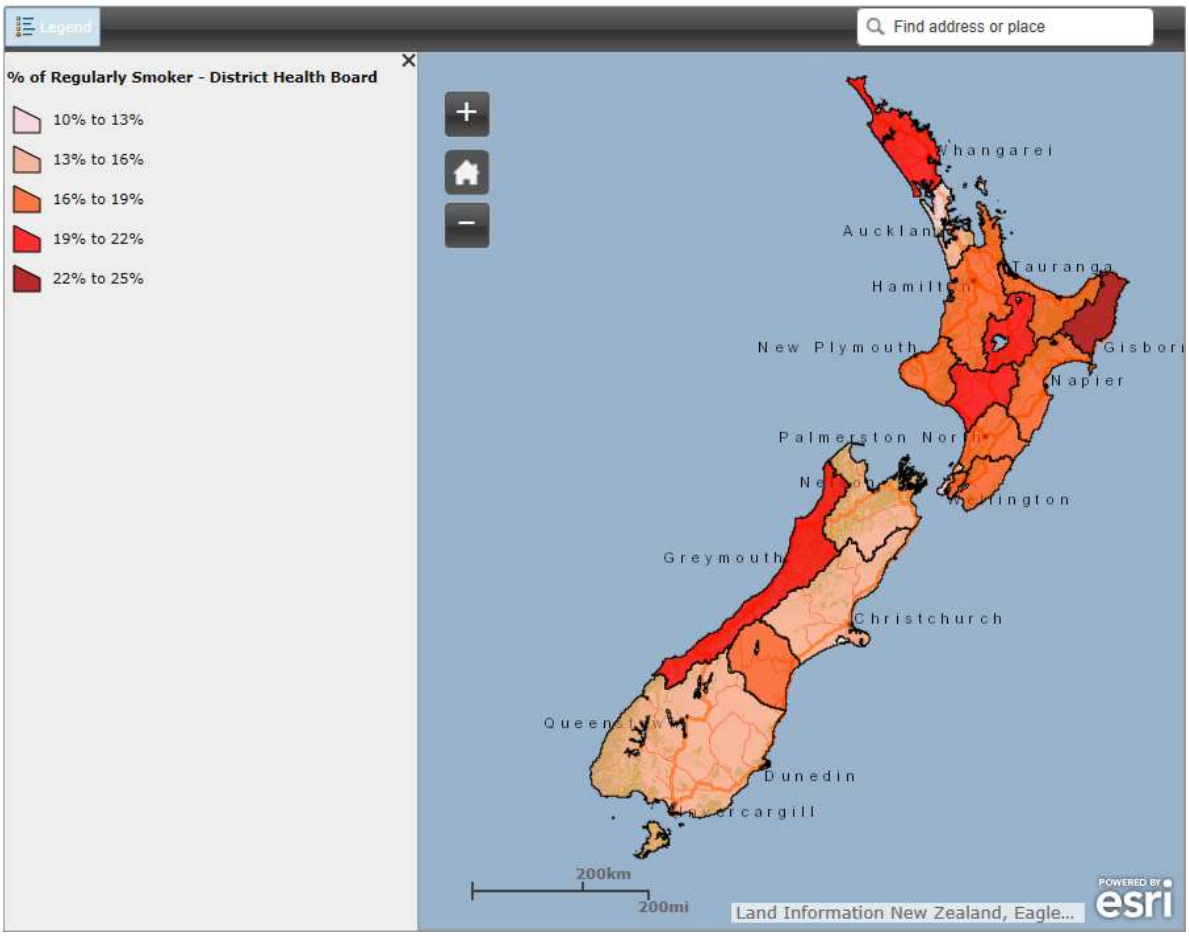
3.2 The practicality of having a smokefree bylaw for controlling cigarette smoking in areas under Council control is examined and compared with an extension of the existing smokefree policy.

4 Background and Discussion

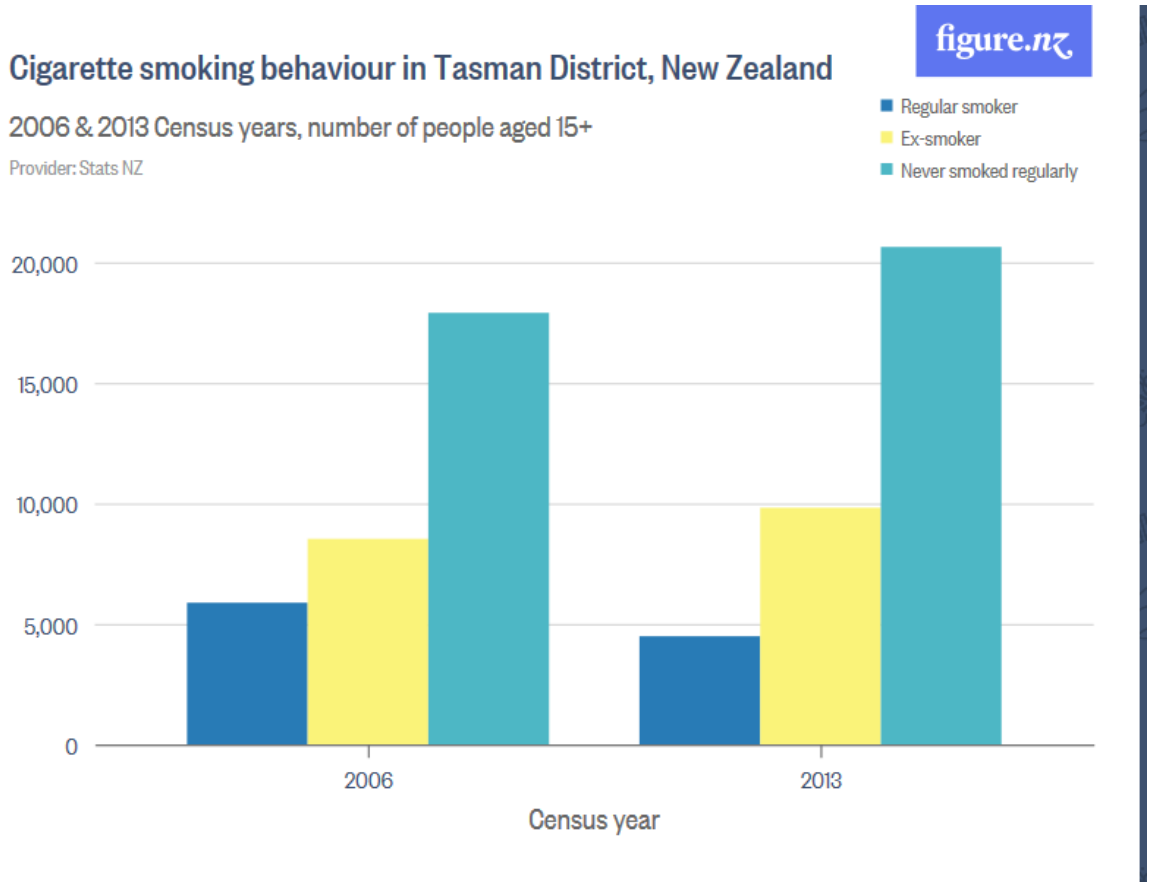
4.1 There is nothing positive that can be said about smoking. It is a practice that is becoming increasingly marginalised. The health related harm that comes from smoking, both for the smoker, and those exposed to side-stream smoke is well understood and generally known throughout the community. Similarly the littering that can be associated with the disposal of cigarette butts and vaping canisters is generally understood. It is recognised that there are strongly held views on both sides of the smoking debate. It is not proposed that this report will provide any detail on those widely and well understood problems.

4.2 The Top of the South enjoys a lower level of smoking amongst its residents compared with many other areas of New Zealand. Tasman District has the fourth lowest rate of smoking in New Zealand. The map below shows smoking prevalence in New Zealand broken down by District Health Board areas.

2006, 2013 Census cigarette smoking behaviour map at District Health Board, Census Area Unit and Meshblock level (GIS)
(Source: NZ Census 2006 and 2013, Statistics NZ)



4.3 Smoking prevalence in Tasman reflects that of New Zealand in that there is a trend towards people not smoking. Tasman District data is:



4.4 In March 2011 the Government adopted the Smokefree 2025 goal for New Zealand. This was in response to the recommendations of a landmark Parliamentary inquiry by the Māori Affairs Select Committee.

4.5 Councils around New Zealand have been adopting policies that support parks and reserves being smokefree for more than a decade. The situation as of March 2016 is shown in the Health Promotion Agency (HPA) information appended as Attachment 1: Map of smokefree outdoor policies and spaces.

4.6 Tasman District Council adopted a smokefree policy as part of its Reserves General Policies September 2015. The section of the policy relating to smokefree is appended as attachment 2: Extract from Tasman District Council "Reserves General Policies September 2015" and it also applies to community facilities (eg libraries). The Council likewise applies this policy to smoking in community housing units.

4.7 Whilst the vast majority of Councils have introduced smokefree policies in one form or another, only four Councils have introduced Smokefree Bylaws. I have had discussions with staff at all four Councils to discuss issues around administration and enforcement. The Councils involved and the current use of their respective Smokefree Bylaws are as follows:

1. Whanganui District Council: A smokefree bylaw was introduced in 2010 and revoked in 2017. During the lifetime of that bylaw no means of effectively administering and enforcing the provisions were established, and the available coercive powers of a prosecution through the District Court with potential fines of up to $20,000 as per section 242(4) Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) were not used. It was thought that

those that may have breached the bylaw frequently represented disadvantaged sectors of the community and that softer measures than a prosecution would be more appropriate. A smokefree policy is now in place and reflects an educative approach.

2. Palmerston North District Council: A "Signs and Use of Public Places Bylaw 2015" includes (indirectly) conditions to discourage smoking at outdoor tables placed on Council footpaths. The mechanism through which that is achieved is by imposing conditions in a companion administration manual, which requires permits to be held by businesses wishing to occupy the footpath. Permit conditions include a requirement to display smokefree signage, which is provided by the Council, and a requirement that no ashtrays are placed on those tables. The control on smoking is imposed indirectly through the business operating the outdoor space, and coercive powers available to the Council are the potential threat of having a permit to use the area being revoked. There are no controls on persons that may sit at the tables and smoke, other than the business operator discouraging such smoking activity. For that reason, the effect of the bylaw is around ashtray and smokefree signage obligations, and it has no specific controls over smoking per se. It cannot therefore be considered a smokefree bylaw.

3. Hastings District Council. Bylaws aimed specifically at smokefree were revoked some time ago and replaced with very general provisions in the Hastings District Council Consolidated Bylaw. Chapter 2 Public Places in clause 2.2.1 states:

> *A person must not undertake any activity in a public place in a manner which may result in damage to property, injury to another person in that public place or unreasonably interfere with that other person's use and enjoyment of that public place. For the avoidance of doubt, this obligation applies notwithstanding that the activity might otherwise be able to be lawfully undertaken in a public place under this bylaw.*

Enforcement of the above provision is dependent on a number of levels of evidence being gathered and subsequently being argued. For example, if used to ban smoking it would be necessary to have evidence that either injury or unreasonable interference of another person's use and enjoyment of a public place has occurred. Similar very general and vague provisions that may be able to be applied to preventing smoking also exist elsewhere in the bylaw. The provisions of the previous bylaw that related specifically to smokefree were not given effect to and the Council did not enforce any smoking ban, and similarly, the existing very general provisions detailed above, have not been used for that purpose.

4. Wellington City Council. In Part 5 - Public Places, part of the Wellington City Council Consolidated Bylaw, the following provision is included:

24. Smoking

24.1 *Smoking is prohibited in the following locations:*

1. *In proximity to dangerous goods in any public place,*

2. *Cable Car Lane (except for the balcony extending from 284 Lambton Quay).*

Discussion with staff associated with the Wellington City Council Consolidated Bylaw reveal that whilst the smoking ban has existed in a bylaw for about 10 years, there are no staff that enforce those provisions, and no coercive action has been taken to

enforce those provisions during that period. There are considered to be significant limitations to the manner in which enforcement provisions could be applied. Simple processes such as obtaining a name and address of any individual against which enforcement action is being contemplated, have no easy solution if the subject individual decides to resist answering such questions.

4.8 In summary, none of the existing bylaws provide a pragmatic or effective means of enforcing smokefree provisions.

4.9 The legislation that any bylaw banning smoking in public places could be established under by Council is the Health Act 1956 and the Local Government Act 2002. Both of those statutes require that any punitive enforcement action is undertaken by initiating a prosecution through the District Court. That is a cumbersome and expensive process, and with potential fines of up to $20,000 (as per section 242(4) LGA 2002) it could be seen as a somewhat extreme process given the relative nature of the offence.

4.10 The control of smoking through a bylaw may raise issues with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 according to some studies.

4.11 Smoking is controlled in indoor locations of any business including bars and cafes by the Smokefree Environments Act 1990. That legislation is administered by District Health Boards.

4.12 In New South Wales, state legislation provides the opportunity for an infringement regime to exist. Enforcement is through the State Government, rather than local authorities. There are positive reports on the effectiveness of this regime. Such options are not available under the current legislation in New Zealand.

4.13 The obvious suggestion is that a smokefree bylaw is only seeking to impose a similar set of controls as those that currently exist in our Control of Liquor in Public Places Bylaw. However, the difference in a Smokefree Bylaw and the controls imposed by the Control of Liquor in Public Places Bylaw the Council already has, are as follows:

Bylaw type	**Smokefree**	**Control of Liquor**
Set up costs for signage	Signage is necessary	Signage is necessary
Ongoing cost of enforcement	Enforcement is a Council function and expectation of enforcement must be met by staff to a reasonable level and complaints responded to effectively	Enforcement is entirely a Police function and is undertaken routinely, pragmatically and enthusiastically.
Ease of enforcement	Exceptionally testing possibilities likely from time to time for Council enforcement staff.	Police provided with powers of search, confiscation and arrest and have resources appropriate for the task.

Support of the public in general	Whilst a majority of the public is likely to be supportive, a proportion of smokers are likely to resist any enforcement efforts.	Generally very well supported by the public and appreciated by Police as an enforcement tool.

4.14 In a submission to Council's Long Term Plan, the Nelson Marlborough District Health Board, through its Public Health Service has written a submission advocating that Council's Smokefree Policy be extended to include other public areas. In discussing this with NMDHB staff, they confirmed that their preference is for extending current policy, and there is no suggestion that a smokefree bylaw should be contemplated by Council.

4.15 Promulgating a smokefree bylaw with no intention to enforce it, raises some important philosophical questions. Councils have a significant regulatory role, including that performed by Council's Environmental Health Officers (EHOs) under a number of public health focused statutes.

4.16 A law that is not enforced (known as a symbolic law) infers that sometimes a law does not mean what it says. Such symbolic laws create confusion and may suggest inconsistency in Council's enforcement role, in the minds of the general public.

4.17 Fairness and consistency are values that are foremost in the minds of Council's EHOs on those occasions that they are required to administer any statute or rule on behalf of Council. It is strongly suggested that any move away from a fair and consistent approach to enforcement (through the escalation response model) will send undesirable, mixed and confusing messages.

4.18 Signage is available free of charge through the Health Promotion Agency and the Public Health Service to support generic smokefree policies, but to support a smokefree bylaw customised signage would need to be produced by Council.

5 Options

5.1 The majority of Councils have policies in place that encourage a smokefree environment. Such policies are aimed at a softer educative approach, and are generally reliant on signage and peer pressure. This is a more subtle approach than bylaws and provides a clear indication of intent to the public, without committing significant resources and potential risk in enforcement or administration.

5.2 Controls on outdoor spaces leased from Council by businesses, such as the areas on footpaths or on road reserves could have conditions such as a smoking ban included in any lease agreement. The smoking ban would then need to be enforced by the business, and for repeated failures to administer any such bans, businesses could lose the right to lease the area.

5.3 As is suggested above, bylaws have not proven to be a pragmatic solution to encouraging smokefree environments through coercive means because of the practical difficulties associated with enforcement in New Zealand. The cause of that problem is the lack of empowering legislation that would allow coercive powers such as the issue of low level infringement fines.

6 Strategy and Risks

6.1 Council currently has a smokefree policy for parks and reserves, community facilities on land owned by the Council, and community housing. Similar policies could be introduced to control other areas administered by the Council as and when leases come up for renewal but this could impact on commercial operations.

6.2 Smokefree bylaws would introduce an expectation of enforcement. The obligation to enforce would bring with it associated signage and staff resource related costs. The introduction of a policy would likewise require implementation without recourse to punitive measures for non-compliance unless leases were not renewed because of a breach (if this were feasible and proportionate).

6.3 Some risk to staff of physical or oral abuse exists in enforcing bylaws that encroach on anyone's freedom of choice. Those persons that hold the right to smoke as a valued activity, either because of physical addiction or more philosophical freedom of choice reasons, may strongly defend their rights to smoke in public places under Council control.

6.4 For Council Officers, a simple refusal to provide a name and address effectively brings any attempted enforcement action to an unsatisfactory conclusion. Any simple ploy that will defeat the administration of a bylaw introduces an element of unfairness, where those brave or defiant enough to refuse such information are rewarded, and those that comply with such demands, risk prosecution. Consistency and fairness of enforcement would not be achieved under such circumstances.

7 Policy / Legal Requirements / Plan

7.1 There is no compulsion in statute for Councils to provide smokefree bylaws or policies and the TRMP is silent on the subject.

7.2 A question exists over the legal robustness of a smokefree bylaw if the banning of smoking in any particular area is perceived to be contrary to the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 for any particular person. Some reputational and financial risk exists in establishing legal precedent by having enforcement action under a smokefree bylaw defended on those grounds.

7.3 The test set by section 155 of the LGA is: *A local authority must, before commencing the process for making a bylaw, determine whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing the perceived problem.* If there is no intention of enforcing a bylaw, it is suggested that the test set by s155 LGA could not be met, as clearly, a policy would suffice.

7.4 If a Smokefree Bylaw is contemplated, those provisions of the LGA focused on development of bylaws must be followed. That includes:

1. Seeking to identify all reasonably practicable options for the achievement of the objective of the decision; and *
2. Assessing the options in terms of their advantages; and *
3. Determining that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing a perceived problem; and
4. Giving consideration to the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected by, or to have an interest in, the matter; and*

5. Encouraging those people to present their views; and *
6. Providing those people with clear information concerning the purpose of the consultation and the scope of the decisions to be taken; and *
7. Providing those people with a reasonable opportunity to present their views in an appropriate way; and *
8. Establishing and maintaining processes to provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to the decision making process; and *
9. Considering ways in which it may foster the development of Maori capacity to contribute to the decision making process; and *
10. Providing the necessary information to Maori. *

7.5 If a Smokefree Policy is contemplated, those provisions of the LGA focused on decision-making must be followed. That includes those matters above marked *:i.e. all matters except determining that a bylaw is the most appropriate way of addressing a perceived problem. However, it is suggested that a less detailed process could occur for a less intrusive smokefree policy, compared to that for a smokefree bylaw.

8 Consideration of Financial or Budgetary Implications

8.1 If a Smokefree Bylaw is introduced, there will be an expectation of enforcement. Customised signage would have to be erected and maintained. A routine appearance of enforcement staff in commercial centers of towns and townships would be expected as well as an ability to respond to complaint, particularly in those larger centers that contain Council offices.

8.2 There is currently no capacity in either the Environmental Health or Compliance sections of Council's Regulatory Services to enforce a smokefree bylaw.

8.3 The Freedom Camping Bylaw (FCB) enforcement role is contracted, but the additional administration that results such as receiving and processing complaints, responding to enquiry, processing of infringement fines including dealing with letters seeking cancellation of fines, sending out reminders and information to the District Court imposes a significant overhead to the field work. The current cost of enforcement for the FCB approximates $60,000 per annum. A similar cost could be expected for enforcing a smokefree bylaw.

9 Significance and Engagement

9.1 The decision not to introduce a bylaw is a decision of low significance and is one the Council can take without having to consult and engage. We do know the views of public health and anti-smoking advocates already and any measure to prevent harm from smoking would be supported.

9.2 To introduce a bylaw would be moderately significant because of the coercive nature of the regulation and consultation would be required through a Special Consultative Process. If the Council were to amend its current smokefree free policy and extend its scope, consultation would be desirable.

Issue	Level of Significance For Bylaw	Level of Significance For Policy	Explanation of Assessment
Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	High interest from addicted smokers or those with strongly held freedom of choice principles.	Low to medium due to no coercive means of control being included	A minority of the population will be significantly impacted by a bylaw banning smoking on Council controlled land.
Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Significant for addicted smokers who may be subject to legal action	Change is achieved through social or peer pressure	Whilst social pressures may be similar for both policy and bylaw, only the bylaw requires enforcement and puts smokers at risk of legal action.
Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	N/A	N/A	
Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	Bylaw will require resource for enforcement and associated administrative functions, but not at a substantial level (<$100,000pa).	Policy could be administered by those leasing Council land but transaction costs will be involved	Both approaches will require development, but the bylaw option requires ongoing enforcement and signage costs
Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	Potentially	To a minor extent	Development of policy is a one- off cost, whereas there will be ongoing costs for a bylaws enforcement
Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	No	No	

Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the delivery of any Council group of activities?	N/A	N/A	While the Council would remain responsible for either approach it may need to contract out bylaw enforcement as the most pragmatic way of delivering the field component
Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	N/A	N/A	

10 Conclusion

10.1 Philosophical and practical differences in having a smokefree bylaw, or extending smokefree policies are as follows:

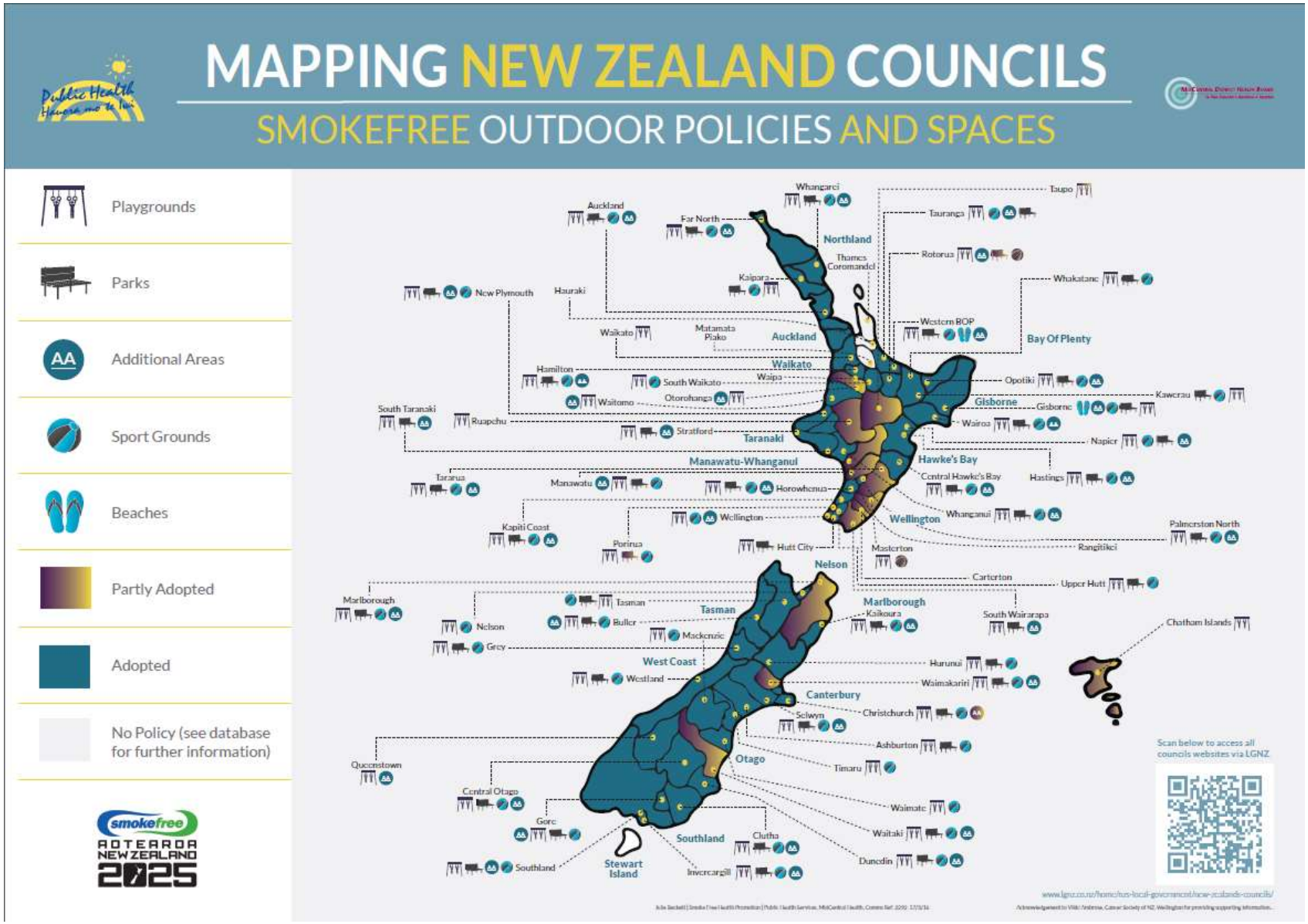
Smokefree Bylaw	**Smokefree Policy**
Potential conflict with New Zealand Bill of Rights Act	No such conflict
Potential conflict with Bylaw making provisions of LGA	No conflict with decision-making provisions of the LGA
Obligation to fairly and evenly enforce to remain consistent with Councils regulatory function	No regulatory enforcement by Council is required other implementation through leases and licenses
A significant resource would be required to administer and enforce a bylaw	Policy can be applied in those sections of Council responsible for administering those areas over which Council has control to which a policy would apply.
Customised signage would need to be purchased	Signage available free of charge
No examples of a smokefree bylaw working effectively in New Zealand	Widespread use of smokefree policies with reported success
No in-house capacity available to enforce a bylaw	Compliance achieved through education

10.2 In summary, the using a bylaw to make further advances in smokefree environments is not a preferred response. The Council already has policy in place to deal with community facilities, community housing, and parks and reserves. Any expansion to other land under Council control would be a matter for the respective Standing Committee.

11 Next Steps / Timeline

11.1 If it is decided to extend the current smokefree policy to cover other outdoor environments controlled by Council, reports on potential development of those policies could be requested from those sections of Council influencing control over those land holdings.

12 Attachments


MAPPING NEW ZEALAND COUNCILS
SMOKEFREE OUTDOOR POLICIES AND SPACES
Playgrounds
Parks
Additional Areas
Sport Grounds
Beaches
Partly Adopted
Adopted
No Policy (see database for further information)
smokefree AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND 2025
Whangarei
Auckland
Far North
Northland
Thames Coromandel
Kaipara
New Plymouth
Hauraki
Waikato
Matamata Piako
Auckland
Hamilton
Waipa
South Waikato
Waitomo
Otorohanga
Western BOP
Bay Of Plenty
Taupo
Tauranga
Rotorua
Whakatane
Opotiki
Kawerau
Gisborne
Gisborne
Wairoa
Napier
South Taranaki
Ruapehu
Stratford
Taranaki
Hawke's Bay
Central Hawke's Bay
Hastings
Manawatu-Whanganui
Tararua
Manawatu
Horowhenua
Kapiti Coast
Porirua
Wellington
Hutt City
Wellington
Whanganui
Palmerston North
Rangitikei
Masterton
Carterton
Upper Hutt
Nelson
Marlborough
Tasman
Nelson
Tasman
Buller
Mackenzie
Grey
West Coast
Westland
Marlborough
Kaikoura
South Wairarapa
Chatham Islands
Hurunui
Waimakariri
Canterbury
Christchurch
Selwyn
Ashburton
Timaru
Otago
Queenstown
Central Otago
Gore
Southland
Clutha
Southland
Stewart Island
Invercargill
Waimate
Waitaki
Dunedin
Scan below to access all councils websites via LGNZ

Extract from Tasman District Council "Reserves General Policies September 2015"

4.12 Smokefree reserves

The Reserves Act refers to the provision and management of recreation reserves for the 'physical welfare and enjoyment of the public' (17(1)). The adverse effects of smoking on physical welfare are well-understood. The Health Sponsorship Council's *Framework for Reducing Smoking Initiation in Aotearoa-New Zealand* (2005) identifies various means to reduce the uptake of smoking, including "increasing the number of smokefree areas covered by local and regional Councils, with a focus on playgrounds, sportsfields and other public spaces". The Framework reports (p32):

Research has suggested that smoking in public may lead to beliefs among adolescents of a higher prevalence and acceptability of tobacco use in society than actually exists. Also, young people may acquire the behaviour of smoking through observational learning. The achievement of legislated smokefree indoor environments has led to an increased level of smoking in outdoor public places increasing the visibility of tobacco use.

Smoking on reserves also creates a fire hazard.

Council has had requests from a sports club at Jubilee Park asking for the area to be smoke free and the Saxton Field Management Plan has a smoke free policy for the fields.

Council does not intend to pass any bylaw which would require penalisation of those smoking on reserves, due to policing and prosecution difficulties and costs, and the likelihood that such an approach would not be generally acceptable. However, by supporting community expectations that smoking will not occur in public spaces where youth and children enjoy

Tasman District Council Reserves General Policies – September 2015

Use of Reserves 46

outdoor recreation, Council aims to encourage greater family use of reserves and to support healthier lifestyles.

4.12.1 Expectations

4.12.1.1 Tasman residents and visitors enjoy the District's reserves with reduced exposure to tobacco use.

4.12.1.2 A reduction in the visibility of Tobacco use has a positive influence on the

'physical welfare and enjoyment of the public' of public open space.

4.12.2 Polices

4.12.2.1 All reserves shall be promoted as Smokefree environments.

4.12.2.2 Council shall work with the Health Sponsorship Council to installed appropriate Smokefree signs in neighbourhood and recreation and sport parks and near playgrounds.

4.12.3 Methods

4.12.3.1 On-site signage.

4.12.3.2 Media releases.

9.2 WAIMEA INLET ACTION PLAN 2018 TO 2021

Decision Required

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	3 May 2018
Report Author:	Anna Gerraty, Policy Advisor
Report Number:	REP18-05-01

1 Summary

1.1 Over the past two years, Council has been working collaboratively with other organisations to develop a draft Action Plan for the Waimea Inlet. The draft Action Plan is designed to implement the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy 2010 (WIMS), which Council is a signatory to. Both the Plan and Strategy are non-statutory documents, aimed at maintaining and improving the health of the Inlet.

1.2 Councillors Tuffnell and Wensley, along with several Council staff, have worked with the other members of the Waimea Inlet Coordination Group to develop the draft Action Plan.

1.3 Te Tau Ihu iwi have an open invitation to become signatories to the WIMS, to appoint representatives to the Waimea Inlet Coordination Group and to participate in the development, implementation, review and monitoring of the draft Action Plan. They have been kept informed of progress throughout the Plan's development, but have not had the time/capacity to engage at this stage.

1.4 An earlier version of the draft Action Plan was published on Council's website and distributed to iwi and interested parties and individuals in December 2017, requesting their feedback by 9 March 2018. A workshop on the draft Action Plan was held on 2 March 2018, attended by approximately 50 people. The Coordination Group then further revised the draft Action Plan, to incorporate feedback received.

1.5 The resulting draft 'Waimea Inlet Action Plan 2018 to 2021' represents the collective effort of a wide range of organisations, groups and individuals. It is appended as Attachment 1 to this report.

1.6 The Action Plan is intended to be a living document that may be amended over time, in response to new knowledge and changing circumstances.

1.7 The Waimea Inlet Coordination Group is now forwarding the draft Action Plan to each of the four signatories to the WIMS and requesting they consider and formally adopt the draft Action Plan, so that work can begin on its implementation. We propose that Council use a two-step process for this: (i) receive the draft Action Plan and note the potential implications of signing up to specific targets (the purpose of this report) and (ii) instructs staff to prepare a report on the specific targets contained in the draft Waimea Inlet Action Plan, containing recommendations on which targets Council should sign up to (either as a lead agency, or supporting agency).

1.8 We anticipate that several other parties (e.g. the Waimea Inlet Forum, Tasman Environmental Trust, individuals etc) will also sign up to the Action Plan in the near future. One of the reasons for creating the Action Plan is to have an 'investment ready' document that external (i.e. non-Council) funders can refer to when considering funding applications from groups such as Tasman Environmental Trust. The general intention is that all parties who sign up to the Action Plan will work together to achieve the targets and, when unbudgeted funding is required, external funding will be sought from elsewhere.

1.9 While many of the actions/targets identified in the draft Action Plan relate to new tasks that Council does not currently work on/other agencies are responsible for, there are several others that relate to existing tasks, with existing funding/staff time.

1.10 Attachment 2 to this report provides an initial assessment of the implications of Tasman District Council endorsing/supporting targets identified in the draft Action Plan. Although it is difficult to quantify the exact cost of achieving targets, we have attempted to do so where practical. We have detailed the total estimated cost of achieving each target (excluding staff time), and noted how much funding is set aside in the LTP to achieve each target (if any), along with any additional funds needed. We have also noted, as a comment, whether additional staff time would be needed to achieve each target. Focusing only on those targets that we provided specific costs for, Council has budgeted $232,000+ in the draft LTP 2018-2028. The total estimated cost of achieving these targets is $623,000+. The total cost of achieving all targets will be more than this figure and will be a matter for future discussion with Council.

1.11 Once adopted, the Waimea Inlet Coordination Group will regularly report on progress with implementing the Action Plan and review it every three years.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee

1. **receives the Waimea Inlet Action Plan 2018 to 2021 REP18-05-01report; and**
2. **notes that the draft Waimea Inlet Action Plan appended to this report is designed to be a living document that gives effect to the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy 2010 (Council is a signatory to this Strategy); and**
3. **acknowledges that both the Strategy and Action Plan are non-statutory documents developed collaboratively with other organisations and individuals interested in improving the health of the Inlet; and**
4. **notes the potential implications of signing up to specific targets, as outlined in Attachment 2 to this report; and**
5. **instructs staff to prepare a report on the specific targets contained in the draft Waimea Inlet Action Plan, containing recommendations on which targets Council should sign up to, either as a lead agency, or supporting agency.**

3 Purpose of the Report

3.1 The purpose of this report is for Council to consider and receive the draft Waimea Inlet Action Plan 2018 to 2021 and note the potential implications of signing up to specific targets.

4 Background and Discussion

4.1 Over the past two years, Council has been working collaboratively with other organisations to develop a draft Action Plan for the Waimea Inlet.

4.2 The draft Action Plan is designed to implement the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy 2010 (WIMS), which Council is a signatory to. Nelson City Council (NCC), the Department of Conservation (DOC) and Fish & Game are the other three signatories to the Strategy.

4.3 Both the draft Action Plan and Strategy are non-statutory documents, aimed at maintaining and improving the health of the Inlet.

4.4 In July 2017, the Community Development Committee appointed Councillor Trevor Tuffnell as Tasman District Council's elected member representative on the newly formed Waimea Inlet Coordination Group, with Councillor Dana Wensley as alternate (refer report RCD17-07-02).

4.5 Staff from the Community Development and Environment and Planning Departments also participate in the work of the Coordination Group and had previously been involved in the work undertaken by the 'Waimea Inlet Working Party'. Further details about the role of the Working Party are contained in report RCD17-07-02.

4.6 The role of the Coordination Group is to "identify, prioritise and coordinate the actions needed to achieve implementation of the WIMS and collate these into a proposed Action Plan." The full terms of reference for the Coordination Group are included as an appendix to the Action Plan. Current members of the Coordination Group include representatives from TDC, NCC, DOC, Fish & Game, Waimea Inlet Forum (WIF) and Tasman Environmental Trust (TET).

4.7 Te Tau Ihu iwi have an open invitation to become signatories to the WIMS, to appoint representatives to the Waimea Inlet Coordination Group and to participate in the development, implementation, review and monitoring of the Action Plan. They have been kept informed of progress throughout the Plan's development, but have not had the time/capacity to engage at this stage.

4.8 The Coordination Group has met five times since August 2017, to work on the development of the draft Action Plan. Peter Lawless, an independent facilitator, has coordinated several of the workshops held to date and collated the group's ideas into the draft Action Plan.

4.9 An earlier version of the draft Action Plan was published on Council's website and distributed to iwi, interested parties and individuals in December 2017, requesting their feedback by 9 March 2018.

4.10 On 2 March 2018, the Waimea Inlet Forum hosted a workshop on the draft Action Plan. Approximately 50 people attended and provided feedback on seven of the outcomes identified in the draft Action Plan, along with general comments on other aspects.

4.11 Written feedback on the draft Action Plan was also received from 15 individuals/groups.

4.12 The Coordination Group met after the closing date and further revised the draft Action Plan, to incorporate feedback received. This version was emailed to David Melville of the Ornithological Society of New Zealand and Ian Millar, an entomologist, for their review, to ensure specialist scientific advice was incorporated within the final draft.

4.13 The resulting draft 'Waimea Inlet Action Plan 2018 to 2021' represents the collective effort of a wide range of organisations, groups and individuals. It is appended as Attachment 1 to this report.

4.14 The Action Plan is intended to be a living document that may be amended over time, in response to new knowledge and changing circumstances.

4.15 The Waimea Inlet Coordination Group is now forwarding the draft Action Plan to each of the four signatories to the WIMS and requesting they consider and formally adopt the draft Action Plan, so that work can begin on its implementation.

4.16 We propose that Council use a two-step process for this: (i) receive the draft Action Plan and note the potential implications of signing up to specific targets (the purpose of this report) and (ii) instructs staff to prepare a report on the specific targets contained in the draft Waimea Inlet Action Plan, containing recommendations on which targets Council should sign up to (either as a lead agency, or supporting agency).

4.17 We anticipate that several other parties (e.g. the Waimea Inlet Forum, Tasman Environmental Trust, individuals etc) will also sign up to the Action Plan in the near future. One of the reasons for creating the Action Plan is to have an 'investment ready' document that external (i.e. non-Council) funders can refer to when considering funding applications from groups such as Tasman Environmental Trust. The general intention is that all parties who sign up to the Action Plan will work together to achieve the targets and, when unbudgeted funding is required, external funding will be sought from elsewhere.

4.18 While many of the actions/targets identified in the draft Action Plan relate to new tasks that Council does not currently work on/other agencies are responsible for, there are several others that relate to existing tasks, with existing funding/staff time.

4.19 Attachment 2 to this report provides an initial assessment of the implications of Tasman District Council endorsing/supporting targets identified in the draft Action Plan. Please note that some estimates of likely cost/staff time are very rough and the actual costs incurred may differ from those stated. They are provided to you to help you understand the likely implications of signing up to specific targets.

4.20 Although it is difficult to quantify the exact cost of achieving targets, we have attempted to do so where practical (see Attachment 2). We have detailed the total estimated cost of achieving each target (excluding staff time), and noted how much funding is set aside in the LTP to achieve each target (if any), along with any additional funds needed. We have also noted, as a comment, whether additional staff time would be needed to achieve each target. Focusing only on those targets that we provided specific costs for, Council has budgeted $232,000+ in the draft LTP 2018-2028. The total estimated cost of achieving these targets is $623,000+. The total cost of achieving all targets will be more than this figure and will be a matter for future discussion with Council.

4.21 Note that part of the staff resourcing required to achieve specific targets is already included in the draft LTP 2018-2028: a new 0.5 FTE position is scheduled to start in Year 3 of the LTP. This new person will also work on other Council projects, not only on these targets.

4.22 Once adopted, one of the tasks of the Waimea Inlet Coordination Group will be to report back to Council every three years on progress with implementing the Action Plan and put forward suggestions for revised wording. The first report will be prepared in early 2020.

5 Options

5.1 Council has four main options:

5.1.1 receive the draft Action Plan and note the potential implications to Council of signing up to specific targets (this is the preferred option of staff);

5.1.2 receive and formally adopt the Action Plan without amendment (this is the Waimea Inlet Coordination Group's preferred option);

5.1.3 amend the Action Plan before adopting it; or

5.1.4 decide not to formally adopt the Action Plan (this option is not recommended).

6 Strategy and Risks

6.1 While both the WIMS and draft Action Plan are non-statutory documents, many of the actions and targets identified relate to existing Council functions, projects and/or priorities.

6.2 These documents have been developed using a collaborative process by a wide range of parties whose common goal is to maintain and improve the health of the Waimea Inlet. The new Action Plan provides an opportunity to build on the fantastic work that is currently underway, and encourage all interested parties to work together more effectively to achieve enhanced outcomes for the Inlet.

6.3 The benefit of supporting the Action Plan, endorsing specific actions/targets and taking responsibility for them, is that the desired outcomes identified can be realised in a timely manner. Some submitters to the LTP 2018-2028 are advocating for Council to adopt and implement the draft Action Plan.

6.4 There is a risk that signing up to the Action Plan may raise community expectations unrealistically. For example, some people may expect Council to take responsibility for achieving all actions and targets identified and/or have unrealistic expectations for how quickly targets can be achieved.

6.5 The risk of not supporting the Action Plan is that targets are not achieved, or take longer for others to achieve. Council's reputation as a collaborative partner in this process may also be at risk, if the Action Plan is not supported in some way.

7 Policy / Legal Requirements / Plan

7.1 Both the WIMS and draft Action Plan are non-statutory documents, and therefore there is no legal requirement to prepare or adopt either document. However, they both have important links with other Council plans and strategies. For example, the Waimea FLAG project, which is about to get underway again, is likely to result in amendments to the Tasman Resource Management Plan. The proposed Richmond Catchment Management Plan (CMP) covers stormwater drainage from the urban area into the Waimea Inlet. The goals, objectives, outcomes and actions from the two non-statutory documents can usefully inform both

processes. In addition, the outputs of the FLAG and CMP processes can inform future reviews of the Action Plan. Staff involved in all three projects will be regularly meeting to ensure there is consistency and appropriate linkages between the projects.

8 Consideration of Financial or Budgetary Implications

8.1 If Council chooses to adopt the Action Plan, it is effectively indicating that it supports implementation of all actions and targets of relevance to Council activities. Many of these are already underway, but additional budget and/or staff time will be required to assist with the achievement of many of the targets (see Attachment 2). Where additional funds are required, they can be allocated via future LTP or Annual Planning processes.

9 Significance and Engagement

9.1 We consider that the adoption of the Action Plan is of low to medium significance and that further community engagement is not required prior to Council making the decisions sought through this report. The Waimea Inlet Coordination Group is a collaborative group, comprised of representatives from several different organisations. The Coordination Group has provided opportunities for iwi and others with an interest in the health of the Inlet to engage in the development of the draft Action Plan, considered feedback received, and incorporated this as appropriate.

Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Medium	The Waimea Inlet is highly valued by many, including Te Tau Ihu iwi, adjacent landowners, local communities, environmental groups and recreational users. Maintaining and improving the health of the Inlet is a common goal shared by many. An Action Plan, aimed at achieving the vision of the WIMS, is likely to be of interest to many. Having a coordinated plan of action is expected to be supported by most.
Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Medium	If Council agrees to adopt the Action Plan, this will have a positive impact in terms of continuing the collaborative relationship between parties with an interest in the Waimea Inlet. By working together in a more co-ordinated way, implementation of the WIMS and Action Plan is likely to be more effective.

Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	Low	
Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	Low	
Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	Low	
Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	N/A	
Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	N/A	
Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	N/A	

10 Conclusion

10.1 Signatories to the WIMS have an opportunity to take the next step towards achievement of the goals and objectives of the Strategy, by considering and adopting the Waimea Inlet Action Plan 2018 to 2021.

10.2 We recommend that you: (i) receive the draft Action Plan and note the potential implications to Council of signing up to specific targets; and (ii) instruct staff to prepare a report on the specific targets contained in the draft Waimea Inlet Action Plan, containing recommendations on which targets Council should sign up to (either as a lead agency, or supporting agency), before formally adopting the draft Action Plan.

11 Next Steps / Timeline

11.1 Once the Action Plan has been formally adopted by each of the signatories to the WIMS, implementation can proceed. We anticipate that several other parties (e.g. Nelson City Council, the Waimea Inlet Forum, Tasman Environmental Trust, individuals etc) will also sign up to the Action Plan in the near future.

11.2 The Action Plan is intended to be a living document that may be amended over time, in response to new knowledge and changing circumstances.

11.3 One of the tasks of the Waimea Inlet Coordination Group is to report back to Council every three years on progress with implementing the Action Plan and suggestions for revised wording. The first report will be prepared in early 2020.

12 Attachments

Waimea Inlet Action Plan

2018 to 2021

Draft 6.4 Revised after feedback

Figure 1: Photograph by Duncan Cunningham

18 April 2018

Contents

Figure 2: Map of the Waimea Inlet

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Preface

Waimea Inlet is a special place, loved by many people, and home to a wide array of living organisms, some rare and threatened, others international migrants. The Inlet itself is a place of peace and tranquillity within a landscape of urban, industrial, and agricultural activity. As population increases, people increasingly value the estuarine environment as a place for quiet and restoration.

In 2010, citizens who cared about the Inlet worked with Tasman District and Nelson City Councils, DOC and Fish and Game to produce the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy (WIMS). Members of the Waimea Inlet Forum are now coordinating progress on a broad front that involves restoring the margins, trapping predators, and caring for the whole.

The WIMS is a community-owned resource where the Councils facilitated its creation. As such both the Strategy and this Action Plan represent matters to be taken into account in related processes such as Council financial planning and resource management planning. The same applies to other statutory bodies such as DOC and Fish and Game. The Action Plan can only be effectively implemented if its aspirations are taken into account in the management of its catchments, related estuaries and Tasman Bay as a whole. Indeed, for migratory birds, complementary actions are needed in other places and even in other countries.[1]

To help everyone build effectively on the Strategy, and the good work already underway, a Coordination Group[2] was formed to create an Action Plan to identify, prioritise, integrate and coordinate actions aimed at achieving the vision of the WIMS. This Action Plan is the product. It sets actions and targets for the next three years and beyond. It is a draft, intended as a basis for a wider discussion amongst interested parties before formal sign off by the signatories to the WIMS[3], and any other organisations that will commit to implementing it.

In writing this Action Plan, the Coordination Group identified that the Waimea Inlet Strategy itself needs updating to reflect changes since it was drafted. Most significantly, Treaty settlements and their associated statutory recognitions, have defined roles for local iwi that must be better acknowledged, and this is supported by the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010[4]. The Coordination Group suggests that the Strategy be

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[1] For information on related processes see https://waimeainlet.wordpress.com/

[2] Members include representatives from Tasman District Council (TDC), Nelson City Council (NCC), Department of Conservation (DOC), Fish & Game, Tasman Environmental Trust, Waimea Inlet Forum Working Group and Te Tau Ihu iwi.

[3] As at 2018, the signatories to the WIMS comprised Tasman District Council (TDC), Nelson City Council (NCC), Department of Conservation (DOC) and Fish & Game. Each of the eight Te Tau Ihu iwi has an open invitation to become signatories to the WIMS and to appoint representatives to the Coordination Group.

[4] http://www.doc.govt.nz/about-us/science-publications/conservation-publications/marine-and-coastal/new-zealand-coastal-policy-statement/new-zealand-coastal-policy-statement-2010/policy-2-the-treaty-of-waitangi-tangata-whenua-and-maori/

updated in two to three years as information becomes available through completing the work described in this Action Plan.

The vision for the Waimea Inlet (as identified in Section 5 of the WIMS) is: *"A vibrant place, richly appreciated by the community for its open space, natural and ecological values; happily remembered by generations for their activities, adventures and discoveries; a place where tangata whenua hold mana as kaitiaki of taonga; and a place to be shared with increasing respect."*

Figure 3 outlines the relationship between signatories to the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy, members of the Coordination Group and groups/ individuals delivering actions on the ground.

Figure 3: Relationship between signatories to the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy, members of the Coordination Group and groups/individuals delivering actions on the ground

The areas of responsibility of the Coordination Group are:

- to periodically review the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy (WIMS);
- to develop and update an Action Plan for implementation of the Strategy; and
- to monitor and report on implementation of the Action Plan and prepare an Annual Report for stakeholders.

Each of the signatories of the WIMS has responsibility for reviewing, considering and approving any updates to the WIMS and/or Action Plan that are proposed by the Coordination Group.

For the Action Plan, signatories will focus on those specific actions that their organisation would like to assist with or take a lead on, and sign-off on those specific actions – rather than the Action Plan in its entirety. As the Action Plan will represent the collective effort of a wide range of

organisations, groups and individuals, signatories are unlikely to be involved in all proposed actions.

The Waimea Inlet Forum representative provides an interface with community and sector groups, so that interested members of the public can have input. If required, the Tasman Environmental Trust representative will co-ordinate and manage project funding from the signatories and outside sources. Each representative on the Coordination Group is responsible for reporting back to the organisation that he/she represents.

The Terms of Reference for the Coordination Group are appended to this draft Action Plan.

Draft

Introduction

The purpose of this Waimea Inlet Action Plan (the Plan) is to enable aligned action to implement the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy (WIMS). The Plan identifies objectives and outcomes. It sets out priority actions. Once participant organisations have had a chance to say which actions they can support, the Plan will identify a lead for each action, and who will monitor progress toward collective targets. Being a lead will mean taking responsibility for initiating action, and for monitoring and reporting progress. It will not mean the party will undertake the action alone, or provide all the resources. Each party will make its own decisions about resources and actions. Some actions will have joint leads, mostly where an action should be council-led, and the work spans the geographic areas of both councils. Parties to this Plan will provide a full report every three years on achievement of targets and outcomes to the Waimea Inlet Coordination Group 18 months in advance of Councils' Long Term Plans, with the first report due by Feb/March 2020. A progress report on work completed to date will also be submitted to the Coordination Group annually.

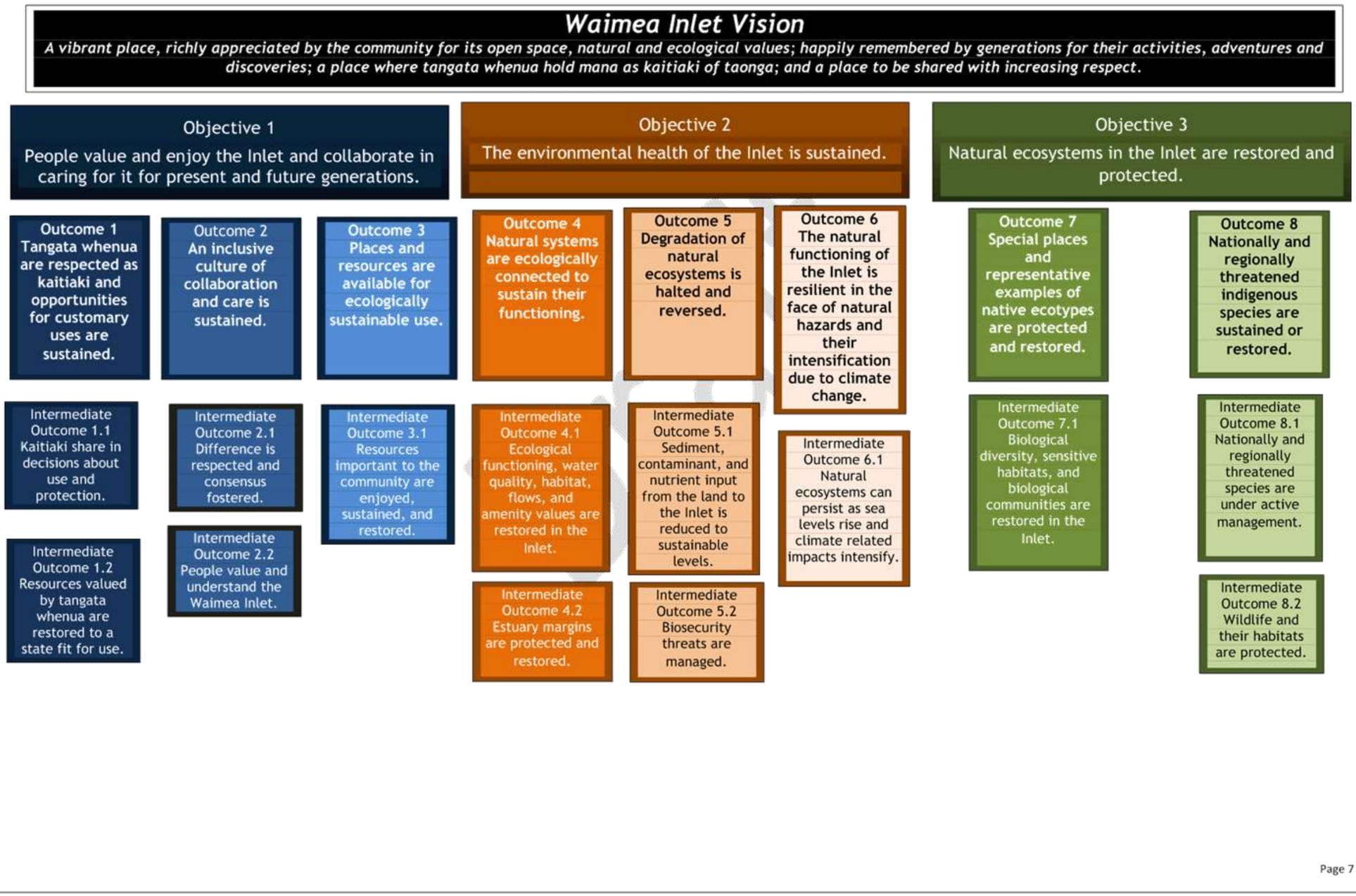
Considerations for identifying priorities

The considerations used to set priorities and sequence actions are listed below. In the process of drafting this Plan, the Coordination Group realised that the future of the Inlet, and the effectiveness of actions, will be dominated by the effects of climate change. The Group recommends that priority is given to understanding these effects, before the Strategy and Action Plan are reviewed.

Well beings	Considerations
Environmental	• Irreversibility if not undertaken. • Urgency, how soon irreversible change might happen. • Contribution to protecting indigenous biodiversity, threatened species, habitats and ecosystems. Role for national and international migrant species. • Contribution to ecosystem health.
Cultural	• Contribution to tangata whenua values. • Community ownership and respect.
Social	• Level of opportunity for multiple parties to be involved. • Enhancing peoples' connection and engagement.
Economic	• Economic cost/benefit. • Achievability - financial and outcome.

Draft

Figure 4: Logic structure



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Objectives, outcomes, actions and targets

Objective 1 People value and enjoy the Inlet and collaborate in caring for it for present and future generations	
Outcome 1 Tangata whenua are respected as kaitiaki and opportunities for customary uses are sustained.	
Intermediate Outcome 1.1 Kaitiaki[5] share in decisions about use and protection.	Intermediate Outcome 1.2 Resources valued by tangata whenua are restored to a state fit for use.
Actions: 1. Review plans and actions with tangata whenua[6] to ensure rangatiratanga[7] and take tupūna[8] are recognised in the management of nga taonga tuku iho[9]. 2. Support the Moturoa Wananga pilot project.[10]	Actions: 1. Identify barriers to capacity to exercise customary practices, tikanga[11], and mātauranga [12] processes including association with waahi tapu[13].
Targets: 1. Dialogue established with all iwi with statutory acknowledgements by 1 July 2018. 2. Waimea Inlet Management Strategy and Action Plan updated by 31 December 2020.	Targets: 1. Baseline assessments of barriers and remedial actions completed by 1 July 2020.

[5] Guardian
[6] People belonging to a place
[7] Self determination
[8] Ancestral
[9] Treasured resources
[10] The programme involves restoration of Moturoa/Rabbit Is as a basis for a leadership programme for rangatahi up to the age of 24 nominated by the eight Te Tau Ihu iwi and maata waka.
[11] Custom, practice
[12] Māori customary knowledge, traditional knowledge or intergenerational knowledge
[13] Sacred place or site

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Objective 1 People value and enjoy the Inlet and collaborate in caring for it for present and future generations	
Outcome 2 An inclusive culture of collaboration and care is sustained.	
Intermediate Outcome 2.1 Difference is respected and consensus fostered.	Intermediate Outcome 2.2 People value and understand the Waimea Inlet.
Actions: 1. Sustain the Waimea Inlet Forum[14] is as the primary approach to whole of community collaboration. 2. Coordinate with Waimea FLAG[15] group and Kotahitanga mō te Taiao group on planning for future of Inlet.	Actions: 1. Create, and keep current, an evidence-based information and research strategy that identifies the information required, how that can best be organised and maintained, and gaps that need to be filled by further research. 2. Inform people and help them value the Inlet. 3. Increase citizen involvement in caring for the Inlet including managing threats and restoring natural ecosystems.
Targets: 1. Reporting by all participating organisations every three years at Waimea Inlet Forums with progress reports annually.	Targets: 1. Complete information and research and education and social marketing strategies in an integrated process by 1 December 2018. 2. Include reporting of selected themes for the Inlet in state of the environment reporting[16] by 1 July 2019.

[14] The Waimea Inlet Forum was created as a result of the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy, an inter-agency strategy that included the Tasman and Nelson councils, statutory agencies, non-statutory groups and organisations, businesses and residents who have an interest in and a commitment to the Waimea Inlet and its sustainable future.
https://waimeainlet.wordpress.com/about-the-forum/
[15] Freshwater Land Advisory Group.
[16] The annual monitoring summaries are comprehensive documents that provide the key monitoring results for water, air and bathing water quality.

Objective 1

People value and enjoy the Inlet and collaborate in caring for it for present and future generations

Outcome 3

Places and resources are available for ecologically sustainable use.

Intermediate Outcome 3.1

Resources important to the community are enjoyed, sustained, and restored.

Actions:

1. Include natural and cultural values of the inlet in all strategic and infrastructure planning[17].
2. Protect and restore fisheries habitat within the Inlet.
3. Improve opportunities for recreation and public access where these are in harmony with caring for other values of the Inlet. [18]
4. Implement the Moturoa/Rabbit Island Reserve Management Plan to ensure no adverse environmental effects on the Inlet, restoration of natural values of inlet margins.
5. Promote ecologically sustainable uses of the Inlet and its environs.

Targets:

1. Survey quality of fisheries habitat and fish stocks by 31 December 2020.
2. Identify at risk areas to vehicle access and create a remediation plan by 1 July 2019.
3. Identify values of the inlet that are impacted by roading and develop an environmental protection and enhancement programme to manage threats by 1 July 2020.
4. Review policy on inappropriate existing infrastructure and services by 1 July 2021.
5. Support Nelson Airport, Bell Island sewerage treatment plant, Lower Queen Street, forestry and other industry to write and implement environmental protection and enhancement programmes by 1 July 2022.

[17] Includes Long Term Plans, Annual Plans, and Resource Management Act, Local Government Act and Biosecurity Act mandated plans

[18] Including provision for social seating.

Objective 2 The environmental health of the Inlet is sustained	
Outcome 4 Natural systems are ecologically connected to sustain their functioning.	
Intermediate Outcome 4.1 Ecological functioning, water quality, habitat, flows, and amenity values are restored in the Inlet.	Intermediate Outcome 4.2 Estuary margins are protected and restored.
Actions: 1. Install culverts in and around the causeway to Rabbit Island to achieve flushing to reduce sea-lettuce proliferation in the non-flushed pockets of estuary. 2. Ensure commitment to repeat broad scale habitat monitoring and Estuary Vulnerability Assessment on a 5-yearly cycle to ensure ecological health of the estuary is sustained. 3. Develop ecological corridors and transition zones linking habitats.	Actions: 1. Manage and restore key habitats located on public and private land. 2. Increase the area of saltmarsh[19], and naturally vegetated duneland and estuary margin in the Waimea Inlet. 3. Minimise further shoreline armouring[20] and promote use of "soft engineering[21]" techniques wherever possible for all infrastructure including replacement armouring, roads, and cycleways. 4. Promote formal protection of natural areas (e.g. covenant, change in land tenure).
Targets: 1. Install culverts in and around the causeway to Rabbit Island by 2025. 2. Reduce the area of nuisance algal area (areas where macroalgae exceeds 20% cover) by 5% by 2030. 3. Repeat broad scale habitat monitoring in 2018, 2023 and 2028.	Targets: 1. Identify key sites to be managed to protect estuarine habitats by 1 July 2019. 2. Increase the area of saltmarsh in the Waimea Inlet by 5% by 2030. 3. Increase the area of naturally vegetated dune land on Moturoa/Rabbit and Rough Island by 10% by 2030 and maintain Sand Is free of marram. 4. Increase the area of naturally-vegetated estuary margin by 10km by 2030. 5. No increase in the net extent of shoreline armouring by 2030 and increase use of "soft engineering" techniques wherever possible.

[19] Saltmarsh includes estuarine shrubs, tussock, reeds, grasses, herbs, sedges and other herbaceous saline vegetation.
[20] Hard protection structures creating shoreline armouring include: seawalls, rock revetments, groynes, breakwaters, stop banks, retaining walls or comparable structure or modification to the seabed, foreshore or coastal land that has the primary purpose or effect of protecting an activity from a coastal hazard, including erosion and sea level rise.
[21] Soft engineering means the use of ecological principles and practices to reduce erosion and achieve the stabilization and safety of shorelines while enhancing habitat, improving aesthetics, and saving money.

Objective 2 The environmental health of the Inlet is sustained	
Outcome 5 **Degradation of natural ecosystems is halted and reversed.**	
Intermediate Outcome 5.1 Sediment, contaminant, and nutrient input from the land to the Inlet is reduced to sustainable levels.	Intermediate Outcome 5.2 Biosecurity threats are managed.
Actions: 1. Include consideration of the natural values of the inlet in all proposed changes to the Resource Management Plans. 2. Clean up pollution sources (both point and non-point pollution) and monitor progress.[22] 3. Restore freshwater ecosystems. 4. Promote riparian fencing and planting programs. 5. Monitor toxin levels, identify problems, establish clean-up programmes and monitor progress.	Actions: 1. Undertake biosecurity surveillance and response. 2. Manage and reduce weed populations and exclude new weeds.
Targets: 1. Complete review of water quality in contributing waterways and document required remedial action by 31 July 2019. 2. Catchment nutrient, sediment, faecal and other contaminants concentrations to the tributaries going into the Inlet are reduced by 10% by 2023. 3. All urban and industrial storm water and effluent discharges to streams in the catchment meet ANZECC (2000) ISQG low sediment toxicity criteria within 50m of the discharge outfall by 2030. 4. Establish a list of priority sites for restoration work on freshwater ecosystems by 31 December 2018. 5. Document the location of old dumps on the estuary margins and develop a plan of action by 31 December 2019 for their remediation.	Targets: 1. Develop a unified strategic weed management control plan with appropriate agencies/stakeholders that identifies species and sites, establishes the most appropriate management approach by 2020. 2. *Spartina* eradication programme fully funded and implementation commenced (5-year control and 5-year monitoring) by 2019. 3. Operational plan for *Gambusia* eradication written by March December 2018, and implementation of the fully funded plan commenced by 2019. 4. Secure funding for control of jelly bean ice-plant by 2020.

[22] Note that this will mean adoption of best practice for stormwater including the use of swales, infiltration and wetlands rather than further direct discharges to the Inlet and its tributaries.

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Objective 2

The environmental health of the Inlet is sustained

Outcome 6

The natural functioning of the Inlet is resilient in the face of natural hazards and their intensification due to climate change.

Intermediate Outcome 6.1

Natural ecosystems can persist as sea levels rise and climate related impacts intensify.

Actions:

1. Plan for managed retreat of natural ecosystems as sea level rises and climate effects intensify.
2. Prevent new infrastructure on sites where managed retreat for biodiversity is required and analyse the social and economic effects on the community.

Targets:

1. Develop maps and report on the likely impact of sea level rise and other climate change effects on the viability of estuary margins and on threatened species and wildlife by 1 July 2020.
2. Create a priority list of sites to be managed, including key habitats/seed source by 1 July 2019.
3. Identify key opportunities to enhance ecological sequences and support landowners/stakeholders to implement to enable managed retreat by 1 July 2020.
4. Create a managed retreat and climate change response action plan and review the Strategy and Action Plan by 1 July 2021.

Objective 3

Natural ecosystems in the Inlet are restored and protected

Outcome 7
Special places and representative examples of native ecosystems are protected and restored.

Intermediate Outcome 7.1

Biological diversity, sensitive habitats, and biological communities are restored in the Inlet.

Actions:

1. Restore fish habitat and remove targeted fish passage barriers in contributing waterways.
2. Identify and protect areas of native vegetation within the Waimea Inlet and surrounds.
3. Identify areas subject to tidal influence and work with landowner to exclude stock.
4. Enhance ecological sequences and support landowners/stakeholders to implement (e.g. embayment margins).

Targets:

1. Established a programme to restore fish habitat, including spawning sites, and identify and remove targeted fish passage barriers in contributing waterways by 1 July 2021.
2. Complete a list of priority sites for restoration on margins, islands, estuarine and freshwater ecosystems by end of 2018.

Objective 3 Natural ecosystems in the Inlet are restored and protected	
Outcome 8 **Native species are sustained or restored.**	
Intermediate Outcome 8.1 Nationally and regionally threatened species are under active management.	Intermediate Outcome 8.2 Wildlife and their habitats are protected.
Actions: 1. Protect the Back Beach Beetle from extinction. 2. Actively manage all threatened species in the Inlet and its surrounds. 3. Manage the effects of domestic and feral animals on native animals and plants including effects of cats and dogs. 4. Develop and implement baseline distribution surveys and/or monitoring programmes for banded rail, fern bird, marsh crake, spotless crake, and Australasian bittern.	Actions: 1. Manage human disturbance of wildlife. 2. Reduce the impacts of cats and dogs around the estuary as populations pressures increase. 3. Give formal protection to, and manage human activities in, important wildlife areas 4. Follow recommended actions from ' Effects of selected activities on shorebirds in Tasman District - Management issues and options for site of International Importance' David S. Melville and Rob Schuckard November 2013. 5. Continue monitoring of populations and site conditions (roosting, nesting, feeding) as part of State of the Environment monitoring to determine the effectiveness of coastal management actions and RMA compliance[23].
Targets: 1. Develop a strategic approach to the current and future management of the Back Beach Beetle by 31 December 2018. 2. Prepare a unified plan for bird surveys conducted by different groups by 31 December 2020. 3. Update the DOC Ecological Management Unit assessment including comprehensive listing of	**Targets:** 1. Identify activities that disturb wildlife[24] and develop actions to reduce them by 31 December 2018. 2. Identify important wildlife areas (including related areas outside Waimea) and actions required to manage human activities by 1 July 2019 [25].

[23] Specific monitoring recommendations are listed in Schuckard & Melville (August 2013).
[24] Including drones.
[25] Includes investigating use of wildlife sanctuaries and reserves to protect areas important to wildlife.

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threatened species and locally significant species and their requirements by 1 July 2018. 4. Complete a unified strategic animal pest control plan to "control" all predators and herbivores where these are a threat to threatened species and habitats by 31 December 2018. 5. Pursue a full programme of recovery actions for *Lepidium banksii* - coastal peppercress including with community and botanic gardens for ex-situ populations and seed banking including annual weed and pest control, monitoring in situ and ex-situ of peppercress and its threats and identifying, and if required, restoring sites suitable for the introduction of *Lepidium banksii* by 2020.	

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Review

The Action Plan will be reviewed every three years, approximately 18 months in advance of the Tasman District and Nelson City Council Long Term Plans. The first review will take place in February/March 2020.

When reviewing the Action Plan, the Coordination Group will take into consideration updates to relevant planning documents (such as the TRMP, Nelson Plan, Richmond Catchment Management Plan) and outcomes from related processes (e.g. Waimea FLAG etc).

Glossary

Amenity values means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.

Biological diversity (biodiversity) means the variability among living organisms, and the ecological complexes of which they are a part, including diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.

Climate change means a change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

Community in relation to biodiversity means a group of organisms growing or living together in a given area.

Contaminant includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.

Customary use means, according to tikanga, the extractive use of indigenous plants or animals by tangata whenua for traditional uses including food gathering, carving, weaving, and rongoa (traditional medicine).

Disturb has the same meaning as in the Wildlife Act 1953.

Ecosystem means an ecological community together with its environment, functioning as a unit; an interacting system of living parts and non-living parts such as sunlight, air, water, minerals and nutrients.

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Environment includes ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and all natural and physical resources; and amenity values; and the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect them.

Habitat means the area or environment where an organism or ecological community lives or occurs naturally for some or all of its life cycle or as part of its seasonal feeding or breeding pattern.

Hard protection structure includes a seawall, rock revetment, groyne, breakwater, stop bank, retaining wall or comparable structure or modification to the seabed, foreshore or coastal land that has the primary purpose or effect of protecting an activity from a coastal hazard, including erosion.

Harmful aquatic organisms are aquatic organisms which, if introduced into coastal water, may adversely affect the environment or biological diversity, pose a threat to human health, or interfere with legitimate use or protection of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment.

Infrastructure means pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; a network for the purpose of telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; a network for the purpose of radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; facilities for the generation of electricity, lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, and support structures for lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, excluding facilities, lines, and support structures if a person uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person's use; and does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person; a water supply distribution system, including a system for irrigation; a drainage or sewerage system; structures for transport on land by cycleways, rail, roads, walkways, or any other means; facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers transported on land by any means; an airport as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966; a navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers carried by sea, including a port related commercial undertaking as defined in section 2(1) of the Port Companies Act 1988; anything described as a network utility operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of network utility operator in section 166 of the Resource Management Act.

Inappropriate development and infrastructure are development and infrastructure that do not conform with the guidance of the NZ Coastal Policy Statement 2010.

Indigenous species means a species or genetic variant found naturally in New Zealand, including migrant species visiting New Zealand on a regular or

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irregular basis. Indigenous vegetation means any local indigenous plant community through the course of its growth or succession consisting primarily of native species and habitats normally associated with that vegetation type, soil or ecosystem or having the potential to develop these characteristics. It includes vegetation with these characteristics that has been regenerated with human assistance following disturbance or as mitigation for another activity, but excludes plantations and vegetation that have been established for commercial harvesting.

Kaitiakitanga means the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Maori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.

Locally significant species are those not threatened or at risk nationally but at risk off loss from Waimea Inlet and which are or were part of its original natural character.

Maataitai means food resources from the sea and **mahinga maataitai** means the areas from which these resources are gathered.

Restoration and enhancement means the active intervention and management of degraded biotic communities, landforms and landscapes in order to restore biological character, ecological and physical processes.

Tangata whenua, in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu, that holds mana whenua over that area.

Threatened species means a species facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild and includes nationally critical, nationally endangered and nationally vulnerable species as identified in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists. At risk means a species facing a longer-term risk of extinction in the wild (either because of severely reduced or naturally small population size or because the population is declining but buffered by either a large total population or a slow rate of decline) as identified in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists.

Wetland includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.

Wildlife has the same meaning as in the Wildlife Act 1953.

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Terms of Reference: Coordination Group for Waimea Inlet

1 Purpose

The purpose of the Coordination Group for the Waimea Inlet[26] is to identify, prioritise, integrate and coordinate actions aimed at achieving the vision of the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy (WIMS).

The vision for the Waimea Inlet (as identified in Section 5 of the WIMS) is:

"A vibrant place, richly appreciated by the community for its open space, natural and ecological values; happily remembered by generations for their activities, adventures and discoveries; a place where tangata whenua hold mana as kaitiaki of taonga; and a place to be shared with increasing respect.

To achieve this vision we will need to:

- *work together*
- *keep the inlet healthy*
- *share its opportunities*
- *make it better for the future*
- *maintain commitment to the inlet."*

2 Membership

Membership of the Coordination Group may include representatives from each the following organisations:

- Te Tau Ihu Iwi
- Tasman District Council (TDC)
- Nelson City Council (NCC)
- Department of Conservation (DOC)
- Nelson/Marlborough Fish and Game Council (Fish & Game)
- Tasman Environmental Trust (TET)
- Waimea Inlet Forum (WIF)

One member should be appointed as Chairperson of the Coordination Group.

Representatives may be elected members, staff members, or have some other affiliation with the organisation they are representing. The representatives will bring to the group their organisation's expertise and ideas for implementing, monitoring and reviewing the Action Plan.

3 Stakeholders

These include the organisations listed under 'Membership' above, along with other individuals and groups with an interest in the Waimea Inlet.

4 Quorum

The quorum shall be no less than four members, none of whom need to be elected Council representatives.

5 Areas of Responsibility

The areas of responsibility of the Coordination Group are:

- to periodically review the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy (WIMS);
- to develop and update an Action Plan for implementation of the Strategy; and
- to monitor and report on implementation of the Action Plan and prepare an Annual Report for stakeholders.

6 Powers to decide

None.

[26] The diagram appended to this Terms of Reference outlines the relationship between signatories to the Waimea Inlet Management Strategy, members of the Coordination Group and groups/ individuals delivering actions on the ground.

7 Powers to recommend

Each of the signatories of the WIMS[27] is requested to review, consider and sign off on any updates to the WIMS and/or Action Plan that are proposed by the Coordination Group.

With regard to the Action Plan, signatories should focus on those specific actions that their organisation would like to assist with or take a lead on, and sign off on those specific actions – rather than the Action Plan in its entirety. As the Action Plan will represent the collective effort of a wide range of organisations, groups and individuals, signatories are unlikely to be involved in all proposed actions.

8 Role of the Coordination Group

The Coordination Group will identify, prioritise and coordinate the actions needed to achieve implementation of the WIMS and collate these into a proposed Action Plan.

Each representative on the Coordination Group will report back to the organisation that he/she represents with recommendations from the Coordination Group and seek that organisation's support and endorsement of specific actions. The organisation may decide to take full or partial responsibility for specific actions recommended by the Coordination Group. An organisation's formal support of specific actions will be communicated back to the Group by the organisation's representative. An organisation may choose to support specific actions in various ways, e.g. by allocating funding and/or including action items within planning documents and work programmes.

The Waimea Inlet Forum representative will provide an interface with community and sector groups, so that interested members of the public can have input.

If required, the Tasman Environmental Trust representative will co-ordinate and manage project funding from the signatories and outside sources.

9 Role of the Chairperson

The Chairperson will:

- prepare the agenda for Coordination Group meetings;
- chair meetings and assist the Coordination Group to reach consensus on issues and options;
- act as the spokesperson for the Coordination Group; and
- as necessary, support or present Coordination Group recommendations to the signatories.

10 Role of staff

Council staff will provide advice and support to the Coordination Group as required. Organisations may choose to nominate a staff member as their representative on the Coordination Group, instead of (or in addition to) an elected member.

11 Conflicts of Interest

Any potential conflicts of interest will be declared at the start of each Coordination Group meeting.

12 Reporting

Notes of Coordination Group meetings will be taken by a member of the Group (to be selected by Group consensus) and circulated before the next meeting of the Group.

Each representative on the Coordination Group will be responsible for reporting back to the organisation that he/she represents.

13 Review of Terms of Reference

This terms of reference shall be reviewed at least every three years.

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[27] As at August 2017, the signatories to the WIMS comprised TDC, NCC, DOC and Fish & Game. Each of the eight Te Tau Ihu iwi has an open invitation to become signatories to the WIMS and to appoint representatives to the Coordination Group.

Attachment 2: Initial staff assessment of the implications of endorsing/supporting targets identified in the draft Action Plan.

Target	Existing or new task?	What TDC is already doing	What TDC needs to start doing	Rough estimate of cost / staff time required to implement	Any funding already in LTP budget? Y/N	$ allocated in LTP budget (if any)	LTP Year/s budget applies to (if any)	New/additional funding/resources required (rough $ estimate)	Staff assessment of relative priority to TDC
Intermediate Outcome 1.1 Kaitiaki share in decisions about use and protection									
1. Dialogue established with all iwi with statutory acknowledgements by 1 July 2018.	Existing	TDC sent a letter to all iwi in mid-2016 with an open invitation to become a signatory to WIMS, join the Coordination Group and engage with the development, implementation and review of Action Plan. We email agendas and meeting notes of Coordination Group to iwi, to keep them informed.	Continue to keep iwi informed with progress and actively encourage them to take up the invitation to engage with this work. Meet with iwi kanohi ki te kanohi (face to face) to discuss.	Staff and Councillor time to organise and attend hui.	No	Nil	N/A	Staff and Councillor time	Medium to High
2. Waimea Inlet Management Strategy and Action Plan updated by 31 December 2020.	New	Staff have worked with Coordination Group to collate initial ideas for WIMS review.	Continue to work with Coordination Group on these two workstreams.	Staff and Councillor time. Coordination Group to meet quarterly, once Action Plan adopted.	No	Nil	N/A	Staff and Councillor time	Medium
Intermediate Outcome 1.2 Resources valued by tangata whenua are restored to a state fit for use.									
1. Baseline assessments of barriers and remedial actions completed by 1 July 2020.	New	Some barriers are identified in the Moturoa/Rabbit Island Reserve Management Plan (however, focus is on the three Islands only, not entire Waimea Inlet).	Assist/support iwi as required (seems appropriate that this action and target would be iwi-led).	Staff time.	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	Medium
Intermediate Outcome 2.1 Difference is respected and consensus fostered.									
Action 2. Coordinate with Waimea FLAG group and Kotahitanga mō te Taiao group on planning for future of Inlet.	New	Both groups are in the initial formation stage at present. TDC leads the Waimea FLAG group and has signed an MOU agreeing to participate in the Kotahitanga mō te Taiao group.	It would be useful for one member of Coordination Group to sit on the Waimea FLAG group (this person doesn't have to be a TDC representative though). TDC staff on each of the three groups should keep each other informed of progress with these various workstreams.	Staff time.	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	High

Target	Existing or new task?	What TDC is already doing	What TDC needs to start doing	Rough estimate of cost / staff time required to implement	Any funding already in LTP budget? Y/N	$ allocated in LTP budget (if any)	LTP Year/s budget applies to (if any)	New/additional funding/resources required (rough $ estimate)	Staff assessment of relative priority to TDC
Target 1. Reporting by all participating organisations every three years at Waimea Inlet Forums with progress reports annually.	New		Staff will need to work with the Coordination Group to produce a monitoring report template and then populate this at yearly intervals.	Staff time.	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	Low-Medium
Intermediate Outcome 2.2 People value and understand the Waimea Inlet									
1. Complete information and research and education and social marketing strategies in an integrated process by 1 December 2018.	New	We have an estuary monitoring programme plan, which prioritises work out 10 years.	Work with the Coordination Group to identify research gaps and create strategies. Involve Community Relations team in this task.	Staff time.	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	Low-Medium
2. Include reporting of selected themes for the Inlet in state of the environment reporting by 1 July 2019.	New	A report on a few of the targets in our State of Environment Reports (eg estuary broad-scale mapping and fine scale assessment and River Water Quality Monitoring Programme).	Identify key themes and progressively add them to State of Environment Reports over time. Realistically we don't expect to be able to complete this task by mid-2019, as we're not yet monitoring all relevant aspects identified in the Action Plan.	Staff time.	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time. It may be that this is contracted out within the estuary monitoring programme.	Medium
Intermediate Outcome 3.1 Resources important to the community are enjoyed, sustained and restored.									
1. Survey quality of fisheries habitat and fish stocks by 31 December 2020.	New	We have an existing proposal for NIWA and Davidson Environmental to carry out this survey, with assistance from the Harbourmaster.	Action a low-budget version of this proposal (NIWA proposal for a more comprehensive survey was $105k).	$53k	Yes	$40k + 8 days staff time $13K contribution from NCC	N/A	Nil	Medium to Medium-High
2. Identify at risk areas to vehicle access and create a remediation plan by 1 July 2019.	New	Bollards/logs are already in place, preventing vehicles from driving onto the Inlet in some locations: e.g. the end of Headingly Lane and Cotterell Road, Sandeman Reserve, Hoddy Estuary Park and the Richmond Resource Recovery Centre.	Work with Coordination Group to identify remaining areas along Inlet margins that are at risk of vehicle access and create remediation plan. TDC managed areas where vehicle damage is a problem include Hunter Brown on Rough Island, Boat Ramp Road on Moturoa/Rabbit Island and Grossi Point. People can also drive onto Inlet at Best Island.	$30k?	No	N/A	N/A	$30k	High

Target	Existing or new task?	What TDC is already doing	What TDC needs to start doing	Rough estimate of cost / staff time required to implement	Any funding already in LTP budget? Y/N	$ allocated in LTP budget (if any)	LTP Year/s budget applies to (if any)	New/additional funding/resources required (rough $ estimate)	Staff assessment of relative priority to TDC
3. Identify values of the inlet that are impacted by roading and develop an environmental protection and enhancement programme to manage threats by 1 July 2020.	New	Broad-scale estuary habitat mapping has identified these areas, but not identified management opportunities.	The outcomes of the Joint TDC/NCC Land Development Manual and proposed Richmond Catchment Management Plan will inform this target. TDC is also involved with a one-off consent/compliance matter relating to a road on Best Island.	Staff time.	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	Low
4. Review policy on inappropriate existing infrastructure and services by 1 July 2021.	New	TDC does not have an existing policy on 'inappropriate infrastructure' as such. However, we do have an ongoing programme to review the Regional Policy Statement (RPS), Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) and Regional Coastal Plan (RCP).	The RPS review is due to start soon. The RPS could potentially address such issues at a high level and provide direction for subsequent review of the RCP and relevant sections of TRMP.	Staff time.	Yes	$ for review of planning documents (RPS, TRMP, RCP) already budgeted.	All 10 years	?	Low
5. Support Nelson Airport, Bell Island sewerage treatment plant, Lower Queen Street, forestry and other industry to write and implement environmental protection and enhancement programmes by 1 July 2022.	New	PF Olsen have an existing environmental management plan for TDC-owned forestry on Moturoa/Rabbit and Rough Islands (due for review in 2019). The Moturoa/Rabbit Island Reserve Management Plan 2016 will inform the review of this plan.	Talk to these companies and see what programmes and policies they already have in place. Organise a meeting to cross-fertilise ideas.	7 days staff time	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	Low
Intermediate Outcome 4.1 Ecological functioning, water quality, habitat, flows, and amenity values are restored in the inlet.									
1. Install culverts in and around the causeway to Moturoa/Rabbit Island by 2025.	New	TDC obtained resource consent to alter the causeway between Rough and Moturoa/Rabbit Island in the late 1990s, but due to expense it was not acted upon and the consent has now lapsed. There are no current plans to alter this causeway.	We recommend investigating the potential feasibility and cost of altering the causeway before committing to this target. At a rough guess, we would need to install about seven 400-500mm diameter culverts spaced about every 50m in key places along the causeway to achieve better flushing.	$100k?	No	Nil	N/A	$100k	Medium priority –but given the cost, possibly med-low

Target	Existing or new task?	What TDC is already doing	What TDC needs to start doing	Rough estimate of cost / staff time required to implement	Any funding already in LTP budget? Y/N	$ allocated in LTP budget (if any)	LTP Year/s budget applies to (if any)	New/additional funding/resources required (rough $ estimate)	Staff assessment of relative priority to TDC
2. Reduce the area of nuisance algal area (areas where macroalgae exceeds 20% cover) by 5% by 2030.	New	This is a relatively minor issue over estuary as a whole, but a major issue around NPI and Redwood Rd causeway. TDC have no current plans to achieve this target.	TDC could install culverts in causeway to achieve flushing and reduce macroalgae (see target 1 above). We should encourage NPI to look at bioremediation options (e.g. sediment oxygenation).	This outcome will depend on whether TDC decides to alter causeway to achieve better flushing.	No	Nil	N/A	?	Medium priority –but given the cost, possibly med-low
3. Repeat broad scale habitat monitoring and vulnerability assessments in 2018, 2023 and 2028.	Existing	This programme is a key part of our estuary monitoring programme and has been running 5-8 yearly since 2000.	Continue with current programme (nothing new). Due to high staff workload there could be some slippage in deadlines, but not much.	$20k/5 yearly survey for broad-scale mapping $10k for fine-scale assessments	Yes	$30k/5 yearly survey	2018, 2023, and 2028	$0	High
Intermediate Outcome 4.2 Estuary margins are protected and restored.									
1. Identify key sites to be managed to protect estuarine habitats by 1 July 2019.	New	The 'Native Habitats Tasman' programme run by TDC has identified several areas of significant habitat around the Inlet. The Moturoa/Rabbit Island RMP includes objectives and actions for protecting significant habitats on the three islands.	We could contribute some staff/contractor time (Salt Environmental), but would anticipate that the Department of Conservation and OSNZ would lead this project.	$5k contractor 2 days staff time	No	Nil	N/A	$5k	High
2. Increase the area of saltmarsh in the Waimea Inlet by 5% by 2030.	New	Some small areas of saltmarsh have been restored (e.g. at Sandeman Reserve). Plans are in place to restore further areas at the Coman property that is to be vested in Council.	Need to work up a proposal for achieving this target. If we were to decommission the roadway running along the SW side of Best Island golf course and restore to saltmarsh, this would will give us an additional 2%. Around Richmond (i.e. between the Recovery Centre and Reservoir Creek) will give us 1%. The Traverse area between Rough and Moturoa/Rabbit Island offers further opportunities for saltmarsh restoration.	$15k? decommission and replant saltmarsh on roadway on SW side of Best Island golf course $25k? saltmarsh restoration around Richmond foreshore $20K? at Rough-Rabbit Traverse	No	Nil	N/A	$60k	Medium-high 40% of respondents to Moturoa/Rabbit Island Management Plan submitted that they would like: "More habitat restoration projects" and "Remove pine trees from some coastal margins and replant with natives".

Target	Existing or new task?	What TDC is already doing	What TDC needs to start doing	Rough estimate of cost / staff time required to implement	Any funding already in LTP budget? Y/N	$ allocated in LTP budget (if any)	LTP Year/s budget applies to (if any)	New/additional funding/resources required (rough $ estimate)	Staff assessment of relative priority to TDC
3. Increase the area of naturally vegetated dune land on Moturoa/Rabbit and Rough Island by 10% by 2030 and maintain Sand Is free of marram.	New	The Moturoa/Rabbit Island RMP provides for restoration of coastal margins (minimum width of 20m) on all three islands. Council is about to decommission a 460m length of road along front beach, after it was damaged in recent cyclone. TDC staff have previously applied for external funding for a research project on back dune ecological restoration, which unfortunately has been unsuccessful.	Need to work up a proposal for achieving this target, together with iwi, community groups and others who are keen to contribute to this project. If the Waimea Community Dam is constructed, under the current resource consent at least 10 ha of coastal duneland forest/wetland/ estuarine margin restoration will need to be undertaken on Rough and/or Moturoa/Rabbit Island. The Recreation Reserve area west of Conifer Park will no longer be used for commercial forestry purposes from ~2040 (i.e. once harvested). This is a large area of duneland that could potentially be restored to native vegetation.	$8-10k/ha If all work was undertaken by contractors, this could be very expensive. By partnering with iwi and the community, we could reduce the financial cost substantially. To this end there is a Wananga project on Moturoa/Rabbit and Rough Islands being led by Matt Hippolite from DOC. This will involve restoration and predator control training, working with all Te Tai Ihu Iwi.	Yes	Council is required to allocate 10%+ of the annual profit from commercial forestry on Moturoa/Rabbit and Rough Islands towards maintenance and development of Recreation Reserve land on these islands. Part of these funds can be used for this project.	All 10 years	$? Depends on volunteer labour received etc.	Medium-High
4. Increase the area of naturally-vegetated estuary margin by 10km by 2030.	New	We have existing revegetation projects on reserve land we manage around the Inlet, including Moturoa/Rabbit, Rough and Bird Islands. There are also several other revegetation initiatives underway on private land bordering the Inlet (led by others).	Make an integrated restoration plan, prioritise areas and implement it. See also the targets relating to saltmarsh restoration and dune land restoration above.	$8k/ha If all work was undertaken by contractors, this could be very expensive. Much of this work is already undertaken by volunteers, and this is likely to continue/ increase in future.	Yes	Council is required to allocate 10%+ of the annual profit from commercial forestry on Moturoa/Rabbit and Rough Islands towards maintenance and development of Recreation Reserve land on these islands. Part of these funds can be used for this project.	All 10 years	$? Depends on volunteer labour received etc.	Medium-High
5. No increase in the net extent of shoreline armouring by 2030 and increase use of "soft engineering" techniques wherever possible.	New	This target aligns with the NZ Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS) and our resource management plan is required to give effect to the NZCPS. Our RMA plans provide for maintenance of existing seawalls and resource consent is required for new armouring within the coastal marine area.	Soft engineering already in use at Torrent Bay, Parapara and Tahunanui and under consideration for Moturoa/Rabbit Is. Pressure will be on private land margins. There is an ongoing programme to review the Regional Policy Statement (RPS), Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) and Regional Coastal Plan (RCP). The RPS review will address regionally significant resource management issues,	Staff time.	Yes	$ for review of planning documents (RPS, TRMP, RCP) already budgeted.	All 10 years	?	Medium

Target	Existing or new task?	What TDC is already doing	What TDC needs to start doing	Rough estimate of cost / staff time required to implement	Any funding already in LTP budget? Y/N	$ allocated in LTP budget (if any)	LTP Year/s budget applies to (if any)	New/additional funding/resources required (rough $ estimate)	Staff assessment of relative priority to TDC
		Some major infrastructure and community assets in coastal locations are already protected by rock armouring (e.g. Richmond to NPI, Lower Queen St, Richmond Resource Recovery Centre, Nelson Airport, SH6, Tahunanui campground). Moturoa/Rabbit Island RMP objectives and policies encourage use of soft engineering techniques and retreat, and discourage the use of any further armouring on the three islands.	give effect to the NZCPS, and provide direction for subsequent review of the RCP and relevant sections of the TRMP.						
Intermediate Outcome 5.1 Sediment, contaminant, and nutrient input from the land to the Inlet is reduced to sustainable levels.									
1. Complete review of water quality in contributing waterways and document required remedial action by 31 July 2019.	New	Currently sampling four waterways monthly. Some data analysis will be done as part of the Waimea Freshwater Management Unit anyway. Currently undertaking sediment coring to track sediment proportions from various land uses. The timeframe identified in target is unrealistic – we suggest it couldn't be achieved any earlier than 2025, given current resourcing.	Should be doing this anyway, as required by the NPS for Freshwater Management. Need to look at physiographic nutrient source tracking. We can start additional work in Year 3 of LTP, when we have a staff member.	$15K lab costs $30k Physiographics for Waimea catchment 3 weeks of additional staff time	Yes	$15k lab costs $30k physiographics Rest is staff time	On-going 2018-19	3 weeks of additional staff time	Medium
2. Catchment nutrient, sediment, faecal and other contaminants concentrations to the tributaries are reduced by 10% by 2023.	New	This is an aspirational target as we don't currently know the major sources of contamination and how best to go about addressing them. We don't have staff to do this work until year 3 of LTP.	Scoping study required first. Could be done by a consultant.	$100k?	No	Nil	N/A	$100k	Medium More realistic target is 2028

Target	Existing or new task?	What TDC is already doing	What TDC needs to start doing	Rough estimate of cost / staff time required to implement	Any funding already in LTP budget? Y/N	$ allocated in LTP budget (if any)	LTP Year/s budget applies to (if any)	New/additional funding/resources required (rough $ estimate)	Staff assessment of relative priority to TDC
3. All urban and industrial storm water and effluent discharges to streams in the catchment meet ANZECC (2000) ISQG low sediment toxicity criteria within 50m of the discharge outfall by 2030.	Existing	Catchment management planning is under way in Richmond. Limited urban waterway monitoring was 5 yearly up to 2010 but staff no longer have capacity to undertake monitoring and reporting.	We would expect that this may be a requirement of the Council global stormwater discharge consent. Need to develop inventory of all possible discharges of contaminants from commercial operations. Restart sediment monitoring – change to 3 yearly.	Sample analysis $10k every 3 years + staff time $5K annually for monitoring global SW discharge consent at Richmond.	Yes for sampling 5 yearly Yes for Assessment of Environmental Effects for stormwater consent	$10k for sample analysis per 5 years $5K annually for monitoring global SW discharge consent at Richmond.	2020, 2025, 2030 Annually for SW discharge consent monitoring.	Sample analysis $10k	High
4. Establish a list of priority sites for restoration work on freshwater ecosystems by 31 December 2018.	New	We have a lot of the info needed to prioritise, just need time to put it down on paper.	We will look to start doing this when we have an additional staff member in year 3 of LTP.	3 weeks of staff time	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	Medium-high
5. Document the location of old dumps on the estuary margins and develop a plan of action by 31 December 2019 for their remediation.	New	All public landfills have already been closed, consented and are being monitored. Known HAIL sites on our register are also identified but not all are mapped within our GIS system. Landowners are responsible for managing HAIL sites located on their land. At present there is no plans to survey the estuary margin to find the old farm dumps, some of which become exposed through erosion.	We could find out more about private farm dumps and other potentially contaminated waste deposits on private land. But it is not a priority as many of the dumps have mostly decayed or rusted away. We could do a high-level review of known sites relatively quickly, using the register and GIS map layers (e.g. HAIL site location and aerial photography). We have no additional resources to investigate this in more detail as the ex-farm dumps will be hard to track down. If they turn up then we should proactively investigate.	Staff or contractor time to develop a detailed inventory and costs if we are to remove exposed materials. Could allocate an annual budget for removal at say $5k/yr. Depends on level of detail required (investigating individual property files or interviewing land owners would be very time intensive). Removing exposed materials is technically a private issue but unless the Council intervenes, is unlikely to occur.	No	Nil	N/A	Staff or contractor time. If we are to remove exposed materials, could allocate an annual budget for removal at say $5k/yr (i.e. total of $50,000 for 10 years).	Low-Medium
Intermediate Outcome 5.2 Biosecurity threats are managed.									
1. Develop a unified strategic weed management control plan with appropriate agencies/stakeholders that identifies species and sites, establishes the most appropriate management approach by 2020.	New	This plan doesn't yet exist, but we're reviewing our Regional Pest Management Plan and intending to develop a Bio Strategy – both of which could inform the development of such a plan.	We could contribute staff time to this project (prefer if it was led by others). We could work with in with the likes of TET in year three when we have an additional biosecurity officer on staff.	Staff time	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	Medium

Target	Existing or new task?	What TDC is already doing	What TDC needs to start doing	Rough estimate of cost / staff time required to implement	Any funding already in LTP budget? Y/N	$ allocated in LTP budget (if any)	LTP Year/s budget applies to (if any)	New/additional funding/resources required (rough $ estimate)	Staff assessment of relative priority to TDC
2. *Spartina* eradication programme fully funded and implementation commenced (5-year control and 5-year monitoring) by 2019.	Existing DOC-led	We currently assist DOC, who lead this project, by providing staff time. Complete eradication is within sight.	Continue to support DOC via staff time.	1 week+ staff time per year	Yes	$ for staff time included in budget	All 10 years	No	High
3. Operational plan for *Gambusia* eradication written by March 2018, and implementation of the fully funded plan commenced by 2019.	Existing DOC-led	We have set aside $2-3K this financial year to assist DOC with this project.	We don't anticipate having much involvement with this project in future – may need to process related resource consent applications if necessary.	Minimal staff time	No, but could look to reallocate as a one off if there is a suitable project (<$5k)	Nil	N/A	No	Medium for TDC, but high from a habitat protection perspective if they can be finally contained.
4. Secure funding for control of jelly bean ice-plant by 2020.	New	This species is not defined as a pest under our new Regional Pest Management Strategy, therefore we have no funding allocated to control ice-plant. We do report sightings to DOC though. The Bio-Strategy will be cognisant of the Waimea Inlet Strategy needs.	Will continue to report sightings to DOC. We view this as an action that others could lead (e.g. TET could apply for funding for this project).	0	No but could possibly supply limited control materials to suitably qualified group (case by case basis).	Nil	N/A	No	Low
Intermediate Outcome 6.1 Natural ecosystems can persist as sea levels rise and climate related impacts intensify.									
1. Develop maps and report on the likely impact of sea level rise and other climate change effects on the viability of estuary margins and on threatened species and wildlife by 1 July 2018.	New	We have existing LIDAR information for the Inlet and surrounds, which we can process to create maps and interpret these. Essentially the 'bathtub' model, showing areas that would be inundated due to sea-level rise. No plans/funds at this stage to undertake any additional/more complicated modelling.	Could provide some support to DOC and others. The new NPS for Biodiversity is likely to focus on threatened species.	Staff time	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	Medium
2. Create a priority list of sites to be managed, including key habitats/seed source by 1 July 2019.	New	Native Habitats Tasman project has identified some areas of significant habitat (including on land managed by Council).	We could be a joint lead with DOC for this project. We could provide information at the broader scale and DOC at the finer scale. Need to collate existing information from all sources, then prioritise.	3-5 days of staff time	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	Medium

Target	Existing or new task?	What TDC is already doing	What TDC needs to start doing	Rough estimate of cost / staff time required to implement	Any funding already in LTP budget? Y/N	$ allocated in LTP budget (if any)	LTP Year/s budget applies to (if any)	New/additional funding/resources required (rough $ estimate)	Staff assessment of relative priority to TDC
3. Identify key opportunities to enhance ecological sequences and support landowners/stakeholders to implement to enable managed retreat by 1 July 2020.	New	Most of this will be on esplanade reserve or strip land or private land but there is currently minimal staff time available to assist with this.	In Year 3 of LTP, some staff time may become available to assist with this (but it will be a lower priority over NPS-FWM work. This work would only be initiated if Council gave direction for us to become more involved.	Staff time and potentially plants to assist landowner engagement and action.	Yes	$ for 0.5 FTE in year three	From Year 3 onwards	Council could give direction that the riparian land management strategy should also consider estuarine margins to access existing funds.	Medium
4. Create a managed retreat and climate change response action plan and review the Strategy and Action Plan by 1 July 2021.	New	Some strategic purchases of reserve land have been made to also achieve this aim – e.g. Dominion Flats, O'Connor land at Pearl Creek etc. More could be done and any land disposal should be mindful of this opportunity.	We can contribute modelling, mapping and other information. Need to look at this issue for the whole of the Tasman District adjacent to the coast, and determine priorities for all areas, to see where the Inlet would rank.	Staff time	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time Any strategic purchases would need to be individually assessed.	High
Intermediate Outcome 7.1 Biological diversity, sensitive habitats, and biological communities are restored in the Inlet.									
1. Establish a programme to restore fish habitat, including spawning sites, and identify and remove targeted fish passage barriers in contributing waterways by 1 July 2018.	New	The deadline for meeting this target is unrealistic – we suggest changing it to 2025. We have info on inanga spawning sites and fish passage barriers owned by Council and NZTA.	We can start doing this when we have a staff member in year 3 of LTP. Need to look at fish passage barrier remediation on private land in the Waimea catchment (focus to date has been on publicly-owned structures).	Fish passage: $30-40K?	Yes	$3-4K	$3-4K PER YEAR	$35K+	Fish passage remediation for the Waimea is now reasonably high up the priority list.
2. Complete a list of priority sites for restoration on margins, islands, estuarine and freshwater ecosystems by end of 2018.	New	See comments under Intermediate Outcome 6.1 above. This will also be informed by the present classification and prioritisation work due for completion in 2019/20.	See comments under Intermediate Outcome 6.1 above.	3-5 days of staff time	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	High
Intermediate Outcome 8.1 Nationally and regionally threatened species are under active management.									
1. Develop a strategic approach to the current and future management of the Back Beach Beetle by 31 December 2018.	New	We've recently learnt that this beetle may potentially exist in parts of the Inlet that we manage.	Encourage entomologists to undertaken surveys for beetles (we've received offers of voluntary assistance).	Staff time?	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time?	Low
2. Prepare a unified plan for bird surveys conducted by different groups by 31 December 2020.	New	Expect this would be led by OSNZ, DOC etc. We	Engage with key interest groups to see how we can facilitate the work occurring.	Staff time?	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time?	Low-Medium

Target	Existing or new task?	What TDC is already doing	What TDC needs to start doing	Rough estimate of cost / staff time required to implement	Any funding already in LTP budget? Y/N	$ allocated in LTP budget (if any)	LTP Year/s budget applies to (if any)	New/additional funding/resources required (rough $ estimate)	Staff assessment of relative priority to TDC
		have funded some very limited work in this area.							
3. Update the DOC Ecological Management Unit assessment including comprehensive listing of threatened species and locally significant species and their requirements by 1 July 2018.	New	DOC project	Limited need to become involved.	0	No	Nil	N/A	0	Low
4. Complete a unified strategic animal pest control plan to "control" all predators and herbivores where these are a threat to threatened species and habitats by 31 December 2018.	New	This plan doesn't yet exist, but we're reviewing our Regional Pest Management Plan and intending to develop a Bio Strategy – both of which could inform development of such a plan.	We could contribute staff time to this project (prefer if it was led by others).	Staff time	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	Medium
5. Pursue a full programme of recovery actions for *Lepidium banksii* - coastal peppercress including with community and botanic gardens for ex-situ populations and seed banking including annual weed and pest control, monitoring in situ and ex-situ of peppercress and its threats and identifying, and if required, restoring sites suitable for the introduction of *Lepidium banksii* by 2020.	New	Expect DOC would lead this project.	We could increase the amount of *Lepidium* we plant, when undertaking ecological restoration projects on Council land/reserves.	Staff time?	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time?	Low-Medium
Intermediate Outcome 8.2 Wildlife and their habitats are protected.									
1. Identify activities that disturb wildlife and develop actions to reduce them by 31 December 2018.	New	The Moturoa/Rabbit Island RMP zoned recreational use, to avoid/minimise disturbance of wildlife. Our dog-control bylaw identifies areas where dogs are prohibited. Part of our compliance role relates to this target.	We could work together with others to achieve this target. Continue to undertake compliance work relating to this target. Consider this target when next reviewing the dog-control bylaw.	Staff time	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	Medium
2. Identify important wildlife areas (including related areas outside Waimea) and actions required to	New	Native Habitats Tasman project has identified some areas of significant habitat (including on land managed by Council). The	We could work together with others to achieve this target.	Staff time	No	Nil	N/A	Staff time	Medium

Target	Existing or new task?	What TDC is already doing	What TDC needs to start doing	Rough estimate of cost / staff time required to implement	Any funding already in LTP budget? Y/N	$ allocated in LTP budget (if any)	LTP Year/s budget applies to (if any)	New/additional funding/resources required (rough $ estimate)	Staff assessment of relative priority to TDC
manage human activities by 1 July 2019.		Motorua/Rabbit Island RMP includes objectives and policies that give effect to this target (the RMP only relates to the three islands).							

9.3 ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING MANAGER'S MONTHLY REPORT

Decision Required

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	3 May 2018
Report Author:	Dennis Bush-King, Environment and Planning Manager
Report Number:	REP18-05-05

1 Summary

1.1 This report covers a number of general matters concerning the activities of the Environment and Planning Department since our last meeting on 28 March 2018.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee

1. **receives the Environment and Planning Manager's Monthly Report REP18-05-05; and**
2. **agrees to delegate the power to issue section 124 notices under the Building Act to the Senior Building Inspector and to amend the Delegation Register accordingly; and**
3. **agrees to replace item 326 on the Delegations Register with the following delegation**

   In consultation with the Deputy Chair or Chair of the Environment and Planning Committee, the power to imitate prosecution proceedings for offences under any Act, Regulation or Bylaw which involves the Criminal Procedure Act 2011, and to issue injunctions to restrain continuing breaches of the Building Act (under section 381 of the Building Act 2004) or of the Local Government Act or of any Bylaw (under section 162 of the Local Government Act 2002). Any proceeding will be reported to the next available Committee meeting; and

4. **agrees to delegate the power to act in default under sec 128 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 to the Environment and Planning Manager.**

3 Re- release of RCD for Rabbit Control

3.1 Tasman District Council, in conjunction with other Unitary and Regional Councils throughout New Zealand, released a new strain of Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease Virus (RHDV1 K5) for the control of feral rabbits. This new strain has been found to be very effective against European rabbits in Australia. The previous virus released in 1997 had become less effective and as a result, the new K5 virus strain was imported from Australia to revitalize the biocontrol of feral rabbits throughout the country. The new virus, RHDV1 K5, is specific to European rabbits and fatal, and does not affect hares or any other animals. There are no human health risks associated with RHDV1 K5.

3.2 The RHDV1 K5 virus was initially planned for release at five locations around the district during early April 2018. Pre-feed carrots over two weeks prior to the planned K5 release produced poor results at the two St Arnaud sites, so a decision was made to defer the operation at these sites until rabbit numbers become more numerous. Good results were achieved at Kina Peninsula and Redwood Valley; the Awaroa site is currently being baited with K5 inoculated carrots.

3.3 We have worked with local vets to promote vaccination of domesticated rabbits and that has been proceeding through local advertising

4 Our Land 2018

4.1 The Ministry for the Environment and Stats NZ have released the national environmental report on the state of our land. Our land 2018 (viewable on the following link: http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Environmental%20reporting/Our-land-2018.pdf) provides an overview of land use change occurring although notes that in many areas data is absence. A copy of the Executive Summary is attached as Attachment 1.

4.2 Comparing the highlights to what is happening in Tasman, the following information is provided.

Land use in New Zealand vs Tasman

4.3 There has been a 10% increase/expansion in New Zealand's urban areas between 1996 and 2012.

- Tasman's urban areas have increased from 2,292 ha to 3,056 ha (+763.5 ha) over the same timespan – equivalent to an increase of 33%, the second largest increase in land use area (after harvested exotic forest).
- Much of the urban expansion in Richmond West and South and Motueka West has been at the cost of some of Tasman's highly versatile land. In fact, urban expansion on our class A and B soils between 1996 and 2012 accounts for approximately 68% of all urban expansion in the district. This is equivalent to 492 hectares of versatile land lost from production.

4.4 There has been a 7% reduction in the area of land in New Zealand under agricultural production, between 2002 and 2012.

- In Tasman, from 1996 to 2012, there was a 1% increase (+1,651 ha) in area collectively occupied by forestry, cropping/horticulture and pasture.

- However, this was made up of a 3% decrease in pastoral farming area (-3,365 ha), a 4% increase in cropping/horticulture (+396 ha) and 5% increase in exotic forestry (+4,621 ha). This suggests that land area under agricultural land use is not changing much, but associated practices are becoming more intensive (horticulture increase).

5.5 Between 2002 and 2016, there has been a 42% increase in farmland area used for dairy in New Zealand, and a 20% reduction in area used for sheep and beef.

- This is coupled with a 22% increase in head of dairy cattle and a 27% decrease in beef cattle numbers. (Stats NZ numbers)
- In Tasman however, there were decreases in both dairy cattle (11%), and beef cattle (34%) numbers over the same timeframe. This follows the trend of decreasing pastoral area in Tasman.

5.6 The continued intensification of farming in New Zealand includes a shift to higher stocking rates, especially for dairy.

- In New Zealand, the dairy cattle stocking rate increased 3% from 2.77 cows per hectare to 2.85 cows per hectare between 2006 and 2016.
- In Tasman, the number remained steady, increasing from 2.77 to 2.78 cows/hectare.
- However, DairyNZ and the Livestock Improvement Company report a 12% increase in milksolid production per hectare, and a 13% increase in the average milksolid yield per cow over this time. It is not known whether this increase in production reflects a greater usage of fertiliser, or improvements in stock management or genetics.

Soil quality in New Zealand and Tasman

5.7 More than 48 percent of tested soil quality sites across New Zealand were outside the target range for phosphorus and macroporosity. Intensive land uses (dairy, cropping and horticulture, and dry stock) were more frequently outside target range for macroporosity and phosphorus.

- Tasman's results are in line with the rest of New Zealand for macroporosity. Levels are low to critical for 57% of the 20 pastoral sites we monitor (92% of dairying sites) and all (2) market gardening sites. This is a reflection of the higher stocking pressures associated with dairying (compaction, pugging), and the intensive cultivation regimes for market gardening.
- Tasman's phosphorus results differ from the rest of New Zealand as they are optimal for most (95%) of monitored sites. Phosphorus is elevated under a single market gardening site and dairy farm site.

Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems:

5.8 There was continued loss of indigenous land cover in New Zealand (classes include tussock, indigenous scrub/scrubland, indigenous forest).

- Tasman's indigenous forest covers 55% of the district (compared to 26% nationally). This value has decreased by less than 0.05% from 1996 to 2012.
- There was a 0.2% drop in total indigenous land cover for Tasman from 1996 to 2012, compared to 0.6% nationally (for all indigenous land cover classes).

5 Water Clarity Investigations – Te Waikoropupu Springs

5.1 Just prior to the commencement of the water conservation order hearing, our consultant NIWA released the results of the water clarity investigations at Te Waikoropupu Springs. Our website certainly recorded a reasonable level of interest related to its release.

5.2 This report was subject to a number of LGOIMA requests and much speculation as to the content, more than any other environmental report we have had done. So it was good to be able to release it as soon as we received it.

5.3 The report indicates that, as for Blue Lake in the National Park, Te Waikoropupu Spring has some of the clearest water around. At times it approached that of almost pure water. Much like Blue Lake it does have periods of reduced clarity related to storm events and this is to be expected. Given the very rapid flushing rate of the main spring basin, clarity is very quickly re-established.

5.4 We are awaiting an additional Envirolink funded report from NIWA looking at the results of the water sampling undertaken by the Friends of Golden Bay and comparing them to the *in situ* measurements taken as part of the clarity deployment and our own long term monitoring.

5.5 The Special Tribunal commenced its enquiry into a Water Conservation Order for the Arthur Marble Aquifer which includes the Te Waikoropupu Springs on 17 April. It will run over a four week period. We can update the Council on progress.

6 Fish Passage Guidelines

6.1 The Minister of Conservation has released new guidelines on fish passage. At the releases speakers from NIWA, Cawthron, Department of Conservation and Councils explained the gravity of the problem of fish passage with many 10,000's of in-stream structures likely to be restricting access for fish to 1,000's of kilometres of waterways. Trevor James, has been instrumental in highlighting this issue in Tasman for many years and has produced practical guidance for use by Council staff and contractors. Trevor has also been involved as a regional council representative on the New Zealand Fish Passage Advisory Group.

6.2 As was reported at the last EPC meeting, over 100 in-stream structures in the Buller catchment were remediated for fish passage in one week for under $14,000. A one-minute video of this work can viewed on the following link http://www.tasman.govt.nz/environment/water/rivers/stream-and-river-life/waterway-crossings-best-practice-guidelines/ to Council's website. Despite good progress remediating the legacy of fish passage barriers on Council roads in our district, as well as making a good start on such in-stream structures on private land, there is still a strong need to imbed the consideration of fish passage within roading and stormwater practice. There are still many new culverts being installed by private landowners that are barriers to fish passage, and even a few by Council. This is despite rules explicitly requiring this being in place in the Tasman Resource Management Plan for over two decades and the Freshwater Fish Regulations for over three decades. There is also a real need to ensure that on-going monitoring and maintenance contracts let by Council and NZTA consider fish passage. If this monitoring is carried out at the time the in-stream structures are monitored for blockages and other maintenance requirements (carried out annually or bi-annually), the marginal cost of this work is very low. Engineering staff are aware of this opportunity.

6.3 The issue of fish passage is gaining profile nationally. Fish passage is now explicitly required in all in-stream structures as part of the National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry (which came into effect on 1 May 2018). The Regional CEO's forum has also considered the issue with respect to flood pumps destroying large numbers fish, particularly tuna (eel). Regional Councils are being called upon by the Minister to adopt the new fish passage guidelines and ensure that all in-stream structures provide for fish passage.

7 Carbon Forestry Trial

7.1 Staff are working with Landcare Trust and a local company Ekos on the economic viability of carbon forests in various land use settings. These include deer, dairy, and beef and lamb in riparian settings or on erosion-prone land as part of our Land Management investigations work. The intention of the work is to demonstrate a sustainable alternative to pasture-based primary production in highly sensitive areas, and secure environmental benefits, including improved topsoil retention, increased tree habitat, and reduced land use intensity. It is not understood how viable carbon forests would be in Tasman as a source of revenue; something the feasibility studies intend to address.

7.2 Carbon forests are blocks of continuous forest, minimum 1 ha in size and can be exotic, native or a mixture of both. The carbon that is sequestered as the forest grows is calculated and sold as credits to companies who wish to offset their carbon footprint. Some tree species grow quickly, offering a more rapid rate of return, while others provide a secondary benefit to landowners – e.g. Manuka for honey production, or walnuts for nut production and selective timber harvest.

7.3 The feasibility studies will look at each of the land uses, and provide the costs and benefits for a number of different planting scenarios. This information will inform landowners of the viability of carbon forests on their own land. They will also be used by Landcare Trust and Ekos to support a bid to the Sustainable Farming Fund that will enable pilot trials to take place.

8 Affordable Housing

8.1 Land and construction costs are the major contributors to new house prices. The GST at 15% and council fees and charges at 3-4% are other contributors.

8.2 One of the emerging trends is the use of pre-fabricated buildings or prefabricated components on the basis that production in bulk can help reduce unit costs. Pre-fabricated dwellings are still subject to the normal building consent process. Schedule 1 exemptions under the Building Act 2004 specifically excludes any building that includes sleeping accommodation, sanitary facilities, or facilities for the storage of potable water.

8.3 However, manufacturers of prefabricated products, either here or from overseas, could apply for a CodeMark Certificate or National MultiProof approval from MBIE. This is useful if the same pre-fabricated building is to be mass produced or constructed on more than one occasion (and to the same design). An application deposit of $2,000 but charges of $150.27 or $230.00 per hour seem to dissuade people from applying.

8.4 MBIE have provided some good advice regarding "Off-site construction" at the following link

https://www.building.govt.nz/projects-and-consents/apply-for-building-consent/support-your-consent-application/off-site-construction/

8.5 Tiny houses are another innovation to try and reduce costs. However with 80 percent of new residential lots being taken up by Group Home companies, the opportunity for people to use alternative construction methodology is somewhat reduced. In rural areas the opportunity is far greater and Plan Change 60 has made it more possible to take up this opportunity.

8.6 MBIE has also developed the Simple House Acceptable Solution (SH/AS1 (2010)) (https://www.building.govt.nz/building-code-compliance/specific-buildings/simple-house/) for single storey framed construction using limited roof spans and claddings. A simple house sits within Category 1 of the Licensed Building Practitioner Scheme, and has a reduced weathertightness risk (where no 'Risk Matrix assessment' is required for a building consent). While it does not include site-specific items such as site work, plumbing connections to network utilities, and District Plan requirements, it does provide a template approach to obtaining building consent. Acceptable solutions have an advantage in that if compliance is demonstrated, it makes consenting more streamlined and straightforward. Construction costs for simple houses are also a lot less then what we see on the market at present.

9 Delegations

9.1 Recent instances have given cause to review the Delegations Register and seek amendment.

9.2 It was apparent through Cyclone Fehi and Gita that on-the-ground building compliance staff do not have the power to issue section 124 notices concerning dangerous or insanitary buildings. Currently the powers rest with managers and supervisors in the Building Section. It is considered appropriate to give the power to a Senior Building Inspector. The Register will need consequential updating to recognize this position.

9.3 The Delegations Register already allows the Environment and Planning Manager to instigate prosecutions in relations to Council Bylaws when that is the appropriate response. The Register needs to be updated to refer to the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 and should delete some unnecessary words as follows:

> In consultation with the Deputy Chair or Chair of the Environment and Planning Committee, the power to imitate prosecution proceedings for offences under any Act, Regulation or Bylaw ~~listed in the Delegations Register~~ which involves the ~~Summary Proceedings Act 1957~~ Criminal Procedure Act 2011, and to issue injunctions to restrain continuing breaches of the Building Act (under section 381 of the Building Act 2004) or of the Local Government Act or of any Bylaw (under section 162 of the Local Government Act 2002). Any proceeding will be reported to the next available Committee meeting.

9.4 There have been three occasions since 1993 when we have served notice on a landowner under the Biosecurity Act to clear their land of offending plant pests and on each occasion the landowner did not respond so we brought in contractors to complete the work and charged the land owners. On two occasions this worked well and we recovered our costs. The power rests in law with the “principal officer” and I have acted in this capacity on the three occasions. For the avoidance of doubt we should add to the Delegations Register the specific power to the Environment and Planning Manager.

Recommendation

That the Environment and Planning Committee agrees to amend the Delegations Register as follows:

a) To delegate the power to issue section 124 notices under the Building Act to the Senior Building Inspector and to amend the Delegation Register accordingly

b) To replace item 326 on the Delegations Register with the following delegation

c) In consultation with the Deputy Chair or Chair of the Environment and Planning Committee, the power to imitate prosecution proceedings for offences under any Act, Regulation or Bylaw which involves the Criminal Procedure Act 2011, and to issue injunctions to restrain continuing breaches of the Building Act (under section 381 of the Building Act 2004) or of the Local Government Act or of any Bylaw (under section 162 of the Local Government Act 2002). Any proceeding will be reported to the next available Committee meeting

d) To delegate the power to act in default under sec 128 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 to the Environment and Planning Manager

10 Plan Change 60 – Rural Land Use and Subdivision

10.1 All substantive appeals to the Environment Court on Plan Change 60 relating to rural land use and subdivision have been resolved. We are still awaiting the High Court decision on whether the McKenzie submission was within or outside the scope of the plan change.

11 Financial Accounts

11.1 Staff have been involved in reforecasting the accounts to year end so there is no printed March set of accounts. However we are running a number of deficits in our accounts due to above-budget legal and consultancy costs in Environmental Policy, Building and Resource Consents and the Building activity is currently absorbing two leaky home settlements.

12 Action Items

12.1 Attachment 2 updates Councillors on actions items from previous Environment & Planning Committee meetings.

13 Attachments

Our land at a glance

This is the first report focused solely on land in the environmental reporting series begun in 2015.

Our land 2018 reports on the state of the soil, and the state of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems. The aim is to provide an overview of condition, and changes over time, to support decision-making at all levels of society.

This page presents a snapshot of the top-level findings. It is followed by an executive summary.

- **Land is fundamental to human life, and central to the environmental system we depend on.** The decisions we make and the actions we take affect not just the land, but also water, oceans, air and atmosphere, and the life they support.
- **There have been significant shifts in land use in the past two decades.** These include:
  - expansion in urban areas (a 10 percent increase between 1996 and 2012), and accompanying loss of some of our most versatile land
  - reduction in the area of land in agricultural production (7 percent decrease between 2002 and 2012)
  - increase in the proportion of farmland used for dairy (42 percent increase in area between 2002 and 2016), and a decrease in the area in sheep and beef (20 percent reduction between 2002 and 2016)
  - continued intensification of farming, including a shift in the past 15 years to higher stocking rates, especially for dairy.
- **The quantity and quality of soil are affected by erosion and intensification of agriculture**:
  - of the 192 million tonnes of soil estimated lost each year, 44 percent comes from exotic grassland
  - while five out of seven indicators of soil quality were largely within target range, two indicators present concern, as more than 48 percent of tested sites were outside target range for those properties
  - one indicator is for phosphorus content in soil, which when too high can have negative impacts on water quality; the second indicator is for macroporosity (which is part of the soil's physical status and when too low is an indicator of compaction), which can have negative impacts on water quality and production
  - sites under more intensive land uses, such as dairy, cropping and horticulture, and dry stock, were more frequently outside target range for these two soil quality indicators.
- **Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems continue to be under threat**:
  - there was continued loss of indigenous land cover
  - coastal and lowland ecosystems continued to decline in extent
  - nearly 83 percent (285 of 344 taxa) of the land vertebrates classified in the threatened species system were either threatened or at risk of extinction, and the status of 11 species declined
  - predation and plant-eating by pests, as well as disease and weeds, continued to threaten indigenous biodiversity.
- **There is a bright spot for biodiversity – 20 bird species have improved conservation status.** The status improvement for more than half of these bird species was dependent on intensive conservation management.
- **There are significant gaps in the data that limit the analysis in this report.** Filling these gaps would support better decision-making. This is particularly important for our key economic asset – the soil, and the underlying environmental services that biodiversity and ecosystems provide.

Executive summary

What is at stake – why do soil and biodiversity and ecosystems matter?

The biodiversity and ecosystems above and below the ground sustain every aspect of life in Aotearoa New Zealand. They provide our life-support systems and the foundation of our economy and society.

Land underpins the country's top two export earners: primary production and tourism. In 2016, land-based primary production (agriculture, horticulture, and forestry) earned $35.4 billion (half of the country's total export earnings of $70.9 billion), while international tourism expenditure in New Zealand was $14.7 billion. In the same year, land-based primary production's share of total gross domestic product (GDP) was 3.7 percent, while tourism's share was 5.7 percent.

Land ecosystems are central to all human life: they provide air, water, and food for survival, and insulate us from natural forces such as flood and fire. The land is important for other aspects of being human too: it provides a connection to place and history, and a space we play and learn in. It is where we define culture, express spirituality, and anchor memory and identity.

These together make up the 'ecosystem services': benefits that people derive from the natural world. This is a dependency clearly expressed in te ao Māori: a world view "defined by relationships between people, land, water, flora, fauna, and inhabitants of the spiritual world – all bound together in a web of mutual responsibility" (Waitangi Tribunal, 2011). This has a central tenet, that human well-being is directly connected to the state of the land:

> Te toto o te tangata he kai, te oranga o te tangata he whenua.
> While food provides the blood in our veins, our health is drawn from the land.

Aotearoa New Zealand's biodiversity has particular significance. Many of our indigenous species, particularly our animals, come from old lineages. A large proportion of these indigenous species are endemic – they are internationally distinctive and important to global biodiversity. If these species are lost to the world, they cannot be replaced.

The most recent survey of our land cover shows that just under half of the land area is covered by natural cover types like indigenous forest, tussock grassland, scrub and shrubland, as well as water bodies, and bare ground. The other half is made up of modified land cover types such as exotic forests and grasslands, cropland, and urban areas. What is known about the condition of these areas, and how they have changed over time, is summarised in the next section.

The current state of biodiversity and ecosystems, and the soil

The findings of this report show that the state of our biodiversity and ecosystems and our soil resources is continuing to decline.[1]

[1] The selection of the report's top findings was based on these criteria: spatial scale of impact to natural systems; magnitude of change; scale of impact on culture, recreation, health, and the economy; and irreversibility or long-lasting effects of change.

Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems continue to be under threat

- There is continued loss of indigenous land cover. Between 1996 and 2012 there was a net loss of 31,000 hectares of tussock grassland, 24,000 hectares of indigenous shrubland, and around 16,000 hectares of indigenous forests, through clearance, conversion, and development. Although these areas represent a small proportion of each land cover type, the ongoing loss continues to threaten indigenous biodiversity.
- Coastal and lowland ecosystems that were once widespread (including wetlands) continue to decline in extent. Almost two-thirds of New Zealand's rare and 'naturally uncommon' ecosystems are threatened.
- Of the taxa that are assessed in New Zealand's threat classification system, nearly 83 percent (285 of 344 taxa) of indigenous land-based vertebrates are either threatened or at risk of extinction. This affects taonga species.
- The conservation status of seven bird species, three gecko species, and one species of ground wētā is worsening. The conservation status of 20 bird species is improving – more than half of them are dependent on intensive conservation management.
- Except for some offshore islands and fenced sanctuaries, exotic pests are found almost everywhere in New Zealand. Predation and plant-eating by pests, as well as disease and competition from weeds, continue to threaten indigenous biodiversity.

The quantity and quality of soils are affected by erosion and intensifying agriculture

- New Zealand has naturally high rates of erosion, due to a combination of steep terrain, rock and soil types, and climate. Erosion can be accelerated when tree cover is removed. Erosion models comparing soil loss to water with land cover types show 44 percent of the soil that enters our rivers each year comes from pasture (exotic grassland). This is equivalent to 84 million tonnes of soil out of the 192 million tonnes estimated lost each year.
- Soil monitoring programmes in 11 regions across the country between 2014 and 2017[2] show that results for 83 percent or more of tested sites were within target range for five of the seven indicators (pH, total carbon, total nitrogen, mineralisable nitrogen, bulk density). However, the remaining two indicators give reason for concern.
- More than 48 percent of tested sites were outside the target range for two indicators of soil quality: phosphorus content (an indicator of soil fertility) and macroporosity (a measure of how many pore spaces there are in the soil, which is an indicator of the soil's physical status).
- Of tested sites, 33 percent had soil phosphorus levels that were too high. Excess phosphorus can travel into waterways through erosion and run-off, where it can trigger growth of unwanted plants and reduce water quality.
- Of tested sites, 44 percent were below the target range for the macroporosity soil indicator (indicating soil compaction). Soil compaction makes soil less productive, and can reduce soil biodiversity and restrict plant growth. As compaction impedes drainage, it can also result in increased greenhouse gas emissions from urine on soils, and an increased amount of phosphorus and eroded soil reaching waterways.

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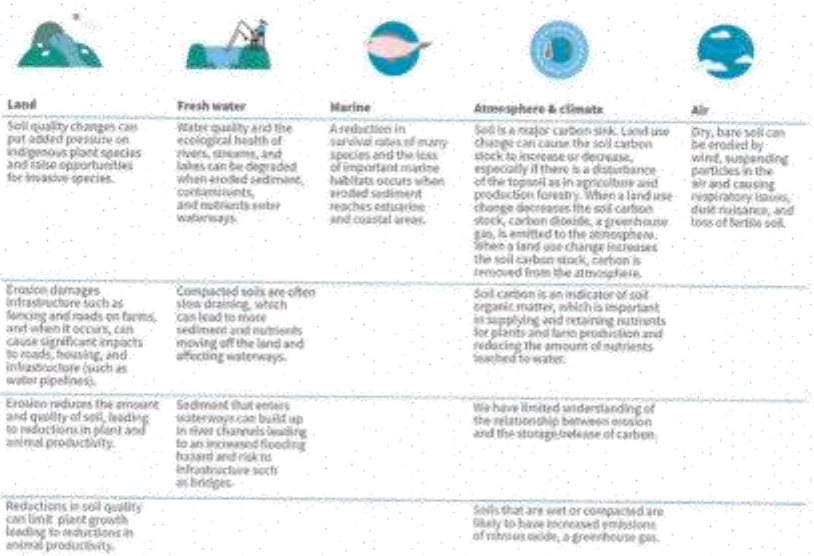
2 These programmes are run by 12 of the 16 regional and unitary councils in New Zealand. In this reporting period only 11 councils provided data for analysis.

- Sites under more intensive land uses, such as dairy, cropping and horticulture, and dry stock, were more frequently outside the target range for these two soil quality indicators. In particular, 51 percent of tested dairy sites had excess soil phosphorus and 65 percent of tested dairy sites were below the target range for macroporosity. Some horticultural and cropping sites also had high phosphorus levels (37 percent) and low macroporosity levels (39 percent). Drystock sites also had low macroporosity levels (41 percent).

The state of the land is central to the wider environmental system

Changes to the state of the soil or biodiversity and ecosystems have major effects on other parts of the environmental system (figure 2). This is particularly the case 'downstream' in freshwater and marine environments, but also in air and atmosphere. The connections and interdependencies within indigenous ecosystems are central to the life-giving services they provide, and declines in biodiversity reach across all aspects of the physical environment. The close interrelationship between different environmental 'domains' is illustrated by the wider effects of changes in soil quantity and quality (figure 1).

Figure 1 Environmental impacts of soil degradation



What is putting pressure on our land

Human use of land has always had an impact on the environment. What has changed in our lifetime is the extent and intensity of this impact as population increases and technology and society change.

This report presents a view of measurable change in the pressures that affect soil and biodiversity and ecosystems. The findings reflect the pressures of human activity in combination with the physical processes of geology and climate. In 2018, the accentuating effects of major earthquakes and climate change have particular relevance.

To gain a view of the overall pressures on land, and on the soil in particular, the report focuses on recent changes in land use (changes in extent, activity type, or intensity), across these major land use types: conservation, forestry, agriculture, and urban. It also reports on three pressures that can have concentrated effect at specific points: mineral extraction, waste, and contamination.

To understand the decline in indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems the report looks at the effects of human activities in terms of habitat loss, habitat degradation, and species loss. The focus is on changes in the extent and distribution of indigenous land cover and ecosystems; and the effects of habitat fragmentation; and pests, weeds, and disease.

These pressures on land can have a compounding effect, as in many wetland areas. Wetland ecosystems continue to decline in extent, after already declining to about 10 percent of their pre-human extent. This habitat loss can result in habitat degradation through fragmentation. Fragmentation can increase the proportion of vulnerable 'edge habitats' and can also result in species isolation, making populations more vulnerable to chance events.

Our human activities, accentuated by recent natural disasters and climate change, are putting pressure on soil and indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems

- While there has been little change in the total exotic grassland area between 2002 and 2012, there was a reduction in the total agricultural land in the same period. The total area recorded in the Agricultural Production Census dropped from approximately 13.4 million hectares in 2002 to about 12.6 million hectares in 2012, a decrease of 7 percent, mainly in pastoral farming land for sheep and beef.
- Overall, the main shifts in land cover between 1996 and 2012 were from exotic grassland and shrubland to exotic forest, some conversion in the opposite direction, and a 10 percent expansion of urban land. Cropland expanded in area between 1996 and 2002 and more so between 2002 and 2008.
- Agricultural intensification includes a shift in the past 15 years to higher stocking rates (especially for dairy).
- At the same time, land under dairy increased to 2.6 million hectares in 2016 (42 percent increase from 2002) and the area under sheep and beef farming decreased to 8.5 million hectares (a 20 percent drop). This shift from sheep and beef farming to dairy farming was most pronounced in Canterbury and Southland.
- Urban expansion is reducing the availability of some of our most versatile productive land. Studies based on changes in land cover indicate that between 1990 and 2008, 29 percent of new urban areas were on some of our most versatile land. Fragmentation can also be a pressure on urban fringes: in 2013, lifestyle blocks occupied 10 percent of New Zealand's most versatile land. This may block future options for agricultural production.
- Change in land cover, historic and recent, is a key pressure on our biodiversity and ecosystems. The remaining indigenous vegetation cover is mostly in hilly and mountainous areas, with only small fragments in lowland and coastal environments. This is not representative of the full range of indigenous ecosystems and habitats.
- Pressures from human activity and exotic invasive species can degrade habitat quality, through modification and fragmentation – making indigenous species more vulnerable to the effects of pests, weeds, and diseases.

- Predatory animals (particularly rodents, mustelids, and possums) are a major cause of species decline. Browsing animals (including possums, deer, and goats) can damage indigenous forest, and invasive insects and weeds can out-compete indigenous species. Diseases, such as kauri dieback and myrtle rust, also pose a serious threat to biodiversity.
- Earthquakes, particularly those in Canterbury and Marlborough in the last decade, have had long-lasting impacts across those regions and nationally. The earthquakes have had profound effects on individual and community well-being, landforms, natural systems, and built infrastructure, and have created substantial economic and land management challenges.
- Climate change is already affecting New Zealand's land systems. We can expect severe effects on land and human systems from long-term changes and increased frequency of intense rainfall events. These effects include challenges to productive systems (shifts in the suitability of land for horticulture and agriculture), pressure on indigenous ecosystems (with exacerbated impacts from pest invasions), increased vulnerability to erosion, sedimentation of waterways, and wildfires, through increased risk of rainfall and drought events.
- Rising sea levels and related storm surges will increase the frequency, severity, and extent of coastal flooding and erosion, while also threatening low-lying infrastructure, cultural sites, and habitats. They may also increase the risk of seawater intrusion to groundwater.

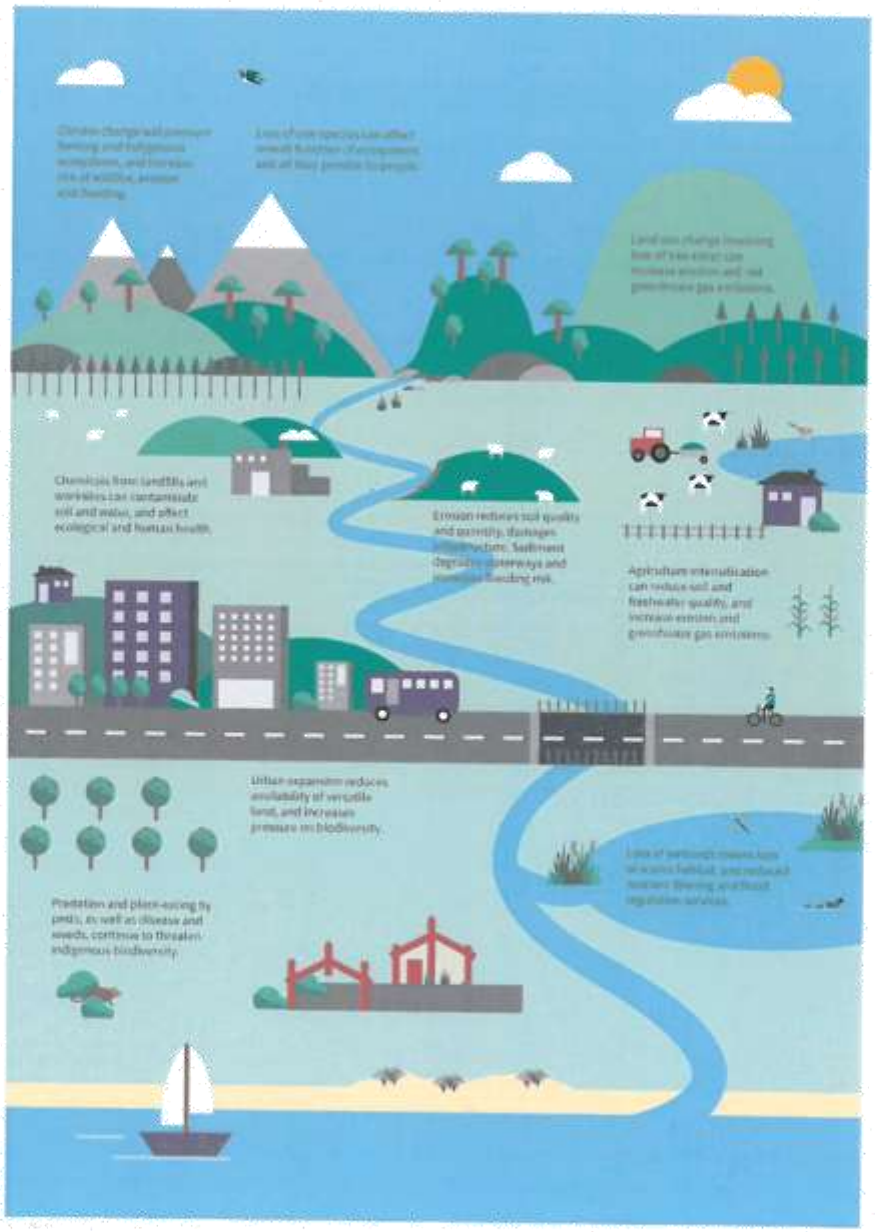
The report has only a partial view of changes in the extent and intensity of other key human activities that put pressure on soil and biodiversity and ecosystems (including tourism, mineral extraction, waste disposal, and contamination of land). These are described, but the lack of national datasets to support reporting of change over time precludes the report reaching specific findings in these areas (see below).

What we need a clearer view of

The Environmental Reporting Act 2015 requires the Ministry for the Environment and Stats NZ to report on the **state** of the environment, the **pressures** affecting its state, and how these **impact** on aspects of environmental and human well-being. The impacts considered include ecological integrity, public health, economy, te ao Māori (the Māori world view), culture, and recreation.

There are significant gaps in data coverage, consistency, and scale that limit the analysis in this report. These gaps also limit the options available to better represent current and future pressures, change over time, and links between state and impact, as well as a more complete range of impacts. The data gaps are outlined in Data sources and limitations in the next section.

Figure 2 How land activities relate to other parts of the environmental system



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 later 2018
8 February 2018	EPC18-02-03	Staff report back on primary contact sites within urban areas including Templemore Pond in Richmond.	Trevor James/Lisa McGlinchey	Work to commence
22 March 2018		Provide Councillors with updated dwelling statistics by ward.	Sharon Threadwell	Completed
		Provide Councillors with the budget for Native Habitats Tasman.	Dennis Bush-King/Rob Smith	Completed

9.4 ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING COMMITTEE CHAIR'S REPORT

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	3 May 2018
Report Author:	Tim King, Environment & Planning Committee Chair
Report Number:	REP18-05-04

1 Summary

1.1 A verbal report will be given at the meeting.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee receives the Environment and Planning Committee Chair's Report REP18-05-04

3 Attachments

Nil

10 CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

10.1 Procedural motion to exclude the public

The following motion is submitted for consideration:

THAT the public be excluded from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting. The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(d) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

10.1 Waimea Water Management Technical Amendments: Draft Change 67

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	48(i)(d) - To deliberate in private in a procedure where a right of appeal lies to a Court against the final decision.	s48(1)(d) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.