

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

**Date:** Thursday 17 December 2020  
**Time:** 9.30am  
**Meeting Room:** Tasman Council Chamber  
**Venue:** 189 Queen Street  
Richmond

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## Strategy and Policy Committee

### AGENDA

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#### MEMBERSHIP

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

(Quorum 7 members)

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## AGENDA

### 1 OPENING, WELCOME

### 2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

#### Recommendation

That apologies be accepted.

### 3 PUBLIC FORUM

### 4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

### 5 LATE ITEMS

### 6 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

That the minutes of the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting held on Thursday, 5 November 2020, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

That the confidential minutes of the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting held on Thursday, 5 November 2020, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting

### 7 REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

Nil

### 8 PRESENTATIONS

8.1 (11.00 am) Nelson Tasman Business Trust ..... 5

### 9 REPORTS

9.1 (9.35 am) Chair's Report..... 7

9.2 (9.40 am) Draft Schedule of Fees & Charges 2021..... 9

9.3 (9.55 am) Strategic Policy, Environmental Policy & Activity Planning Report ... 75

9.4 (10.45 am) Update on 'Coastal Management Project - Responding to Climate Change' including publication of a Coastal Risk Assessment..... 175

9.5 (11.20 am) Action Sheet ..... 245

### 10 CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

Nil



## 8 PRESENTATIONS

### 8.1 NELSON TASMAN BUSINESS TRUST

Information Only - No Decision Required

**Report To:** Strategy and Policy Committee  
**Meeting Date:** 17 December 2020  
**Report Author:** Tara Fifield, Executive Assistant  
**Report Number:** RSPC20-12-1

#### PRESENTATION

Sarah Holmes from the Nelson Tasman Business Trust will make a presentation to the Committee on the Trust's 2020 achievements.

#### Appendices

Nil



## 9 REPORTS

### 9.1 CHAIR'S REPORT

Information Only - No Decision Required

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Report To:</b>     | Strategy and Policy Committee                     |
| <b>Meeting Date:</b>  | 17 December 2020                                  |
| <b>Report Author:</b> | Kit Maling, Chair - Strategy and Policy Committee |
| <b>Report Number:</b> | RSPC20-12-2                                       |

#### 1 Summary

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

#### 2 Draft Resolution

**That the Strategy and Policy Committee receives the Chair's Report RSPC20-12-2**

**3 Welcome**

- 3.1 Welcome everyone to this last Strategy & Policy Committee meeting of the year. As others have previously stated, it's been an extraordinary year for us all and I'd like to take this opportunity to thank the staff in particular and my fellow Councillors who have worked under some extraordinary conditions. It's a testament to people's dedication that we have been able to achieve our goals in this unusual year.
- 3.2 I recently read an environmental report that was commissioned on the Upper Motupiko and its tributaries. This was carried out by the Cawthron Institute and is being shared with Fish and Game NZ. It indicates that some additional monitoring may be required before we can complete our Tasman Environmental Plan, but I am advised that we should be able to do it within existing budgets.
- 3.3 I'd like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the work and commitment of Sharon Flood who has resigned to take an opportunity with Central Government. We wish her all the best in her future endeavours and remember doors always open in the future.
- 3.4 I wish everybody a nice break over the Christmas/New Year period, a chance to spend time with our families and to enjoy our wonderful environment and outdoors here in Tasman and the Top of the South.

**4 Attachments**

Nil



**9.2 DRAFT SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021****Decision Required**

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Report To:</b>     | Strategy and Policy Committee                          |
| <b>Meeting Date:</b>  | 17 December 2020                                       |
| <b>Report Author:</b> | Sandra Hartley, Policy Officer - Strategic Development |
| <b>Report Number:</b> | RSPC20-12-3  |

**Item 9.2****1 Summary**

- 1.1 Council has the ability to set a Schedule of Fees and Charges to recover some of the costs associated with Council services. Some of these fees and charges are set by Council, while others are set by statute. All fees and charges are reviewed annually. This report outlines the proposed new Schedule of Fees and Charges for the 2021/2022 year (Year 1 of the Long Term Plan 2021-2031).
- 1.2 The report seeks the Committee's approval to adopt the Statement of Proposal (attached) being the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2021/2022, for public consultation in March 2021.
- 1.3 Most fees and charges have been inflation adjusted to recover costs and to negate the need for general rate offset. Where appropriate, they were rounded up or down to the nearest dollar. Some have had minor wording changes, been deleted, decreased, or remain the same. All fees and charges include GST.
- 1.4 Residential building consents are moving from a value based charging system to a time based charging system.

**2 Draft Resolution**

**That the Strategy and Policy Committee:**

- 1. receives the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2021/2022 Report; and**
- 2. adopts the Statement of Proposal for the Schedule of Charges (Attachment 1) as the basis for public consultation in accordance with Sections 83 and 87 of the Local Government Act 2002, incorporating any minor amendments to this Statement of Proposal as agreed at this meeting; and**
- 3. notes that an outline of the key changes to the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2021/2022 is included in the introduction to the Statement of Proposal; and**
- 4. agrees that a separate Summary of Information for the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2021/2022 Statement of Proposal is not necessary to enable public understanding of the proposal; and**

**Item 9.2**

- 5. agrees that the Statement of Proposal for the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2021/2022 will be publicly notified in Council’s Newline on Friday 5 March 2021, and subsequent Newline Updates in local papers; and**
- 6. agrees that the consultation and submission period for the proposed Schedule of Fees and Charges 2021/2022 will open on Thursday 4 March 2021 and close at 5.00 pm on Tuesday 6 April 2021; and**
- 7. delegates to the Chief Executive Officer approval of any minor editorial amendments prior to the Draft Schedule of Fees & Charges 2021 being finalised for public consultation; and**
- 8. notes that the Statement of Proposal for the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2021/2022 will be made available at Council offices and libraries, and on Council’s website; and**
- 9. notes that submitters will be provided an opportunity to present their views contained in their submission at a Council hearing in April 2021.**

**3 Purpose of the Report**

- 3.1 The purpose of this report is to seek the Committee's approval to adopt the proposed Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2021/2022 and Statement of Proposal for community consultation (Attachment 1). This Statement of Proposal will form the basis for public consultation in accordance with Sections 83 and 87 of the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002.

**4 Background and Discussion**

- 4.1 Under the Revenue and Financing Policy, Council can set fees and charges to recover some, or all costs associated with its services. Some of these fees and charges are set by statute, and others by the Council. Staff annually review the fees and charges and recommend changes, additions or deletions. Once adopted, the proposed Schedule of Fees and Charges (Schedule) 2021/2022 must follow the Special Consultative Procedure as set out under the LGA 2002.
- 4.2 Staff propose to undertake community consultation on the proposed Schedule from 4 March to 6 April 2021, which aligns with the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 consultation period.
- 4.3 As per Section 83 (1)(a)(ii) of the LGA 2002, staff propose that a Summary of Information is not required for community consultation.
- 4.4 Most fees and charges have been inflation adjusted, and where appropriate, rounded up or down to the nearest dollar. Some have had minor wording changes. All charges include GST.
- 4.5 The fees and charges in the Schedule that have not changed are because either they are governed by statute, or staff consider that the existing fee is reasonable for the service provided and that budgets can be met from current fees.
- 4.6 Some fees and charges have been deleted from the Schedule that are no longer considered necessary.
- 4.7 The staff hourly charge-out rate proposed is \$164 per hour, this is an increase from the \$160 rate in 2020/2021. For official information requests under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA) or Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA), the rate remains at \$38 per half hour in excess of one hour, as determined by the Charging Guidelines for Official Information Act 1982.
- 4.8 The following is a list of the key changes recommended within each Council activity.
- 4.8.1 Building Control
- a) Building consent fees, with the exception of solid fuel burners, are proposed to change from value based to time based charging. This is in line with the way in which commercial building consent fees are charged.
  - b) The software system which Council uses for processing building consents, charges Council per consent. This fee was formerly incorporated in the value based charge, but will now be directly invoiced to the customer.
  - c) Amended plans fee for formal amendments after consent is granted, has now been amalgamated with the onsite variation charge.

#### 4.8.2 Waste Management

- a) Mixed refuse disposal charges have increased to reflect higher landfill charges, which is a combination of a 100% increase in the national waste disposal levy, and an increase in Government funding to Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council for waste management and minimisation activities.
- b) Greenwaste disposal by the tonne has increased to reflect the actual processing costs.
- c) The minimum commercial transaction has increased by 50% to partly recover invoicing costs, and to also discourage small invoiced transactions.
- d) Household hazardous wastes up to 20 kg annually can now be disposed at no charge at some locations, but the source location must be declared and Council retains the right to refuse some materials.
- e) The cancellation and collection fee to collect a mobile recycling bin (if the bin is not returned) has increased to reflect the actual cost of this service.

#### 4.8.3 Collingwood Holiday Park Charges

- The “shoulder season” has been removed from these charges for simplification.

#### 4.8.4 Cemeteries

- Richmond Memorial Wall plaque space – Out of District Fee - this fee has been removed as there is sufficient room on the wall to accommodate plaques for all.

#### 4.8.5 Miscellaneous Parks and Reserve Charges

- Kina and McKee campground charges have been increased to align with the Department of Conservation charges.

#### 4.8.6 Libraries

- a) Library fees and charges have not been increased by inflation, as they are small amounts and the inflated adjusted figures would be difficult to collect.
- b) Junior member overdue charges have been removed.
- c) CD rental charges have been removed, as there is no longer a CD collection.
- d) The adult member maximum charge for overdue books has increased.
- e) Library meeting room charges for commercial use have increased.

|                  |
|------------------|
| <b>5 Options</b> |
|------------------|

- 5.1 To update the Schedule of Fees and Charges for the 2021/2022 financial year, the schedule must be adopted before 1 July 2021.

#### **Option 1 - Approve the Statement of Proposal**

- 5.2 This is the recommended option. The advantage is that the consultation process is able to commence in March 2021, with final adoption of the Schedule of Fees and Charges by 30 June 2021, and implementation of charges from 1 July 2021.

**Option 2 - Amend the Statement of Proposal**

- 5.3 The Council could choose to amend some or all of the proposed charges at this meeting and then approve the amended Statement of Proposal for the Schedule of Fees and Charges for consultation at the 25 February 2021 Full Council meeting.
- 5.4 The advantages of this option is that it provides the Council with the option of amending any of the charges prior to public consultation. The disadvantage is that it may cause delays in commencing consultation, and/or result in less time to analyse any submissions received.

**Option 3 – Seek substantive changes to the Statement of Proposal**

- 5.5 This option enables Councillors to request more information on the proposed fees and charges if they feel they do not have sufficient information to approve or make minor amendments to the Statement of Proposal.
- 5.6 The advantage of this option is that further information can be made available, but the disadvantage would be that the proposed consultation timetable may not be achieved and the Schedule will not be adopted prior to the new financial year. If Council does not adopt the new Schedule, the implication is that some activities will have a shortfall in income.

**6 Strategy and Risks**

- 6.1 The main risk to manage is ensuring that the Schedule of Fees and Charges 2021/2022 is in place for implementation from 1 July 2021.
- 6.2 Staff propose to undertake consultation on the Schedule concurrently with the Long Term Plan Consultation Document in March 2021. This enables joint community consultation and hearings.

**7 Climate Change Impact Assessment**

| Climate Change Consideration  | Assessment   | Explanation of Assessment  |
|---|--|--|
| Is this activity associated with one of the goals in Council’s Climate Action Plan? | Yes – this activity relates to Goal 1 ‘Contribute to New Zealand’s efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (including net carbon emissions).’ | Fees and charges may have the effect of incentivising or disincentivising people to take actions to combat climate change. Taking the cost of disposing of waste to landfill as an example, if the fee is too low people will have no incentive to minimise the amount of waste they produce. If it is too high, this could lead to unintended consequences (eg an increase in illegal fly-tipping).<br><br>Disposal of solid waste generates greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, particularly methane. Our landfill disposal fees factor in |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|   |   | the anticipated increased costs of compliance with the Emissions Trading Scheme. These fees are also used to monitor GHG emissions at landfills and implement programmes to reduce total waste to landfills and landfill emissions (eg initiatives to separate and compost green waste).                |
| Will this decision affect the ability of Tasman District to proactively respond to the impacts of climate change? | This decision will have no significant impact on resilience to climate change and the ability of the Council or District to proactively respond to the impacts of climate change. | The impact on climate resilience by setting fees and charges as proposed in this report will be relatively minor. As fees and charges are set annually, Council can adjust them to respond to changing circumstances (ie they are relatively flexible, as a tool for incentivising desired behaviours). |

## 8 Policy / Legal Requirements / Plan

- 8.1 Council must consult on some charges using the Special Consultative Procedure (SCP), for example, Resource Consent fees and LGA 2002 charges. Other statutes allow Council to set fees by resolution or by virtue of the fact that Council is a 'person' conducting business. Traditionally, Council has chosen to consult on all its fees and charges.
- 8.2 The SCP requirements are set out in Section 83 of the LGA 2002.
- 8.3 As the Schedule of Fees and Charges proposal is self-explanatory, staff recommend that a summary of the Statement of Proposal is not necessary to enable public understanding. The Schedule is detailed and different fees and charges will be important to different businesses and residents. The Statement of Proposal includes a summary of the main changes.

## 9 Consideration of Financial or Budgetary Implications

- 9.1 Fees and charges reduce the amount required to fund activities from General Rates and Targeted Rates. The proposed charges are reflected in the activity budgets and are in keeping with the proposed budgets for Year One of Council's Long Term Plan 2021-2031 that will be consulted on at the same time in March 2021.

## 10 Significance and Engagement

- 10.1 Council must consult on some of its fees and charges using the Special Consultative Procedure (SCP). Other statutes allow Council to set fees by resolution. Traditionally Council has chosen to use the SCP process for consultation.

10.2 In considering the proposed increase in landfill charges, the Regional Landfill Business Unit has written directly to all landfill customers to explain the proposed changes in January.

| Issue  | Level of Significance | Explanation of Assessment   |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?   | Moderate              | There will be some level of public interest due to proposed new and increased fees and charges. |
| Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?  | Low                   | Council reviews its Fees and Charges Schedule annually.   |
| Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)                                 | N/A                   |   |
| Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?   | N/A                   |   |
| Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?                       | Moderate              | If Council does not adopt a new Schedule there may be a shortfall in Council's income budget.   |
| 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                   |   |
| Does the proposal require inclusion of Māori in the decision making process (consistent with s81 of the LGA)?  | N/A                   |   |

## 11 Conclusion

11.1 Under the Revenue and Financing Policy, Council has the ability to set a Schedule of Fees and Charges to recover some of the costs associated with Council services. This report outlines the proposed new Schedule of Fees and Charges 2021/2022 and requests that the

Committee approves the Statement of Proposal for public consultation which will be run concurrently with the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 consultation in March 2021.

- 11.2 The proposed key changes to Council’s fees and charges are highlighted in this report. Generally most fees and charges have increased, and where appropriate, these have been rounded up or down to the nearest dollar. All charges include GST.

**12 Next Steps / Timeline**

- 12.1 Publicly notify the draft Statement of Proposal in Council’s Newslines on Friday 5 March 2021, and in subsequent Newslines Updates and in local papers.
- 12.2 Consultation will be open from Thursday 4 March 2021 until 5.00 pm on Tuesday 6 April 2021.
- 12.3 Hearings if required will take place in April 2021.
- 12.4 The final Schedule of Fees and Charges 2021/2022 (including any amendments recommended following public consultation) will be reported back to Full Council at its meeting on 1 June 2021 if no submissions are received, or 30 June 2021 if hearings are required.
- 12.5 The new Schedule of Fees and Charges will come into force on 1 July 2021.

**13 Attachments**

- |    |  |    |
|----|--|----|
| 1. | <a href="#"><u>↓</u></a> Sale of Alcohol - How to calculate your cost/risk rating and fees diagram | 17 |
| 2. | <a href="#"><u>↓</u></a> Draft Schedule of Fees & Charges 2021/2022                                | 19 |



### How to calculate your cost / risk rating and fees

A
+
B
+
C
=
TOTAL WEIGHTING

| Types of premises   | Weighting | Latest time allowed by licence                    | Weighting | Number of enforcement holdings in last 18 months | Weighting | Total Weighting | Cost/Risk Rating | Application Fee for all renewals, new licences and variations incl GST (\$) | Annual Licence Fee incl GST (\$) |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|-----------------|------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Class 1 restaurant, night club, tavern, adult premises, supermarket, grocery store, bottle store                          | 15        | On-licences and clubs 2.00 am or earlier          | 0         | None   | 0         | 0 – 2           | Very low         | 368.00  | 161.00                           |
| Class 2 restaurant, hotel, function centre, Class 1 Club, Off-licence in hotel or tavern                                  | 10        | Off-licences 10.00 pm or earlier                  |           | 1  | 10        | 3 – 5           | Low              | 609.50  | 391.00                           |
| Class 3 restaurant, other premises, Class 2 Club, Club off-licence, remote sale off-licence, other off – licence premises | 5         | On-licences and clubs between 2.01 am and 3.00 am | 3         | 2 or more  | 20        | 6 – 15          | Medium           | 816.50  | 632.50                           |
| BYO restaurants, theatres, cinemas, winery cellar doors, Class 3 Club   | 2         | Off-licences any time after 10.00 pm              |           |  |           | 16 – 25         | High             | 1023.50   | 1035.00                          |
|   |           | On-licences and clubs any time after 3.00 am      | 5         |  |           | 26 plus         | Very High        | 1207.50   | 1437.50                          |

- Definitions**
- **Class 1 restaurants** – restaurants with a significant separate bar area which, in the opinion of the relevant TA, operate that bar at least one night a week in the manner of a tavern
  - **Class 2 restaurants** – restaurants that have a separate bar but which, in the opinion of the relevant TA, do not operate that area in the nature of tavern at any time.
  - **Class 3 restaurants** – restaurants that only serve alcohol to the table and do not have a separate bar area.
  - **Class 1 clubs** – clubs which has at least 1,000 of purchase age) and which, in the opinion of the relevant TA, operate in the nature of a tavern at any time
  - **Class 2 clubs** – clubs which are not class 1 or class 3 clubs
  - **Class 3 clubs** – clubs has fewer than 250 members of purchase age and operates a bar for no more than 40 hours each week
  - **Enforcement Holding** – has the same meaning as a “Holding” under section 288 of the Act, or a previous offence for which a holding may have been issued if the offence had occurred before 18 December 2013.



**Tasman District Council**  
**DRAFT**  
**Schedule of**  
**Fees and Charges**  
**2021/2022**

SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021/2022

## STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL

### DRAFT

## SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021/2022

The Tasman District Council, acting under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), hereby prescribes the following charges. The charges shall come into force on 1 July 2021. The charges shall remain in force until amended by Council resolution, which may occur during the year. Certain charges can be amended by the Chief Executive Officer under delegated authority at any time. Some charges in this schedule are set by Government regulations and cannot be changed by Council.

All fees and charges are GST inclusive, and are set charges unless stated otherwise.

Invoiced charges are payable on the 20th day of the month after the issue of an invoice. Credit terms for commercial activities may vary from 20th of month following. The Council reserves the right to recover any additional charges where payments are accepted by credit card.

### Summary of Changes from the 2020/2021 Schedule of Charges

**1** Most fees and charges have been inflation adjusted to recover costs and reduce the amount of general rate funding needed to offset any shortfall. Where appropriate fees and charges have been rounded up or down to the nearest dollar. Notwithstanding this all charges have been reviewed line by line. There are some charges that have not been increased because they are set by statute, or that budgets can be met from current fees.

**2** The hourly charge-out rate of \$160.00 in 2020/2021 for recovering staff costs has increased to \$164.00, in line with the rate of inflation.

### **3 Environment & Planning Department**

#### Resource Management

- Generally inflation adjusted

#### Resource Management, Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges of Resource Consents

- Generally inflation adjusted with a minor lift in some charges to reflect Activity Management Plans expectations

#### Building Control

- Most inflation adjusted
- Fuel heaters now separated into freestanding and inbuilt
- Building Consents – With the exception of solid fuel burners, we propose to move from value based charging to time based charging across the range of processing building consent applications from 1st July 2021. Commercial processing have been time based charging since 1st July 2018 and amendment have been time based charging since 1st July 2019. This has worked very well and analysis has indicated there will be a similar result for Residential processing. The charging system will be uniform and into line with Resource consents so there is consistency between departments.
- Building Consents System Fee – new direct charge, previously incorporated into a fixed fee

SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021/2022

- Minor works application deleted as covered in time charged consent fee
- Marquee fees deleted as covered in time charged consent fee
- Amended Plans – formal amendments after consent granted deleted

#### Property Information & Development Contributions

- Most inflation adjusted
- Files transferred to CD deleted, as is superceded by transferring to either Sharefile or to a USB
- Development contributions - increase in deposit for objection hearing, along with application for consideration

#### Environmental Health

- Fees and charges inflation adjusted, with the exception of charges under Sale of Alcohol which are governed by statute.

#### Dog Control

- Charges not inflated, as the Dog account is a closed account and all money received in relation to dogs can only be expended for purposes authorised under S9 of the Dog Control Act 1996. The current fees are sufficient to meet the requirements of the Act for 2021/2022.

### 4 Engineering Department

- All generally inflation adjusted

#### Waste Management

- Mixed refuse disposal charges have increased to reflect higher landfill charges. The landfill increases include an increase in the national waste disposal levy (from \$11.50 to \$23.00 per tonne) and an increase in funding to Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council for waste management and minimisation activities
- Greenwaste disposal by tonne has increased to reflect actual processing costs (but not handling transport costs, which are funded by general rate). Greenwaste disposal by volume has not increased as the new charge more accurately reflects real world density of greenwaste loads measured by volume.
- The minimum commercial transaction has increased from \$10.00 to \$15.00 to part recover invoicing costs and discourage small invoiced transactions.
- Household hazardous wastes – up to 20kg annually can be disposed at no charge at some locations but the source location must be declared and Council retains the right to refuse some materials.
- The cancellation and collection fee to collect for mobile recycling bin (if a bin from an invoiced service is not returned) has increased to reflect the cost to Council to collect a bin
- We have also clarified the acceptance criteria for some items.

### 5 Corporate and Governance Services Department

#### Aerodromes

- No changes, as these fees had increased significantly two years ago.

#### Collingwood Holiday Park Charges

- Some minor increases
- “Shoulder Season” removed.

SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021/2022

v

**6 Community Development Department**

## Cemeteries

- Richmond Memorial Wall plaque space – Out of District Fee removed, as no longer required as there is sufficient room on the wall to accommodate plaques for all.

## Sports grounds and miscellaneous parks and reserves charges

- Sports grounds inflation adjusted
- Baseball Senior charges removed as was a double up
- Kina and McKee campground charges increased to align with DOC charges

## Library

- Library fees and charges have not increased by inflation, as they are small amounts and inflated amounts would be difficult to collect
- The adult member maximum charge for overdue books has increased
- Library room hire charges for commercial use have increased
- CD rental charges have been removed, as there is no longer a CD collection
- Junior member overdue charges have been removed

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Resource Management  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|--|--|--|
| <p>The hourly charge-out rate for recovering staff costs is now \$164.00 per hour.</p> <p>The Council has resolved to generally fix charges in accordance with Section 36 and Section 36AAA of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and Section 77(1) of the Housing Accords and Special Housing Areas Act 2013 (HASHAA) for processing applications or requests and carrying out reviews based on a formula of hourly rates multiplied by the actual and reasonable time required to carry out the activity, plus the costs of disbursements and specialised advice.</p> <p>For the activities to which this formula applies, the Council requires payment of minimum lodgement fees (deposits) as listed below but reserves the right to require further deposits, interim payments or advance payments of amounts to be determined by the Resource Consents Manager or the Environment &amp; Planning Manager if processing activity is protracted over time or will incur substantial costs over and above the listed lodgement fees.</p> <p>For some specific functions a standard charge or set fee applies as listed below. Refer also to the General Rules Applying in Respect of Charges set out in this Schedule.</p> <p>Where the formula or standard fee is inadequate to enable the Council to recover the actual and reasonable costs that are or will be incurred to carry out an activity, or where the Council considers that additional charges are warranted, they may be imposed under section 36(5) RMA and are subject to rights of objection.</p> <p>If a refund is due, the Council policy is to repay the person who originally supplied the deposit. Unless the Council receives written authority to the contrary, it cannot refund the money owing to someone else. Processing charges or credits of \$20.00 or less are deemed uneconomic to process and the Council will not issue invoices or refunds if the total processing costs are within this \$20.00 allowable variance.</p> |  |  |
| Deemed Permitted Boundary Activity Notice  | \$320.00                                 | \$410.00                                 |
| Marginal or Temporary Consent Exemption Notice<br>(Actual charge will take account of whether Project Information Memorandum fee has been paid)  | \$160.00/hr                              | \$164.00/hr                              |
| <p><b>Non-notified Applications for Resource Consent</b></p> <p>The following new land use consents:</p> <p>Building in Landscape Priority Areas</p> <p>Minor repair or addition to heritage building or structure</p> <p>Bores (except domestic bores between 8 and 30 metre depth)</p> <p>Minor building set-back or coverage breaches with affected persons approvals supplied (if not a deemed permitted boundary activity)</p> <p>Three or more dogs in residential zones with affected persons approvals supplied</p>  | \$800.00 deposit                         | \$820 deposit                            |
| <p><b>Non-notified Applications for Resource Consent</b></p> <p>New domestic bore not exceeding 30 metres depth (set fee includes first monitoring action)</p>   | \$600.00                                 | \$600.00                                 |
| <p><b>Non-notified Applications for Resource Consent</b></p> <p>New land use activities not listed above including, but not limited to, the following:</p> <p>Dwelling or building (including setback and coverage breaches)</p>   | \$960.00 deposit                         | \$985.00 deposit                         |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2020/2021



| Resource Management  | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Land Use Activities not permitted in zone<br>Removal of protected tree(s)<br>Earthworks/Land Disturbance/Vegetation Clearance<br>Hazardous Facilities<br>Dam structure<br>New Discharge Permit (to land, water or air) excluding dust suppression discharge permits (refer next page)<br>New Water Permit (to dam, divert, take or use water)<br>New Coastal Permit<br>New Notice of Requirement<br>Alteration of Existing Designation (Notice of Requirement S.181 RMA)<br>New Heritage Order<br>Replacement Water Permit (to dam, divert, take or use water)<br>Replacement Discharge Permit (to land, water or air)<br>Replacement Coastal Permit<br>Transfer of Water Permit to new site (S.136(2)(b) RMA)<br>Transfer of Discharge Permit to a new site (S.137(3)(b) RMA) | \$960.00 deposit                   | \$985.00 deposit                   |
| <b>Non-notified Applications for Resource Consent</b><br>New subdivision   | \$1,600.00 deposit                 | \$1,650.00 deposit                 |
| <b>Non-notified Applications for</b><br>Change or Cancellation of Consent Condition(s) on existing consents (S.127 RMA)<br>Change or Cancellation of Consent Notice (S.221(3)(b) RMA)  | \$800.00 deposit                   | \$820.00 deposit                   |
| <b>Notified and Limited Notification</b><br>All applications under the RMA requiring notification, including applications requesting change or cancellation of consent conditions or notified S.128 RMA reviews. Additional deposits may be required.  | \$5,000.00 deposit                 | \$5,000 deposit                    |
| <b>Non-notified Application Hearing</b><br>All non-notified applications under the RMA requiring a hearing, including applications requesting change or cancellation of consent conditions or notified S.128 RMA reviews. Additional deposits may be required.   | \$5,000.00 deposit                 | \$5,000 deposit                    |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Resource Management   | Charges from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Administration, Monitoring and Supervision</b><br>A standard monitoring fee of \$164.00 will be applied to all land use, coastal and discharge consents where monitoring is required, except where a specific charge otherwise applies.<br>Monitoring outside of the first review will be subject to the "Re-inspection Fee" below.                  | \$160.00                              | \$164.00                              |
| Monitoring due to repeat non-compliance (re-inspection fee)   | \$160.00/hr                           | \$164.00/hr                           |
| Approval of Survey Plan under S.223 RMA, approval of Engineering Plans, and Completion Certificate under S.224 RMA, including monitoring, inspection and acceptance of as built plans.<br>No deposit is required for any of these activities. Actual Council staff time and actual costs of consultants, including disbursements, will also be charged. | \$160.00/hr                           | \$164.00/hr                           |
| Pre-application advice after the first hour of staff time (Deposits may be required or interim charges made prior to application lodgement)   | \$160.00/hr                           | \$164.00/hr                           |
| Dust suppression discharge permit – replacement permit (equates to two hours)   | \$320.00                              | \$328.00                              |
| Dust suppression discharge permit – new permit applications (equates to two hours)  | \$320.00                              | \$328.00                              |
| Outline plan consideration (S.176A RMA)   | \$800.00 deposit                      | \$820.00 deposit                      |
| Outline Plan Waivers (S.176A(2)(c) RMA)   | \$320.00 deposit                      | \$328.00 deposit                      |
| Certificate of Compliance (S.139 RMA)   | \$960.00 deposit                      | \$985.00 deposit                      |
| Existing Use Certificate (S.139A RMA)   | \$960.00 deposit                      | \$985.00 deposit                      |
| Extension of consent lapsing period (S.125 RMA)   | \$800.00 deposit                      | \$820.00 deposit                      |
| Section 226(1)(e) RMA Certificate (allowing issue of separate title) (equates to two hours)   | \$320.00 deposit                      | \$328.00 deposit                      |
| Bond Administration Fee   | \$160.00                              | \$164.00                              |
| Certificate under Overseas Investment Act 2005  | \$800.00 deposit                      | \$820.00 deposit                      |
| Certificate of Compliance for Sale of Alcohol   | \$160.00                              | \$164.00                              |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Resource Management   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST    | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST                              |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Document Execution and Use of Council Seal</b><br>Documents requiring Council resolution, Certification or Council Seal e.g. S221, 226, 241, 243, RMA S321, 327A, Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), Covenants, Easements in Gross and Caveats.                  | \$160.00                              | \$164.00<br>Minimum charge plus actual time cost if over 1 hour |
| <b>Objections under S.357, 357A and 357B RMA</b><br>Costs of processing objections including hearings may be charged in accordance with the general rules set out in this Schedule depending on the merits of the objection. Additional deposits may be required. | \$320.00 deposit                      | \$328.00 deposit  |
| <b>Review of Consent Conditions</b><br>Request for review from consent holder   | \$960.00 deposit                      | \$985.00 deposit  |
| All reviews carried out under Section 128 RMA   | \$160.00/hr                           | \$164.00/hr   |
| Water meter reading fee (following failed water meter returns, 1.5 hour charge out rate)  | \$240.00                              | \$246.00  |
| Request for a change to a Plan (private plan change request). Additional deposits may be required.  | \$6,000.00 deposit                    | \$6,000 deposit   |
| Part transfer of coastal, water or discharge permit (S.135, S.136 and S.137 RMA) with no changes to conditions of consent   | \$800.00 deposit                      | \$820.00 deposit  |
| Water zone allocation waiting list registration   | \$350.00                              | \$360.00  |
| Full transfer of Permits (S.135(1)(a), S.136(1), S.136(2)(a), or S.137(2)(a) RMA)   | \$160.00                              | \$164.00  |
| Minor amendment to existing Water or Discharge Permit to recognise change in land description as result of subdivision or similar.  | \$240.00                              | \$246.00  |
| Return of property seized under S.323 and S.328 RMA   | \$100.00/item<br>\$10.00/week storage | \$100.00/item<br>\$10.00/week storage                           |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges of Resource Consents  | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST                      | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST                      |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Gravel/Shingle Extraction Fees</b>   |   |   |
| Waimea/Wairoa Rivers  | \$6.56/m <sup>3</sup>                                   | \$6.73/m <sup>3</sup>                                   |
| Wai-iti   | \$6.56/m <sup>3</sup>                                   | \$6.73/m <sup>3</sup>                                   |
| Motueka and Tributaries   | \$6.56/m <sup>3</sup>                                   | \$6.73/m <sup>3</sup>                                   |
| Moutere   | \$6.56/m <sup>3</sup>                                   | \$6.73/m <sup>3</sup>                                   |
| Riwaka/Sandy Bay  | \$6.56/m <sup>3</sup>                                   | \$6.73/m <sup>3</sup>                                   |
| Tākaka and Tributaries  | \$6.56/m <sup>3</sup>                                   | \$6.73/m <sup>3</sup>                                   |
| Aorere and Tributaries and other Golden Bay Rivers  | \$4.93/m <sup>3</sup>                                   | \$5.05/m <sup>3</sup>                                   |
| Buller  | \$3.82/m <sup>3</sup>                                   | \$3.92/m <sup>3</sup>                                   |
| Other Rivers, Streams and Coastal Marine Area   | \$4.93/m <sup>3</sup>                                   | \$5.05/m <sup>3</sup>                                   |
| Gravel extraction outside of the above-listed areas on freehold land within the river berm area inundated by an annual flood  | \$3.28/m <sup>3</sup>                                   | \$3.36/m <sup>3</sup>                                   |
| Gravel extraction on freehold land outside of the river berm area inundated by an annual flood  | Actual and reasonable monitoring charges at \$160.00/hr | Actual and reasonable monitoring charges at \$164.00/hr |
| <b>Coastal Structures – Annual Charges</b>  |   |   |
| Coastal Structures per consent: Aquaculture Activity  |   |   |
| 0 – 10 lines  | \$503.00  | \$516.00  |
| Each additional line  | \$28.00   | \$29.00   |
| Other structures (excluding structures that extend landward of Mean High Water Springs [MHWS])  | \$111.00  | \$114.00  |
| <b>Water Permit Annual Charges</b>  |   |   |
| For stock water, private domestic use and firefighting  | \$160.00  | \$164.00  |
| Permits to take water to or from storage, seepage or embayment at 5 l/s and greater, hydroelectric power generation ≤ 2.5 l/s, cooling water, private community water supplies, schools, campgrounds and retirement villages, seawater takes and frost protection (when a separate irrigation consent is held) irrespective of the quantity authorised. | \$270.00  | \$300.00  |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges of Resource Consents  | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| For all other permits to take water, the fee is based on the average daily quantity of water authorised as set out below.   |                                    |                                    |
| Less than 250 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$320.00                           | \$330.00                           |
| 250 – 499 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$400.00                           | \$415.00                           |
| 500 – 999 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$515.00                           | \$530.00                           |
| 1,000 – 2,499 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$660.00                           | \$680.00                           |
| 2,500 – 4,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$1,015.00                         | \$1,045.00                         |
| 5,000 – 14,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day  | \$1,630.00                         | \$1,675.00                         |
| 15,000 – 49,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$3,445.00                         | \$3,535.00                         |
| 50,000 – 299,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day  | \$10,125.00                        | \$10,388.00                        |
| 300,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day or more   | \$27,330.00                        | \$28,041.00                        |
| <b>For Permits to Dam Water</b>   |                                    |                                    |
| Damming for non-water take purposes or where a take from storage or surface take consent is held.   | \$80.00                            | \$82.00                            |
| Consented damming for water take purposes   | \$160.00                           | \$164.00                           |
| <b>Discharge Permits (Water or Contaminant)</b>   |                                    |                                    |
| Permits to discharge scour water from dams and pipelines, for water resource augmentation, spillway and compensation flows, minor cooling water discharges, minor spraying operations, flood/drainage discharges, stormwater related to commercial and industrial activities, minor sediment discharges and composting. | \$160.00                           | \$164.00                           |
| Dairy shed and piggery effluent discharges (including laboratory costs)   | \$426.00                           | \$437.00                           |
| <b>Fish Farming</b>   |                                    |                                    |
| Less than 1,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day authorised discharge  | \$160.00                           | \$164.00                           |
| 1,000 – 4,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$284.00                           | \$300.00                           |
| 5,000 – 14,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day  | \$782.00                           | \$802.00                           |
| 15,000 – 49,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$1,593.00                         | \$1,634.00                         |
| 50,000 – 99,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$3,994.00                         | \$4,098.00                         |
| 100,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day or more   | \$5,241.00                         | \$5,377.00                         |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges of Resource Consents  | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Food Processing Industries (including by way of example, abattoirs, fish processing, vegetable processing, dairy factories, wineries) |                                    |                                    |
| Food processing waste water to land   | \$284.00                           | \$300.00                           |
| Semi-treated/screened waste to water  |                                    |                                    |
| Authorised at less than 200 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$377.00                           | \$387.00                           |
| 200 – 999 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$1,139.00                         | \$1,169.00                         |
| 1,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day or more   | \$2,282.00                         | \$2,341.00                         |
| Fully treated waste to water  |                                    |                                    |
| Authorised at less than 200 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$160.00                           | \$164.00                           |
| 200 – 999 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$230.00                           | \$246.00                           |
| 1,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day or more   | \$459.00                           | \$475.00                           |
| Gravel Wash and Mining Discharges   |                                    |                                    |
| Less than 1,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day authorised  | \$284.00                           | \$300.00                           |
| 1000 – 2,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day  | \$459.00                           | \$475.00                           |
| 3,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day or more   | \$782.00                           | \$802.00                           |
| Sawmills, Timber Processing Discharges to land  | \$284.00                           | \$300.00                           |
| Power Generation Discharges (≥ 2.6 l/s)   |                                    |                                    |
| Less than 1,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day authorised  | \$160.00                           | \$164.00                           |
| 1,000 – 4,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$284.00                           | \$300.00                           |
| 5,000 – 24,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day  | \$558.00                           | \$575.00                           |
| 25,000 – 299,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day  | \$826.00                           | \$850.00                           |
| 300,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day or more   | \$5,356.00                         | \$5,495.00                         |
| Discharge Permits for Sewage  |                                    |                                    |
| Permits for residential dwellings with an on-site wastewater treatment system.  | \$160.00                           | \$164.00                           |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges of Resource Consents  | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| All other sewage including community schemes, more than two residential dwellings and commercial wastewater systems, including visitor and tourist accommodation: |                                    |                                    |
| Less than 50 m <sup>3</sup> /day authorised   | \$338.00                           | \$330.00                           |
| 50 – 99 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$514.00                           | \$527.00                           |
| 100 – 999 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$597.00                           | \$613.00                           |
| 1,000 – 9,999 m <sup>3</sup> /day   | \$800.00                           | \$821.00                           |
| 10,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day or more  | \$1,259.00                         | \$1,292.00                         |
| <b>Permits Discharge to Land under Section 15(1)(d) RMA</b>   | \$160.00                           | \$164.00                           |
| <b>Discharge Permits (Air) Annual Charges</b>   |                                    |                                    |
| Major air discharges (former Pt A [Clean Air Act] activities)   | \$2,500.00                         | \$2,565.00                         |
| Minor air discharges (former Pt B [Clean Air Act] activities)   | \$400.00                           | \$410.00                           |
| Minor Air Discharges (former Pt C [Clean Air Act] activities)   | \$160.00                           | \$164.00                           |
| <b>FORESTRY MONITORING CHARGES</b>  |                                    |                                    |
| Pre-harvest site inspection   | \$650.00                           | \$650.00                           |
| <b>Harvesting Activity</b>  |                                    |                                    |
| Per inspection  | \$650.00                           | \$650.00                           |
| Per upstream and downstream sample for colour, turbidity, and suspended solids, if required   | \$120.00                           | \$120.00                           |
| <b>Post Harvesting Activity</b>   |                                    |                                    |
| Per inspection  | \$650.00                           | \$650.00                           |
| Per upstream and downstream sample for colour, turbidity, and suspended solids, if required   | \$120.00                           | \$120.00                           |

Note: The above fees and charges set out the fixed charges for inspections and sampling under the NES - Plantation Forestry Regulations 2017. The number of inspections required per forest will vary depending on the size, environmental risk from the activity in that location, and the degree of compliance with the regulations. Non-compliance may result in additional inspections and/or sampling to ensure compliance has been achieved.

SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021/2022

**General Rules Applying in Respect of Resource Management Fees and Charges – Including Special Housing Areas under Section 77 (1) of the Housing Accords and Special Housing Areas Act 2013.**

Charges will include all reasonable staff time associated with processing and assessing applications, excluding staff travel time to and from the site of the application and/or consent holder. Applications include private plan change requests and resource consent processing and monitoring associated with Special Housing Areas. Staff time will be charged at \$164.00 per hour inclusive of overhead component and GST from 1 July 2021. Costs associated with consent processing and assessment such as use of consultants and laboratory costs, where these skills cannot be provided by in-house staff, will be recovered at actual costs. This policy also applies to the monitoring of consent conditions where an annual charge is not made or where costs exceed the payable annual charge and Council elects to recover the difference.

Where multiple resource consents are sought or required for related activities, the standard application lodgement fees (deposits) shall apply for each consent, except that the notification fee shall comprise one full deposit (\$5,000) plus 20 percent for each additional consent required provided that the Manager Consents or the Environment and Planning Manager have discretion to determine a lesser total lodgement fee when there are large numbers of separate consents required.

Council reserves the right to require further deposits, interim payments or advance payments of amounts to be determined by the Resource Consents Manager, Environmental Policy Manager or the Environment & Planning Manager if processing activity is protracted over time or will incur costs over and above the listed deposit or standard fees. Deposits for the cost of hearings will be required when the need for a hearing is confirmed.

Where all or part of any deposit or charge is not paid, Council reserves the right not to process that application, or not to continue processing that application, in accordance with relevant statutory powers.

The cost of Councillor hearing panels are set by the Remuneration Authority and will be charged accordingly. Commissioner costs shall be charged at actual costs incurred. Where submitters request that a matter proceed to a hearing before independent Commissioners they shall meet the costs additional to those that would have been incurred if the request had not been made (S.36(1)(ab) and (ad) RMA).

Reductions and waivers are generally not available. Reductions might be justified where the person liable to pay any charge reduces the costs to Council of carrying out its functions, including through self-regulation checks approved by Council.

There will be no charge on parties who choose to surrender a resource consent and provide written confirmation.

Annual charges shall be due on 1 October or on the 20<sup>th</sup> of the month following the date of invoicing, whichever is the later, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Council. A standard administration fee of \$82.00 will be applied when a consent is deemed by the Council as not currently given effect to and the ability to give effect is not currently present. Excludes permits to take water.

A 50% rebate applies to the annual charges for consents with consent-specific monitoring programmes where monitoring costs are being recovered separately. Specific arrangements will be made in relation to approved self-regulation inspections.

Where a consent has expired and the activity is continuing per S.124 RMA while an application for a replacement consent is being processed, the applicant shall continue to be liable to pay any annual and/or monitoring charge.

SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021/2022



| General Rules Applying in Respect of Resource Management Fees and Charges – Including Special Housing Areas under Section 77 (1) of the Housing Accords and Special Housing Areas Act 2013.   |
|---|
| Hydroelectric power generation ( $\geq 2.6$ l/s), suction dredging, and land based fish farming annual charges will be based on the discharge and not the take as long as the take and discharge are of equal volume. If there is a consumptive off-take then that take will attract the annual charge as for other consumptive takes. Consents to take will still attract the minimum standard water permit annual charge. |
| Annual charges levied on holders of resource consents will be recovered whether permits are exercised or not.   |
| Where a water take consent is restricted to winter only abstraction a 50% discount will apply.  |

| Rights-Of-Way   | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|--|--|
| Application Right-of-Way (S.348 Local Government Act (LGA)) | \$960.00 deposit                         | \$985.00 deposit                         |

SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021/2022

| Building Control  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Building Consents</b><br/>Our building consent fees are charged on an hourly basis unless otherwise specified, the number of inspections will be charged in advance as specified on the Issued building consent (Form 5). Levies and other additional charges (such as the Building Consent System Fee, Project Information Memorandum, Resource Management Act Check, and Compliance Schedule Fees) will be itemised separately on your invoice. Charges for additional Inspections, Certificate of Public Use, Certification and any other incurred charges will be invoiced as required.</p> <p>Note: Council reserves the right to assess individual cases as required. Additional reasonable charges may be requested by virtue of Section 219(2) of the Building Act 2004 if costs incurred exceed the standard charge. Applications that require consultation with New Zealand Fire Service or Heritage New Zealand Puhere Taonga will have costs recovered. Review of engineer design buildings by consultant will be charged as specified below.</p> <p><b>A building project greater than \$20,000 will also attract Insurance, Quality (QA), BRANZ and MBIE levies. Work cannot commence until the consent is paid for and issued.</b></p> |  |  |
| <b>Pre-Lodgement Meetings</b>   |  |  |
| First 30 minutes  | Free                                     | Free                                     |
| 30 minutes or more  | \$160.00/hr                              | \$164.00/hr                              |
| <b>Solid Fuel Heater Application</b> (Inclusive of the Building Consent System Fee)   |  |  |
| Freestanding  |  | \$410.00                                 |
| Inbuilt   | \$160.00                                 | \$574.00                                 |
| <b>Building Consents System Fee</b><br>Charged per Project Information Memorandum, Building Consent, Amendment, Certificate of Acceptance and Schedule 1(2) Exemption Applications  |  |  |
|   |  | \$143.75                                 |
| <b>Residential Building Consent Applications</b><br>All residential building work will be charged a minimum fee of \$500.00.  |  |  |
|   |  | \$164.00/hr                              |
| <b>All Other Building Work (excluding commercial)</b><br>All other building work will be charged a minimum fee of \$500.00.   |  |  |
|   |  | \$164/hr                                 |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Building Control   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Commercial Building Work</b><br>Buildings requiring assessment in terms of accessibility, fire safety and those buildings accessible to the public. All commercial building work will be charged a minimum fee of \$1,000.00. | \$2,000.00 deposit                 | \$164.00/hr                        |
| <b>Amended Plans</b>   |                                    |                                    |
| Formal Amendments and onsite variations are charged per hour. Related additional may apply, e.g. PIM rechecking, Additional inspections.   | \$160.00/hr or part thereof        | \$164.00/hr                        |
| <b>Associated Building Costs (GST inclusive)</b>   |                                    |                                    |
| <b>Project Information Memorandum (PIM)</b><br>New Construction, additions and alterations, additions/alterations  | \$300.00                           | \$308.00                           |
| <b>Resource Management Act Check</b><br>(not applicable if PIM application has previously been made.)<br><br><i>Note: further charges may apply if changes other than minor have been made requiring planning re-assessment.</i> | \$300.00                           | \$308.00                           |
| PIM/RMA Rechecking fee   | \$190.00                           | \$195.00                           |
| <b>Insurance Levy</b>  |                                    |                                    |
| < \$20,000 assessed value  | Nil                                | Nil                                |
| > \$20,000 assessed value  | \$0.75/\$1,000 value of project    | \$0.75/\$1,000 value of project    |
| <b>Quality Levy</b>  |                                    |                                    |
| < \$20,000 assessed value  | Nil                                | Nil                                |
| > \$20,000 assessed value  | \$1/\$1,000 value of project       | \$1/\$1,000 value of project       |
| <b>BRANZ Levy</b>  |                                    |                                    |
| < \$20,000 assessed value  | Nil                                | Nil                                |
| > \$20,444 assessed value  | \$1/\$1,000 value of project       | \$1/\$1,000 value of project       |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Building Control   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST  | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST  |
|--|---|---|
| <b>MBIE Levy</b>   |   |   |
| < \$20,000 assessed value  | Nil   | Nil   |
| > \$20,000 assessed value  | \$1.75/\$1,000 value of project   | \$1.75/\$1,000 value of project   |
| Certification Charge<br>For historic consents older than 5 years   | \$160.00/hr   | \$164.00/hr   |
| Inspection Fee<br>(Including any additional Inspections and Code Compliance Certificate (per inspection))  | \$160.00/hr   | \$164.00/hr   |
| Inspection Cancellation Fee<br>(For cancellations after 2pm the day prior to the day of inspection)  | \$160.00  | \$164.00  |
| Swimming Pool Audit Fee  | \$160.00  | \$164.00  |
| Work Start Extension Request or Work Completion Request  | \$160.00  | \$164.00  |
| Refuse, lapse and cancellation of building consent administration fee  | \$160.00  | \$164.00  |
| Certificate of Public Use (CPU) – Section 363A Building Act 2004   | \$375.00  | \$385.00  |
| Safety Barrier Inspection only   | \$160.00  | \$164.00  |
| Renewal  | \$375.00  | \$385.00  |
| Compliance Schedule<br>New application, whether or not associated with Building Consent  | \$400.00 deposit<br>\$160.00/hr   | \$400.00  |
| Compliance Schedule Amendments   | \$250.00 deposit<br>Plus recovery of costs at \$160.00/hr   | \$250.00  |
| Building Warrant of Fitness  | \$160.00  | Plus recovery of costs at \$164.00  |
| Building Warrant of Fitness for back flow preventer ONLY   | \$50.00   | \$50.00   |
| Inspections Deposit if required  | \$160.00  | \$164.00  |
| Building Act 2004 Infringement Notice issue and administration<br>Issue and Administration<br>*Plus recovery charges per hour for investigation and monitoring of notices under BA04 | \$160.00 plus recovery charges at \$160.00/hr for investigation and monitoring of notices under the Building Act 2004 | \$164.00 plus recovery charges at \$164.00/hr for investigation and monitoring of notices under the Building Act 2004 |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Building Control  | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST  | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST  |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Notice to fix</b>  |   |   |
| Issue and administration where building consent is held   | \$170.00  | \$174.00  |
| Issue and administration where no building consent is held  | \$510.00 plus recovery charges at \$160.00/hr for investigation and monitoring of notices under the Building Act 2004 | \$523.00 plus recovery charges at \$164.00/hr for investigation and monitoring of notices under the Building Act 2004 |
| Application for Certificate of Acceptance (COA) (Section 97 of the Building Act 2004)<br>Applicants will be charged a \$500.00 application fee, charged per hour for the processing of the application, and any levies that would have been payable had building consent been applied for before carrying out the work. The deposit will be a down-payment towards these costs. | \$1,000.00 deposit<br>\$160.00/hr   | \$1,000.00 deposit<br>\$164.00/hr   |
| Building Act Schedule 1(2) Exempted Work<br>(Levies will apply which is not included in the deposit)  | \$400.00 deposit<br>\$160.00/hr   | \$400.00 deposit<br>\$164.00/hr   |
| Lodgement of unauthorised building reports<br>(pre Building Act only – pre June 1991)   | \$130.00  | \$130.00  |
| Lodgement of Building Act Schedule 1<br>Exempt work reports with owner's declarations   | \$100.00  | \$100.00  |
| Building Code Waivers or Modification   | \$250.00  | \$250.00  |
| Section 72, Section 75 (Building Act 2004) decision, plus legal disbursements   | \$426.00 deposit  | \$426.00 deposit  |
| Section 124 Dangerous and Insanitary and Affected Building Notice   | \$510.00<br>Plus \$160.00/hr  | \$523.00<br>Plus \$164.00/hr  |
| Consultancy Specific design peer reviews (unless provided by applicant)   | At cost   | At cost   |
| Specialist input<br>When a PS2 design is provided this fee may not be applicable  | At Cost plus 10%  | At Cost plus 10%  |
| Building Certificates required under other legislation (e.g. Sale & Supply of Alcohol Act 2012)<br>Plus inspection charge (if required)   | \$160.00/hr or part thereof<br>\$160.00   | \$164.00/hr<br>\$164.00   |
| Documents requiring Council resolution, certification or Council seal<br>Plus actual cost (over 60 minutes) and any legal disbursements   | \$160.00<br>\$160.00/hr   | \$164.00<br>\$164.00/hr   |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Building Control  | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Earthquake Prone Building</b>  |                                    |                                    |
| To obtain an Engineering assessment s133AI(3)(c) by the Territorial Authority   | At cost plus \$160.00/hr           | At cost plus \$164.00/hr           |
| Application for Exemption to carry out Seismic work s133AN(2) (deposit plus hourly rate)                                  | \$610.00 deposit                   | \$626.00 deposit                   |
| Application for an extension of time to complete seismic work for Heritage buildings s133AO(3) (deposit plus hourly rate) | \$610.00 deposit<br>\$160.00/hr    | \$626.00 deposit<br>\$164.00/hr    |
| Council to erect hoarding or fence for an EQP Building s133AR(1)(a) (deposit plus hourly rate)                            | At cost plus \$160.00/hr           | At cost plus \$164.00/hr           |
| Territorial Authority may carry out seismic work S133AS   | \$610.00                           | \$626.00                           |
| Issue of Earthquake Prone Building notice S133AL  | \$610.00 deposit                   | \$626.00 deposit                   |
| Assessment of information related to a Building's EQP status s133AH and s133AK (deposit plus hourly rate)                 | \$610.00 deposit<br>\$160.00/hr    | \$626.00 deposit<br>\$164.00/hr    |
| Determination Charge (Unless Council is the applicant of the determination)   | \$160.00/hr                        | \$164.00/hr                        |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Property Information & Development Contributions  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Land Information Memorandum requested under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987</b>  |  |  |
| Residential   | \$272.00                                 | \$279.00                                 |
| Commercial/Industrial   | \$409.00                                 | \$420.00                                 |
| Large properties involving more than one certificate of title will be quoted accordingly.<br>Note: Should a special request be made that results in a field inspection and/or submitter research, Council reserves the right to charge any additional fees that are appropriate, based on the amount of time required to provide the requested information. |  |  |
| <b>Property enquiries – access to Council records</b>   |  |  |
| File access   | \$10.00                                  | \$10.00                                  |
| Files sent via Sharefile or transferred to USB<br>Plus cost of USB if we have to provide  | \$15.00/file<br>Actual cost              | \$15.00/file<br>Actual cost              |
| Property/rates Printout   | \$4.00 ea                                | \$4.00 ea                                |
| <b>Frequent user discount is available as follows</b>   |  |  |
| <b>Option 1</b><br>A lump sum of \$1,290.00 payable annually in advance for a company gives access to an unlimited number of files  | \$1,257.00                               | \$1,290.00                               |
| <b>Option 2</b><br>A coupon-based system. Each coupon will enable access to five site files.  |  |  |
| Residential files cost per coupon   | \$50.00                                  | \$51.00                                  |
| Commercial/industrial files cost per coupon   | \$131.00                                 | \$134.00                                 |
| Deposit for Development Contributions Objection Hearing   | \$1,200.00                               | \$1,500.00                               |
| Application for Reconsideration   | \$210.00                                 | \$300.00                                 |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Environmental Health   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST   | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST   |
|--|--|--|
| <b>FOOD BUSINESSES</b>   |  |  |
| Pre-registration guidance (under LGA)  | \$160.00/hour (pro rata)   | \$164.00/hour (pro rata)   |
| New Template Food Control Plan registration  | \$242.00<br>+ \$160.00/hr over 60 min  | \$248.00<br>+ \$164.00/hr over 60 min  |
| Renewal of template Food Control Plan registration   | \$98.00<br>+ \$160.00/hr over 60 min   | \$101.00<br>+ \$164.00/hr over 60 min  |
| New National Programme registration  | \$146.00<br>+\$160.00/hr over 60 min   | \$150.00<br>\$164.00/hr over 60 min  |
| Renewal of National Programme registration   | \$98.00<br>+\$160.00/hr over 60 min  | \$101.00<br>+ \$164.00/hr over 60 min  |
| Amendment of Food Control Plan or National Programme registration                                  | \$98.00<br>+\$160.00/hr over 60 min  | \$101.00<br>+ \$164.00/hr over 60 min  |
| Verification (audit) including site visit, correspondence, report, following up corrective actions | \$160.00/hr<br>+ disbursements for boat travel   | \$164.00/hr<br>+ disbursements for boat travel   |
| Verification appointment cancellation fee within one week of agreed time                           | \$103.00   | \$106.00   |
| Verification appointment cancellation fee within 48 hours of agreed time                           | \$205.00   | \$210.00   |
| Compliance – development & issue of Improvement Notice   | \$170.00<br>+\$160.00/hr over 60 min<br><br>Additional visits to check compliance charged at \$160.00/hr | \$174.00<br>+\$164.00/hr over 60 min<br><br>Additional visits to check compliance charged at \$164.00/hr |
| Compliance – application for review of Improvement Notice  | \$170.00<br>+\$160.00/hr over 30 min   | \$174.00<br>\$164.00 /hr over 30 min   |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022



| Environmental Health   | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Other Registered Premises</b>   |  |  |
| New premises application fee   | \$155.00                                 | \$159.00                                 |
| Camping ground registration fee – basic fee (plus 50c for every camp site)                                       | \$285.00                                 | \$292.00                                 |
| Funeral directors registration fee   | \$285.00                                 | \$292.00                                 |
| Hairdressers registration fee  | \$183.00                                 | \$188.00                                 |
| Offensive trade  | \$264.00                                 | \$271.00                                 |
| Transfer of Registration Fee   | \$96.00                                  | \$99.00                                  |
| Late payment fee   | Additional 20%                           | Additional 20%                           |
| <b>Trading in Public Places Bylaw 2010</b>   |  |  |
| Mobile traders   | \$96.00                                  | \$99.00                                  |
| Hawker's licence   | \$54.00                                  | \$55.00                                  |
| Commercial services  | \$54.00                                  | \$55.00                                  |
| Soliciting donations, selling street raffle tickets, and buskers   | No fee                                   | No fee                                   |
| Registered premises exemption fee deposit (plus any costs associated with staff time, hearings, and inspections) | \$270.00                                 | \$277.00                                 |
| Gambling Venue Consent (Deposit fee only)  | \$354.00                                 | \$363.00                                 |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Environmental Health  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>From 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|--|--|
| <b>SALE OF ALCOHOL</b>  |  |  |
| <b>Special Licences</b><br>The definition of event size for special licences is: large event is for more than 400 people; medium event is for between 100 and 400 people; and small event is for fewer than 100 people.                                     |  |  |
| Special Licence: class 1 (1 large event: or, more than 3 medium events: or, more than 12 small events).<br>NB There is provision for applications by not-for-profit fundraising and community events to be reduced by one class depending on circumstances. | \$575.00                                 | \$575.00                                 |
| Special Licence: class 2 (3 medium events: or, 3 to 12 small events)  | \$207.00                                 | \$207.00                                 |
| Special Licence: class 3 (1 or 2 small events)  | \$63.20                                  | \$63.20                                  |
| Managers Certificate - application fee or renewal fee   | \$316.20                                 | \$316.20                                 |
| Temporary Authority application   | \$296.70                                 | \$296.70                                 |
| Temporary Licence application   | \$296.70                                 | \$296.70                                 |
| Extract from Register   | \$57.50                                  | \$57.50                                  |
| Refer to the table below to calculate fees for club, on or off licenses. A number of factors influence the final cost for any particular licence application or renewal fee, or annual licence fees.  |  |  |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

How to calculate your cost / risk rating and fees

| A  |           | B  |           | C  |           | TOTAL WEIGHTING |                  |   |                                  |
|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|-----------------|------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Type of premises   | Weighting | Latest time allowed by licence   | Weighting | Number of enforcement holdings in last 18 months | Weighting | Total Weighting | Cost/Risk Rating | Application Fee for all renewals, new licences and variations Incl GST (\$) | Annual Licence Fee Incl GST (\$) |
| Class 1 restaurant, night club, tavern, adult premises, supermarket, grocery store, bottle store                         | 15        | On-licences and clubs 2.00 am or earlier<br>Off-licences 10.00 pm or earlier         | 0         | None   | 0         | 0 - 2           | Very low         | 368.00  | 161.00                           |
| Class 2 restaurant, hotel, function centre, Class 1 Club, Off-licence in hotel or tavern                                 | 10        | On-licences and clubs between 2.01 am and 3.00 am                                    | 3         | 1  | 10        | 3 - 5           | Low              | 600.50  | 391.00                           |
| Class 3 restaurant, other premises, Class 2 Club, Club off-licence, reinote sale off-licence, other off-licence premises | 5         | Off-licences any time after 10.00 pm<br>On-licences and clubs any time after 3.00 am | 5         | 2 or more  | 20        | 6 - 15          | Medium           | 816.50  | 632.50                           |
| BYO restaurants, theatres, cinemas, winery cellar doors, Class 3 Club  | 2         |  |           |  |           | 16 - 25         | High             | 1023.50   | 1035.00                          |
|  |           |  |           |  |           | 26 plus         | Very High        | 1207.50   | 1437.50                          |

| Definitions  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Class 1 restaurants</b> – restaurants with a significant separate bar area which, in the opinion of the relevant TA, operate that bar at least one night a week in the manner of a tavern.</li> <li><b>Class 2 restaurants</b> – restaurants that have a separate bar but which, in the opinion of the relevant TA, do not operate that area in the nature of a tavern at any time.</li> <li><b>Class 3 restaurants</b> – restaurants that only serve alcohol to the table and do not have a separate bar area.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Class 1 clubs</b> – clubs which have at least 1,000 of purchase age and which, in the opinion of the relevant TA, operate in the nature of a tavern at any time.</li> <li><b>Class 2 clubs</b> – clubs which are not class 1 or class 3 clubs.</li> <li><b>Class 3 clubs</b> – clubs that have fewer than 250 members of purchase age and operates a bar for no more than 40 hours each week.</li> <li><b>Enforcement Holding</b> – has the same meaning as a "Holding" under section 288 of the Act, or a previous offence for which a holding may have been issued if the offence had occurred before 18 December 2013.</li> </ul> |

SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021/2022

| Dog Control   | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Registration Fees</b>  |  |  |
| Urban Dogs  | \$50.00                                  | \$50.00                                  |
| Rural   | \$30.00                                  | \$30.00                                  |
| Disability Assist Dogs  | No charge                                | No charge                                |
| Search and Rescue Dogs  | No charge                                | No charge                                |
| Late payment fee – if registration paid after 1 August  | Additional 50%                           | Additional 50%                           |
| <b>Impounding Fees</b>  |  |  |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> impounding  | \$70.00                                  | \$70.00                                  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> impounding  | \$100.00                                 | \$100.00                                 |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> impounding  | \$150.00                                 | \$150.00                                 |
| Sustenance  | \$15.00/day                              | \$15.00/day                              |
| Drop Off Fee (where dogs are not impounded)   | \$40.00                                  | \$40.00                                  |
| <b>Micro-chipping</b>   |  |  |
| Micro-chipping impounded dogs if required   | \$25.00                                  | \$25.00                                  |
| Micro-chipping on request (when available)  | \$15.00                                  | \$15.00                                  |
| Micro-chipping first registered dogs under 6 months   | No charge                                | No charge                                |
| Fee for the euthanizing of impounded dogs   | \$75.00                                  | \$75.00                                  |
| Kennel Licence: Initial Application<br>(plus any additional costs associated with staff time, hearings and inspections) | \$100.00                                 | \$100.00                                 |
| Replacement registration tag or disk  | \$5.00                                   | \$5.00                                   |

Note: a 50% surcharge is made for dangerous dogs

SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021/2022

| Stock Control  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Impounding Fees (per animal)</b>  |  |  |
| Sheep or goat  | \$15.00                                  | \$15.00                                  |
| Horse, mule, donkey  | \$30.00                                  | \$31.00                                  |
| Bull over the age of 9 months  | \$30.00                                  | \$31.00                                  |
| All other cattle   | \$25.00                                  | \$26.00                                  |
| Pig  | \$30.00                                  | \$31.00                                  |
| Alpaca, llama or deer  | \$25.00                                  | \$26.00                                  |
| Any other impounded stock animal will be charged at rate determined fair and reasonable for that animal  |  |  |
| Sustenance per animal per day or part thereof  | \$5.00                                   | \$5.00                                   |
| Other fees for droving, hire of equipment, necessary medical treatment etc. will be charged at actual cost. These fees are in addition to any allowed for under the Impounding Act 1955. | Actual cost                              | Actual cost                              |

| Biosecurity Charges  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|--|--|--|
| Hourly staff charge-out rate that will apply when undertaking Council's responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 1993, associated with inspection and administration when issuing notices under the Act. | \$160.00/hr                              | \$164.00/hr                              |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Commercial Operator's Licence   | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Application Fee</b><br>Payable on initial application and in addition to the annual fee (plus reimbursement for any reasonable and necessary additional costs incurred by Council in assessing an application, e.g. evaluation of seaworthiness, qualifications and experience). | \$240.00                                 | \$246.00                                 |
| <b>Annual Fee</b><br>For each multiple of either one power-driven vessel or up to a total of 15 kayaks, rafts, waka or similar vessels that are not power-driven with greater than 10hpw.   | \$310.00                                 | \$318.00                                 |
| Late Payment Fee  | Additional 20%                           | Additional 20%                           |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Engineering Charges   | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST  |
|---|---|---|
| Staff time for inspection (including subdivision inspections), engineering and as-built plan processing, or administration.                   | \$160.00/hr   | \$164.00/hr   |
| Fencing between private and Tasman District Council owned land excluding roads subject to a case by case basis                                | Council contribution - half actual cost per linear metre or \$65.00/metre (incl. GST), whichever is the lower                       | Council contribution - half actual cost per linear metre or \$67.00/metre (incl. GST), whichever is the lower                       |
| <b>TRANSPORTATION NETWORK CHARGES</b>   |   |   |
| Vehicle Access Crossing   | \$157.00  | \$161.00  |
| Corridor Access Request (CAR) – in accordance with the Utilities Access Act 2010 and as part of a Code for the Management of a Road Corridor. | \$273.00  | \$280.00  |
| Parking permit  | \$42.00/day   | \$43.00/day   |
| Application for Tourist Facility Sign (\$100 refunded if consent refused)   | \$223.00 plus actual sign materials & installation costs  | \$229.00 plus actual sign materials & installation costs  |
| Road Closure (events, parades)  | \$393.00 application fee, plus actual staff costs and expenses<br>\$2,000 refundable deposit (Insurance and public liability cover) | \$403.00 application fee, plus actual staff costs and expenses<br>\$2,000 refundable deposit (Insurance and public liability cover) |
| Application for a road name change  | \$383.00  | \$393.00  |
| Applications for Road Stopping (S.342 Local Government Act) (S.116 Public Works Act)  | \$315.00 application fee<br>plus actual staff costs and expenses  | \$323.00 application fee<br>plus actual staff costs and expenses  |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Engineering Charges   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST   | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST   |
|---|--|--|
| <b>WATER SUPPLY NETWORK CHARGES</b>   |  |  |
| <b>On Demand (Metered) Water Supply Network</b>   |  |  |
| Individual connection where the physical connection to the main is between the property boundary and the adjacent kerb and no footpath exists | \$1,600.00   | \$1,642.00   |
| All other connections   | Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$160/hr for administration | Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$164/hr for administration |
| Special water reading fee   | \$75.00/reading  | \$77.00/reading  |
| <b>RESTRICTED FLOW WATER SUPPLY NETWORK</b>   |  |  |
| Individual connection where the physical connection to the main is less than 10 metres from the main  | \$1,600.00   | \$1,642.00   |
| All other connections   | Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$160/hr for administration | Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$164/hr for administration |
| Alter restrictor size   | \$250.00   | \$257.00   |
| To remove or relocate restrictor  | Actual physical costs plus \$160/hr for administration                               | Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$164/hr for administration |
| <b>SUBDIVISION</b>  |  |  |
| Undertaking connection to main  | Actual physical costs plus \$160/hr for administration                               | Actual physical costs plus \$164/hr for administration                               |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022



| Engineering Charges  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST   |
|--|---|--|
| <b>PERMIT TO TAKE FROM A FIRE HYDRANT SUPPLY<br/>(in accordance with the Council's Public Water Supply Bylaw 2016)</b>   |   |  |
| Annual charge  | \$1,300.00 pa<br>plus the current<br>urban water rate<br>per cubic metre<br>for water<br>consumed | \$1,334.00 pa<br>plus the current urban<br>water rate per cubic<br>metre for water<br>consumed |
| Additional permit to an existing permit holder   | \$550.00 pa<br>plus the current<br>urban water rate<br>per cubic metre<br>for water<br>consumed   | \$564.00 pa<br>plus the current urban<br>water rate per cubic<br>metre for water<br>consumed   |
| <p><b>General Rules Applying in Respect of Water Charges</b></p> <p>For Restricted Flow Water Supply, refer to the targeted rates section of the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 for the annual supply charge.</p> <p>The restricted supply schemes for Dovedale, Redwood Valley, Eighty-Eight Valley, and Māpua are currently closed due to lack of capacity from the source and/or the network.</p> <p>Connections to the restricted supply for Wakefield, Brightwater, and Richmond are subject to water availability.</p> <p>Connections to the Māpua Urban water supply are currently closed due to lack of capacity in the network.</p> |   |  |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

**Solid Waste Charges**

- York Valley landfill charges are set by the Nelson-Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit. Other Solid Waste charges may be amended at any stage during the year by the Chief Executive Officer. Council will advise the public of any price increases by public notification at least one month prior to the new charges taking effect.

| Solid Waste Charges   | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Rubbish bags (Tasman District Council sale price)</b>  |  |  |
| Small bags (45 litres)  | \$2.50 ea                                | \$3.30 ea                                |
| Big bags (60 litres)  | \$3.20 ea                                | \$4.20 ea                                |
| <b>Mixed refuse</b>   |  |  |
| Weight based charge for account customers, vehicles over 3,500kg gross and light vehicles (when operational constraints allow)            | \$189.75/tonne                           | \$223.10/tonne                           |
| Volume based charge, where weighbridge not available  | \$67.45/m <sup>3</sup>                   | \$79.30/m <sup>3</sup>                   |
| 60 litre bag (minimum charge)   | \$4.00                                   | \$5.00                                   |
| Light wastes<br>(polystyrene and other similar wastes, where >25% of load)  | \$136.40/m <sup>3</sup>                  | \$160.00/m <sup>3</sup>                  |
| Fee to recover unacceptable and undeclared waste  | \$26.50/load                             | \$27.00/load                             |
| Minimum commercial transaction  | \$10.00                                  | \$15.00                                  |
| <b>Greenwaste</b>   |  |  |
| Weight based charge for account customers, vehicles over 3,500kg gross and light vehicles (when operational constraints allow)            | \$60.00/tonne                            | \$71.30/tonne                            |
| Volume based charge, where weighbridge not available  | \$15.90                                  | \$16.00/m <sup>3</sup>                   |
| Minimum charge  | \$4.00                                   | \$4.00                                   |
| <b>Hardfill – clean, without contaminants (where accepted)</b>  |  |  |
| The source location must be declared and Council retains the right to refuse loads or recover costs for disposal of contaminated material |  |  |
| Where a Council provided weighbridge is available   | \$23.50/tonne                            | \$24.00/tonne                            |
| At other sites  | \$47.10/m <sup>3</sup>                   | \$48.00/m <sup>3</sup>                   |
| Minimum commercial or weighbridge transaction   | \$10.00                                  | \$15.00                                  |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Solid Waste Charges   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST  | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST  |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Scrap metals (where accepted)</b>  |                                     |                                     |
| Scrap steel (sheet)   | No charge                           | No charge                           |
| Car bodies and other vehicles   | No charge                           | No charge                           |
| Refrigerating Whiteware (including fridges, freezers & dehumidifiers)                               | \$6.80 ea                           | \$7.00                              |
| Other Whiteware   |                                     | No charge                           |
| <b>Recyclables (where accepted)</b><br>Domestic customers (quantities less than 1.0m <sup>3</sup> ) |                                     |                                     |
| Glass (bottles) – clean, colour sorted  | No charge                           | No charge                           |
| Clean paper and cardboard   | No charge                           | No charge                           |
| Clean, plastic bottles and containers (Grades 1, 2, 5 only)   | No charge                           | No charge                           |
| Clean cans  | No charge                           | No charge                           |
| Unsorted or contaminated materials  | At mixed refuse charge              | At mixed refuse charge              |
| Commercial customers or domestic customers greater than 1.0m <sup>3</sup>                           | By arrangement with site contractor | By arrangement with site contractor |
| <b>Tyres</b>  |                                     |                                     |
| Car and motorcycle  | \$9.70 ea                           | \$10.00 ea                          |
| Car tyres on rims   | \$21.50 ea                          | \$22.00 ea                          |
| Truck   | \$29.60                             | \$30.00 ea                          |
| Truck tyres on rims and other large tyres not accepted  |                                     |                                     |
| <b>Paint (where accepted)</b>   |                                     |                                     |
| Resene branded  | No charge                           | No charge                           |
| Other brands: containers 4 litres or smaller  | \$1.00 ea                           | \$1.20 ea                           |
| Other brands: containers greater than 4 litres  | \$2.50 ea                           | \$3.00 ea                           |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Solid Waste Charges   | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST      | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Hazardous waste (where accepted)</b>   |   |  |
| Automotive Oil  | No charge                                     | No charge                                |
| Gas cylinders   | No charge                                     | No charge                                |
| Batteries   | No charge                                     | No charge                                |
| Household hazardous wastes – up to 20kg annually<br>The source location must be declared and Council retains the right to refuse some materials | At disposal cost                              | No charge                                |
| Commercial or agricultural hazardous waste not accepted   |   |  |
| <b>Kerbside recycling services</b>  |   |  |
| Additional kerbside recycling services - annual fee   | \$140.40                                      | TBA when targeted rate set               |
| Additional kerbside recycling services - part year (per month)  | \$11.70                                       | TBA when targeted rate set               |
| Replacement mobile recycling bin (delivered)  | \$149.20                                      | \$153.00                                 |
| Replacement mobile recycling bin (from Council or RRC)  | \$75.60                                       | \$78.00                                  |
| Additional or replacement glass recycling crate (delivered)   | \$29.00                                       | \$30.00                                  |
| Additional or replacement glass recycling crate (from Council or RRC)   | \$20.00                                       | \$25.00                                  |
| Cancellation fee to collect mobile recycling bin (if a bin from an invoiced service is not returned)  | \$28.50                                       | \$90.00                                  |
| Tow-ball hitch for recycling bin  | \$25.00                                       | \$26.00                                  |
| Exchange fee to deliver a smaller or larger recycling bin   | \$79.70                                       | \$90.00                                  |
| <b>York Valley landfill charges</b>   |   |  |
| All Rubbish (except as below)   | \$171.00/tonne                                | \$204.70/tonne                           |
| Buried rubbish (e.g. documents, odourous materials)   | \$171.00/tonne<br>(plus all associated costs) | \$204.70/tonne                           |
| Asbestos  | \$171.00/tonne<br>(plus all associated costs) | \$204.70 /tonne                          |
| Light waste (e.g. polystyrene or similar)   | \$2,180.00/tonne                              | \$2,603.60 /tonne                        |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Solid Waste Charges  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|--|--|--|
| <b>HAIL (Hazardous Activities and Industries List) material</b>  |  |  |
| 0-17,000 tonnes  | \$154.00/tonne                           | \$184.00/tonne                           |
| >17,000 tonnes   | \$146.00/tonne                           | \$173.65/tonne                           |
| Soil that has been tested, meets the NESCS recreation standards and can be used as construction or cover material. Residential only.   | \$103.00/tonne                           | \$123.05 /tonne                          |
| 7 -35 tonne quantities from A10 sites may be accepted without testing. Only commercial transporters are allowed to enter the landfill (no private individuals). A manifest must be completed with site plan and plot number from where material sourced. |  |  |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

**Water Supply Charges**

Tasman District Council supplies water to some parts of the Nelson City, including the Champion Road/Hill Street North area and the Wakatu Industrial Estate, shown on the maps attached to this Schedule of Charges and referred to as Nelson Residential Water Supply Area and Nelson Industrial Water Supply Area. Water is also supplied to the area occupied by T&G Processed Foods Limited and the Alliance Group Limited.

Water supplied will be charged in accordance with the 2015 Engineering Services Agreement between Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council, or in accordance with any subsequent enacted agreement if applicable. For the water supplied to the Nelson Industrial Water Supply Area and the area occupied by T&G Processed Foods Limited and the Alliance Group Limited, if agreement is not reached with Nelson City Council, water charges may be charged directly to the customer and will be set to approximate the same rates charged as if the entities had been located in the Tasman District.

| Wastewater Network Charges   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Connections</b>   |                                    |                                    |
| Stand-over for connection only   | No charge                          | No charge                          |
| <b>Wastewater Network Charges For Nelson City Council Properties</b>   |                                    |                                    |
| The Council provides wastewater services to some properties within the Nelson City Council boundaries, and accordingly charges for these services are made separately, but on the same basis as for Tasman District Council ratepayers as follows: |                                    |                                    |
| First water closet or urinal   | \$670.15                           | TBC                                |
| Second to tenth water closet or urinal   | \$502.61                           | TBC                                |
| Eleventh and subsequent water closet or urinal   | \$335.07                           | TBC                                |
| <b>Trade Waste Discharges</b>  |                                    |                                    |
| <b>Annual (or part there-of) trade waste administration/inspection charge</b>  |                                    |                                    |
| Registered Trade Waste activity  | \$165.00**                         | \$169.00**                         |
| Conditional Trade Waste activity (includes temporary discharges)   | \$452.00                           | \$464.00                           |
| <b>Conditional Trade Waste Conveyance and Treatment Charges (including temporary discharges)</b>   |                                    |                                    |
| Volume   | \$2.30/m <sup>3</sup>              | \$2.38/m <sup>3</sup>              |
| Five-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)  | \$2.16/kg                          | \$2.31/kg                          |
| Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)   | \$0.15/kg                          | \$0.16/kg                          |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS)   | \$1.27/kg                          | \$1.32/kg                          |
| Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)  | \$1.92/kg                          | \$2.00/kg                          |
| Total Phosphorus (TP)  | \$1.07/kg                          | \$1.15/kg                          |

\*\* A 50% discount of the annual trade waste charge will apply to registered trade waste activities where the business activity is subject to a separate and concurrent Council licensing process; namely food premises and hairdressers.

SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021/2022

**General Rule in Respect of Trade Waste and Domestic Wastewater Charges**

Where trade waste is discharged or measured separately from domestic wastewater, both trade waste and pan charges will be applied cumulatively. Where the waste streams are combined, the pan charge shall apply and act as a credit against the trade waste charges, so that only the trade waste charges in excess of the pan charge shall be payable.

**Stormwater Network Charges**

| Connections                    | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Stand-over for connection only | No charge                                | No charge                                |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

**Aerodrome Charges**

- For general aviation user landing charges:
  - Every landing incurs a landing charge
  - The first touch and go in a set of touch and go's incurs a landing charge
  - There is a maximum gap of 15 minutes between touch and go's in a set
  - Touch and go's that are more than 15 minutes apart incur another landing charge
  - Unpaid landings will be invoiced and will incur an additional administration charge of \$25 per aircraft per month
- For regular user landing charges:
  - New users during the year will be invoiced pro-rata for the period to the end of the year.
- The charges may be varied by the Chief Executive Officer where special circumstances exist

| Motueka and Tākaka Aerodromes  | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>General aviation user landing charges (via honesty box or bank transfer):</b><br>All Aircraft | <b>Per landing</b><br>\$10.00      | <b>Per landing</b><br>\$10.00      |
| <b>Regular recreational user landing charges (via annual invoice):</b>                           | <b>Per annum</b>                   | <b>Per annum</b>                   |
| Single User Aircraft   | \$200.00/aircraft                  | \$200.00/aircraft                  |
| Single User Additional Aircraft  | \$100.00/aircraft                  | \$100.00/aircraft                  |
| Single User Additional Aerodrome (Add Tākaka or Motueka Aerodrome)                               | \$100.00/aircraft                  | \$100.00/aircraft                  |
| Multiple User / Club Aircraft  | \$600.00/aircraft                  | \$600.00/aircraft                  |
| Multiple User / Club Additional Aerodrome (Add Tākaka or Motueka Aerodrome)                      | \$200.00/aircraft                  | \$200.00/aircraft                  |
| <b>Regular commercial user landing charges (via annual invoice):</b>                             | <b>Per annum</b>                   | <b>Per annum</b>                   |
| All Aircraft   | \$1,200.00/aircraft                | \$1,200.00/aircraft                |
| Commercial User Additional Aerodrome (Add Tākaka or Motueka Aerodrome)                           | \$300.00/aircraft                  | \$300.00/aircraft                  |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022



**Port Tarakohe**

- Port Tarakohe has cameras located around the Port to monitor activity, health & safety and security risks. The footage from these cameras will be used to support enforcement of charges for the use of facilities at the port.
- Cargo transferred between vessels within the Port is liable to standard wharfage charges.
- All charges for berths, moorings, storage and leased areas are payable in advance. For any overdue payments a penalty interest charge of 1% per month will be payable. All other payments are due on the 20<sup>th</sup> of the month following on standard commercial trade terms.
- All berth, mooring, storage and leased area users are required to sign a current port user agreements when requested by the Port Manager. Any users that refuse to sign a current port user agreement, will vacate their berth, mooring, storage or leased area within 48 hours.
- An administration charge of 10% per annum may be added to any charges paid by instalments during the year.
- Visitors and users that do not notify the Port Manager 24 hours before arrival to pre-arrange berthage requirements, will be charged a penalty fee of \$100 (including GST).
- No storage is permitted on wharf structures unless specifically authorised by the Port Manager in writing. Storage rates apply after 24 hours of cargo/material arriving (allowance to be made for extenuating circumstances such as bad weather). Storage to be in the assigned areas only. Bulk cargo in transit may have extended demurrage with approval of the Port Manager. Failure to comply may result in a "penalty storage charge" of \$500 (including GST) being issued and non-removal within 48 hours may incur removal charges and a further fee of \$500 (including GST).
- A fixed marine fuelling site, or any mobile fuelling where oils are transferred by way of a hose or similar between shore-and-ship, or ship-to-ship, is required to have a Tier-1 Fuel Transfer Site Oil Spill Contingency Plan approved in advance by the Council's Regional On-Scene Commander. This does not apply to the transfer of self-contained fuel containers (tote tanks, sealed drums or similar) from shore-to-ship or ship-to-ship. The Council as Port Operator has full control over any activities conducted within the Port and therefore approval in writing is required before any fuel transfer is permitted – any approvals will also be subject to per litre charges. Failure to seek approval and comply with Council's requirements will incur a fine of \$2,000 plus the costs of the activity that would normally apply and any costs of clean up/damage repair.
- The charges may be varied (including discounts for long term bulk contracts and wharf berthage) during the year by the Chief Executive Officer where special circumstances exist

| Wharfage  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Fish and shellfish</b><br>Includes all marine animals                              | \$23.00/tonne                            | \$23.59/tonne                            |
| <b>Fuel and oil</b><br>Other than fixed facility, and fuel transfer only – no storage | \$0.05/litre                             | \$0.06/litre                             |
| General cargo   | \$8.50/tonne                             | \$8.72/tonne                             |
| <b>Passengers</b><br>Where no vessel berthed  | \$7.50/person                            | \$7.69/person                            |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Wharfage   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST           | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Vehicles (includes vehicle passengers)</b>                                |  |                                    |
| Cars and motorbikes up to 6m   | \$25.00/vehicle                              | \$25.65/vehicle                    |
| Light vehicles incl. cars with trailers up to 12.6m                          | \$50.00/vehicle                              | \$51.30/vehicle                    |
| Medium vehicles (Gross Vehicle Mass > 3.5 tonnes) or any vehicles over 12.6m | \$75.00/vehicle                              | \$76.95/vehicle                    |
| Heavy vehicles (Gross Vehicle Mass > 12 tonnes)                              | Greater of \$100.00/vehicle or \$10.00/tonne | \$10.26/tonne                      |
| <b>Boat movements</b><br>Includes refloating etc.                            | \$23.00/tonne                                | \$23.59/tonne                      |
| <b>Weighbridge</b><br>All truck movements > 1.5 tonne                        | \$6.50/entry/exit                            | \$6.66/entry/exit                  |

| Berthage – Casual Rates   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST                       | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST                    |
|---|--|---|
| Wharf berthage per day  | \$5.50/metre   | \$5.64/metre  |
| Wharf berthage ancillary services – security, line charges and all other services | \$90.00/hr   | \$92.34/hr  |
| Marina/mooring berthage per day   | \$3.50/metre or \$35.00/vessel, whichever is the greater | \$3.59/metre \$35.91/vessel, whichever is the greater |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Berthage – Annual Rates                            | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Plastic Marina - Berth length:</b>              | <b>Per Annum</b>                   | <b>Per Annum</b>                   |
| 8 metre – restricted access                        | \$2,650.00                         | \$2,718.90                         |
| 8 metre  | \$3,350.00                         | \$3,437.10                         |
| 10 metre   | \$4,200.00                         | \$4,309.20                         |
| 12 metre   | \$5,050.00                         | \$5,181.30                         |
| 14 metre   | \$5,875.00                         | \$6,027.75                         |
| 16 metre   | \$7,950.00                         | \$8,156.70                         |
| 18 metre   | \$9,000.00                         | \$9,234.00                         |
| 20 metre   | \$11,000.00                        | \$11,286.00                        |
| 25 metre   | \$15,000.00                        | \$15,390.00/                       |
| <b>Concrete Marina - Berth length:</b>             | <b>Per Annum</b>                   | <b>Per Annum</b>                   |
| 12 metre – restricted access                       | \$6,600.00                         | \$6,771.60                         |
| 12 metre   | \$8,150.00                         | \$8,361.90                         |
| 15 metre   | \$10,250.00                        | \$10,516.50                        |
| 25 metre   | \$18,750.00                        | \$19,237.50                        |
| Moorings   | \$1,750.00                         | \$1,795.50                         |
| <b>Live Aboard Charge (additional to berthage)</b> |                                    |                                    |
| Marina   | \$120.00/month                     | \$123.12/month                     |
| Mooring  | \$60.00/month                      | \$61.56/month                      |

| Boat Ramp   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST              | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST                 |
|---|---|--|
| Port Tarakohe boat ramp barrier arm   | \$10.00/use                                     | \$10.00/use  |
| Boat ramp access card   | \$120.00/pa<br>(plus \$10 for each access card) | \$150.00/pa<br>(plus \$10.00 for each access card) |
| Pōhara Boat Club Members boat ramp access card – fees collected and paid by Pōhara Boat Club prior to issue of card | \$100.00/pa<br>(plus \$10 for each access card) | \$125.00/pa<br>(plus \$10.00 for each access card) |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Storage                      | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Boat Storage Compound</b> |  |  |
| Weekly                       | \$50.00                                  | \$51.30                                  |
| Monthly                      | \$150.00                                 | \$153.90                                 |
| Annually                     | \$1,300.00                               | \$1,333.80                               |
| <b>Wharf storage</b>         |  |  |
| Daily                        | \$2.50/m <sup>2</sup>                    | \$1.90/m <sup>2</sup>                    |
| Monthly                      | \$25.00/m <sup>2</sup>                   | \$19.00/m <sup>2</sup>                   |
| Annually                     | \$250.00/m <sup>2</sup>                  | \$190.00/m <sup>2</sup>                  |
| <b>20' TEU container</b>     |  |  |
| Monthly                      | \$275.00                                 | \$282.15                                 |
| Annually                     | \$2,750.00                               | \$2,821.50                               |
| <b>40' FEU container</b>     |  |  |
| Monthly                      | \$550.00                                 | \$564.30                                 |
| Annually                     | \$5,500.00                               | \$5,643.00                               |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

### Collingwood Holiday Park Charges

Collingwood Holiday Park is owned and operated by the Council.

- Peak season is 1 December to 31 March, plus all holiday weekends.
- Off peak season is 1 April to 30 November, excluding holiday weekends.
- Long stay rates are available from 15 August to 30 November for stays that exceed 7 nights.
- All reservations require a 20% non-refundable deposit.
- Reservations are only confirmed on receipt of the full payment, or the 20% deposit with the balance being due on arrival.
- No reduction in fees for early departures or late arrivals.
- Minimum tariffs and stay periods may apply.
- Cancellations:
  - Peak season:**
    - A refund will be given if a reservation is cancelled at least 14 days prior to the arrival date, less the 20% non-refundable deposit.
    - If a reservation is cancelled within 14 days of expected arrival no refund will be given.
    - If an amendment results in the shortening of the reservation, no refund will be made, unless notice is given at least 14 days prior to the arrival date. The 20% non-refundable deposit still applies to the cancelled nights.
  - Off peak season:**
    - A refund will be given if a reservation is cancelled at least 72 hours prior to the arrival date, less the 20% non-refundable deposit.
    - If a reservation is cancelled within 72 hours of expected arrival, no refund will be given.
    - If an amendment results in shortening of the reservation, no refund will be made, unless notice is given at least 72 hours prior to the expected arrival. The 20% non-refundable deposit still applies to the cancelled nights.
- The charges may be varied by the Chief Executive Officer where special circumstances exist.

| Collingwood Holiday Park Charges                                      | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|--|--|
| <b>PEAK SEASON (1 December – 31 March, plus all holiday weekends)</b> |  |  |
| <b>Sites (Tent/Caravan/Motorhome)</b>                                 | <b>Per Night</b>                         | <b>Per Night</b>                         |
| Waterfront Powered (1 or 2 persons)                                   | \$45.00                                  | \$50.00                                  |
| Waterfront Unpowered (1 or 2 persons)                                 | \$40.00                                  | \$40.00                                  |
| Powered (1 or 2 persons)  | \$38.00                                  | \$40.00                                  |
| Unpowered (1 or 2 persons)  | \$34.00                                  | \$35.00                                  |
| Extra Adult   | \$20.00                                  | \$20.00                                  |
| Extra Child 2-14 years  | \$10.00                                  | \$10.00                                  |
| Extra Child under 2 years   | Free                                     | Free                                     |

SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021/2022

| Collingwood Holiday Park Charges   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Cabins &amp; Bach</b>   | <b>Per Night</b>                   | <b>Per Night</b>                   |
| Ensuite Cabin (1 or 2 persons)   | \$120.00                           | \$120.00                           |
| Waterfront Cabin (1 or 2 persons)  | \$100.00                           | \$110.00                           |
| Standard Cabin (1 or 2 persons)  | \$80.00                            | \$80.00                            |
| Backpacker Cabin (1 or 2 persons)  | \$70.00                            | \$70.00                            |
| Bach (1 to 4 persons)  | \$160.00                           | \$160.00                           |
| Extra Adult  | \$25.00                            | \$25.00                            |
| Extra Child 2-14 years   | \$15.00                            | \$15.00                            |
| Extra Child under 2 years  | Free                               | Free                               |
| <b>OFF PEAK SEASON (1 April – 30 November, excluding holiday weekends)</b> |                                    |                                    |
| <b>Sites (Tent/Caravan/Motorhome)</b>                                      | <b>Per Night</b>                   | <b>Per Night</b>                   |
| Waterfront Powered (1 or 2 persons)  | \$38.00                            | \$40.00                            |
| Waterfront Unpowered (1 or 2 persons)                                      | \$34.00                            | \$35.00                            |
| Powered (1 or 2 persons)   | \$34.00                            | \$35.00                            |
| Unpowered (1 or 2 persons)   | \$30.00                            | \$30.00                            |
| Extra Adult  | \$15.00                            | \$15.00                            |
| Extra Child 2-14 years   | \$10.00                            | \$10.00                            |
| Extra Child under 2 years  | Free                               | Free                               |
| <b>Cabins &amp; Bach</b>   | <b>Per Night</b>                   | <b>Per Night</b>                   |
| Ensuite Cabin (1 or 2 persons)   | \$100.00                           | \$100.00                           |
| Waterfront Cabin (1 or 2 persons)  | \$85.00                            | \$90.00                            |
| Standard Cabin (1 or 2 persons)  | \$70.00                            | \$70.00                            |
| Backpacker Cabin (1 or 2 persons)  | \$60.00                            | \$60.00                            |
| Bach (1 to 4 persons)  | \$130.00                           | \$130.00                           |
| Extra Adult  | \$20.00                            | \$20.00                            |
| Extra Child 2-14 years   | \$15.00                            | \$15.00                            |
| Extra Child under 2 years  | Free                               | Free                               |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Collingwood Holiday Park Charges  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|--|--|
| <b>LONG STAY RATES (15 August – 30 November, for stays that exceed 7 nights)</b>            |  |  |
| <b>Sites (Tent/Caravan/Motorhome)</b>   | <b>Per Night</b>                         | <b>Per Night</b>                         |
| Powered (1 or 2 persons)  | \$23.00                                  | \$30.00                                  |
| Unpowered (1 or 2 persons)  | \$20.00                                  | \$25.00                                  |
| Extra Adult   | \$5.00                                   | \$10.00                                  |
| Extra Child 2-14 years  | \$5.00                                   | \$5.00                                   |
| Extra Child under 2 years   | Free                                     | Free                                     |
| <b>EXTRA CHARGES</b>  |  |  |
| Linen Hire (per person)   | \$10.00                                  | \$10.00                                  |
| Internet ( per 24 hours)  | \$5.00                                   | \$5.00                                   |
| Towel Hire (per item)   | \$2.00                                   | \$2.00                                   |
| Vehicle and Caravan storage subject to seasonal availability in designated area (per night) | \$5.00                                   | \$5.00                                   |
| Caravan/ Campervan site occupancy but absent from holiday park (per night)                  | \$20.00                                  | \$20.00                                  |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Corporate Charges  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|--|--|--|
| <b>GIS Map Prices (per copy)</b>   |  |  |
| A4   | \$5.00                                   | \$5.00                                   |
| A3   | \$10.00                                  | \$10.00                                  |
| A2   | \$15.00                                  | \$15.00                                  |
| A1   | \$20.00                                  | \$20.00                                  |
| A0   | \$30.00                                  | \$30.00                                  |
| <b>Subsequent copies</b>   |  |  |
| A4   | \$2.50                                   | \$2.00                                   |
| A3   | \$5.00                                   | \$5.00                                   |
| A2   | \$7.50                                   | \$7.50                                   |
| A1   | \$10.00                                  | \$10.00                                  |
| A0   | \$15.00                                  | \$15.00                                  |
| Electronic files (e.g. Maps and GIS data in electronic format)   | \$160.00/hr                              | \$164.00/hr                              |
| <b>Official Information Requests</b><br>Staff time will be charged out at a rate of \$38.00 per half hour.<br>Copying will be charged out at the normal rate applicable. | \$38.00/<br>half hour                    | \$38.00/<br>half hour                    |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022



| Photocopying  | Charges from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>First 20 pages for requests under the Official Information Act</b> | Free                                  | Free                                  |
| Additional copies:  |                                       |                                       |
| Single sided  | 20c                                   | 20c                                   |
| Double sided  | 40c                                   | 40c                                   |
| A3 black and white  |                                       |                                       |
| Single sided  | 40c                                   | 40c                                   |
| Double sided  | 70c                                   | 70c                                   |
| Colour copies A3 and A4   | \$2.00                                | \$2.00                                |

| Miscellaneous Charges - Customer Services                                 | Charges from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Records of Title  | \$20.00                               | \$21.00                               |
| Survey Plan   | \$20.00                               | \$21.00                               |
| Historic Titles   | \$20.00                               | \$21.00                               |
| Scanning of Minor Building Consent applications for electronic processing | \$2.00/page<br>Maximum 20 pages       | \$2.00/page<br>Maximum 20 pages       |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Property Services Charges  | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST  | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST  |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Grazing Licence</b>   |   |   |
| Grazing land - application for licence to occupy   | \$150.00  | \$154.00  |
| Grazing land licence to occupy documentation fee   | \$150.00  | \$154.00  |
| Grazing land annual licence to occupy rental fee   | By negotiation with a minimum \$230.00/pa   | By negotiation with a minimum \$236.00/pa   |
| <b>Retail/Community Licence To Occupy</b>  |   |   |
| Retail - application for licence to occupy (This is for vending carts, outdoor dining, market operator etc.) | \$150.00  | \$154.00  |
| Retail licence to occupy documentation fee   | \$150.00  | \$154.00  |
| Retail licence to occupy temporary retail cart rental fee  | \$59.00/week  | \$64.00/week  |
| Retail licence to occupy area for outdoor dining   | \$29.00 per week up to 15m <sup>2</sup> , then \$3.50 per week per additional square metre                          | \$30.00 per week up to 15m <sup>2</sup> , then \$3.50 per week per additional square metre                          |
| Market operator licence to occupy  | On a case-by-case basis by negotiation  | On a case-by-case basis by negotiation  |
| Community-based licence to occupy application fee  | \$150.00  | \$154.00  |
| Community-based licence to occupy (sports clubs). Minimum rental   | \$230.00/pa   | \$236.00/pa   |
| <b>Short Term Encroachments (less than 5 years)</b>  |   |   |
| Application for licence to occupy  | \$150.00  | \$154.00  |
| Licence to occupy documentation fee  | \$150.00  | \$154.00  |
| <b>Long Term Encroachments (underground services, bach, garage, carport)</b>                                 |   |   |
| Application fee for long term occupation agreement<br>Documentation fee for long term occupation agreement   | \$150.00 plus staff administration costs if the application is approved, all costs including staff time are payable | \$154.00 plus staff administration costs if the application is approved, all costs including staff time are payable |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Property Services Charges   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST   | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST  |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Annual Rental for Short Term and Long Term Encroachments</b>   |  |   |
| Above ground encroachment in rural 1 or rural 2 zoned land up to 20m <sup>2</sup>   | \$285.00/pa  | \$292.00/pa   |
| Above ground encroachment in any other zoned land up to 20m <sup>2</sup>  | \$575.00/pa  | \$590.00/pa   |
| Above ground encroachment over 20m <sup>2</sup> in any zone   | Charged at market value determined by independent valuer   | Charged at market value determined by independent valuer  |
| Below ground encroachment   | On a case-by-case basis taking in to account the scale of the encroachment with a minimum of \$253.00/pa | On a case-by-case basis taking in to account the scale of the encroachment with a minimum of \$285.00 |
| <b>Miscellaneous</b>  |  |   |
| Application to transfer licence   | \$150.00   | \$154.00  |
| Transfer of licence document fee  | \$150.00   | \$154.00  |
| Road stopping application fee. (if application is approved all costs including staff time are payable in advance in addition to the application fee). | \$300.00   | \$308.00  |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Tasman District Council Cemeteries                      | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Plot – purchase right of burial</b>                  |  |  |
| RSA in designated areas                                 | No fee                                   | No fee                                   |
| New Plot – 12 years and over                            | \$1,266.00                               | \$1,300.00                               |
| Natural Burial – Standard Plot Size                     | \$1,266.00                               | \$1,300.00                               |
| Natural Burial – Large Plot Size                        | \$2,533.00                               | \$2,600.00                               |
| <b>Children's areas where set apart</b>                 |  |  |
| Child 5-12  | \$645.00                                 | \$662.00                                 |
| Child 0-5 years   | \$161.00                                 | \$165.00                                 |
| Stillborn   | No fee                                   | No fee                                   |
| Out of District Fee on any Burial Plot – extra to above | \$1,266.00                               | \$1,300.00                               |
| <b>Ashes – purchase right of burial</b>                 |  |  |
| RSA   | No fee                                   | No fee                                   |
| Rose Garden – all ages                                  | \$510.00                                 | \$523.00                                 |
| Tree Shrub Garden – all ages                            | \$510.00                                 | \$523.00                                 |
| Ash Berm – all ages                                     | \$510.00                                 | \$523.00                                 |
| Stillborn   | No fee                                   | No fee                                   |
| Out of District Fee on any Ash Plot – extra to above    | \$510.00                                 | \$523.00                                 |
| Richmond Memorial Wall Plaque Space                     | \$194.00                                 | \$200.00                                 |
| <b>Burial interment fees</b>                            |  |  |
| RSA   | \$798.00                                 | \$819.00                                 |
| Interments – 12 years and over                          | \$798.00                                 | \$819.00                                 |
| Child – 5-12 years                                      | \$479.00                                 | \$490.00                                 |
| Child – 0-5 years                                       | \$152.00                                 | \$156.00                                 |
| Stillborn   | No fee                                   | No fee                                   |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Tasman District Council Cemeteries  | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Burial interment fees cont.</b>  |  |  |
| Disinterment/Reinternment   | Actual cost                              | Actual cost                              |
| Saturday extra charge – all ages  | \$221.00                                 | \$227.00                                 |
| Sunday & Public Holiday extra charge – all ages   | \$495.00                                 | \$510.00                                 |
| <b>Ash Interment Fees</b>   |  |  |
| All ash plots in all cemeteries – all ages  | \$156.00                                 | \$160.00                                 |
| Disinterment/Reinternment – ashes   | Actual cost                              | Actual cost                              |
| Saturday extra charge – all ages (if contractor attendance is required)                   | \$171.00                                 | \$175.00                                 |
| Sunday and Public Holidays extra charge – all ages (if contractor attendance is required) | \$276.00                                 | \$283.00                                 |
| <b>Miscellaneous</b>  |  |  |
| Concrete cutting when required  | Actual cost                              | Actual cost                              |
| Late funeral hourly rate extra charge after 5pm   | \$221.00                                 | \$227.00                                 |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

**Sports Ground Charges**

- Some Council owned Sports Grounds are run by Management Committees, who set their own charges
- Representative Training Tournaments and out of season one off use for sportsfields and associated facilities – charges will be at cost of preparation.
- These fees will be inflation adjusted annually
- All fees are per season

| Tasman District Council Sports Grounds Charges                    | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Type</b>   |                                    |                                    |
| Cricket – Senior grade  | \$3,469.00/block                   | \$3,559.00/block                   |
| Cricket – Second grade  | \$2,649.00                         | \$2,718.00                         |
| Cricket – Artificial pitch  | No charge                          | No charge                          |
| Rugby, Rugby League, Baseball, Football - Senior                  | \$376.00                           | \$386.00                           |
| Rugby, Rugby League, Football – Senior (where no field allocated) | \$103.00/occasion                  | \$106.00/occasion                  |
| Rugby, Football and Baseball - Junior                             | No charge                          | No charge                          |
| Athletics   | \$134.00/track                     | \$137.00/track                     |
| Summer Rugby, Touch & Football - Senior                           | \$134.00/field                     | \$137.00/field                     |
| Velodrome – Cycle Club  | \$410.00/season/club               | \$421.00/season/club               |

| Miscellaneous Parks and Reserves Charges   | Charges from 1 July 2020 incl. GST  | Charges from 1 July 2021 incl. GST  |
|--|---|---|
| Fencing between private and Tasman District Council owned land excluding roads subject to a case by case basis | Half actual cost per linear metre or \$65.00/metre whichever is the lower | Half actual cost per linear metre or \$67.00/metre whichever is the lower |
| Kina Campgrounds   | Adult (16+ years) - \$8.00/night  | Adult (16+ years) – \$10.00/night   |
| McKee Campgrounds  | Adult (16+ years) - \$8.00/night  | Adult (16+ years) – \$10/night  |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022

| Library Charges   | Charges<br>from 1 July 2020<br>incl. GST                       | Charges<br>from 1 July 2021<br>incl. GST                       |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Loans</b>  |  |  |
| New adult books – three-week loan   | \$1.50   | \$1.50   |
| All magazines in adult section – two-week loan  | 50c  | 50c  |
| DVDs – two-week loan  | \$4.00   | \$4.00   |
| <b>Holds and Requests</b>   |  |  |
| Holds within Tasman District Libraries  | \$2.00   | \$2.00   |
| Requests (inter-loan) outside Tasman District – minimum charge<br>(further charges will apply if a fee is charged by the lending library) | \$5.00   | \$5.00   |
| Requests (inter-loan) outside Tasman District – child members   | No charge unless a<br>fee is charged by<br>the lending library | No charge unless a fee is<br>charged by the lending<br>library |
| <b>Overdue items</b>  |  |  |
| Adult Member  | 30 cents/day<br>(maximum charge<br>\$5.00)                     | 30 cents/day<br>(maximum charge<br>(\$7.00)                    |
| <b>Miscellaneous</b>  |  |  |
| Replacement Membership Card   | \$3.00   | \$3.00   |
| Lost and Damaged Books  | Replacement cost<br>+ administration<br>fee                    | Replacement cost +<br>administration fee                       |
| Lost Book Administration Fee (non-refundable)   | \$8.00/item  | \$8.00/item  |
| Damaged Book Administration Fee (if charged)  | \$5.00/item  | \$5.00/item  |
| <b>Library room hire charges (Meeting rooms and Learning Suite)</b>   |  |  |
| Non-profit Use - 1 hour   | \$10.00  | \$10.00  |
| Non-profit Use - half day (4 hours)   | \$20.00  | \$20.00  |
| Commercial Use - 1 hour   | \$20.00  | \$25.00  |
| Commercial Use - per day  | \$100.00   | \$120.00   |

SCHEDULE OF FEES &amp; CHARGES 2021/2022



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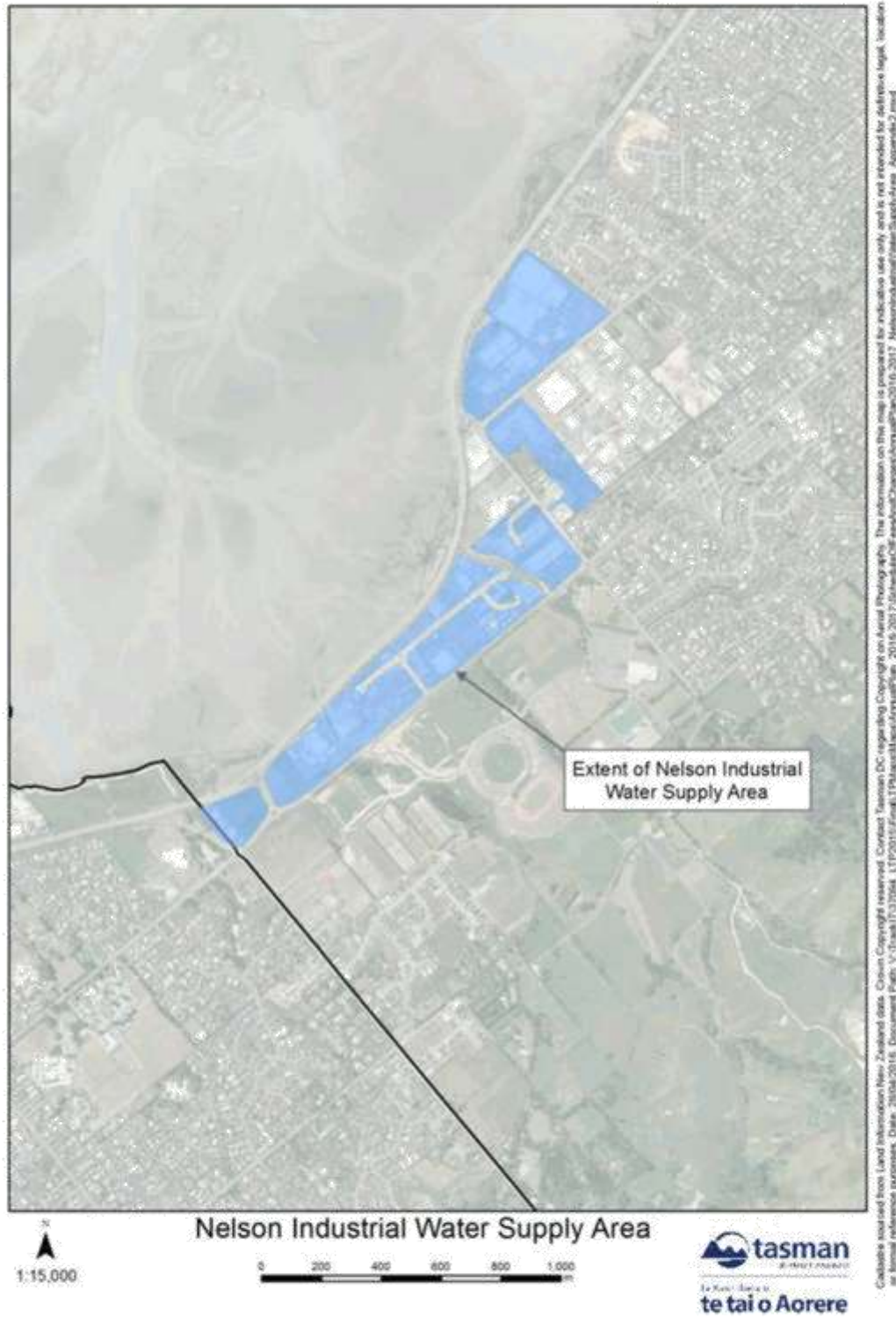
Nelson Residential Water Supply Area



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SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2020/2021





SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES 2021/2022



**9.3 STRATEGIC POLICY, ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY & ACTIVITY PLANNING REPORT**

**Decision Required**

**Report To:** Strategy and Policy Committee

**Meeting Date:** 17 December 2020

**Report Author:** Sharon Flood, Strategic Policy Manager; Barry Johnson, Environmental Policy Manager; Jenna Neame, Senior Activity Planning Advisor

**Report Number:** RSPC20-12-4

**1 Summary**

- 1.1 This report provides the Committee with an update on some of the key highlights of the Community Development, Environment & Planning and Engineering Departments strategic and environmental policy work and the activity planning work. This report covers the work undertaken by the Strategic Policy, Environmental Policy and Activity Planning sections of the three Departments.
- 1.2 The report includes for information the Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South Island developed by Top of the South Councils and Sport Tasman with funding from Sport New Zealand.
- 1.3 The report seeks decisions on nominees for a hearing panel to hear a plan change and a decision to make a completed plan change operative.

**2 Draft Resolution**

**That the Strategy and Policy Committee:**

- 1 receives the Strategic Policy, Environmental Policy & Activity Planning Report RSPC20-12-4; and**
- 2 receives the Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South Island 2020 dated 30 September 2020 and contained in Attachment 1 to Report RSPC20-12-4; and**
- 3 approves the authority to hear and consider submissions and to make recommendations to the Regulatory Committee or Strategy & Policy Committee on Plan Change 71 Coastal Occupancy Charges and Plan Change 72 Moorings and Coastal Structures and Moorings Area Bylaw be delegated to Cr \_\_\_\_\_ (Chair) and Crs \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_; and**
- 4 approves Private Plan Change 70-Network Tasman as publicly notified on 17 October 2020 and contained in Attachment 2; and**

**Item 9.3**

- 5 approves affixing the Council seal to Private Plan Change 70-Network Tasman, thereby making the plan change operative once it has been notified in accordance with schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act.**

### 3 Purpose of the Report

- 3.1 This report provides the Committee with an update on some of the key highlights of the Community Development, Environment & Planning and Engineering Departments strategic and environmental policy work and the activity planning work.

### 4 Strategic Policy Update – Sharon Flood

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

|  | Description   | Status    | Comments   |
|--|---|-----------|--|
| Long Term Plan (LTP) 2021-2031                   | Comprehensive plan of Council's activities and projects for 10 years and how Council will fund them. The LTP is reviewed every three years.   | On track  | <p>During the November 2020 LTP workshops, Councillors considered various topics. This included considering the Council's proposed financial limits and budgets. The Development and Financial Contributions Policy, Schedule of Fees and Charges, Motueka Pool, Emergency Funds and the Forecasting Assumptions were also covered in workshops.</p> <p>Work will be ongoing throughout the rest of the year to develop the LTP Consultation Document and supporting information. Community consultation is planned for March/April 2021.</p>              |
| Tourism Infrastructure Fund – Round One projects | <p>MBIE has provided funding to match Council contribution for a range of projects designed to improve visitor infrastructure. There are two projects still to be completed under this funding round:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marahau toilet</li> <li>• Waitapu Bridge toilet</li> </ul> | Cancelled | <p><u>Marahau</u>: Staff have worked hard over the past several months to find a solution for the Marahau toilet. Unfortunately residents are opposed to moving the toilet to a new location, so it will be status quo with the existing toilet at Marahau Beach. Staff are investigating whether we can still use the MBIE funding to upgrade or replace the existing Norski toilet to help alleviate the odour issue.</p> <p><u>Waitapu Bridge</u> – as this site is now under the control of NZTA and no longer a freedom camping site, this toilet</p> |

|  | Description   | Status   | Comments  |
|--|---|----------|---|
|  |   |          | installation will no longer proceed.  |
| Responsible Camping Fund – 2020/2021 application | Application to MBIE has been coordinated and submitted.   |          | The funding agreement for \$191,312 has been signed. The projects are being worked on subject to pending changes to the Freedom Camping Bylaw. Interim accountability report due in February 2021.  |
| Reserve Management Plan projects                 | Staff are working on the two Moutere-Waimea Ward reserve projects: classification of existing reserves and review of the Reserve Management Plan (RMP). Further information about both projects (including an updated timeline) is available online at:<br><a href="http://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/projects/moutere-waimea-reserves-project/">www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/projects/moutere-waimea-reserves-project/</a><br>Information about the proposals to classify reserves is available at:<br><a href="https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/public-consultation/current-consultations/proposals-to-classify-reserves-in-moutere-waimea-ward/">https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/public-consultation/current-consultations/proposals-to-classify-reserves-in-moutere-waimea-ward/</a> | On track | Consultation on the proposals for classifying existing reserves in Moutere-Waimea Ward (207 land parcels in total) opened on 20 November 2020 and closes on 15 March 2021.<br>Staff are preparing an initial draft Moutere-Waimea Ward RMP, with iwi engagement on early drafts planned for February 2021.<br>Submissions on the draft Saxton Field RMP closed on 10 December 2020. |
| Sport Spaces and Places Strategy                 | A Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for Te Tau Ihu has been developed through a partnership between councils and Sports Tasman, with funding from Sport NZ.   | On Track | Further information can be found below this table.  |
| Tasman Climate Action Plan                       | Council adopted the 'Tasman Climate Action Plan' in September 2019. The Plan is available online at<br><a href="http://www.tasman.govt.nz/link/climate-action">www.tasman.govt.nz/link/climate-action</a>   | On track | A cross-Council team is working on a number of projects to implement the Action Plan. The CE's report to Full Council's 3 December meeting included a quarterly update on progress.   |
| Waimea Inlet Action Plan                         | Council adopted the 'Waimea Inlet Action Plan' in March 2019. The action plan was developed to implement the 'Waimea Inlet Management Strategy 2010'. Both are available online at:<br><a href="https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/key-documents/more/environment-reserves-and-open-space/waimea-inlet-management-strategy/">https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/key-documents/more/environment-reserves-and-open-space/waimea-inlet-management-strategy/</a>  | On track | The Waimea Inlet Coordination Group has produced their second annual report on progress with implementation of the Action Plan. This document will be discussed in a separate report at a Strategy & Policy Committee meeting in March 2021.  |

|   | Description  | Status   | Comments  |
|---|--|----------|---|
| Te Taihu Intergenerational Strategy   | Wakatu Incorporation is leading this Top of the South Strategy in partnership with Councils and other key stakeholders.  | Complete | The Strategy was officially launched on 24 November 2020.   |
| Annual Report 2019/2020   | Financial and performance reporting for 2019/2020, Year 2 of the Long Term Plan 2018/2028.   | On Track | <p>The draft Annual Report 2019/2020 was reported to the Audit and Risk Committee meeting on 2 December 2020. The final audit opinion from Audit NZ was delayed due to resourcing impacts from other audit priorities as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic. We are aiming to present the Annual Report for adoption on 18 December 2020.</p> <p>The Covid-19 (Further Management Measures) Act has extended the statutory deadline for local government to adopt Annual Reports in 2020, from 31 October to 31 December.</p>  |
| Project Kōkiri - the Nelson Tasman Economic Response & Regeneration Action Plan | Project Kōkiri is a collaboration that NRDA is leading in partnership with Council, the Nelson Tasman Chamber of Commerce, Nelson City Council, iwi, and the regionally-based government agencies. It sets out our plan for targeted economic stimulus activity over the next 12 months to help protect and create new jobs, stimulate local spending, and attract investment into the region. | On Track | <p>NRDA provided a Covid-19 insights summary to Councillors for the September-October 2020 period.</p> <p>Highlights included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Big trends with businesses moving to digital commerce</li> <li>• Domestic spend up \$1 million helping to offset drop in international spend</li> <li>• Many events due to Covid were cancelled or postponed</li> <li>• Significant drop in single day activity bookings compared to the all-inclusive multiday activities, which seem to be preferred by domestic travellers.</li> </ul> <p>The Project Kōkiri Team are about to release a second campaign to capitalise on the 'We've got this Campaign'.</p> |
| Interim Policy on Giving Consent to Fly Unmanned Aircraft over Council Land     | Staff have commenced a review of this policy as part of the periodic review of Council policies.   | Delayed  | On hold due to more urgent LTP work.  |

**Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South Island (Te Tau Ihu)**

- 4.2 The Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy has been developed in collaboration with other councils from Nelson, Kaikoura and Marlborough plus Sport Tasman with financial support from Sport New Zealand. This is the first Regional Spaces and Places Strategy for Te Tau Ihu and is part of a national initiative to have regional facility strategies in place across the entire country.
- 4.3 This Strategy outlines potential regional and sub-regional facilities which could feasibly be developed within each District. It aims to reduce duplication of facilities which could serve a regional purpose and does not address local facility needs directly. While priorities are identified for possible regional and sub-regional facilities, a detailed, specific investigation needs to be completed to assess the feasibility and viability of individual projects.
- 4.4 The Strategy provides:
  - an inventory of existing facilities;
  - analysis of the gap between current facilities and current and future needs;
  - identifying possible future investment requirements;
  - a facility hierarchy of sport and active recreation facilities in the region;
  - a set of planning principles, criteria and assessment process for prioritisation of projects; and
  - a prioritised list of recommendations for the possible development or rationalisation of facilities.
- 4.5 Recommendations are directed at improving the 'fit' between existing supply and current and foreseeable active recreation and sport demand for facilities including fit-for-purpose provision. Many of the recommendations are aspirational, representing an ideal, unlimited outcome and it is accepted that Council will not have the resources available to realise all of the recommendations. The Strategy is a starting point for discussing the need for, and prioritising of, individual projects and provides a guide for future planning.
- 4.6 This report recommends that the Committee receives the Strategy.

**5 Environmental Policy Update – Barry Johnson**

- 5.1 This section provides an update on key environmental policy work streams, asks the Committee to agree membership for a hearings panel and seeks approval to make a private plan change operative.

**Hearing Panel –Plan Change 71 Coastal Occupancy Charges, Plan Change 72 Moorings and Coastal Structures and Moorings Area Bylaw**

- 5.2 Plan Change 71 Coastal Occupancy Charges, Plan Change 72 Moorings and Coastal Structures and Moorings Area Bylaw were publicly notified on 20 June 2020. The following submissions were received:
  - Plan Change 71: 11 submissions
  - Plan Change 72: 20 submissions
  - Moorings Area Bylaw: 12 submissions.
- 5.3 The summaries of decisions requested by submitters for Plan Changes 71 and 72 were notified on 7 November 2020. One further submission was received on Plan Change 72. The



Committee has previously received a link to the submission summaries and the summaries are available on [Council's website](#).

- 5.4 The two plan changes and the bylaw now require hearings. This is complicated somewhat as the plan changes and the bylaw follow different processes under the Resource Management Act and the Local Government Act respectively. To simplify matters, the Committee has previously resolved to delegate the authority to hear and consider submissions on the bylaw to the hearing panel for the associated plan change (RSPC20-02-5 refers). Technically, two hearing panels are required, one to hear Plan Change 71 and one to hear Plan Changes 72 and the bylaw. One hearing panel could hear both plan changes and the bylaw. Staff recommend one hearing panel to hear both plan changes and the bylaw.
- 5.5 This report seeks a resolution naming the Councillors that will hear and decide the two plan changes and the bylaw. Under the Resource Management Act 1991 members of hearing panels are required to be accredited.

#### **Private Plan Change 70 Network Tasman-approval to make operative.**

- 5.6 On 29 March 2019, Network Tasman Limited lodged a private plan change request with Tasman District Council. The plan change seeks to include additional land (68 Main Road, Hope) within Schedule 17.5A of the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) and amend several activity conditions and matters. Schedule 17.5A provides for industrial and business like activities centred around the Network Tasman Depot, the land is zoned Rural 1. See the map below for the area subject to the private plan change.



- 5.7 A hearing was held for the private plan change on 22 July 2020 and the hearing panel (Cr Maling (chair) and Crs Bryant and Turley) made the recommendation that the private plan change be approved with modifications. The Strategy and Policy Committee adopted the recommendations of the hearings panel and the decision was notified on 17 October 2020.

The appeal period expired on 1 December and the submitters and requester have confirmed that no appeals had been lodged regarding the decision.

- 5.8 The plan change is now beyond appeal and Council is required under cl17 of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991 to approve the proposed plan change and then publicly notify the date at which the plan change will become operative. In addition, S86F of the Act states a proposed rule should be treated as operative if no appeals have been received on a decision and the appeal period has expired.
- 5.9 This is effectively an administrative resolution as the recommended decision was made by the hearing panel and then approved by the Council at the October Strategy and Policy Committee meeting.

### Community Engagement on the Tasman Environment Plan

- 5.10 The first round of community engagement on developing Tasman's new resource management plan Aorere ki uta, Aorere ki tai – Tasman Environment Plan closed on 11 December. Over October and November, Councillors and policy staff heard from more than 850 people plus over 200 school children across 21 community-based events. The events included drop-in sessions, community association meetings and a Tasman District Council tent at markets and the Richmond A&P Show.
- 5.11 Through this round of engagement, our communities have shared views on a number of topics. Early analysis shows recurring issues and opportunities are around freshwater, affordable housing, sustainable growth, biodiversity, and transport. We have also heard about the things that make our places special. Beaches, wetlands, community spirit, peaceful nature, and parks have featured strongly.
- 5.12 Looking ahead, the team will be reviewing the 2,000 plus pieces of feedback received so far as we prepare issues and options to take back and test with iwi, our communities and stakeholders from next year.
- 5.13 The following table gives a brief update on significant environmental policy work streams.

|  | Description   | Status      | Comments   |
|--|---|-------------|--|
| Whole of Plan review                                       | Review of the Tasman Regional Policy Statement and Tasman Resource Management Plan                | On track    | Community engagement ran from October to mid-December. Team is analysing feedback and starting to develop issues and options on plan topics. |
| E-Plan   | Procurement and implementation of an electronic plan to replace paper based planning documents    | On Track    | No delays due to Covid-19. Procurement on track.   |
| Takaka & coastal catchments water management (Takaka FLAG) | Development of a plan change to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management | On Track    | Draft plan change in development. Completing further analysis to aid decisions on some outstanding recommendations.                          |
| Te Waikoropupū WCO   | Application for a Water Conservation Order over Te  | In progress | Court mediation has commenced. Further mediation likely to occur through 2021.   |

|   | Description   | Status      | Comments   |
|---|---|-------------|--|
| (note: not a Council process)   | Waikoropupū and the supporting aquifer.   |             |  |
| Waimea Plains water quality management (Waimea FLAG)                    | Project to activate nutrient management plan requirements in Tasman Resource Management Plan.       | On track    | Working with stakeholders and past Waimea FLAG members to develop an issues and options paper.   |
| Action for healthy waterways  | Government's package of legislative reforms around management of freshwater                         | In progress | Immediate focus is on supporting primary sector to navigate new consent requirements under NES. Working with iwi, NCC & MDC to develop a Te Tau Ihu wide plan for implementing new NPS requirements. New policies required by NPS and advice notes on regulations will be inserted into TRMP on 19 December. |
| Coastal Hazards   | Project to identify and manage coastal hazards in Tasman.   | On track    | Vulnerability and Risk assessment complete (see separate agenda item for this Committee meeting). Working with iwi to identify iwi values at risk.   |
| Growth/ Future Development Strategy                                     | Ongoing work to implement the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy.                            | On track    | Early planning for review of FDS underway. Work will commence in the new year on a housing needs assessment and a business needs survey.   |
| Mooring management review<br>Coastal occupation charges                 | Project to change the way moorings are managed and to develop policy on coastal occupation charges. | On track    | Submissions have closed. Hearing date likely to be late 2020 or early 2021.  |
| Programme of urban re-zonings arising from Special Housing Areas (SHA). | Plan change project to fix zoning anomalies that resulted from SHA gazettals.                       | On track    | Proposed plan change will be notified 19 December.   |
| Omnibus 2 plan change   | Omnibus to tidy up a number of minor errors and anomalies in the TRMP                               | On track    | Proposed plan change will be notified 19 December.   |

## 6 Activity Planning Update – Jenna Neame

6.1 The following table contains an update of the key projects and activities that the Activity Planning Team manage or are involved in:

| Project   | Description   | Status  | Comments   |
|---|---|---|--|
| <b>Transportation: Strategic Policy and Research</b>                          |   |   |  |
| Richmond Network Operating Framework / Programme Business Case (NZTA Project) | <p>The Richmond Network Operating Framework (NOF) and Programme Business Case (PBC) are projects being led by Waka Kotahi / NZTA to identify issues and develop an improvement plan to address these issues. This work is being undertaken alongside the Nelson Future Access Project (NFAP) to ensure consistency across the network.</p> <p>This project was initially intended to be the NOF stage only, but the traffic modelling undertaken as part of the work has confirmed the need to continue into a PBC for inclusion of projects in the upcoming Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) for funding by NZTA.</p> | <p>Richmond NOF has been completed.</p> <p>The second stage of Richmond PBC is on track.</p> <p>The workshop update to Councillors will be delayed.</p> | <p><b>Target completion date: June 2021</b></p> <p>Staff had planned to present on the PBC at the 10 December Operations Committee meeting. Due to staff workloads, this will be delayed until early in 2021.</p> <p>NZTA are currently seeking tenders for development of the programme business case.</p> <p>The key milestone is to provide input to the LTP consultation and have the project complete by 30 June 2021.</p>  |
| Active Transport Strategy   | <p>Develop an active transport strategy to guide development of our walking and cycling networks across the District.</p> <p>This will help address a key transportation issue for our District – <i>“our ageing population requires access to more diverse transportation options to ensure personal mobility is maintained”</i>.</p> <p>This work is in line with the direction that Central Government has given and with our community expectations.</p>  | <p>On track for target completion date.</p> <p>Workshop delayed.</p>  | <p><b>Target completion date: June 2021</b></p> <p>Staff had planned to present a draft document to the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting on 17 December for approval to undertake public consultation. Due to staff workloads, this will be delayed until early in the new year.</p> <p>Staff had planned to undertake consultation in February 2021. Due to the delays above, consultation will now run concurrent to the LTP and supporting information in March/April 2021.</p> <p>The final strategy will be adopted by the end of June 2021.</p> |

| Project                      | Description  | Status   | Comments   |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Public Transport Review      | Work with Nelson to undertake a joint review of public transport services and recommend changes for inclusion in the 2021 Regional Public Transport Plan (RPTP) for funding from NZTA. | On track for target completion.<br>Workshop delayed. | <b>Target completion date: June 2021</b><br>Staff had planned to present the Plan to Council in December. Due to staff workloads, this will be delayed until early in the new year.<br><br>Consultation on future public transport services will be undertaken as part of the Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) consultation. Staff had planned to undertake consultation in February 2021. Due to the delays above, consultation will now run concurrent to the LTP and supporting information in March/April 2021. |
| Regional Boat Access Study   | Undertake a study to determine a location, and scope of works for a boat ramp and associated facilities within Tasman Bay.   | Underway   | <b>Target completion date: June 2021</b><br>Staff will provide a more detailed update to Councillors on work completed to date and next steps for the study at a Council workshop on 17 December 2020.<br><br>Staff are in the process of approaching Te Tauihu iwi for their input on the study.<br><br>Staff will then bring a report with the recommended options to Council in February.   |
| Regional Land Transport Plan | The Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) is a statutory document that every regional council has to undertake to be eligible for funding from the National Land Transport Plan.         | On track   | <b>Target completion date: June 2021</b><br>Staff from Marlborough, Nelson, Waka Kotahi and Tasman are working to create a combined Top of the South document.<br><br>The Nelson and Tasman Regional Transport Committees will meet together to discuss the draft RLTP at a workshop on 7 December 2020.   |

| <b>Stormwater: Strategic Policy and Research</b>        |  |          |   |
|---|--|----------|---|
| Richmond stormwater modelling                           | A stormwater model for Richmond to identify locations that are at risk of stormwater flooding in 1% and 10% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) events   | On track | <p><b>Target completion date: June 2021</b></p> <p>The Richmond stormwater model is currently being used to identify and test high level solutions for key areas of concern.</p> <p>In response to the proposed development along Lower Queen Street the model extent has been extended to encompass this area.</p> <p>Due to financial constraints the scoped floor level survey will need to be delayed until sufficient budget is available.</p> |
| Motueka Catchment Management Plan (CMP)                 | The Motueka CMP will identify and address key issues such as flooding, water quality, stream health and effects from developments in a holistic manner, similar to the Richmond CMP.             | Delayed  | <p><b>Target completion date: June 2021</b></p> <p>Progress has been delayed due to key staff being required to focus on several stormwater related development queries.</p> <p>The individual components of the CMP have been finalised and the digital “storymap” format has been drafted. The next step is to organise a hui and discuss the CMP with iwi.</p>   |
| Discharge Consent                                       | A resource consent is required for the diversion and discharge of stormwater from Council’s public stormwater networks in accordance with the provisions of the Tasman Resource Management Plan. | On track | The application is currently being processed by Council’s Resource Consents department and staff are waiting for the consent to be granted.   |
| Māpua, Ruby Bay and Coastal Tasman Stormwater Modelling | A stormwater model for Mapua, Ruby Bay and Coastal Tasman to identify locations that are at risk of stormwater flooding in 1% and 10% AEP events.  | On track | <p><b>Target completion date: June 2021</b></p> <p>The Māpua/Ruby Bay and Tasman stormwater model is completed. Staff will start an engineering options assessment for Ruby Bay within the next couple of months, followed by Māpua before June 2021.</p>   |
| <b>Water: Strategic Policy and Research</b>             |  |          |   |
| Water Network Modelling                                 | Modelling of various water supply networks.  | On track | <p><b>Target completion date: February 2021</b></p> <p>Staff have engaged a consultant to develop a hydraulic model for the Brightwater network and are collating data for the model build.</p>   |

|  |   |          |   |
|--|---|----------|---|
| Waimea Water Network Strategy                    | Development of a strategic business case to consider the most cost-effective interventions and engineering solutions to maximise the water that is available from the Waimea Community Dam (WCD) with the aim to provide secure, safe and resilient water supplies now and in the future. | On track | <p><b>Target completion date: December 2020</b></p> <p>Staff engaged a consultant to assist with the development of the strategic business case. The study provided a problem definition and options analysis to deliver a future proof, fit for purpose water supply to Brightwater, Eighty-Eight Valley and Wakefield communities.</p> <p>Staff presented the strategic case and preferred programme of works to Councillors at a workshop on 20 August. This programme feeds into the proposed LTP. A summary of the recommendations will be included in a report to Full Council on 18 December 2020.</p> |
| Water Safety Consultation                        | On 30 April Full Council agreed to consult the community on a proposal to permanently chlorinate water supplies at Upper Takaka, Hamama, Motueka, Riwaka/Kaiteriteri and Richmond.  | Delayed  | <p><b>Target completion date: February 2021</b></p> <p>We received 101 submissions and ten people presented at a hearing on 27 October.</p> <p>On 12 November 2020 the Deliberations Panel considered the information presented to them but did not make a recommendation. Instead, the Panel deferred the decision to Full Council. The final decision is now planned for 25 February 2021.</p>  |
| <b>Wastewater: Strategic Policy and Research</b> |   |          |   |
| Wastewater Network Modelling                     | Modelling of Motueka network  | On track | <p><b>Target completion date: March 2021</b></p> <p>Staff engaged consultants to undertake a four-staged modelling project. The first 3 stages have been completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• review of existing information;</li> <li>• data collection; and</li> <li>• model build &amp; calibration.</li> </ul> <p>The consultants are now running a number of growth scenarios.</p> <p>The outputs from the model will inform operations, renewals planning and strategic planning.</p>  |

**Item 9.3**

|  |   |                |  |
|--|---|----------------|--|
| <p>Wastewater Network Modelling - Waimea</p> | <p>Modelling of Waimea network</p>  | <p>Started</p> | <p><b>Target completion date: December 2021</b></p> <p>Staff have engaged consultants to undertake a staged modelling project for the Waimea network.</p> <p>Staff have started gathering information and data for consultants to review.</p> <p>The modelling will inform the timing of specific capital works projects in the Waimea Wastewater Network Strategy.</p>  |
| <p>Motueka Wastewater Strategy</p>           | <p>Development of long-term wastewater network strategies for Motueka</p> | <p>Delayed</p> | <p><b>Target completion date: April 2021</b></p> <p>A working group hui was held on 13 October to present a list of potential waste water treatment plant (WWTP) site options and discuss site options criteria.</p> <p>Another hui is required to continue this discussion but was postponed due to workload pressure on all parties.</p> <p>Staff had planned to submit the feasibility study to Environment and Planning in the fourth quarter of 2020.</p> <p>Staff will brief Council on the feasibility study prior to submission.</p> <p>Target completion delayed from December 2020 to April 2021 to allow for working party resourcing constraints</p> |



|   |  |                 |   |
|---|--|-----------------|---|
| <p>Wakefield to 3 Brothers Corner Strategic Business Case</p> | <p>Development of a Strategic Business Case to identify the most cost-effective interventions and engineering solutions to upgrade the Wastewater trunkmain between Wakefield and Three Brothers corner.</p> | <p>On track</p> | <p><b>Target completion date: December 2020</b></p> <p>A strategic business case has been developed and provides an options analysis based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• current and future pipe capacity</li> <li>• effect of Inflow &amp; Infiltration into the network on available capacity</li> <li>• condition assessment and life expectancy.</li> </ul> <p>This project also considers alignment opportunities with the water supply pipe upgrade project in this area.</p> <p>Staff presented the strategic case and preferred programme of works at a workshop on 20 August. This programme feeds into the LTP. A summary of the recommendations will be included in a report to Full Council on 18 December 2020.</p> |
| <p><b>Other Projects</b></p>                                  |  |                 |   |
| <p>Resilience Strategy</p>                                    | <p>Undertake comprehensive risk, resilience and recovery planning that covers three waters and transportation. The outcome will be a Resilience Strategy.</p>  | <p>On hold</p>  | <p>This work is on hold due to resourcing. Work will recommence as LTP workload demands allow, likely to be during the first half of 2021.</p>  |

**7 Attachments**

- |    |  |     |
|----|--|-----|
| 1. | <a href="#">Download</a> Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South Island | 91  |
| 2. | <a href="#">Download</a> C70 Network Tasman decision   | 149 |



# **Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South Island**

Prepared for the  
**Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy  
Project Steering Group**



**30 September 2020**

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## Foreword

This Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy comes along at a time of significant disruption and uncertainty. Any approach to planning and decision-making must be flexible to adapt to new circumstances, evidence, and knowledge as events unfold.

What we do know is that levels of physical activity are in decline. This is more marked in some communities and age groups than others. The decline is due to a range of social, economic, technological, political, and environmental factors, only some of which we can influence.

Sport New Zealand (Sport NZ) aims to inspire New Zealanders to develop a life-long love of participating in play, active recreation, and sport. Above all, it wants to see **“Every Body Active”**. Locally led development of spaces and places for play, active recreation and sport that provide quality experiences for people in your communities is something we can influence and is a critical enabler for all of us to be physically active and achieve success.

Together with our Regional Sporting Trust partners and National Sports and Recreation Organisations, Sport NZ is committed to supporting local government and others involved in the planning, design, procurement, development, governance and operating of more affordable and sustainable spaces and places. The completed Top of the South Island Strategy and insights provides a high-level strategic framework and decision-making process for facility planning. By working in a collaborative manner, an updated view of the priorities for future sport and active recreation spaces and places has been developed to help guide Councils and Funding Agencies in their decision making and be better informed as to what the needs, rather than wants for the Region are.

Sport NZ acknowledges and applauds all the Territorial Local Authorities of the Top of the South Island for their continued willingness to support Sport Tasman and for working together for the ongoing well-being of their communities in their Region.

Geoff Barry

General Manager Community Sport

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## 1 Executive Summary

The Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy has been developed through a partnership between Kaikoura District Council, Marlborough District Council, Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council and Sport Tasman with financial support from Sport NZ. This is the first Regional Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South region and is part of a national initiative to have regional facility strategies in place across the entire country.

Although Buller is considered part of the 'Top of the South Island' after consultation with Buller and other West Coast local authorities regarding spaces and places planning it was included in the West Coast Regional Spaces and Places Strategy.

The Strategy provides a high-level strategic overview of the current and projected facility needs, it does not address local facility needs directly. It identifies the future priorities for regional and sub-regional facilities and provides a robust method to review and advise on priorities from a regional perspective using a principle led approach with assessment criteria. While priorities are identified for possible regional and sub-regional facilities, it is essential that if one is considering a facility a detailed, specific investigation is undertaken to assess the feasibility and viability of individual projects.

The active recreation and sport sector is highly dynamic with popularity and participation rates affected by changing demographics, emerging new sports, growth in informal active recreation pursuits and increasing competition from sedentary activities (often digital technology based). Active recreation and sport facilities need to be adaptable and flexible to respond to these trends and changing needs over their useful life. Most facilities now need to be more multi-purpose and agile to better meet the needs of a wider range of activities and users.

There has been extensive investment over past decades by sport and recreation organisations, Local Government and other funders into sport and active recreation facilities within the region. Many of the facilities are ageing and are marginally fit for purpose. Many significant facilities have been completed over the past 20 years such as indoor aquatic centres, indoor stadiums and specialised outdoor artificial surfaces in response to demand. The outflow impact is that there is generally a good supply and mix of regional and sub-regional facilities across the Region. However, there is a mis-match supply and demand for some codes either through growth such as in basketball or decline in participation compared to historic levels such as in lawn bowls. The most significant regional and sub-regional facility issues facing the Region over the next 10 years are:

- A growing population is generating demand for more provision of active recreation and sport facilities
- The changing age distribution of the population with an increasing proportion in the 65+ age group who are active for longer and have significant free time in combination with a heavily youth focused spaces and places network means an increasing imbalance in provision is emerging
- A shift in participation away from formal to casual and informal play, active recreation and social sport
- An ageing and marginally fit for purpose aquatic facilities with a shortage of year round indoor provision in Nelson City
- An ageing and not fit for purpose Gymsport facility in the Nelson-Tasman area

- A lack of a regional hub facility for mountain biking, particularly for national and international competitive events
- A lack of sufficient floodlit training fields, primarily for football
- A need for additional year-round capacity for some codes as they extend their activity beyond the traditional seasonal windows.
- A related need for more all-weather capacity in the region for some codes including:
  - Indoor or covered courts to relieve growing pressure on current indoor court capacity
  - An artificial turf field for use by football and rugby as a regional training hub
  - A covered or indoor artificial green as part of a year-round lawn bowls hub
- A reduction in duplication through consolidation, collaboration and partnerships, particularly through hubs
- A lack of strategic planning at a regional level by key sports codes, including facility network planning

Recommendations are directed at improving the 'fit' between existing supply and current and foreseeable active recreation and sport demand for facilities including fit-for-purpose provision. There are 36 recommendations listed in the Strategy and summarised in the Implementation Plan addressing:

- Development of new facilities to fill gaps in provision (mostly sub-regional but several with capability to host regional, national and international events). Several of these proposed facility developments are in the early stages of planning and option analysis.
- Renewal and consolidation/rationalisation within the existing facility network, particularly for those active recreation and sport activities that have experienced declines in membership compared to higher historical levels when these facilities were developed
- Collaboration of key agencies
- Improvements to strategic planning

Planning principles and assessment criteria are provided to assist the partner Local Authorities in their consideration of proposed facility developments (based on information from independent feasibility studies).

## 2 Introduction

The Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy (the Regional Spaces and Places Strategy) has been developed through a partnership between Kaikoura District Council, Marlborough District Council, Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council and Sport Tasman with financial support from Sport NZ. This is the first Regional Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South region and is part of a national initiative to have regional facility strategies in place across the entire country.

The purpose of the Regional Spaces and Places Strategy is to guide the future development of sports and active recreation facilities for the region. The Strategy is designed to provide:

- An inventory of existing facilities.
- Analysis of the gap between current facilities and current and future needs.
- Identifying possible future investment requirements.
- A facility hierarchy of sport and active recreation facilities in the region.
- A set of planning principles, criteria and assessment process for prioritisation of projects



- A prioritised list of recommendations for the possible development or rationalisation of facilities.

The Strategy provides a high-level strategic overview of the current and projected facility needs, it does not address local facility needs directly. While priorities are identified for possible regional and sub-regional facilities, it is essential that if one is considering a facility a detailed, specific investigation is undertaken to assess the feasibility and viability of individual projects.

## 2.1 Methodology

In developing this Strategy, a comprehensive process was undertaken to engage with the key stakeholders and collate the baseline information on existing facilities and identification of their views on current and future needs.

The main data collection and first level analysis was undertaken by Global Research Limited (GR). Three surveys were used to provide information:

- The first being the 'Top of South Island Facilities Stocktake survey' where territorial local authorities (TLAs) filled out surveys about a range of sports and recreation facilities in the top of the South Island. This data created an inventory of community sport and recreation facilities that was then uploaded to the Sport NZ Planning Tool (a cloud based national inventory that was still in its 'proving phase'). The Tool was used by Global Leisure Group to help analyse current provision in the Top of the South region. Limitations with the Tool were encountered as this was the first use of the Tool for this purpose.
- There were two versions of the 'Top of the South Island Facilities regional sports organisation survey' (hereafter, the RSO survey), with the second version of the RSO survey replacing the longer first version of the survey mid-way through the consultation process. Minor changes were made to the RSO survey to increase response rates, by only focusing on key information. 86 responses were received, some sport and recreation activities had several respondents. Analysis shows 8 RSOs covering the entire region, 27 sub-regional organisations (17 Nelson-Tasman and 10 Marlborough) and 20 clubs (12 Nelson-Tasman, 5 Marlborough and 3 Kaikoura) responded. Please see the appendix for the full list.

A major information report was prepared by GR with data sourced from the Facilities Stocktake and Stakeholder Surveys to inform development of the Top of the South Island Sport and Recreation Strategy. The report provided a summary for each sport. GLG then supplemented the summary with data from other sources such as the Sport NZ Insights Tool (including Active NZ participation data). The 35 summaries were supplied to the relevant organisation for validation of the data.

GLG identified a list of regional and sub-regional facility projects from the GR information report and the literature review of Territorial Local Authority documents. The PSG then considered the projects list and the information report and determined a list of 14 stakeholders for follow-up consultation by GLG to fill gaps in information on these projects. Several of these stakeholders had been recently consulted by their respective territorial local authority in parallel research (such as for aquatic facilities in Nelson) and for this reason were not consulted by GLG. GLG made multiple follow-ups to the initial invitation, several stakeholders did not take up the opportunity to be consulted.

GLG then prepared a draft Regional Facilities Strategy report for review and consideration by the PSG. An updated version was released to stakeholders for review in July 2020 and feedback was considered by the PSG in September 2020 to finalise the Strategy.

## 2.2 Using this Strategy

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As a high-level strategy and ambitious in scope, both geographically and in terms of content with a focus on regional and sub-regional provision where a built facility is required to deliver the participation activity or event. The strategy should not be seen as a replacement for district level planning or more detailed project planning, nor any existing strategies that exist nationally and across the region.

This strategy does not set a standard level of service for sport and active recreation facilities across the region. Individual Council's and asset owners determine their own specific levels of service through their own plans, strategies, policies and Long Term Plan processes. However, it is intended that this strategy provide a framework to help guide regional and sub-regional provision and individual Council's levels of investment and service for sport and recreation facilities.

Given that the strategy has examined issues based on available evidence at a network wide level, some specific code aspirations may not align. There may be instances where a particular club or code aspire to develop facilities to a higher standard or in a location where there are other facilities available. Where this eventuates, it is important to take a network-based approach across the region to consider the regional priorities.

The strategy is envisaged to be used as a tool to assist the coordination of future sport and recreation facility planning and provision, and inform the funding and investment needs that may be required.

### Limitations

This strategy represents the most comprehensive regional facility analysis available at the current time. The strategy is intended to be a living document and updated on a regular cycle aligned with the LTP. The cloud based on-line facility inventory (BETA state at present) is a living information repository that will be updated on an on-going basis as data comes to hand.

The Insights tool developed by Sport NZ has at its core the Active NZ participation data. It enables estimations of participation to be made to a localised level using this data. This is the best tool available for this purpose. It is intended that the newly developed Inventory Tool will be integrated with the Insights Tool in the future.

The latest population profile analysis is being sourced from the partner Local Authorities.

## 3 Challenges, Needs and Trends

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The region faces a number of challenges that impact on the current and future provision of facilities. It is essential that these challenges are clearly defined and addressed to ensure that the region has a flexible and fit-for-purpose network of facilities to meet future sporting and active recreation needs. The challenges identified are summarised in this section but first we will look at the competitive advantages of the region.

### 3.1 A Changing Population

The resident population in the Region is projected to continue to grow across all age groups. This growth will drive additional demand. There is a changing age distribution with an increasing proportion in the 65+ age group. This age group are more active for longer through improved health and have significant free time. This factor when combined with a heavily youth focused spaces and places network means an increasing imbalance in provision is emerging.

Sport and active recreation facilities will need to cater more for the needs of older adults in terms of:

- Physical design – enabling easy access, warmth and suitable amenity provision
- The way facilities are activated - ensuring they cater for aspects such as socialisation and more offerings in morning and early afternoon programmes
- Appropriate pricing of activities and programmes to remain accessible for older adults on a fixed income.

Financial sustainability of facilities will also be a key consideration, given one third of the population are on fixed incomes therefore facilities will need to adopt a higher utilisation (occupancy and volume) and lower cost per participation model to be more sustainable.

### 3.2 Active Recreation and Sport Sector Trends

The way we play and/or are active is changing. The recent Covid-19 shutdown and on-going pandemic risks are having major impacts on the sport and recreation sector. A major multi-year funding programme from Central Government designed to support and reshape the sport and recreation system will be rolled out in three phases (reset and rebuild, strengthen and adapt, different and better). Another impact is some 'shovel ready' sport and recreation facility projects receiving Central Government funding for an immediate build as part of the wider economic stimulus package will be delivered ahead of planned completion. The only shovel ready active recreation and sport project in the Region to receive this funding is the Kaikoura Aquatic Centre.

Other key trends in the sport and recreation sector evident prior to Covid-19 and likely to continue are:

- Recent change in emphasis to 'balance is better' approach away from early specialisation, supporting the ability of young people to participate in numerous sport and active recreation pursuits, therefore multiple activities per year with any specialisation being delayed
- A nation-wide focus on embedding active lifestyles in our young people through active recreation and sport, particularly in girls and young women, to generate long term personal and community well-being
- Participation in informal outdoor active recreation activities is growing while many sports report stable or declining memberships
- Drive to grow participation of girls and women in active recreation and sport
- Globalisation of active recreation and sport - new activities are appearing all the time
- Greater use and impact of digital technology (social media, websites, online booking systems, fitness apps, fit bits, etc.)

- The growth in demand for more inclusive facilities that can accommodate users from all cultures, abilities and genders and cater better for the needs of non-traditional users
- The growth and recognition of e-sports (digitally based sports)
- The growth of electric battery powered technology and associated micro-transport (e-bikes, e-skateboards, e-scooters, etc)
- The 'active retiree' population is driving new demands
- Being active is now 'cool' and the value activity has on our mental, physical and spiritual well-being is widely recognised
- Patterns of use are changing (more mid-week competitions and programmes)
- General casualisation, move away from structured traditional activities and clubs – participants just want to play without committing to training ahead of competition
- Lower volunteer participation and more pay to play delivery
- Participants have greater quality expectations of facility provision, delivery of activity and activity options
- Greater centralisation (or consolidation) of many activities into hubs
- Increasing awareness of the need to be multi-purpose and flexible with our built facilities, whenever possible
- Increasing responsibilities and burden placed on volunteers to meet user expectations, health and safety and other compliance requirements.
- Increasing financial pressures for many sports codes and clubs from maintaining ageing, often no longer fit-for-purpose facilities
- The decline/loss of traditional income streams such as bar profits
- Greater monitoring and accountability as funders are becoming more evidence based in their decision-making

The Region is reliant on a network of facilities that has many facilities that are unsustainable, ageing and not fit-for-purpose. A planned approach is required to ensure our network is selectively upgraded, modernised to be fit-for-purpose, converted and/ or rationalised and retired. Many active recreation and sport facilities were developed over 30 years ago to meet the specific needs of traditional sporting codes. Over this period population growth has been significant in the Region. While many sports codes have grown and prospered some have had a relative decline over the past 30 years. This has led to a mis-match between current supply and demand for some codes. Key issues identified by stakeholders are:

- Significant gaps in the provision of fit-for-purpose and right-sized support amenities (toilet, storage, change, social facilities, shade, shelter and Wi-fi access) at sports parks
- Shortage of fit-for-purpose winter sports fields, with common issues including drainage and limited flood lighting for evening training and games
- Several codes have been identified where membership and participation levels have declined, and many of the facilities they use are now under-utilised, particularly clubrooms. Two codes with significant issues are:
  - Bowls (clubrooms and greens)
  - Golf (clubrooms and courses)

### 3.3 Hub and Spoke Approach for Some Networks

A hub and spoke approach has been adopted in much of the national level facility planning. The logic is a regional hub facility is at the centre of a network of spoke or satellite facilities to optimise provision and minimise duplication of facilities at the regional and national level. Much

of this planning has assumed that the regional hub for a code is located where there is the largest concentration of population (and by inference participants) with spokes or satellite facilities distributed around the hub in smaller population centres providing local access to the sport.

The shape of the Region, the travel distances and road network configuration, location of the major population centres in Nelson-Richmond and Blenheim makes use of the concept of a single hub with spokes challenging. A pragmatic code by code approach is needed to identify the best location for their respective regional hub facility.

### **3.4 Collaborative and partnership approaches**

The region has some good examples of hub parks such as Saxton Field and Lansdowne Park with co-located facilities and some with multi-code hub facilities such as the Motueka Recreation Centre and Endeavour Centre in Picton.

While these facilities provide good examples, many clubs and facilities are struggling with day to day club management, administration and governance. These organisations are of varying size and scale; however, all are facing very similar challenges regarding administration, bookings, health and safety requirements, finance, website, advertising etc.

While collaborative approaches can improve the quality of delivery and increase the use of a facility, the challenge is to ensure that they are of an appropriate scale to achieve economies of scale to improve sustainability and to ensure that the administrative burden on volunteers is lessened. Partnership approaches to create integrated facilities require a willingness of key and on-going commitment of stakeholders to work together.

### **3.5 A Lack of Strategic Planning**

The lack of district/ regional network planning by key sports is a major challenge to providing definitive guidance in this strategy. Some sports also lack a 'whole of sport plan' that provide the strategic context for an investment in a facility. It is essential that the challenges faced by individual sports are further defined and addressed at a more detailed level to provide the evidence for basing investment decisions.

## **4 Regional Competitive Advantage**

The region is unique and has a number of competitive advantages that impact on sporting and recreational opportunities. In considering these it is essential that the region plays to its strengths as well as recognising some of the limitations. The regional competitive advantages include:

### **Natural Environment**

Participation in active recreation and sport in the region is supported by a generally participation friendly climate and an abundance and diversity of natural settings of mountains,

foothills, lakes, sounds, rivers, beaches, estuaries and sea. There are also extensive path and track networks facilitating access and enjoyment of many of these areas. These provide for a wide range of outdoor recreation activities including snow and alpine sports, mountain biking, running, walking, triathlon, horse riding, boating, kayaking, canoeing, surfing and surf lifesaving. The most significant being the Department of Conservations estate (National and Forest parks) but also include extensive Local Government reserves and plantation forestry land.

#### **Location**

The central New Zealand location of the region is a major strategic advantage in terms of attracting sport and active recreation events. Nelson Airport is the hub of the regional airline network with significant capacity available to support events and to access the region. Marlborough is located on one of the main tourism corridors between Wellington and Christchurch and the West Coast. This has led to development of significant outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities for residents with sustainability underpinned by out-of-region tourist visitors.

#### **Major Facilities**

There are a number of major facilities which are significant at a regional level and in some cases are of South Island, national or international level. These facilities regularly host South Island and national events, and some international events, acting as a significant draw to the region. Many of these events generate significant spending in the local economy.

The Strategy acknowledges that not all codes /events can be supported at the same level within the region. The pragmatic and targeted investment approach taken by Local Government over the past 15-20 years is a regional advantage as the facilities are, in general, modern, of good quality and fit-for-purpose. Future facility developments may enable a wider range of major events to be hosted in the region.

#### **A Partnership Approach**

The region has some established community based, multi-code sport hubs. These partnership approaches to collaborating across codes and sharing integrated facilities demonstrate an on-going willingness of the community and key stakeholders to work together to develop local solutions.

Opportunities exist to learn from, support and further develop the existing partnerships and develop new ones to ensure that community-led delivery of sport and active recreation is supported in a sustainable and collaborative way.

#### **Regional Funding Support**

Sport and active recreation in the region is supported by a mixed funding base of philanthropic trusts, Local Government and commercial sponsors. A coordinated approach to funding has the significant potential to drive and enable regional priorities to be developed and implemented.

#### **Participation and development pathways**

The region has a good level of participation in sport and strong participation in active recreation, particularly mountain biking. It has a strong track record in supporting and developing talented athletes in a wide range of codes. Opportunities exist to build on this base to ensure the region is recognised for good quality participation opportunities and as an incubator of talent.

## 5 Future Planning and Priorities

This section outlines the proposed planning framework drawn from best practice in the sector.

### 5.1 Facility Hierarchy

An approach used nationally is to consider facility needs for sport at the different level of participation from community club through to international. Generally, the higher up the facility or space hierarchy the more specialised the sport/activity specific provision required, so an International/National space or facility will usually be more exclusive in its use and less multi-use than a local facility or space utilised for a range of difference activities.

It is important to recognise that levels within the hierarchy are not exclusive and a single facility or space can meet the needs of different levels, for example a regional facility or space will also likely meet district and local needs.

In considering the network of facilities in the region it is important to recognise that each fit for purpose facility has a role to play in meeting the range of needs as part of the network. The following hierarchy is suggested for use in the Facilities Strategy and future related planning in the region.

#### Spaces and Places Hierarchy Definitions

##### International / National

A facility or space with the ability to host international competitions/events (i.e. between nations) and regional representative competitions (including professional and semi-professional franchise competitions involving teams from outside New Zealand) and/or to serve as a national high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes.

##### South Island / Regional

A facility or space with the ability to host South Island and inter-regional competitions and/or serves as a regional high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes.

##### Sub-regional/ District

A facility or space with the ability to draw significant numbers of teams/competitors from neighbouring territorial authorities for either competition or training purposes.

##### Local

A facility or space with the ability to serve the basic sporting and active recreation needs of a particular catchment within a local territorial authority. The catchment will predominantly be drawn from within an individual town or cluster of suburbs within a local authority

Multi-Use  
Spectrum  
Exclusive Use



## 5.2 Spaces and Places Planning Principles

In considering future facilities to meet sporting and active recreation needs it is essential that we learn from the past and ensure that future facilities are developed in a robust and planned way. Sport NZ's National Sport Facilities Framework identifies a set of planning principles to improve future decision making when investing in facilities. They are:

- Meeting an identified need and fit for purpose to meet the need
- Sustainability – consideration of whole of life costs
- Partnering / Collaboration / Co-ordination
- Co-location and Integration
- Future proofing – adaptability
- Accessibility

In addition to the Framework planning principles other key planning considerations include:

- Reflecting the community
- Activation
- Socialisation

## 5.3 Spaces and Places Planning Criteria

To implement the plan and ensure that the priorities are identified and determined in a fair and transparent way, a series of facility planning criteria needed to be developed based on best practice within the sector. These criteria recognise that:

- There are not enough funds to go around, we can't afford to keep building individual sport or active recreation facilities or spaces for each community.
- Evidence indicates we can't afford to maintain all of what we have, let alone build more to meet growing and changing needs.
- We need to be smarter and prioritise future investment.
- When using these criteria, care is needed to ensure that individual local needs (a smaller community facility) or a large specialised facility that is used almost to capacity by one code are not overlooked.

### Gateway Criteria

These criteria are usually a pass-fail judgement. They do not necessarily terminate the proposal but will require improvement and subsequent reconsideration.

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Evidence Base:</b>          | The proposed development is supported by reliable and verifiable research and consultation.   |
| <b>Industry Best Practice:</b> | The proposed development reflects industry best practice including but not limited to multi-use, multi-code, partnership/collaboration, hubbing, cross sector, all-weather. |



### Assessment Criteria

To assist with identifying priorities between projects and help in project development *the draft spaces and places planning criteria* have been grouped at three levels in a hierarchy of importance. These criteria are designed to guide organisations as to key aspects to be addressed in feasibility studies to enable assessment of relative priority.

**Level 1 – Essential Criteria** - All project proposals must address these criteria.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Increase in participation levels:</b> | The degree of positive impact on participant numbers now and reliably projected into the foreseeable future if the project is actioned.   |
| <b>Sustainability:</b>                   | The degree to which capital and operational costs can be met by considering the whole of life costs.  |
| <b>Supply vs Demand:</b>                 | The degree to which current demand/needs exceeds current facility or space provision.   |
| <b>Gap in Provision:</b>                 | The degree to which the needs are identified, and the proposed development can only be met through additional facility/space provision (i.e. additional facility/space provision is the only option).   |
| <b>Strategic Planning:</b>               | The degree to which the proposed development aligns with and supports the implementation of National and/or Region wide planning, where these exist (e.g. Regional and Territorial Authorities, National Sport Organisations, Ministry of Education, Ministry for the Environment, Department of Conservation, other providers and funders processes and plans) |
| <b>Impact on other facilities:</b>       | The degree to which the proposed development's use positively impacts and complements (rather than competes with) existing facilities, spaces or hubs.  |
| <b>Events:</b>                           | The degree to which the proposed development enhances the region's ability to host events, consistent with relevant events policies and strategies.   |
| <b>Impact on environment:</b>            | The degree to which the proposed development negatively or positively impact on the (natural) environment.  |

**Level 2 – High Priority Criteria** - While not essential to meet all of these criteria, project proposals should demonstrate clearly how they address the high priority criteria.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Flexibility:</b> | The degree to which the proposed development can adapt physically and operationally to reflect changing demands and trends.                      |
| <b>Activation:</b>  | The degree to which consideration and subsequent plans are in place for how the facility or space will be activated.                             |
| <b>Capability:</b>  | The degree to which the organisation or partner organisations involved have the capability to deliver, sustain and manage the facility or space. |

**Level 3 – Desirable Criteria** - Important factors which should be considered but are not identified as key drivers for facility or space development.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Social Interaction:</b>                | The degree to which consideration and subsequent plans are in place for how the facility or space will foster social interaction.   |
| <b>Pathways:</b>                          | The degree to which the proposed development enhances the sporting and active recreation pathways in the region as a both an incubator of talent and, where appropriate, a centre of excellence.  |
| <b>Reflective of the local community:</b> | The degree to which consideration and subsequent plans are in place to ensure the facility or space (visually and operationally) will reflect the character of the local community and the unique recreational environment of the district. |

## 6 Supply at a Regional Level

This section looks at who is providing facilities and assesses the adequacy of provision.

### 6.1 Current Providers of Facilities

There are many different organisations involved in the provision and management of facilities within the region, these include:

- Territorial authorities (Councils)
- Regional Sports Organisations
- Clubs
- Facility Trusts
- MOE / Schools
- Private / commercial providers
- Public good funders

While a number of partnership approaches have been developed over the years traditionally the above owners and managers of facilities have mostly operated in isolation. It is important to understand how these roles are changing and the implications of those changes.

Table 1: Organisation and Role

| Organisation   | Key Roles                                  | Key Role: Current and Future Challenges   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Territorial authorities (TAs)</b>   | Planner<br>Provider<br>Enabler<br>Investor | Territorial authorities have a lead role in the planning for and provision of facilities through direct ownership and management and leases to clubs. In some rural communities, TAs have delegated responsibilities to Recreation Reserve Committees (former Domain Boards).<br><br>Nationally, there is an increasing move to transfer the responsibility for smaller facilities to the community sector. While this can provide short term benefits in terms of community management it raises significant long-term sustainability challenges for the new owners and community funders.   |
| <b>Regional Sports Organisations (RSOs) and National Sporting Organisations (NSOs)</b> | User<br>Planner<br>Provider                | The majority of RSOs have been passive in the planning and coordination of provision of local facilities. Most have been active planning and advocating for provision of regional and national level facilities in their region. Some are now taking a lead from their NSOs who have completed National Facility Strategies and are actively planning and shaping their future facility network.<br><br>RSOs are also significant users of facilities and this often places significant pressure to secure access for regional competition and training. This access is often secured at the expense of community users at these facilities. RSOs are also becoming increasingly constrained by the cost of facility access and management. |
| <b>Clubs</b>   | User<br>Provider                           | Some clubs are taking an increased role in the ownership and provision of facilities, whilst others are looking to minimise their risks associated with ownership of facilities. The former can place an increased burden on volunteers to manage additional facilities without the resources (financial and people) to secure the long-term sustainability.  |
| <b>Facility Trusts</b>   | Provider                                   | A small number of sporting facility trusts have been established to own and manage facilities on behalf of the community.<br><br>This provides independent community ownership and access. However, establishing and maintaining sustainable income streams to fund   |

| Organisation                    | Key Roles                       | Key Role: Current and Future Challenges  |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
|                                 |                                 | operations and renewals to secure their long-term future is a challenge, as is the establishment of effective governance and operational support.  |
| MOE / Schools                   | Provider                        | <p>The education sector has a long track record of providing sporting facilities, many of which are made available for community use. However, there is a mixed picture; some schools are more restrictive of community use, whilst others are entering into partnerships enabling greater community use.</p> <p>Opportunities to maximise facility use with the school during the day and community at evenings and weekend provide a win-win situation. The challenge is to ensure that access is managed in such a way to maximise use and ensure the long-term viability of the facilities.</p> <p>Nationally, the MOE is now more actively supporting community-school dual use and dual provision partnerships and it has a Shared-Use Policy to support its intent</p> <p>Private Public Partnership (PPP) have been found to add complexity to any potential partnership or fee for use arrangement to enable community access to school facilities.</p> |
| Private / commercial providers. | Enabler<br>Investor<br>Provider | The commercial sector plays a significant role in providing a small range of sporting facilities, primarily adventure sport, learn to swim, health and fitness and indoor sport where there is potential to generate a commercial return.  |
| Public good funders             | Enabler<br>Investor             | National, regional and local public good funders are vital enablers through investment in sport and active recreation facilities.  |

## 6.2 Assessment of Current Supply

The following sports codes and active recreation pursuits listed in the tables below have provided information and have been assessed as to adequacy of supply. This assessment is based on information supplied by the respective Local Authority and/ or the sports code. This assessment will need regular reviews to update assessments of demand against supply.

### 6.2.1 Codes with Adequate Supply

The following sports codes and active recreation pursuits have been assessed as currently having an adequate supply of facilities to meet their needs. Some sports codes may require facility rationalisation and/or consolidation in the future to remain sustainable.

**Key**

|                                      |
|--------------------------------------|
| Adequate supply, no major shortfalls |
|--------------------------------------|

**Table 2: Sports codes & active recreation pursuits with adequate supply in the Region**

| Activity   | Supply |
|--|--------|
| American Football – fields are provided when requested   |        |
| Archery  |        |
| Athletics  |        |
| Canoe – Use Riverside pool & is part of Sea Sport Alliance looking at development of a hub                                       |        |
| Croquet  |        |
| Equestrian – Some future expansion of arena proposed in Marlborough.   |        |
| Indoor Bowls   |        |
| Martial Arts   |        |
| Roller Sports  |        |
| Rowing – Nelson Rowing Club is part of Sea Sport Alliance looking at development of a hub  |        |
| Rugby League - Fields are allocated for competition when required  |        |
| Sailing – Nelson YC at times has congestion problems, Queen Charlotte YC is nearing completion of its replacement shore facility |        |
| Shooting   |        |
| Skateboarding  |        |
| Snow sports  |        |
| Softball – Sufficient diamonds (and support facilities in place in Nelson and planned in Marlborough)                            |        |
| Squash   |        |
| Special Olympics   |        |
| Surf Life-saving – Nelson shore facility is adequate but has no direct view of beach due to building location                    |        |
| Table Tennis – Good regional centre at Saxton Stadium  |        |
| Touch – Some dislocation with split up of fields caused by new layout at Lansdowne Park  |        |
| Volleyball (Beach) –Both Lansdowne Park in Blenheim and Tahunanui Reserve in Nelson have recently developed 3-court facilities   |        |
| Volleyball (Indoor) - Sufficient access and availability of good quality courts in the region.                                   |        |

**6.2.2 Codes with Significant Facility Provision Challenges**

The table below provides a brief overview of each code that has been assessed as having significant facility provision challenges at a regional or sub-regional provision or network level based on information provided to date.

**Key**

|                             |
|-----------------------------|
| Under supply/Facility issue |
| Over supply Issue           |

Table 3: Sports Codes with Under and Over Supply Issues

| Sport Code and Key Issue  | Nelson - Tasman Supply | Marlb.- Kaikoura Supply |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <p><b>Baseball</b><br/>Nelson-Tasman – Fields are provided at Saxton Field but seeking a permanent baseball diamond with pitching mound and outfield for senior games.</p>  |                        |                         |
| <p><b>Basketball (indoor)</b><br/>Nelson-Tasman – Under supply of courts<br/>Marlborough – actively suppressing demand because of under supply of courts, increasing competition for court time (e.g. Futsal, Netball, Volleyball, Badminton), additional covered or indoor court capacity needed</p>   |                        |                         |
| <p><b>Climbing</b><br/>Nelson-Tasman – Lack of an indoor climbing facility in Nelson city since closure of commercial operation<br/>Marlborough – No indoor provision</p>   |                        |                         |
| <p><b>Football</b><br/>Marlborough - Need more floodlit fields for senior &amp; junior training, access to additional sports park space for intermediate &amp; junior sized pitches and aspire to having a small all-weather artificial turf area for skill work.<br/>Nelson-Tasman – Shortfall in flood lit training space. Aspirations for a sub-regional 'home of football' with an all-weather artificial turf field as the cornerstone provision to complement the Mainland Federation regional 'home of football' in Christchurch</p> |                        |                         |
| <p><b>Golf</b><br/>Nelson-Tasman – The network has an over-supply of golf courses and related amenities<br/>Marlborough – The network has an over-supply of golf courses and related amenities</p>  |                        |                         |
| <p><b>Gymsports</b><br/>Nelson-Tasman - Gymnastics is suppressing demand as exceeds capacity at its facility. Cheerleading is leasing commercial space (too small and high cost), Rhythmic sharing with Badminton requiring daily set out and put away of specialised floor causing damage to the mats and using valuable volunteers time<br/>Marlborough – Has a good training facility that has recently had seismic strengthening completed by MDC</p>   |                        |                         |
| <p><b>Lawn Bowls</b><br/>Nelson-Tasman - The network has an over-supply of clubs, greens and related amenities. Consolidation and provision of an enclosed artificial green at a strategic location regionally for year-round activity<br/>Marlborough - The network has an over-supply of clubs, greens and related amenities.<br/>Kaikoura – Over-supply with 2 bowling clubs for a small catchment population</p>  |                        |                         |
| <p><b>Mountain Biking</b><br/>Marlborough – Under-supply of higher challenge/ difficulty tracks (Grade 3-5 tracks)<br/>Nelson-Tasman – Under-supply of lower challenge/ difficulty tracks (Grade 1-2 tracks), particularly in Nelson City area. Need for establishing an entry hub in the Maitai Valley to support regional and higher level events plus casual participation</p>   |                        |                         |
| <p><b>Netball</b><br/>Marlborough Centre - Is a partner in the planned Lansdowne Sports Hub that will provide social and change facilities for the recently completed outdoor courts complex. Investigation of enclosing/ covering some of these courts at Lansdowne Park to provide more all-weather courts is underway.<br/>Nelson-Tasman – Motueka Netball Centre has aging courts with poor surface quality needing renewal. Nelson Netball Centre as good access to indoor and outdoor courts but would like more covered courts</p>   |                        |                         |
| <p><b>Rugby</b><br/>Marlborough - Tasman Rugby Union has aspirations for an all-weather artificial turf field<br/>Nelson-Tasman – Shortfall in flood lit training space. Tasman Rugby Union also has aspirations for an all-weather artificial turf field</p>   |                        |                         |
| <p><b>Tennis</b></p>  |                        |                         |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Nelson/ Tasman – Extensive network of court facilities, potential oversupply at local club level, particularly when school courts are included (but subject to access agreements). Sufficient capacity by using multiple venues for larger tournaments. No facility network plan in place.</p> <p>Marlborough - Extensive network of court facilities, potential oversupply at local club level, particularly when school courts are included (but subject to access agreements). Sufficient courts at Pollard Park hub complex to operate tournaments. Planning to have 5 more courts floodlit at Pollard Park hub. No facility network plan in place.</p> |  |  |
|--|--|--|

### 6.3 Event capability of facilities

The table below provides a summary of the facilities and at what level their capability is compliant to host within the Region the respective regional or higher events and tournaments for each code. These named facilities may not be the regional hub for regular participation.

#### Key

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | Green shading means adequate or better supply   |
|  | Yellow shading means venue requires some temporary provision (fit out) to enable it to host the event |
|  | Red shading means there is no compliant provision   |
|  | No Regional (or higher) facility has been identified by the sports code or Local Authority            |

Table 4: Event Facility Provision Per Sport

| Code            | International    | National                                      | South Island/ Regional                          |
|-----------------|------------------|---|---|
| Archery         |                  |   | Saxton Field                                    |
| Athletics       |                  | Saxton Field                                  | Saxton Field                                    |
| Badminton       |                  |   | Nelson Badminton Hall                           |
| Baseball        |                  |   |   |
| Basketball      | Trafalgar Centre | Trafalgar Centre                              | (Saxton Stadium)<br>Marlborough Lines Stadium   |
| Bowls           |                  |   | Stoke Bowling Club<br>Blenheim Bowling Club     |
| Cricket         | Saxton Oval      | Saxton Oval                                   | Saxton Oval<br>Horton Park                      |
| Croquet         | Nelson-Hinemoa   | Nelson-Hinemoa<br>Brooklyn (Blenheim)         | Nelson-Hinemoa<br>Brooklyn (Blenheim)           |
| Cycling (BMX)   |                  | Tahunanui Reserve                             | Tahunanui Reserve                               |
| Cycling (Track) |                  |   |   |
| Darts           |                  | Motueka Recreation Centre<br>Trafalgar Centre | Motueka Recreation Centre<br>Guppy Park         |
| Equestrian      |                  |   | Rough Island & Marlborough<br>Equestrian Centre |
| Football        | Trafalgar Park   | Saxton No.1<br>Lansdowne Park                 | Saxton No. 1<br>Lansdowne Park                  |

| Code                | International                                 | National   | South Island/ Regional  |
|---------------------|---|--|---|
| Golf                |   |  | Several 18 hole courses   |
| Gymnastics          |   | Trafalgar Centre   | Saxton Stadium<br>Marlborough Lines Stadium                     |
| Hockey              | Saxton Field Turf<br>College Park             | Saxton Field Turf<br>College Park  | Saxton Field Turf<br>College Park                               |
| Indoor Bowls        |   | Trafalgar Centre<br>Marlborough Lines Stadium  | Warne Stadium<br>Marlborough Lines Stadium                      |
| Mountain Biking     |   | Maitai/ Brook  | Maitai/Brook  |
| Netball             | Trafalgar Centre                              | Trafalgar Centre / Saxton<br>Stadium (Age group events<br>only)<br>Marlborough Lines Stadium | Saxton Stadium<br>Marlborough Lines Stadium                     |
| Roller Sports       |   | Trafalgar Centre   | Skate Nelson<br>Molueka Recreation Centre<br>(Roller Hockey)    |
| Rowing              |   |  | Wairau River  |
| Rugby               | Trafalgar Park                                | Trafalgar Park<br>Lansdowne Park   | Trafalgar Park<br>Lansdowne Park                                |
| Rugby League        | Trafalgar Park                                | Trafalgar Park   | Trafalgar Park  |
| Sailing             |   | Nelson YC & Queen<br>Charlotte YC  | Nelson YC & Queen<br>Charlotte YC                               |
| Skateboarding       |   |  | Neale Park  |
| Snow Sports         |   |  | Rainbow Ski field   |
| Softball            | Saxton Field                                  | Saxton Field   | Saxton Field  |
| Squash              |   |  | Nelson Squash   |
| Swimming            |   | Tahunanui (sea swim)   | Stadium 2000<br>Richmond Aquatic Centre<br>Tahunanui (sea swim) |
| Table Tennis        |   | Saxton Stadium & Annex   | Saxton Stadium Annex  |
| Tennis              |   |  | Pollard Park<br>Jubilee Park                                    |
| Touch               |   |  |   |
| Volleyball (Beach)  |   | Tahunanui Reserve  | Tahunanui Reserve   |
| Volleyball (Indoor) | Trafalgar Centre<br>Marlborough Lines Stadium | Trafalgar Centre<br>Marlborough Lines Stadium  | Saxton Stadium<br>Marlborough Lines Stadium                     |

## 7 Spaces and Places Strategy and Related Recommendations

The following recommendations, related commentary and rationale have been grouped by type of facility. Some sports that use two facility types (e.g. netball indoor and outdoor courts) will be addressed in the relevant sub-sections.

Sports with an adequate match between supply and demand and no other significant issues are not addressed in this section. However, the sector wide recommendations listed below will apply to these sports if a significant issue arises.

### 7.1 Strategy Governance

A collaborative approach is essential to ensure the support and implementation of the Regional Strategy. Where there is no suitable forum an alternative is to have a dedicated governance group supported by the Sport Tasman (as part of Spaces and Places role responsibilities) as outlined below and reporting 3-yearly to each Strategy Partner.

A representative **Regional Sport and Recreation Facility Group (RFG)** is proposed with representatives of the four local authorities and Sport Tasman. The RFG purpose is to:

- Oversee the implementation of the strategy
- Update strategy recommendations and actions in 2022 to inform the next LTPs and then update every 3 years with a full review every second update cycle (in 2028).
- Promote the strategy within the region and through key stakeholder organisations
- Monitor, review and provide regular updates on the progress in implementing the Strategy

The Inventory Tool is a major step change in the collection, storage and presentation of data on facilities in the Region. The Inventory is still in embryonic state and will need further investment of time to incrementally add and update data. A critical gap in the current inventory data is Ministry of Education/ School facilities and this needs to be gathered and inserted to minimise the risk of duplication through parallel development by education and Local Authorities.

#### Recommendations

That partner Local Authorities:

- Adopt the Strategy and use it in their planning of regional and local facility provision, including the facility hierarchy, planning principles and prioritisation criteria
- Agree and establish a Regional Sport and Recreation Facility Governance Group to monitor and report on implementation of the Strategy
- Agree to an update in 2022 to inform the next LTP and then update every 3 years with a full review every second cycle (in 2028) with timing synchronised to inform future Long Term Plans
- Continue to populate the Inventory Tool with additional data, particularly MOE/ School data to optimise its value



## 7.2 More Inclusive Facilities

The current stock of facilities present significant challenges in accommodating the changes in the mix of participants now wanting to use them. This is particularly acute with sports that have traditionally only had players from one gender such as rugby and football who now have female participants and game officials. In addition, many older facilities are also in need of modernisation to meet universal access standards so that participants of all abilities can use them. Modernisation of facilities with evident deficits in accessibility to meet the needs of all users is critical to supporting the drive for more participation of under-represented groups.

It is assumed that all new facilities receiving public funding will meet the universal access requirements.

### Recommendations

That partner Local Authorities:

- In the short term, Sport Tasman to work with codes to review and update accessibility policies and identify facilities requiring works to improve accessibility
- In the medium term, provide targeted funding for existing sub-regional and regional facilities identified as needing improvement of change and ablation amenities to meet universal access requirements and the needs of all user groups

## 7.3 Sport and Recreation Hubs

A strong national trend is to co-locate and integrate provision of key facilities to gain benefits from economies of scale, shared spaces and services, and critically, to provide one-stop-shop and energised destinations that are attractive to participants and are more economically sustainable.

### Regional and Sub-regional Hub Parks

There is an extensive network of parks in the region. These range from small parks focused on serving local needs through to major regional parks able to host events drawing participants and supporters from across the Region and often from out of the region. A hub park can be defined as a park having 3 or more sports codes with shared facilities located at the park. A regional or sub-regional hub park will have a facility or space that regularly draws significant numbers of teams/ participants from neighbouring territorial authority areas for either competition or training purposes.

Existing regional and sub-regional hub parks in the region include but not limited to:

- Lansdowne Park and A&P Park in Blenheim
- Endeavour Park in Picton
- Renwick Sports and Events Centre
- Saxton Field, Trafalgar-Rutherford Park, Green Meadows and Neale-Guppy Park in Nelson
- Jubilee Park in Richmond
- Goodman Park and Sports Park in Motueka
- Moutere Hills in Upper Moutere
- Murchison Recreation Reserve in Murchison
- Recreation Park in Golden Bay

Trends in best practice in provision indicates that these hub parks are strategically important to the long term sustainability of facilities and spaces. A long-term planning approach (30-50 years) needs to be taken to provide sufficient land in large enough parcels to create hub parks. A proactive strategic acquisition and land banking strategy is essential to ensure opportunities are not lost to create new hub parks. A hub park would usually have an extensive land area .

Well planned land allocation and use are critical at any hub park. A comprehensive master plan outlining the development pathway for each of these hub parks is needed. This should also include protection of adjacent land holdings owned by local authorities to future proof these key parks. The master plans should also provide context for development and refreshing of Reserve Management Plans<sup>1</sup> for each hub park.

### Hub Facilities

Hubs are usually based on sports partnership approaches to achieve integrated facilities and services. Most have an independent hub entity that are focused on maximising active recreation and sport participation through optimising use of facilities. These partnerships demonstrate a willingness and track record of the community and key stakeholders working together to develop local solutions.

Most have some form of integrated hub facility including several activity spaces and a core social facility. Some examples are in Tasman (Murchison, Brightwater, Motueka, Moutere and Golden Bay) and Marlborough (Renwick). Most have received significant capital funding support from their respective Local Authority and other funders. In some instances, they receive on-going funding support because of their contribution to community well-being outcomes.

The benefits of SRH's are varied depending on the nature of the Hub. Generally, they are:

- The Hub is greater than the sum of the parts - delivering more participation through additional programmes and pay to play, over and above the sum of the club related activity
- Continuity and resilience of participation in an activity when clubs struggle or fail
- Greater reach, integration and inclusion - wider than member clubs have offered prior to the Hub
- More diversity in participation offerings enabling a lifelong connection with the Hub usually through offering a range of activities attractive to various life-stages and that are whanau friendly. Often these participation offerings reduce or remove traditional age stratification in sport
- Economies of scale in shared infrastructure (such as shared social and commons space rather than pre-Hub duplication in clubrooms) and services (such as reception, communications, marketing and member database management)
- More accessible infrastructure for casual participation with the front door open more often
- Safer participation from busier sites with supervision of spaces by on-site staff
- Hub leadership handles property development and management enabling clubs to focus on increasing participation and improving the quality of the participant/ user experience (with support from the Hub)
- More effective advocacy based on a larger participation base (constituency of the Hub) than a single club
- Stronger on-going relationship with their Local Authority from more frequent one to one rather than one to many interactions (with multiple clubs)

<sup>1</sup> As prescribed and mandated under the Reserve Management Act 1977

- More coordinated delivery optimising participation opportunities e.g. by minimizing timing clashes or offering activities at alternative times not previously provided
- Streamlining or removing administration and compliance burdens from clubs
- Innovation in offerings that are difficult for single code clubs to achieve e.g. development and delivery of multi-code programmes and events

Many innovations have been generated by hubs to increase participation in active recreation and sport including diversification through a social enterprise approach such as commercial format indoor sports as well as climbing walls. In some situations, they fill a vacuum left by the demise of a club or commercial enterprise such as providing an indoor climbing wall.

There are other hubs developed and owned by a local authority and these generally are in the larger urban centres, examples include Saxton Stadium and Greenmeadows in Nelson and Lansdowne in Blenheim and Endeavour in Picton.

Several opportunities have been identified to date to create further hubs include:

- In Motueka - Sports Park/ Motueka High School including a new multi-code clubrooms and potentially an indoor swimming pool
- In Nelson – a proposed 'Move Centre' hub facility including gymnastics disciplines, trampolines, cheerleading, dance and other aligned activities

#### **Inter-Hub and Inter-Sport Collaboration**

A further challenge for the future is to enable the multi-code sports hub approach to deliver more integrated community sport and recreation participation opportunities without placing an unreasonable burden on the volunteer community to support the management and governance of them.

In addition, greater co-ordination between hub facilities in the region at a management and operational level has the potential to:

- Share resources and learning
- Develop sufficient scale to provide management and operational expertise
- Prioritise, plan and co-ordinate repairs, maintenance and facility development
- A single point of contact to engage with key partners including local authorities and regional funders.
- Avoid duplication of activities and reduce the burden on volunteers.

Greater co-operation provides the potential to develop management and operational expertise that can be utilised across a number of sites that no one facility would be able to achieve on its own. Governance boards and management personnel need to be active in networking and partnering with other hubs in the region plus seeking support and advice from Sport Tasman, Local Authorities and Sport New Zealand.

#### **Recommendations**

- On-going targeted support is provided to assist existing hubs to adopt best practice in terms of governance and management
- Apply the planning criteria to capital funding decision processes to incentivise consolidation into hubs where opportunities present
- Develop or update reserve management plans and long term master plans for major hub parks

#### 7.4 Sports Fields and Field Sport Arenas

**Football** needs more floodlighting primarily for training use across the field network in the Region. There is an evident deficit in provision compared to provision of floodlighting across most of the Rugby network in the Region. Good practice would see this investment in lighting being either fully funded by the Council at strategic parks where a council wants to retain flexibility to allocate these fields to meet changes in demand. A targeted programme of lighting installation is needed to ensure the maximum gain in capacity where demand is greatest within the Football field network. Key issues in the sub-regions are:

- Marlborough Football has 15 senior teams and 70 junior teams with 4 floodlit fields available in the District. Increased and better quality floodlighting of training areas is a priority for the Association. A floodlit artificial field or part field would significantly enhance training provision. Marlborough Football is working with MDC as one of several partners on planned provision by Council of a new hub pavilion at A&P Park in Blenheim.
- Nelson Bays Football has 43 full field teams and 27 intermediate and junior field teams with 5 floodlit areas (3.15 ha) and 17 full fields. Nelson Bays Football has reported an under-supply of floodlit training fields. It has aspirations for a sub-regional 'home of football' with an all-weather artificial turf field as the cornerstone provision. This is focused on being able to intensively deliver its high performance programmes as well provide an all-weather training venue for club teams. If it is suitably located it will also provide more floodlit capacity to relieve training pressure on soil fields. This is intended to complement the Mainland Federation regional 'home of football' in Christchurch. Trafalgar Park has been used for NFL games in the past, but availability is limited by other event bookings. If the need arises, the Saxton No.1 field at Saxton Field could be upgraded with limited investment in covered seating for 200 spectators plus some media facilities to become the home park for higher level games. These games usually occur in the summer so would complement winter use by the Suburbs Football Club.

Field closures are rare compared to other regions in New Zealand, partly due to climate. The call for improved drainage across the field networks in the Region is particularly for Football where surface quality has a greater impact on the sport than for Rugby or Rugby League. A targeted programme of renewal and improvement is needed to ensure the maximum gain in capacity where demand is greatest within each field network. This is an on-going programme.

**Rugby** across the Region has extensive provision of fields and associated floodlighting, amenities and clubrooms. However, there is a shortfall in floodlighting of training space in Nelson City. Tasman Rugby Union uses two arenas in the Region (Trafalgar Park and Lansdowne Park) to host Mako games down to club games. Key issues for the Union are:

- An under-supply of floodlit training areas and floodlit fields for night games for community level rugby
- Ensuring it has suitable high performance training facilities for the Mako, Nelson representative squads and is advocating for development of a floodlit all-weather artificial turf field in Nelson.
- Continues to have suitable arenas for hosting Mako, Nelson and Marlborough representative games with sufficient spectator capacity and support spaces and services
- The ageing network of clubroom facilities that need investment to modernise them
- Drainage and irrigation of some fields including Lansdowne Park arena field (being upgraded this year)

**Rugby League** has a small competition for intermediate school age in the region involving 14 teams last year. However, League has struggled to maintain a senior competition in the Region. It is looking to reshape its competition activity to complement rather than conflict with the Rugby season by scheduling its 6-8 week competition immediately after the finish of the club Rugby season (i.e. in August-September). Fields used for this competition preferably

should not be on parks with soil wicket blocks for Cricket to enable remedial work where necessary and preparation of fields for the summer Cricket and Touch seasons. Some of the training and games could use an artificial turf field to relieve pressure on the soil fields at the end of the season. However, this is unlikely due to the higher cost of hiring the artificial field.

### **American Football**

American Football has been active in the Region in the past but currently there is no evident demand. Fields have been provided in the past.

### **Cricket**

Cricket has an extensive network of parks including ovals with soil wicket blocks or artificial wickets and associated pavilion amenities across the region. There is an on-going trend to shift lower grade games onto artificial wickets to improve the affordability of the sport. The regional arena is the purpose built Saxton Oval that hosts international, first class and Nelson representative (A-list) games. It has capacity for 6,000 spectators and need significant temporary fit out at significant cost to host televised games. Horton Park in Blenheim is a regional facility able to host Marlborough representative (A-list) games. A recently completed report on Saxton Oval recommended the following improvements:

- Upgrade the cricket block
- Support Nelson Cricket as it establishes permanent facilities for broadcasters (media towers) and related re-alignment of sight screens
- Several improvements to provide for drug testing and medical areas

Marlborough Cricket has plans for redevelopment of Horton Park its premier venue in Blenheim. The intent is to reduce the soil wicket blocks from 3 to 2 and develop an indoor nets facility at the Park.

Cricket in Kaikoura has been re-established with the Club now incorporated and it has a plan in place to advance cricket in the District.

### **Artificial turf fields**

A feasibility study was completed in May 2020 for an artificial turf to serve the Nelson-Tasman sub-region in response to the demand from Rugby and Football to address the identified shortfall in field provision, particularly in the central city area. A floodlit artificial field can provide the same capacity as 4-6 soil fields and is seen as a good option to future proof the sports field network. Good practice would indicate consideration of its location as part of multi-code hub with clubroom and change facilities on-site or at a secondary school. The feasibility study has recommended Guppy Park as the preferred site.

An option for future provision are school sites to further increase use of the field (as an outdoor physical education and sport space) during the often low use school day as well as a training venue for club squads after school. A lease or license to occupy to assure community access would be required and direct access from a public road would be required if located at a school site to enable non-school use during the school day.

### **General**

Provision in the Region can be summarised as having an adequate number of sports fields as assessed by respective demand studies undertaken for the Nelson-Richmond area and for Marlborough. However, provision for summer field sports is under pressure across the Region from increasing seasonal overlap with winter codes. Some codes are extending their seasons and shifting the timing of their activity into traditionally summer season timing. In addition, the critical inter-seasonal interval for recovery, turf care and remedial works by Local Authority contractors is also being compromised. If this trend of lengthening seasons continues, shared fields will become untenable and may result in under-supply in some areas. This needs to be monitored by each Local Authority, and where field availability shortfalls do occur, consideration of a 'first rights' policy based on designated summer, winter seasons and turf care intervals requirements is instigated to deliver a 'fair access' outcome for sports codes.

There is a demand from field sports for:

- Improved drainage to protect and improve the quality of surface at some fields for winter codes during wet weather
- Greater provision of lighting of fields for Football for winter evening, this is primarily for training but there is an emerging demand for mid-week evening games
- Modification of change facilities to suitably accommodate female teams in all field based codes
- A floodlit artificial turf field for Football and Rugby in Nelson to provide assured all-weather use including regional level high-performance squads plus for mid-week evening training by club teams to reduce pressure on soil fields

In addition, a recently completed report on Trafalgar Park recommended the following improvements for this key regional arena:

- Continue to invest in an event overlay rather than permanent solutions to meet NZ Rugby requirements
- Ensure protection of the grass surface through hire or purchase of protective matting
- Bring forward the investigation into demolition of the Eastern Stand and the former cycling track and proceed if validated
- Revisit investment in permanent seating closer to the end of life (estimated at 2026) of the temporary stand.

There is interest from Tasman Rugby Union in exploring the option for a floodlit training field at Rai Valley School for use by regional squads that is mid-way between Blenheim and Nelson as a means of more equitably sharing the travel time and cost for players, coaches and other personnel.

#### **Recommendations**

- In the short term, develop a regional multi-use floodlit artificial turf training field shared by Football, Rugby, Rugby League and Touch at a suitable location in the Nelson-Richmond area to optimise its use (subject to feasibility study outcome).
- In the short term, undertake improvements to Saxton Oval including replace the wicket block, install permanent media towers, realign the sight screens, create drug testing and medical areas in the Pavilion in conjunction with Nelson Cricket (as part funder)
- Action as appropriate the recommendations for Trafalgar Park
- In the short term install floodlighting on 2 fields for Football training at a suitable sports park as a sub-regional training hub in Blenheim
- In the medium term make provision to upgrade the Saxton No. 1 field at Saxton Field to provide a compliant regional venue for hosting National Football League games

- In the medium to longer term develop a sub-regional multi-use floodlit artificial turf training field shared by Football, Rugby, Rugby League and Touch at a suitable location in Blenheim (subject to feasibility study outcome).
- In the short term undertake a detailed study with Football and Rugby to determine the number of additional floodlit training areas and game fields required and their location to maximise use and allocate funding and schedule their installation in the medium term
- Ensure fields are available for Rugby League when it seeks to operate its training and competition activity
- Ensure fields are available for American Football when it seeks to operate its training and competition activity

### 7.5 Courts

Court based sport is a significant component of participation in sport and active recreation in the Region. There is an increasing pressure to provide more indoor and covered courts to meet growth from traditional users such as basketball and more recent users such as Netball and Futsal. Covered and indoor courts have the advantages of no cancellations and greater comfort for players. However, use of indoor courts increases the cost to participation in Netball for players who previously used outdoor courts that have a markedly lower cost to provide.

**Indoor Volleyball** in the Region is accessing sufficient indoor court time at their primary competition hubs (Marlborough Lines Stadium 2000 and Saxton Stadium) to meet current demand. Volleyball is reliant on extensive use of school courts for secondary school-age teams. The 3-court regional hub facility for **Beach Volleyball** at Tahunanui Reserve has had improvements to make fully fit-for-purpose for casual use and for competition events. Currently, the largest event held annually has up to 50 school teams are participating. Replacement sand is required for the 4-court facility located at Landsdowne Park in Marlborough.

**Basketball** is a growth sport and shortages in available court time are impacting on the sport in the Region including:

- Nelson Basketball have reported they are now at 100% of their facility capacity (Saxton Stadium, Robbins Stadium and school gymnasiums). Demand is particularly acute in the College age group and the Nelson Basketball are limiting team registrations. Redevelopment of Trafalgar Centre has reduced capacity by one court, now the single event court is only available for hosting Giants games. The Association continues to seek more court time at Saxton Stadium, but none is available during the winter peak season. It owns the single court Robbins Stadium in Stoke and this is operating at capacity as well. A full stocktake of college based courts and their availability should be completed prior to considering any future development.
- Marlborough Basketball are having to limit team registrations. The recent provision of 3 outdoor courts for 5v5 adjacent to Marlborough Lines Stadium 2000 is a welcome addition. However, with the time on the sprung wooden courts at the Stadium needing to be shared with more sports (Netball and Futsal) and growth of basketball demand the sport is having to suppress demand by limiting team registrations. The new combined secondary schools campus has potential to deliver more indoor courts but there is high uncertainty as to the eventual outcome regarding MOE provision for PE and sport.

**Indoor Bowls** have an adequate supply of sub-regional facilities to meet demand. The Warnes Stadium in Nelson has recently had ceiling insulation and heat pumps installed to improve the comfort levels for players and supporters. National events requiring a larger floor area are held in venues such as the Trafalgar Centre and Marlborough Lines Stadium.

**Futsal** (the FIFA version of indoor football) is a growth sport in the Region and is facing challenges to gain more court time:

- Marlborough Football introduced Futsal in 2014 and fully utilises its allocated court time at Marlborough Lines Stadium 2000 and is having to actively suppress demand (no promotion of Futsal) until more capacity can be accessed.

The three **Netball** Centres in the Region have a mixed picture of provision including:

- Marlborough Netball Centre has a new outdoor court complex at Lansdowne Park and will be a user of the new Sports Hub building programmed for construction in the near future. The Centre has proposed the covering of some of these courts to provide further all-weather court capacity on top of its use of wooden courts at Marlborough Lines Stadium 2000. This will relieve pressure on the indoor stadium releasing court time to other sports requiring sprung wooden courts (basketball and volleyball).
- Nelson Netball Centre is able to access sufficient indoor court time at Saxton Stadium to operate its competitions in conjunction with the adjacent outdoor courts. While more covered courts would be desirable the Centre has experienced only minor weather related interruption to competition activity. The lack of warm up space is likely to be remedied by allocating 2 of the outdoor courts for warm-up on Saturdays and scheduling an additional last round of games later than current 3.00pm last round.
- Motueka Netball Centre has aging courts with poor surface quality which is a safety concern. The oldest courts are no longer used. However, renewal of the surfaces is not programmed at this stage. Additional floodlights lights would also be a major improvement to meet increasing demand from teams evening use when coaches are available.

**Tennis** in the Region is generally well catered for with a widely distributed club and school network providing good access. School courts are maintained by the Ministry of Education and a common practice is to replace paved courts with an artificial surface when these renewals occur such as at Motueka High School (3 courts). The surfaces are more multi-use for codes such as hockey and football to use for training.

Regional level tournaments are accommodated at tennis court complexes in Marlborough (Pollard Park – 15 courts) and Nelson-Tasman (Jubilee Park – 12 courts) and sometimes need to use additional venue (Hope Reserve – 10 courts or Rutherford Park – 8 courts) for larger tournaments.

The dry climate in Marlborough means year-round outdoor court use is viable. The Association has programmed to increase from the current 5 courts at Pollard Park to 10 floodlit courts to enable it to offer more evening tennis activity. The Association see covered or indoor courts as a lower priority. It would use them if they were available at an affordable cost for some high performance programmes.

The Nelson Bays Tennis Association is comfortable with current arrangement of using Club facilities for its activities. The major challenge is accommodating peak demand for competition leagues. It often struggles to access sufficient club courts. Many club sites do not have expansion options due to limited size of their sites. An option to meet this peak demand is to partner with schools to provide for peak demand. Several secondary schools have extensive court provision and some with high quality surfaces from recent upgrades such as Nayland College. The Association would like the needs of tennis to be considered as part of the planning for any covered court facility in the Nelson-Tasman area.

Neither Association has a facility plan in place and any Local Authority investment should be conditional on completion of an appropriate network facility plan. Population growth is driving demand in some local areas within Tasman District (e.g. Mapua and Wakefield) and these



should be addressed through planning by Nelson Tennis supported by TDC and/ or Sport Tasman.

In summary, the two key indoor court stadiums in the Region are operating at capacity during the winter season whilst demand is increasing from traditional users (Basketball and Volleyball) and more recent users (such as Netball and Futsal). Some demand could be met by increasing capacity through covering additional courts as proposed for Lansdowne Park outdoor courts in Blenheim. A similar development in Nelson for use by Netball and Futsal would relieve pressure on Saxton Stadium and free up capacity for Basketball. A detailed feasibility study would need to be completed to validate the need and viability of such a facility.

### Recommendations

- In the short term, investigate a covered or enclosed court facility at Lansdowne Park for use by Netball and Futsal
- In the medium term, investigate covered or enclosed paved multi-use courts to meet increasing demand from court based sports in the Nelson-Richmond area (subject to feasibility study outcome).
- In the short term, Nelson Tennis investigate options for club-school partnerships to meet peaks in club competition and event demand.
- In the medium term, renew the surface of the outdoor courts at Saxton Field used by Nelson **Netball** Centre and consider further floodlighting options
- In the short term, TDC to renew the surface of the outdoor courts at the Motueka Recreation Centre used by Motueka Netball Centre and consider further floodlighting options
- In the short term, Marlborough Tennis to install floodlighting on 5 courts at Pollard Park Tennis Centre in Blenheim to provide 10 courts for increasing demand for night tennis competitions

## 7.6 Aquatic Facilities

Aquatic facilities in the Region present a very mixed picture characterised by:

- A large number of outdoor seasonal pools, mostly located at schools
- Kaikoura is replacing its old pool destroyed in the earthquake with a new outdoor facility with provision to enclose the pools in the future. It has received a \$1M Infrastructure grant from Central Government and construction is likely to begin in late 2020
- Marlborough having undertaken major redevelopment of the Aquatic Centre in Blenheim now has a good supply of year-round indoor and outdoor pool capacity
- Tasman has in recent years added a warm water programmed pool to the Richmond Aquatic Centre. Motueka has been endeavouring to establish some year-round indoor pool capacity for more than a decade and the latest concept has four pools including a learners/therapeutic, toddlers, lane (25m x 6 lane) and spa contained within one building. A request for funding has been submitted to Tasman District Council under the Long Term Plan 2021-31 towards the estimated \$1.6M capital cost. However, based on sector experience the cost would be closer to \$10M. The submission states that Motueka is the largest community in the South Island without a year round indoor heated pool. The nearest indoor aquatic facility is a 30 minute drive from Motueka. The submission seeks a 20% capital contribution (the maximum allowed under current Council policy for this type of community facility. Please refer to the submission for more detailed information

- Nelson has just completed a draft Aquatic Facilities Strategy that identifies an ageing network that does not reflect contemporary needs, particularly warm water pool to meet the needs of the growing older aged resident population and recreational needs of all ages. Overall, there is a shortfall in year-round indoor pool and leisure capacity. Please refer to the Aquatic Strategy report for more detailed information
- There is no compliant facility to meet the needs of the Swimming Nelson-Marlborough to hold regional or higher level 50m or 25m (short-course) championship events. Shortfalls include pool depth (Nayland 50m pool) and spectator capacity for swimming competition events (other indoor 25m pools)

Indoor aquatic facilities are expensive to build, and they operate at significant net cost to Local Authorities that means there is high pressure on available water time for the various demands. Swimming club peak demand after school coincides with peak demand for learn to swim and some leisure use. Different purposes require different water temperatures, different sized pools and different depths of water.

#### **Recommendations**

##### **Kaikoura**

Develop in Kaikoura an aquatic centre with outdoor pools (with capability to convert to indoor pools in the future)

**Nelson** (are drawn from the draft Nelson Aquatic Facilities Strategy)

- Retain and maintain the existing pool network in the short-term.
- In the short term investigate options to construct a temporary structure to enclose the 50-metre pool at Nayland Park Pool outdoor complex while long-term options for Riverside and Nayland Pool.
- In the longer term and pending the outcome of a Feasibility Study, reconfigure Riverside Pool or construct a new pool on an alternative site. Feasibility study to include an indoor 8-lane 25m lane pool, learn-to-swim pool/warm water pool, café, gym, ancillary services and staff space.
- In the longer term and pending the outcome of a Feasibility Study, reconfigure Nayland Pool or construct a new pool on an alternative site. Feasibility study to include an indoor 25m movable floor lane pool, leisure pool, splash pad/toddlers pool, change and administration areas, outdoor seasonal leisure pool, café and hydro slide.

##### **Tasman**

- In the short term, develop an indoor heated aquatic facility in Motueka primarily to serve the western Tasman Bay community in terms of learn to swim and therapy needs

### **7.7 Sea Sports – Shore Facilities**

Queen Charlotte Yacht Club is nearing completion of its replacement shore facility that will be capable of hosting regional and national sailing events as well as community events. The Nelson Yacht Club is the equivalent shore facility for hosting regional and national events and is used by several water-sport related organisations. The launching ramp owned by the Club, located on NCC land and other shore facilities of the Club are ageing and will need renovation in coming years. The Club has an estimate of \$450,000 for the works to the ramp alone.

The Sea Sports Alliance was formed to advocate for building water-sports hub on Akerston St, Nelson to be used by a wide range of seas sports including: Rowing, Scouts, Cadets, Waka ama, Kayak, Canoe and Paddle-boarding. The Alliance is working through a new facility plan with NCC with a location beside the Marina. Secure covered storage of craft is the critical need.

#### **Recommendation**

- In the short term, Sea Sports Alliance continue working with NCC to identify the best solution for a shore hub facility beside the marina in Nelson.
- In the medium term, support Nelson Yacht Club to renovate and improve the launch ramp on condition of continued community access and use of the ramp.

### **7.8 Specialised Sports Facilities**

The following sports requiring specialised facilities that are not readily shared were identified as having significant gaps or over-supply of facilities.

#### **7.8.1 Softball/ Baseball**

Softball has two hubs in the Region. The regional hub is at Saxton Field and includes 4 lime diamonds, dug-outs and safety fencing supported by a large clubroom located near to the diamonds (joint-facility with hockey). The Marlborough hub is at Lansdowne Park with 3 diamonds but capability for up to 5. It has access issues as it is located over the stop bank from the rest of the Park and is distant from toilets, change and social spaces in the planned new hub facility. Softball has reported a declining membership in Nelson-Tasman with under 200 players.

Baseball is an emerging sport in the Region with the Nelson Heat Club established in 2016 having a small but growing number of junior players. Fields have been provided at Saxton Field using the Avery Fields and the associated toilet and change facility as a hub for club games and training. The Club is seeking a permanent and compliant senior baseball diamond with pitching mound, outfield and safety netting. A senior baseball field is significantly larger than a softball field which precludes sharing with softball at the existing 4-diamond complex at Saxton Field for senior games. Development of a senior baseball diamond at an alternative location within Saxton Field such as at Champion Green should be considered. This would co-locate senior baseball with junior baseball at nearby Avery Fields.

#### **Recommendation**

- In the short term, allocate land at Champion Green within Saxton Field for senior Baseball provision
- In the medium term, develop a senior field for Baseball at Champion Green (subject to sufficient evident demand)

#### **7.8.2 Indoor Net Facility**

Marlborough Cricket have proposal to develop an indoor nets facility for practice purposes at as part of a wider redevelopment at Horton Park in Blenheim. The intent is to reduce the soil

wicket blocks from 3 to 2. The indoor nets facility would be linked to a new clubrooms. MDC is supportive but is awaiting a financial commitment from Marlborough Cricket.

These net facilities if suitably designed can become multi-use spaces as has occurred in the nets facility at Saxton Field in Nelson with shooting sharing the space with cricket. Other uses of these all-weather facilities could include softball and archery where projectiles need to be contained in a safe environment. The Softball NZ National Facilities Plan (2018) advocates for sharing of facilities and specifically identifies the hire of cricket nets for training (particularly during winter months) or use commercial, batting cage facilities where these exist.

#### **Recommendation**

- In the short term, develop an indoor cricket nets facility at Horton Park in Blenheim part funded by Marlborough Cricket and suitably designed to enable multi-use capability.

#### **7.8.3 Equestrian**

There is a well-developed supply of equestrian facilities in the region including:

- Botham Bend Equestrian Centre in Marlborough
- Murchison Recreation Reserve in Tasman
- Rewi Murray Polo Ground in Marlborough
- Rough Island Equestrian Park in Tasman

There are plans to extend the arena at the Botham Bend Marlborough Equestrian Centre in Marlborough. There is potential for part of the extended arena to be covered to provide an all-weather training space.

#### **Recommendation**

- In the medium term, extend the arena at the Botham Bend Marlborough Equestrian Centre and investigate the option of covering part of the arena (subject to feasibility study outcome).

#### **7.8.4 Golf**

Golf is a long game duration sport and lends itself to residents with significant discretionary time. This is more significant in a region with a growing proportion and number of residents who are of retirement age (a core market with large amounts of discretionary time). Time pressure on many residents as well as increasing diversity of alternative activities (often with much shorter durations required to undertake them) has driven a continuing trend of declining membership. The sport is often perceived as expensive to play in fees and equipment. This perception adds another barrier to uptake. However, annual membership for juniors can be under \$100, for senior players can be less than \$500. This is comparable with many other sports.

The NZ Golf Facilities Strategy completed in 2013 identified some long term trends that are continuing and made some key observations about the Region including:

- The percentage of the national golf facilities in rural areas, compared to in urban areas, has increased over the past century while the population has significantly migrated towards urban areas. There is an oversupply of golf facilities in rural areas. Many golf facilities over the last century have been established in low population rural areas, ignoring the population migration towards urban centres

- Dispersed population and isolation – the number of golf courses in a region is not proportional to the population density of the region. All rural areas in New Zealand suffer from a unsustainable low population per golf facility ratio. There is an oversupply of golf facilities in rural regions and Tasman-Nelson-Marlborough was identified as one such region with less than 7,000 residents per golf facility. If these rural golf facilities do not merge or change, they will not be financially sustainable in the long term. Tasman-Nelson-Marlborough was identified as a region where clubs needed to consider merging.

Current supply includes 19 golf courses distributed as follows Kaikoura (2), Marlborough (7), Nelson (2) and Tasman (8). Since 2013, there has been no evident move to improve sustainability through rationalisation of the number of golf courses in the Region, consolidation of clubs or sharing of equipment and services between clubs to reduce costs. This will require leadership from either Tasman Golf or Sport Tasman to support the clubs to collectively plan as a network for their future sustainability.

#### Recommendation

- In the short term, that a detailed Golf facility plan is developed by Golf with support from Sport Tasman, in line with the Golf NZ National Facility Strategy, to consolidate and rationalise supply of courses and amenities and to maximise the use of retained courses in the future.

#### 7.8.5 Lawn Bowls

Bowls NZ Facility Strategy makes some key observations:

- The club subscription-based membership model that had traditionally provided access and funding to the game, was becoming outdated by the rise in involvement of casual players whose engagement with the game was generally limited to more social and corporate type events. National membership has declined from 45,000 in 2010 to 40,000 in 2018 whilst casual participants increased from 53,300 to 102,700 over the same period.
- The unsustainability of the high total number of bowling clubs throughout New Zealand and recommended a concerted effort be made to encourage neighbouring clubs to consider partnerships.
- The need to create year-round all-weather bowls offering in urban centres with sufficient catchment populations through an indoor or covered artificial green

Bowls NZ Facility Strategy has two key recommendations relevant to the Region:

- The use of population figures to establish an optimal number of venues / facilities at which bowls is offered to players and supporters.
- The rationalisation of existing venues to create efficiencies in operational, financial and facility management for the benefit of end users.

It indicates a ratio of one club per 18,000 resident population for major urban areas but does not specify a ratio for rural areas where access to bowls facilities cannot be guided solely by a population ratio. The Strategy signals a significant change in approach stating:

As we look towards the Year 2030, the future of our bowling clubs could perhaps be best described as '**community facilities FIRST and bowling facilities SECOND**'

It is essential to recognise the wider role that these facilities can play within their local communities across the region, particularly in rural communities. Current supply includes bowls clubs (and facilities) distributed as follows: Kaikoura has 2, Marlborough has 7 (4 on Club owned land), Nelson has 5 (3 on Club owned land) and Tasman has 8 (3 on Club owned land). Applying the 18,000 ratio indicates there is a clear oversupply of club facilities with outdoor greens in major urban centres in the Region (Nelson-Richmond and Blenheim). There

is a need for a facility plan to be developed for each association to enable improved sustainability through consolidation and rationalisation of club facilities and/or sharing of services over the next 10 years, particularly in the major urban centres of Nelson-Richmond and Blenheim.

The development of indoor facilities is a key objective of the National Facilities Strategy of Bowls NZ. These indoor facilities are not designed to replace the season outdoor facilities provided by clubs rather to complement them with some year-round provision. There is a drive to create a regional bowls hub in the major population centre in the Region (the Nelson-Richmond area) anchored by having an indoor artificial surfaced green to provide for year-round activity. The Stoke Bowling Club has taken the lead on investigating the demand for year-round provision and its viability through an independent feasibility study. This facility could be part of a larger integrated hub or community centre to gain economies of scale through sharing ancillary facilities such as toilets, change, kitchen, bar and social spaces.

#### **Recommendations**

- In the short term, that a Bowls specific facility implementation plan is developed by Bowls with support from Sport Tasman to explore opportunities to maximise use of the facilities through partnerships with other activities, mergers of clubs and consolidation/ rationalisation of facilities.
- In the medium term, Bowls to investigate an enclosed artificial surfaced green to meet for year-round demand for Lawn Bowls in the Nelson-Richmond area, potentially as part of a larger hub or community centre (subject to feasibility study outcome).

#### **7.8.6 Gymsports and Related Activities**

The current provision for Gymsports in the region includes:

- A club owned and ageing Gymnastics facility that is too small to meet current demand and located on a severely constrained site in Nelson and an adequate club owned Gymnastics facility in Blenheim
- Hired space at Jubilee Badminton Stadium in Richmond shared with Badminton and Nelson Rhythmic Gymnastics Club requiring the mats to be set out and put away for each session
- Electrix Cheerleading Club has leased space in Nelson and is paying a commercial level rental
- Several other community facilities such as Motueka Recreation Centre are used on a set out/ put away basis for recreational focused Gymsport type activities

Gymsports is recognised as providing vital foundation skills such as leaping, falling, tumbling to enable children to enjoy an active lifestyle participating in active recreation and sport pursuits.

The Gymsports NZ Facility Strategy (2017) identified that all clubs in the Region were using facilities that didn't meet their current needs and that these clubs needed sub-regional level hub facilities. The Strategy identifies both Nelson and Blenheim having gaps in provision and needing larger sub-regional hub facilities defined as serving a population between 30,000 and 150,000 residents.

Gymnastics Nelson is suppressing demand by not promoting its programmes as demand exceeds capacity of the current facility. The site has awkward access, issues with water invasion and cannot be extended due to constraints of the site. The facility is owned by Gymnastic Nelson and has a small floor area, very basic, is hot in summer and cold in winter.

Cheerleading leasing commercial space that is too small and a high cost for its 50 members. Rhythmic Gymnastics is sharing with the Badminton Hall at Jubilee Park in Richmond requiring daily set out and put away its specialised floor causing damage to the mats, reduces the time available for training and uses up valuable volunteers time.

A hub facility is needed in Nelson-Tasman to replace the spaces used for Gymnastics, Rhythmic Gymnastics, Cheerleading plus potentially provide for additional activities, such as Trampoline, Tumbling, Parkour (free running) and Circo Arts, plus sports, active arts and recreation pursuits requiring aerial skill practice and training such as dance, snowboarding, trick bike, kite surfing and diving. These multi-discipline hub facilities are now called 'Move Centres' as they accommodate a diverse range of disciplines.

The hub facility would be used to deliver recreational programmes as well as competitive training and events. Some of the spaces will need to be dedicated to providing space for the permanent set out of specialised apparatus and floors for the various disciplines.

The Gymsports NZ Facility Guide indicates a sub-regional hub for both Artistic and Rhythmic Gymnastics is recommended to be between 1,150m<sup>2</sup> and 1,900m<sup>2</sup> with a clear height of 8-9m. A Move Centre is likely to share much of this space but is likely to have some additional space to accommodate other activities with specialised needs.

#### **Recommendation**

- In the short term, Gymsports undertake a feasibility study into the development of a Move Centre to accommodate a range of Gymsports disciplines and related activities
- In the medium term, develop a Move Centre in Nelson-Tasman to accommodate a diverse range of **Gymsports** disciplines and related activities (subject to feasibility study outcome).

#### **7.8.7 Hockey**

There are two all-weather artificial turf fields at Saxton Field in Nelson and one at College Park in Blenheim that provide sufficient capacity in the Region based on players per turf ratios in the Hockey NZ National Hockey Facilities Strategy. Nelson Hockey Association (NHA) has recently upgraded Saxton No. 1 field to international standard surface and is looking to install new LED floodlighting in the medium term. Saxton No. 2 is due for renewal in 2027-28. The Marlborough floodlighting has recently been upgraded to an LED system. These turf surfaces have a relatively short life and provision needs to be made for their renewal in the medium term.

#### **Recommendation**

- In the medium term, renew the three all-weather artificial turf hockey fields located at Saxton Oval in Nelson and at College Park in Blenheim
- In the medium term, upgrade the Hockey floodlighting to an LED system at Saxton Field complex

#### **7.8.8 Mountain Bike and Trail Cycling**

The Region is world recognised for its exceptional mountain bike track networks, particularly in the Nelson-Tasman area. Mountain Biking is currently the fastest growing recreational activity in the region with the third highest participation rate in outdoor activity. The Nelson

Mountain Biking Club (NMTBC) has over 3,000 members. NMTBC has experienced exponential growth in mountain biking and have suggested that probable factors include some regional marketing and e-bikes expanding the ability for individuals to access normally difficult topography.

Trail riding has grown in popularity as a recreational activity as greater provision of off-road trails has occurred such as the Great Taste Trail. Counters on the Trail recorded 417,961 one-way passes in the 12 months to 30 June 2020<sup>2</sup>. Research by the Trust shows the Trail has become very popular with the older adult age group – from 282 people who have completed the survey we have for the GTT in the last 12 months, 72% were in the 50-70 age group (47% over 60). This demonstrates that easy cycle trails are an important recreational facility for this age group.

Mountain biking and trail riding are also a major economic generator with the Berl Report 2018 estimating \$17.1 million of new and retained spending will occur annually as a result of biking on tracks and trails in the Nelson-Tasman region including additional employment of 211 full time employees. Significant funding has been provided by Local and Central Government to establish trails in the Region. Marlborough District Council has just approved \$2M as its contribution towards the development of the Whale Trail, an off-road trail from Picton to Kaikoura. The Marlborough Kaikoura Trail Trust project is now fully funded with the \$18M from Central Government contribution.

The growth of mountain biking is putting pressure on key entry points to the various track networks in the Region. Local Authorities are working with their respective clubs to coordinate track development and maintenance.

There is an under-supply of lower challenge/ difficulty trails (Grade 2 tracks), particularly in Nelson City area. Tasman also has congestion issues at its key entry points for Richmond hills network. There are plans to extend the cycling trails in the Tasman District area, including a planned Grade 2 track in the forest in the Motoroa/ Rabbit Island Reserve. In contrast, Marlborough has an under-supply of higher challenge/ difficulty tracks (Grade 3-5 tracks).

The recent successful bid for the World Enduro Championships now scheduled for April 2022 in Nelson. This has accelerated the need for interim infrastructure development in the Maitai Valley area as part of the event delivery. The Nelson City Out and About Track Strategy is currently being updated and will address this event and the on-going development of the track networks and related amenities in Nelson city.

There are plans for the development of a permanent main regional hub facility in the Maitai Valley in Nelson to complement the hub already established in the Brook Valley. However, there is no secure long-term access arrangement to Koata Limited land (in Sharlands & Maitai Valley areas adjacent to the desired hub location). The absence of a skills area/s for progression in the sport.

There is the potential for this hub to be a shared development with the Nelson Mountain Biking Club and Waahi Taakaro Golf Club using its existing and ageing clubrooms plus parking as an interim solution.

The region lacks a joined up approach to provision of a network of off-road tracks enabling users to travel across the region by bike that is being promoted by the Nelson Tasman Cycle Trails Trust for use by residents and visitors. This will require collaboration between Local

<sup>2</sup> The Great Taste Trails Trust states there will be duplication in people riding more than one section and repeat riders, but this data still gives an idea of the popularity of the trail as a recreational facility.



Authorities, the Department of Conservation, Tourism agencies and other stakeholders to fill in the missing links between the existing off-road track networks in the region. Research related to the Nelson City Out and About Track Strategy has highlighted the lack a regional level strategy and a coordinating group to implement the regional track network.

#### **Recommendation**

- In the short term, develop a mountain bike amenity hub for the region in the Maitai Valley capable of supporting regular regional events plus occasional national and international events (with some temporary fit out of supplementary event infrastructure) as well as support day to day use of the track network
- In the short term, develop a Regional Track Strategy and establish a regional advisory group to coordinate planning and implementation of the Strategy and off-road track developments to link with existing tracks to form a continuous off-road network in the region
- In the medium term, develop new tracks to link existing tracks enabling users to travel off-road across the region by mountain bike

#### **7.8.9 BMX/ Cycling/ Pump/ Skate**

There are six BMX tracks in the Region, and all are local level facilities. There are plans for the construction of a new BMX track at Saxton Field adjacent to the recently completed Velodrome to create a regional cycling/ bike hub. There is potential to develop a support facility to provide toilets and some shelter for participants and their supporters. This facility could also support use of nearby fields. There are numerous pump tracks in the region located on reserve and schools.

There are aspirations within the skateboarding community to have an indoor or covered skate facility to provide all-weather access plus a vertical ramp to train on.

#### **Recommendation**

- In the medium term, develop a regional level BMX track at Saxton Field adjacent to the Velodrome to create a cycling/ bike hub and possibly a shared facility to support the hub and nearby fields (subject to feasibility study outcome).

#### **7.8.10 Climbing Facilities**

The region has some outstanding natural climbing settings and Paynes Ford in Golden Bay is world recognised. In the past, Nelson had had a standalone commercial facility in a warehouse. The Motueka Recreation Centre has a climbing wall. This operates as a sub-regional facility and an auto belay system offering 'clip & climb' was recently installed. There are climbing walls at Marlborough Youth Centre and Woodbourne RNZAF Base, but neither is available for public use.

Rock climbing and bouldering are increasing in popularity, both in natural settings and built facilities. Bouldering can be a casual recreation installation in parks due to the low height removing safety risks associated with climbing walls. Climbing wall technology is advancing such as auto belay systems. However, they still need some supervision when in use. Climbing walls can be found in both commercial and not-for-profit venues. They are usually more viable in smaller population centres when co-located as part of a hub complex.

#### **Recommendation**

- In the medium term, Sport Tasman investigate development a regional level indoor climbing facility as part of a hub complex (subject to feasibility study outcome).

## 8 Implementation Plan

The Implementation Schedule lists the recommendations from the Regional Spaces and Places Strategy and Related Recommendations section above and provides guidance on:

- Timing
- Level of facility provision (International, National, Regional, Sub-Regional) or is a Major Hub or Network-wide recommendation
- Ball park capital cost
- Identifies the lead organisation(s)
- Identifies the organisation(s) providing support

The recommendations address:

- Only active recreation and sport activities assessed as having significant regional or sub-regional facility issues at this time
- Renewal and consolidation/rationalisation within the existing facility network, particularly for those active recreation and sport activities that have experienced declines in membership compared to higher historical levels when these facilities were developed
- Collaboration of key agencies.

Recommendations are directed at improving the 'fit' between existing supply and current and foreseeable active recreation and sport demand for facilities including fit-for-purpose provision. Projects known to already have been tendered or been formally approved funding by the respective Local Authority are not included in the Implementation Schedule.

Prioritisation of projects is reflected in the timing of each recommendation:

- On-going (process related recommendations or on-going network improvement programmes)
- Short term (years 0-3, higher priority), 2021 - 2024 in the next Long Term Plan
- Medium term (years 4-10, moderate priority), 2024 – 2031 in next Long Term Plan
- Long term (years 10+, lower priority) beyond 2031 in next Long Term Plan

These timeframes are indicative as priorities will change to adapt to new circumstances and enable workload management of key personnel, particularly where projects are dependent on significant effort by volunteers to implement the recommendation.

Ball park capital cost estimates for projects are provided using a sliding scale and are based on recent similar projects elsewhere in New Zealand. Operating costs are not included. A sliding scale for capital cost is used:

- \$ (< \$2 M)
- \$\$ (\$2 - 5 M)
- \$\$\$ (\$5 - 10 M)
- \$\$\$\$ (\$10+ M)

The Lead organisation is the Local Authority in which the development will be located. 'Support' identifies partner Local Authorities and other organisations who help fund the development and assist with planning input. In some recommendations all Local Authorities are identified as the recommendation is across the entire Region. The Strategy assumes that the relevant active recreation or sport organisation(s) who will benefit from the development are already committed and are not identified in the Schedule. Other grant funding organisations are not identified in the Schedule. However, based on previous experience many of the recommended projects will receive grant contributions from these organisations.

Sport Tasman (ST) through its Spaces and Places Consultant (funded by Sport NZ) means there is support available to active recreation and sport organisations needing to undertake network planning or planning for a specific development project.

Table 5: Implementation Schedule

| Recommendations  | Timeframe | Provision Level | Cost     | Lead              | Support |
|--|-----------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| <b>INCLUSIVE FACILITIES</b>  |           |                 |          |                   |         |
| 1. Provide targeted funding for existing sub-regional and regional facilities identified as needing improvement of change and ablution amenities to meet universal access requirements and the needs of all user groups  | Medium    | Sub-regional    | \$\$     | MDC<br>NCC<br>TDC | ST      |
| <b>HUB FACILITIES</b>  |           |                 |          |                   |         |
| 2. The <b>Sea Sports</b> Alliance continue working with NCC to identify the best solution for a shore hub facility   | Short     | Sub-regional    | \$\$     | NCC               | ST      |
| 3. Support Nelson Yacht Club to renovate and improve the launch ramp on condition of continued community access and use of the ramp.   | Medium    | Regional        | \$       | NCC               | ST      |
| <b>AQUATIC FACILITIES</b>  |           |                 |          |                   |         |
| 4. Develop in Kaikoura an aquatic centre with outdoor pools (with capability to convert to indoor pools in the future)   | Short     | Regional        | \$\$     | KDC               |         |
| 5. Enclose the 50m pool at Nayland Park Pool outdoor complex with a temporary enclosure structure as an interim measure to provide more year-round capacity in the aquatic network while long-term options for Riverside and Nayland Park Pool outdoor complex are investigated                    | Medium    | Regional        | \$\$     | NCC               |         |
| 6. Reconfigure Riverside Pool or construct a new pool on an alternative site. Feasibility study to include an indoor 8-lane 25m lane pool, learn-to-swim pool/warm water pool, café, gym, ancillary services and staff space (subject to feasibility study outcome).                               | Long      | Regional        | \$\$\$\$ | NCC               |         |
| 7. Reconfigure Nayland Park Pool outdoor complex or construct a new pool on an alternative site. Feasibility study to include an indoor 25m movable floor lane pool, leisure pool, splash pad/toddlers pool, change and administration areas, outdoor seasonal leisure pool, café and hydro slide. | Long      | Regional        | \$\$\$\$ | NCC               |         |
| 8. Develop an indoor heated aquatic facility in Motueka primarily to serve the western Tasman Bay community in terms of learn to swim and therapy needs  | Short     | Sub-regional    | \$       | TDC               |         |
| <b>GRASS SPORTS FIELDS and SPORT ARENAS</b>  |           |                 |          |                   |         |
| 9. Develop a regional multi-use floodlit artificial turf training field shared by Football, Rugby, Rugby League and Touch at a suitable location in the Nelson-Richmond area to optimise its use   | Medium    | Regional        | \$\$     | NCC               | TDC     |

| Recommendations   | Timeframe   | Provision Level           | Cost              | Lead                  | Support      |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 10. Undertake improvements to Saxton Oval including install permanent media towers, realign the sight screens, create drug testing and medical areas in the Pavilion in conjunction with Nelson Cricket (part funder)     | Medium      | International             | \$                | NCC                   | TDC          |
| 11. Action as appropriate the recommendations for improvements at Trafalgar Park  | Medium      | National                  | \$\$-<br>\$\$\$\$ | NCC                   | TDC          |
| 12. Install floodlighting on 2 fields for Football training at a suitable sports park in Blenheim   | Short       | Sub-regional              | \$                | MDC                   |              |
| 13. Upgrade the Saxton No. 1 field at Saxton Field to provide a compliant venue for hosting National Football League games  | Medium      | Regional                  | \$                | NCC                   | TDC          |
| 14. In the medium to longer term develop a multi-use floodlit artificial turf training field shared by Football, Rugby, Rugby League and Touch at a suitable location in Blenheim (subject to feasibility study outcome). | Medium-Long | Sub-regional              | \$\$              | MDC                   |              |
| <b>COURT FACILITIES</b>   |             |                           |                   |                       |              |
| 15. Develop a <b>covered or enclosed 6-court facility</b> at Lansdowne Park for use by Netball and Futsal   | Medium      | Sub-regional/<br>Hub      | \$\$              | MDC                   |              |
| 16. Investigate <b>covered or enclosed paved multi-use courts</b> to meet increasing demand from court based sports in the Nelson-Richmond area (subject to feasibility study outcome).                                   | Long        | Sub-regional/<br>Hub      | \$\$              | Netball               | NCC<br>TDC   |
| 17. Nelson <b>Tennis</b> investigate options for club-school partnerships to meet peaks in club competition and event demand.   | Short       | Sub-regional/<br>Network  |                   | Nelson<br>Tennis      | Sport Tasman |
| 18. Renew the surface of the outdoor courts at Saxton Field used by Nelson <b>Netball</b> Centre and consider further floodlighting options   | Medium      | Sub-regional/<br>Network  | \$                | NCC                   | TDC          |
| 19. Renew the surface of the outdoor courts at the Motueka Recreation Centre used by Motueka <b>Netball</b> Centre and consider further floodlighting options   | Short       | Sub-regional/<br>Network  | \$                | TDC                   |              |
| 20. Install floodlighting on 5 courts at Pollard Park <b>Tennis</b> Centre in Blenheim to provide 10 courts for night tennis competitions   | Short       | Regional                  | \$                | Marlborough<br>Tennis |              |
| <b>SPECIALISED SPORTS FACILITIES</b>  |             |                           |                   |                       |              |
| 21. Renewal of the all-weather <b>athletics</b> track at Saxton Oval in Nelson in 10-12 years   | Long        | Regional                  | \$                | NCC                   | TDC          |
| 22. Allocate land at Champion Green within Saxton Field for senior Baseball provision.  | Short       | Regional/<br>Sub-regional |                   | NCC                   | TDC<br>ST    |

| Recommendations  | Timeframe   | Provision Level            | Cost   | Lead                | Support       |
|--|-------------|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|---------------|
| 23. Develop a senior field for Baseball at Champion Green (subject to sufficient evident demand)   | Medium      | Regional/ Sub-regional     | \$     | NCC                 | TDC<br>ST     |
| 24. Develop a regional level <b>BMX</b> track at Saxton Field adjacent to the Velodrome to create a cycling/ bike hub and possibly a shared facility to support the hub and nearby fields (subject to feasibility study outcome).  | Medium      | Regional                   | \$     | TDC                 | NCC           |
| 25. Develop a <b>mountain bike</b> amenity hub for the region in the Maitai Valley capable of supporting regular regional events plus occasional national and international events (with some temporary fit out of supplementary event infrastructure) as well as supporting day to day use of the track network | Short       | Regional                   | \$     | NCC                 |               |
| 26. Develop new tracks to link existing tracks enabling users to travel off-road across the region by mountain bike  | Medium      | Regional                   | \$\$   | All                 |               |
| 27. Investigate an enclosed artificial surfaced green to meet need for year-round <b>Lawn Bowls</b> in the Nelson-Richmond area, potentially as part of a larger hub or community centre   | Medium      | Regional                   | \$\$   | Bowls               | NCC, TDC & ST |
| 28. Extend the arena at the Botham Bend <b>Equestrian</b> Centre and investigate the option of covering part of the arena (subject to feasibility study outcome)   | Medium      | Regional                   | \$     | Equestrian          | MDC           |
| 29. Renewal of the all-weather artificial turf <b>hockey</b> fields at Saxton Oval in Nelson   | Medium-Long | International and Regional | \$     | NCC                 | TDC           |
| 30. Renewal of the all-weather artificial turf <b>hockey</b> fields at College Park in Blenheim  | Medium-Long | Regional                   | \$     | MDC                 |               |
| 31. Upgrade the <b>Hockey</b> floodlighting to an LED system at Saxton Field complex   | Medium      | International              | \$     | NHA                 | NCC<br>TDC    |
| 32. Development of indoor <b>cricket</b> nets facility at Horton Park in Blenheim, part funded by Marlborough Cricket.   | Short       | Sub-regional               | \$     | Marlborough Cricket | MDC           |
| 33. Gymsports undertake a feasibility study into the development of a Move Centre to accommodate a range of Gymsports disciplines and related activities   | Short       | Regional                   | \$     | Gymsports           | ST, NCC & TDC |
| 34. Investigate a 'Move Centre' in Nelson to accommodate a diverse range of <b>Gymsports</b> disciplines and related activities (subject to feasibility study outcome)   | Medium      | Regional                   | \$\$\$ | Gymsports           | NCC<br>TDC    |
| 35. Investigate development of a regional level indoor climbing facility as part of a hub complex (subject to feasibility study outcome).  | Medium      | Regional                   | \$     | Sport Tasman        |               |
| NON-CAPITAL RECOMMENDATIONS - STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION  |             |                            |        |                     |               |

| Recommendations  | Timeframe | Provision Level | Cost | Lead                     | Support   |
|--|-----------|-----------------|------|--------------------------|---|
| 36. That partner Local Authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Receive the Strategy</b> and use it in their planning of regional and local facility provision, including the facility hierarchy, planning principles and prioritisation criteria</li> <li>• Agree and establish a <b>Regional Sport and Recreation Facility Governance Group</b> to monitor and report on implementation of the Strategy</li> <li>• Agree to an update in 2022 to inform the next LTP and then update every 3 years with a full review every second cycle (in 2028) with timing synchronised to inform future Long Term Plans</li> </ul> | Short     | Regional        |      | KDC<br>NCC<br>MDC<br>TDC | ST  |
| 37. Continue to populate the <b>Inventory Tool</b> with additional data, particularly MOE/ School data to optimise its value   | Short     | Network         |      | ST                       | KDC, MDC, NCC, TDC                                    |
| 38. Support is provided to <b>assist existing hubs</b> to adopt best practice in terms of governance and management  | On-going  | Network         |      | ST                       | MDC, NCC, TDC, Sport NZ                               |
| 39. <b>Apply the planning criteria</b> to capital funding decision processes to incentivise consolidation into hubs where opportunities present  | On-going  | Network         |      | MDC<br>NCC<br>TDC        | ST, Sport NZ and possibly other philanthropic funders |
| <b>NON-CAPITAL RECOMMEDATIONS – NETWORK PLANNING</b>   |           |                 |      |                          |   |
| 40. Develop or update reserve management plans and long term <b>master plans for major hub parks</b>   | Short     | Network         |      | MDC<br>NCC<br>TDC        |   |
| 41. That a detailed <b>Golf</b> facility plan is developed, in line with the Golf NZ National Facility Strategy, to consolidate and rationalise supply of courses and amenities and to maximise the use of retained courses in the future  | Short     | Network         |      | Golf                     | ST  |
| 42. That a <b>Bowls</b> specific facility implementation plan is developed to explore opportunities to maximise use of the facilities through partnerships with other activities, mergers of clubs and consolidation/ rationalisation of facilities.   | Short     | Network         |      | Bowls                    | ST  |
| 43. Ensure fields are available for <b>Rugby League</b> when it seeks to operate its training and competition activity   | On-going  | Network         |      | NCC<br>TDC<br>MDC        |   |
| 44. Ensure fields are available for <b>American Football</b> when it seeks to operate its training and competition activity  | On-going  | Network         |      | NCC<br>TDC<br>MDC        |   |

| Recommendations   | Timeframe            | Provision Level | Cost | Lead                     | Support                  |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 45. In the short term undertake a detailed study with <b>Football</b> and Rugby to determine the number of <b>floodlit training areas and game fields</b> required and their location to maximise use and allocate funding and schedule their installation in the medium term | Short                | Network         | \$   | MDC<br>NCC<br>TDC        |                          |
| 46. Develop a Regional Track Strategy and establish a regional advisory group to coordinate planning and implementation of the Strategy and off-road track developments to link with existing tracks to form a continuous off-road network in the region                      | Short, then on-going | Network         | \$   | DOC<br>MDC<br>NCC<br>TDC | Great Taste Trails Trust |



## 9 Appendixes

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### 9.1 Planning Principle definitions

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The principles are defined as follows:

#### **Meeting an identified need and fit for purpose to meet the need**

Experience shows that there is often insufficient rigour applied to the fundamental question of need and what is the fit-for-purpose solution. The best outcomes are achieved when all of the potential users of the facility or space are identified, and a deep understanding is gained about their needs.

#### **Sustainability – consideration of whole of life costs**

Sustainability means able to be maintained at a certain rate or level. Experience shows that often there is insufficient consideration of the ongoing costs of a facility or space: what the operating and maintenance costs will be and how they will be funded over time. The best outcomes are achieved when the 'whole of life' costs of a facility or space are considered at the outset and a clear plan established around how the costs will be met. Often, investment up-front in, for example, shared reception or greater energy efficiency, can deliver huge dividends over the life of a facility.

#### **Partnering / Collaboration / Co-ordination**

Historically sport and active recreation facilities have tended to be planned and built without sufficient early identification, engagement, collaboration and co-ordination between potential partners (particularly neighbouring Local Territorial Authorities).

Better outcomes are achieved when well-coordinated, collaborative partnerships are developed with those beyond the traditional sport and active recreation sector, such as education, health, Iwi, and the private sector. Adopting a network approach across a district or region and placing importance on relationship building is essential. This increases the likelihood that the facilities will be used to their full potential, maximising the return on investment in terms of participation and funding.

#### **Co-location and Integration**

Often, the best outcomes are achieved by sharing. Experience shows that an effective way of achieving these outcomes is to create integrated hub facilities or spaces, multi-use facilities or spaces, or to co-locate with other sport and active recreation, community, education groups. This usually means some consolidation of provision at these key hub sites.

#### **Future proofing – adaptability**

The best long-term outcomes are achieved by designing facilities in ways that enable them to be adapted, developed and extended in response to future demands. Experience shows that facilities should be designed to accommodate changing needs over time.

#### **Accessibility**

Most people would agree that society is more inclusive than it once was. Experience shows, however, that we still tend to associate 'accessibility' with building facilities that cater for people with disabilities. An accessible facility or space also needs to meet the needs of the young, the old, people from different cultures, genders, and many other groups such as shift workers.

Given our goal of ensuring all New Zealanders have access to sport and active recreation, the best outcomes are achieved when we develop spaces and facilities, with programmes and activities within them that consider all of the demographic and cultural diversity within our communities as well as people with disabilities.

It's important that facilities are accessible for all to get to (can be reached by foot, bike or public transport), move within (physically accessible), and use (priced appropriately).

### **Reflective of the Community/Region**

Facilities need to be reflective of the character of the community, district and/or region that surround them, both visually and operationally, to create an environment where everyone feels welcome. This also applies to facilities supporting recreational use of the natural landscape features (mountains, hills, river and lakes) that are a feature of this region.

### **Activation**

Activation in essence is 'Bringing a Facility or Space to Life' through well promoted and planned programmes, activities, festivals and events that encourage utilisation, foster vibrancy and a sense of ownership of the facility or space. Quite often this aspect is an afterthought in the facility or space planning process. However, planning for how a space will be activated is a vital component of ensuring its effective utilisation. It is also important to take a network approach with regards to activation, assessing how a number of facilities or spaces within a District or across a Region can be activated together to more effectively and efficiently utilise existing resources to meet demand.

### **Social Interaction**

Facilities need to be designed and equipped to create opportunities for social interaction, which is the meaningful contact people have with one another (during, before and after the sport or active recreation activity). The term 'Meaningful' is an important word here, because it implies an exchange that includes real communication, even if only for a moment, and leaves each party feeling that they have shared something with another human being. Social areas are where people – often from many parts of the community and/or diverse backgrounds – meet naturally and interact comfortably and often pleasurably because of the nature or attraction of the facility or space and/or the activities associated with it. As with activation, social interaction is often an afterthought or secondary in the facility or space planning process. However, it is something that can be addressed with relatively simple modifications typically through the addition of space for comfortable seating (e.g. bean bags and couches) and tea and coffee making facilities.

## **9.2 Central Government Funding Programme for Sport and Recreation Sector**

Sport NZ released the following basic overview of the Budget 2020 announcement on 19 May 2020.

### **Reset and Rebuild (\$83m, 30%)**

This investment recognises the ongoing pain and financial uncertainty felt by all organisations in the Play, Active Recreation and Sport sector as a result of COVID-19. This new funding will provide further support and relief to ensure bodies at all levels remain viable for their communities. It will help local, regional and national organisations to make the changes required to operate successfully and thrive in a post COVID environment.

The new funding will also seek to address current imbalances in the sector, including the underrepresentation of women and girls, Maori, people with disabilities and low socio-economic groups.

**Strengthen and Adapt (\$104m, 40%)**

COVID-19 has highlighted for many of our partners areas in which their organisations are vulnerable and identified ways in which they can make them stronger. This money will help them do that. This will take a lot of collaboration so that we are prioritising our investments, identifying and maximising commonalities across the sector. Opportunities might include mergers of sport and recreation bodies and shared services models. How and where this future-focused funding is targeted is something Sport NZ will work through in collaboration with our partners and wider stakeholders in our sector.

**Different and Better (\$78m, 30%)**

Because this is a once in 50-year opportunity, we have to make the most of this chance to reimagine how the sector might look in the future and what will best enable it to meet the needs of all New Zealanders, including those who are currently underrepresented. Part of this work will be exploring what that future might look like, and how we might use new technology and research to modernise the sector. It will also include a series of contestable funds to support new and innovative ways to create opportunities for New Zealanders to be active. Our sector won't maximise our future potential if we simply replay our current approach.

### 9.3 Stakeholder Engagement

#### 9.3.1 Global Research - RSO Survey Stakeholder Respondents

There were two versions of the 'Top of the South Island Facilities regional sports organisation survey' (hereafter, the RSO survey), with the second version of the RSO survey replacing the longer first version of the survey mid-way through the consultation process. Both survey outputs were utilised in the compilation of an information report. Minor changes were made to the RSO survey to increase response rates, by only focusing on key information.

86 responses were received, some sport and recreation activities had several respondents. Analysis of responses shows 8 RSOs covering the entire region, 27 sub-regional organisations (17 Nelson-Tasman and 10 Marlborough) and 20 clubs (12 Nelson-Tasman, 5 Marlborough and 3 Kaikoura).

#### Key to table classifications

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | Completed the survey online  |
|  | Completed the survey through an interview with Global Research (GR) or completed it online after contact from GR |
|  | Interview completed by RSL as part of the Top SI Strategy  |
|  | Completed the survey online after contact from RSL as part of the Top of the SI Strategy                         |
|  | Completed the survey online after contact from RSL as part of the Aquatic Strategy                               |

Table 6: Global Research - RSO Survey Stakeholder Respondents (07/08/2019)

| Club Representative  | Association/Club                                      | Sport/activity                                       |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Murray Irvine        | Sherwood Archery Club (Nelson)                        | Archery  |
| Greg Lautenslager    | National Academy of Distance Running/Athletics Nelson | Athletics (track and field) (includes cross country) |
| Vern Mardon          | Athletics Nelson                                      | Athletics (track and field) (includes cross country) |
| Les McKay            | Marlborough Harrier Club Inc                          | Athletics (track and field) (includes cross country) |
| Helen Quentin-Baxter | Picton Badminton Club                                 | Badminton  |

| Club Representative           | Association/Club                                    | Sport/activity  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Frances Tilly General Manager | Basketball (Nelson Basketball Association)          | Basketball  |
| Stacey                        | Marlborough Basketball                              | Basketball  |
| Deidre Wells                  | Marlborough Indoor Bowls Assn                       | Bowls - indoor  |
| Katrina Anderson              | Special Olympics Motueka - Swimming                 | Bowls - indoor  |
| Lindsay Thomason              | Bowls Marlborough                                   | Bowls - outdoor   |
| Allan Griffiths               | Bowls Nelson Incorporated                           | Bowls - outdoor   |
| Judith York                   | Kaikoura Bowls Club                                 | Bowls - outdoor   |
| Bob Gordon                    | Nelson Canoe Club                                   | Canoe Polo  |
| Edward Gilhooly               | Marlborough Cricket Association                     | Cricket - outdoor   |
| David Leonard                 | Nelson Cricket Association                          | Cricket- outdoor  |
| Alison Brice                  | Blenheim Croquet Club                               | Croquet   |
| Annie Henry                   | Croquet New Zealand                                 | Croquet   |
| Erica O'Connor                | Kaikoura Croquet Club                               | Croquet   |
| Mike Rutledge                 | Tasman Wheelers                                     | Cycling   |
| Nic Foster                    | Nelson Bays Football Association                    | Football - Indoor and Outdoor                             |
| Andrea Smith-Scott            | Marlborough Football                                | Football/soccer- outdoor                                  |
| Barry Rowe                    | FC Nelson   | Football/soccer- outdoor                                  |
| Toni Baley                    | Golf Professional and Bluestones Swim School        | Golf  |
| Chris Pugh                    | Tasman Golf Incorporated                            | Golf  |
| Vicki Gulleford               | Kaikoura Guide Club                                 | Out of scope & excluded from Top of SI Information Report |
| Megan Birss                   | Gymnastics Nelson                                   | Gymnastics  |
| Stephanie Young               | Riwaka Brooklyn Gymnastics Club                     | Gymnastics  |
| Fabian Amor                   | Nelson Hockey Association                           | Hockey- outdoor   |
| George Nation                 | Hockey Marlborough                                  | Hockey- outdoor   |
| Chris Roberts                 | Jet Boating New Zealand : Nelson-Marlborough Branch | Jet Boating   |
| Anita Hammett                 | Nelson Judo Club Inc.                               | Martial arts  |
| Richmond Grant                | Seido Karate  | Martial arts  |
| Belinda Crisp / Ben Pointer   | Nelson Mountain Bike Club                           | Mountain biking   |
| Dick Bennison                 | Nelson Multisport & Tri Club                        | Multi-sport & Triathlon                                   |
| Beth Tester                   | Marlborough Netball                                 | Netball- outdoor  |
| Stephanie Christoffersen      | Motueka Netball Centre                              | Netball- outdoor  |
| Lindsay Filata                | Nelson Netball                                      | Netball- outdoor  |
| Vaughan Cameron               | Blenheim Polo Club                                  | Polo  |
| John Taggart                  | Kaikoura Physiotherapy                              | Out of scope & excluded from Top of SI Information Report |
| Sam Pontague                  | Blenheim Roller Skating Club                        | Roller Skating  |
| Kaye Surgenor                 | Marlborough Rowing Association                      | Rowing  |
| Tim Babbage                   | Nelson Rowing Club                                  | Rowing  |
| Tim Babbage                   | Nelson Rowing Club                                  | Rowing  |
| Jim Anderson                  | Picton Rowing Club                                  | Rowing  |
| Steve Martin                  | Southern Zone Rugby League                          | Rugby league  |
| Nick Fry                      | Riwaka Rugby Football Club                          | Rugby union   |
| Mark Cochrane                 | Tasman Rugby Union                                  | Rugby union   |

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| Club Representative | Association/Club                                     | Sport/activity                                      |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Yuri Schokking      | NBYTRA   | Sailing / yachting                                  |
| Tim Fraser-Harris   | Nelson Watersports Limited and Nelson Yacht Club Inc | Sailing / yachting                                  |
| Richard Gifford     | Queen Charlotte Yacht Club                           | Sailing / yachting                                  |
| Chris Burgess       | Kaituna Blenheim Rifle Club                          | Shooting  |
| Lyn Baigent         | Target Shooting Nelson                               | Shooting  |
| James Lazor         | Rainbow Sports Club                                  | Snow Sports   |
| Dave Morel          | Nelson Softball Association                          | Softball  |
| Bruce Walker        | Marlborough Softball Association                     | Softball  |
| Katrina Anderson    | Special Olympics - Other Sports                      | Only main interview notes used in the Top SI Report |
| Katrina Anderson    | Special Olympics Motueka - Bocce                     | Only main interview notes used in the Top SI Report |
| Katrina Anderson    | Special Olympics Motueka - Indoor Bowls              | Only main interview notes used in the Top SI Report |
| Cindy Adams-Vining  | Special Olympics Marlborough                         | Special Olympics                                    |
| Katrina Anderson    | Special Olympics Motueka                             | Special Olympics                                    |
| Wendy Littlejohn    | Special Olympics Nelson                              | Special Olympics                                    |
| Tony Thomas         | Sport Tasman   | Sport Tasman  |
| Janet Udy           | Marlborough Squash Rackets Club                      | Squash  |
| Nick Wiffen         | Motueka Squash Club                                  | Squash  |
| Aaron Lyttle        | Nelson Surf Life Saving Club                         | Surf lifesaving                                     |
| Jim Sinner          | Swimming Nelson Marlborough                          | Swimming  |
| Tasman Swim Club    | Tasman Swim Club                                     | Swimming  |
| Toni Baley          | Bluestones Swim School                               | Swimming  |
| Dave Hall           | Nelson South Swim Club                               | Swimming  |
| Marion Hughes       | Waimea Swim Club                                     | Swimming  |
| Christopher Hood    | Marlborough Table Tennis Association                 | Table tennis  |
| Chris Hood          | Marlborough Table Tennis Association                 | Table tennis  |
| Edward (Ted) Priest | Table Tennis Nelson                                  | Table tennis  |
| Ali Telford         | Nelson Bays Tennis Association                       | Tennis  |
| Lindsay Parkinson   | Marlborough Tennis Association                       | Tennis  |
| Anne Taylor         | Marlborough Touch                                    | Touch rugby   |
| Barry Dunnett       | Kaikoura Tramping Club                               | Tramping  |
| Marcus Wright       | Marlborough Underwater Hockey                        | Underwater hockey                                   |
| Alex Coombs-King    | Nelson Underwater Hockey                             | Underwater hockey                                   |
| Miriam Gebhard      | Nelson Roller Sports Club                            | Various Skating and Roller Blading sports           |
| Brendan Crichton    | Tasman Volleyball Assn                               | Volleyball  |
| Charmaine Payn      | Maitahi Outrigger Canoe Club                         | Waka Ama  |
| Callum O'Leary      | Motueka Waka Ama Club                                | Waka Ama  |
| Michael Beech       | Waikawa Waka Ama Whanau Inc                          | Waka Ama  |
| Tim Fraser-Harris   | Nelson Watersports Limited                           | Windsurfing   |

**9.3.2 Consultation Meetings**

A targeted programme of consultation meetings via face to face meeting, video meetings and phone calls were undertaken by David Allan (GLG), Richard Lindsay (Sport NZ) or Brent Maru (Sport Tasman) to fill gaps in data. The table below lists the organisations that were engaged in this process.

- Basketball
- Football
- Golf
- GymSports (Artistic and Rhythmic plus Cheerleading)
- Indoor Bowls
- Netball
- Rugby
- Rugby League
- Skateboarding
- Table Tennis
- Tennis
- Volleyball - Indoor & Beach

In addition, several organisations with gaps in data were contacted by email (with follow-up emails) offering to meet and they did not respond including:

- American Football
- Badminton
- Baseball
- Lawn Bowls

**9.3.3 Feedback on the Consultation Draft**

A consultation draft was forwarded to stakeholder organisations identified during earlier consultation and were given a 4-week response period in July-August 2020. A link to a feedback form was provided and the following organisations made submission via this Survey Monkey channel:

- Kaikoura Cricket
- Nelson Indoor Bowls Assn
- Nelson Mountain Bike Club
- Table Tennis Nelson
- Waimea Toi Toi Cricket Club
- Nelson Bays Tennis Assn
- Nelson Yacht Club

In addition, the following organisations provided written feedback via emails:

- Great Taste Trail Trust
- Nelson Netball Centre
- Tasman Rugby Union
- Waahi Taakaro Golf Club

**9.4 Changing population demographics**

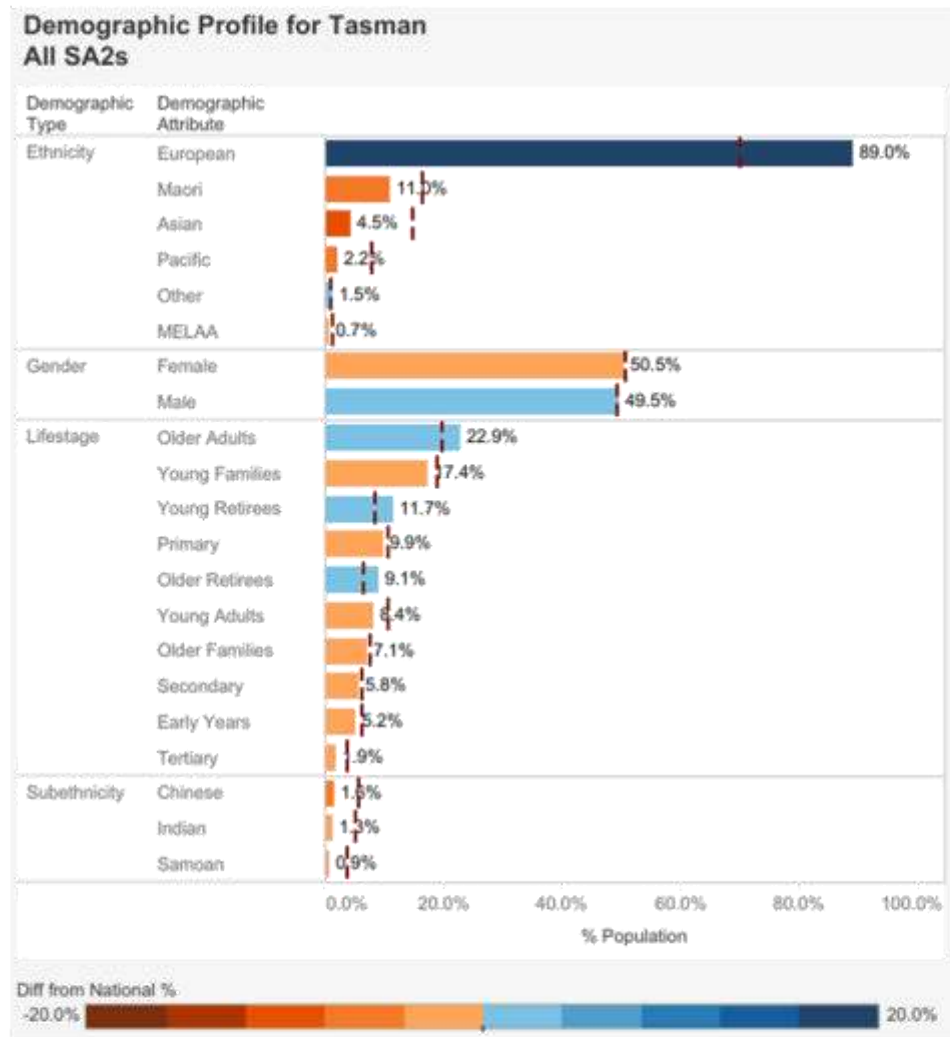
The Sport NZ Insights Tool provide demographic profiles for the region. The Insights Tool sources data from the 2018 Census of Statistics NZ<sup>3</sup>.

Readers note: The red vertical dashed line is the national average for each demographic attribute. The colour of each bar represents the percentage difference between the national average and the Tasman region.

As you will see in the chart below there is are significant differences for several attributes including:

- Ethnicity with a much large percentage of European residents
- Lifestage has larger percentages of Older Adults and Retirees and lower percentages in the younger lifestages

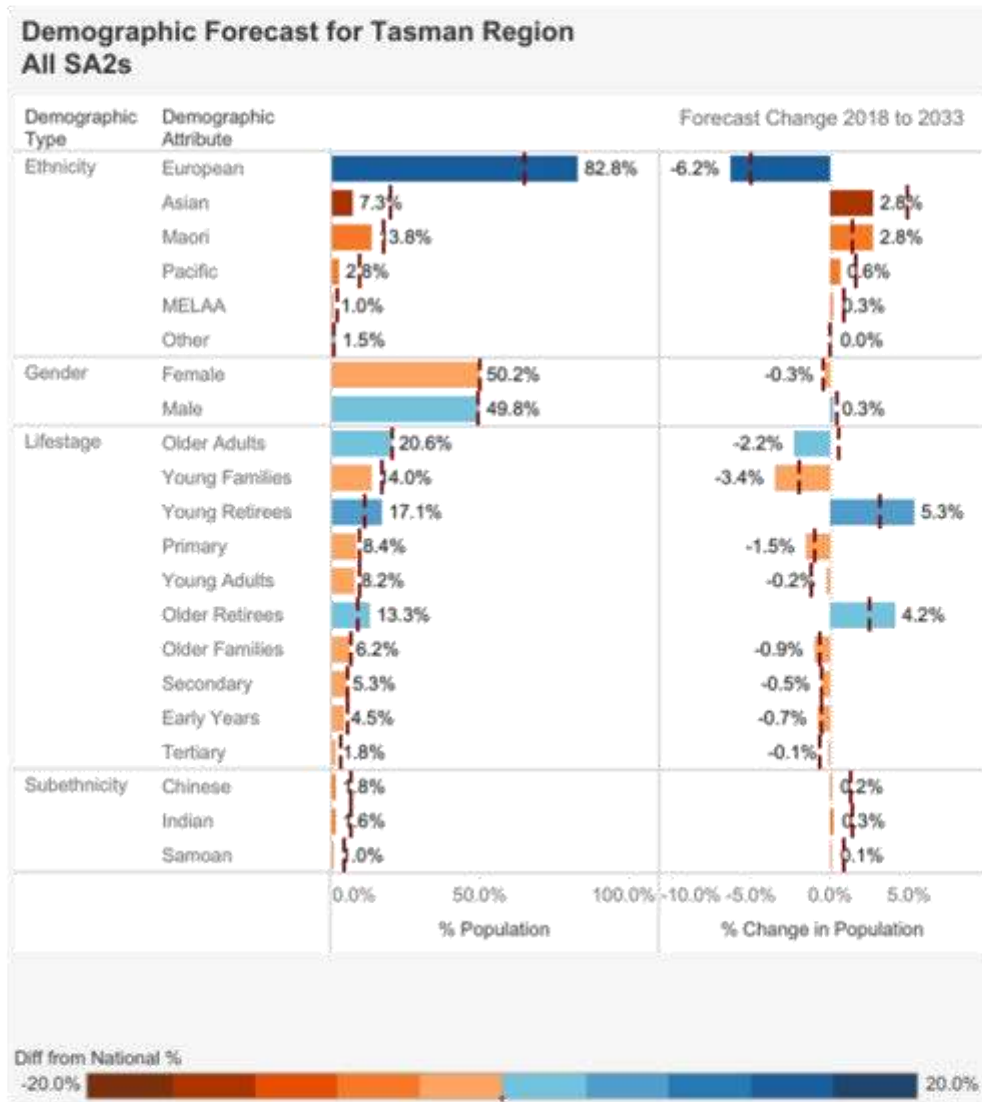
Figure 1: Current demographic profile



<sup>3</sup> Data from Statistics New Zealand Census 2018 (<https://www.stats.govt.nz/2018-census/>). Usually Resident Population, for SA2 2018. This work is based on/includes Statistics New Zealand's data which are licensed by Statistics New Zealand for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.

The demographic profile of the Tasman Region is projected to change<sup>4</sup>. Modelling for the period through to 2033 shows larger percentages of residents in the Retiree lifestages and lower percentages in younger lifestages. It should be noted that population growth will mean the number of residents in all lifestages will actually increase but with the largest increases in the Retiree lifestages.

Figure 2: Demographic Forecast (2033)



<sup>4</sup> Data from Statistics New Zealand 2018-base Territorial Authority (TA) population projections by age group, gender, and ethnic group (released 2020). Lifestage and ethnic projections have been modelled to the area unit using area unit population projections by year, SA2, age and gender; population projections by year, TA, age, gender and ethnicity; and 2018 base population distributions. This work is based on/includes Statistics New Zealand's data which are licensed by Statistics New Zealand for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.



### 9.5 Adult Participation in Sport and Recreation Activities

The Sport NZ Insights Tool is a relatively recent development. It is a key tool for local rather than national insights using nationally gathered data. It draws data from a range of sources to provide indicative information on the expected level of participation in a sport or recreation activity rather than actual levels. It cannot be equated with organised sport club membership or player numbers as it includes informal/ casual activity such as playing a pick-up game of tennis. However, it does provide a useful guide to the highest participation activities in each district.

Sport NZ states:

The participation analysis shown below has been modelled from a variety of sources including the 2017 Active NZ Survey data, NZSSSC data and Usually Resident Population figures from Statistics NZ. The 2017 Active NZ survey captures information from 27,038 adults (18 years and older) and 6,004 young people (aged 5 – 17 years).

Activity behaviours as defined by the Sport NZ Insights Tool are:

This modelled participation data to show preferences and interest in different sports across Census area units. The modelled participation data uses national Active NZ data, and projects participation in different sports to specific area units based of the demographic profile of the area. This then gives an indication of interest and preference in sports of the area unit, based on its demographic profile.

The two figures below are images generated from the Insights Tool providing a profile for the Region of expected participation rates<sup>5</sup>. The 'click' function does not work in this extracted image from the Tool. The red hash line is the national average percentage participation and the colour coded bar with percentage amount shows the expected participation generated by the Insights Tool. The colour of each bar represents the percentage difference between the national benchmark and the Tasman region. The profiles reflect the region in terms of:

- The increasing older lifestages in the age profile in the region in terms of the most popular activities and their estimated participation levels, see walking, cycling and gardening.
- The highly accessible and extensive natural landscape settings (mountains, hills, lakes and rivers) and extensive outdoor recreation participation see mountain biking, tramping, and fishing.
- Overall the profile reflects trends impacting on participation such as increasing popularity of casual/ informal activity and shorter duration of the time commitment required for participation in the activity

<sup>5</sup> Modelled participation using data sourced from the Active NZ 2018 survey (last 7 days participation rates) and Statistics New Zealand Census 2018 (meshblock-level Usually Resident Population - see <https://www.stats.govt.nz/2018-census/>). This work includes Statistics New Zealand's data which is licensed by Statistics New Zealand for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence. Information/data in this visualisation indicates what people may be participating in, or more likely to be interested in. Several assumptions were made in developing this information/data, and care should be taken in using the information/data. Please contact Sport NZ if additional information on this resource is required.

Figure 3: Expected Participation Rates in the Region (1 - 23)

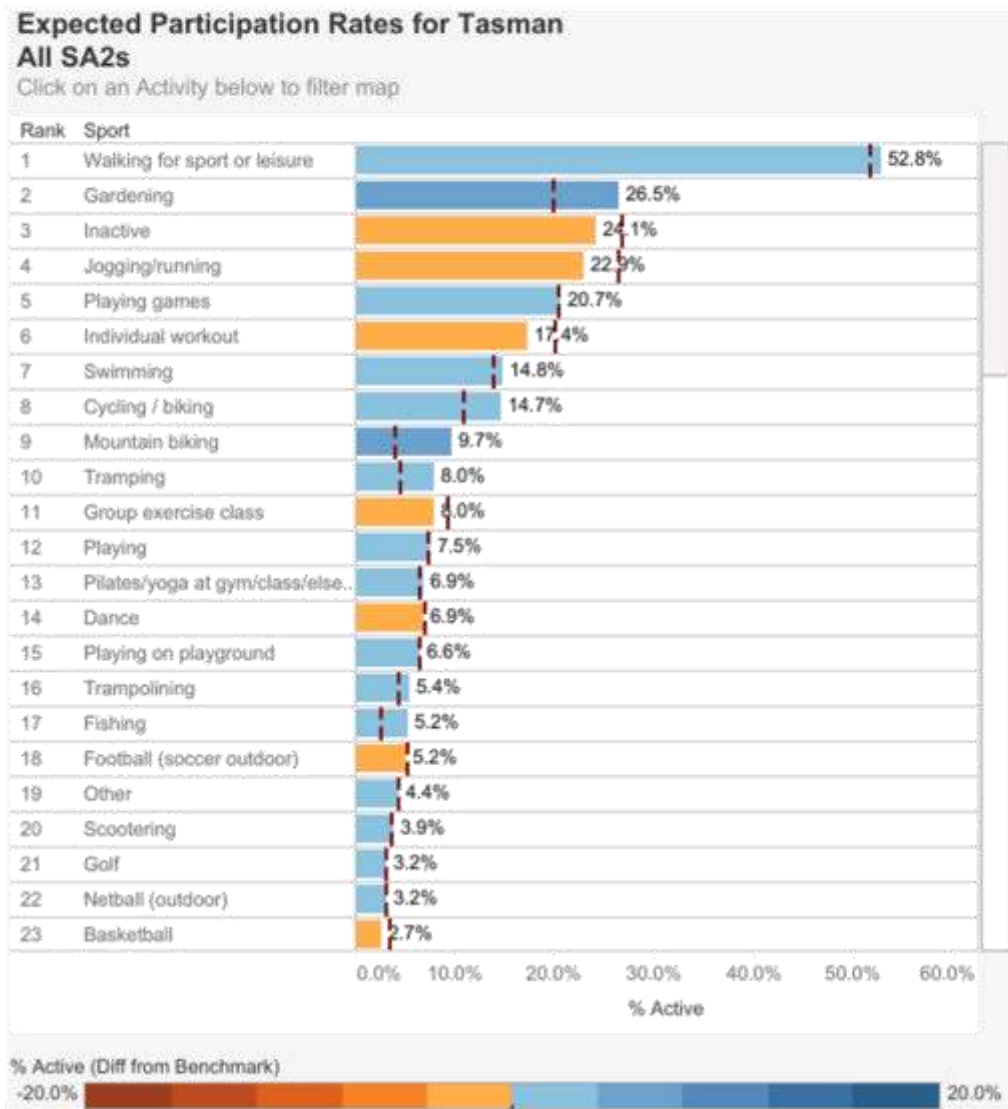


Figure 4: Expected Participation Rates in the Region (23-45)







Tasman Resource Management Plan

Private Plan Change 70:  
Network Tasman

Decision Report

Pursuant to Clause 10 and 29(4) of the  
First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991

17 October 2020

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## 1.0 Introduction

This report provides the decision of Tasman District Council (Council) for Plan Change 70 – Network Tasman, a private Plan Change request made by Network Tasman Ltd. The decisions on the Plan Change and reason for those decisions can be found in Section 6 of this report. The Section 32AA further evaluation report is included in this document and can be found in Section 5.1.1. The specific changes to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) arising from this Plan Change can be found in Appendix 1: Schedule of Amendments.

## 2.0 General-Timeline

- 2.1 The Hearing Panel undertook a site visit on the 19 July 2020.
- 2.2 The Hearing Panel consisted of Cr Maling (chair) and Crs Bryant and Turley.
- 2.3 The hearing was held at the Tasman District Council chambers on 22 July 2020, 9:30 am.
- 2.4 Present for the requester: N McFadden, V Woodbridge and G Clark.
- 2.5 Submitters present: M Laurensen (for Z Energy).
- 2.6 Council officers present: T Bray and D Ley.
- 2.7 The deliberations were held on 22 July 2020 following the hearing.
- 2.8 The recommendations of the Hearing Panel were finalised on 15 September 2020 and approved by Strategy and Policy Committee on the 1 October 2020.

## 3.0 Decision Overview

Having had regard to the issues raised by the Plan Change requester, submitters, evidence presented at the hearing and statutory requirements (including the further evaluation under Section 32AA of the RMA), the decision of Council regarding the Plan Change request is to **Approve with Modifications**. The specific changes to the TRMP arising from this Plan Change are shown in Appendix 1: Schedule of Amendments. A summary is provided below in Table 1.

**Table 1**

| Decision (in brief)   | Detail   |
|---|--|
| Amend TRMP maps 23, 127, 128 to give effect to the Plan Change  | Accept -Consequential amendment arising from the decision to approve the plan change with modification |
| Insert new definition for Equivalent Car Movement   | Accept with modification of the proposed text and location of the text.                                |
| Amend rule 17.5.2.1 to add a references to the legal descriptions of the subject site in the activity conditions, so to ensure that Schedule 17.5A applies. | Accept proposed wording with minor wording modifications.  |
| Amend Schedule 17.5A by adding a reference to the legal descriptions of the subject site to the Schedule  | Accept the proposed wording with minor wording modifications.  |
| Amend Schedule 17.5A by inserting a new activity condition regarding vehicle access.  | Accept with modifications to the wording proposed.   |
| Amend Schedule 17.5A by inserting a new activity condition regarding Wastewater Disposal and Stormwater   | Accept the wording as proposed   |

| Decision (in brief)   | Detail  |
|---|---|
| Amend Schedule 17.5A, matters of control relating to building appearance.                               | Accept the wording as proposed  |
| Amend Schedule 17.5A, matters of control regarding review of conditions in relation to traffic effects. | Accept the wording as proposed  |
| Insert New Restricted Discretionary Activity regarding effects of vehicle access                        | New provision, modification of wording proposed through hearing evidence. |

When considering a private plan change request under clause 29 of the RMA, the Council is required to consider the request in its entirety and is not restricted to considering just those matters raised in submissions. In this regard, the scope for making modifications to the Plan Change are far broader than would ordinarily occur if the Plan Change was proposed or adopted by Council.

After considering the recommendations of the Hearing Panel, the Strategy and Policy Committee made the decision to accept the majority of the changes proposed in the Plan Change with several minor modifications and consequential amendments to the proposed wording. As a whole, the submissions, section 42A report and evidence raised few, if any concerns, regarding the majority of the changes proposed.

The single area of contention involved the potential traffic effects arising from the change in land use. Significant amounts of evidence was provided regarding this matter and after careful consideration of all evidence, the decision was made to accept the proposed wording, with a number of more substantive modifications to both the wording and provision framework.

In addition to the matters raised in the submissions, a new restricted discretionary activity provision was proposed through the hearing evidence to address circumstances where the controlled activity conditions regarding traffic were exceeded. That request was considered, accepted and has been included in the decision.

A number of additional minor and consequential amendments were also made regarding the issue of traffic effects to better give effect to the overall decision or to improve the clarity of the provisions.

## 4.0 Background

### 4.1 The Plan Change Request

On 29 March 2019, Network Tasman Limited lodged a plan change request with Tasman District Council. The Plan Change seeks to include additional land (68 Main Road, Hope) within Schedule 17.5A of the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) and amend several activity conditions and matters within Schedule 17.5A. The site subject to the Plan Change is shown in yellow below and adjoins the current Schedule 17.5A site shown in red.

Following consultation with Iwi and residential neighbours (no issues raised) and a request for further information, an amended Plan Change was lodged with Council on 8 August 2019. Under delegated authority, the Environment and Planning Manager made the decision on 9 August 2019 to **Accept** the amended Plan Change request and to proceed to public notification.

The Plan Change was notified on 17 August 2019, with the submission period closing on 16 September 2019. Within this time, two submissions were received. One each from Z Energy (for Caltex) and New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA). NZTA provided a neutral submission and Z Energy requested amendments. Z Energy requested to be heard at the Hearing.



**Table 2 – Summary of Plan Change Request Amendments to the TRMP**

| Amendment Request                           | Detail   |
|---|--|
| Amend TRMP maps 23, 127, 128                | Land area subject of Schedule 17.5A overlay.   |
| Amend rule 17.5.2.1                         | Add reference to the legal descriptions of the subject site in the activity conditions, so to ensure that Schedule 17.5A applies.                |
| Amend Schedule 17.5A, scope                 | Add reference to the legal descriptions of the subject site to the Schedule.   |
| Amend Schedule 17.5A, activity conditions   | Amend activity conditions as they relate to stormwater management and vehicle access   |
| Amend Schedule 17.5A, building construction | Amend building activity conditions to address wastewater and stormwater management.  |
| Amend Schedule 17.5A, matters of control    | Amend matter relating to building appearance, review of conditions with regard to traffic safety and effects of trip generation from activities. |

The *Summary of Decisions Requested* was publicly notified on 28 September 2019, with the further submission period closing on 14 October 2019. No further submissions were received.

Pre-hearing discussions took place between the requestor and the two submitters between October 2019 and February 2020. A number of changes to the Plan Change were suggested through and following the discussions.

#### 4.2 Site and Locality

The land subject to the Plan Change is located at 68 Main Road Hope (see below). The land consists of Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 1 DP 19736 and they are both owned by Network Tasman Limited.



Figure 1: Site subject to the PPCR (identified in yellow) and surrounding area

The site is 9778m<sup>2</sup> in size and the land is zoned Rural 1. The site prior to purchase by Network Tasman was used for residential purposes, storage of silage & bark, farm equipment and as a truck depot.

Access to the site is by way of direct access from State Highway 6 via crossing point CP68B and through a right-of-way located between the Caltex fuel stop and Nelson Automotive Solutions (garage). The site of the Plan Change adjoins Schedule 17.5A site (also owned by the requestor), the Great Taste Trail/vineyard, a container storage business and two residential houses.

## 5.0 Statutory Context

### 5.1 Introduction

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) provides the statutory framework for decision-making on private plan change requests. Once a request for a private plan change has been accepted by Council under clause 25(2)(b), Part 1 of the Schedule 1 applies. After considering a plan change, clause 29 of the Schedule 1 allows Council to decline, approve or approve with modifications the Plan Change and give reasons for its decision.

Tasman District Council has delegated the authority to make decisions on plan changes to the Strategy and Policy Committee and by resolution on the 1 October 2020 the Strategy and Policy Committee accepted the recommendations from the Hearing Panel and approved notification of this decision.

The following documents have been considered in making this decision and due consideration and weight has been given to the various provisions. The key provisions are detailed below.

#### 5.1.1 Resource Management Act 1991

In particular:

##### Part II

Section 5 — The Plan Change is likely to result in the establishment of future activities with effects associated with a light industrial/commercial land use at the periphery of the Richmond township. Potential adverse effects include an intensification of buildings and structures with visual amenity effects, increased traffic, noise effects, and character and amenity impacts. Positive effects include the use of land for people and communities to provide for social and economic well-being and establishing additional land area for light industrial/commercial land use at the periphery of the Richmond township. The efficient use of land that is in keeping with the existing character and proposed long-term use of the environment is a potential positive effect of the Plan Change.

Section 6 — At this location there are considered to be no sites or resource issues of significance that may be considered to trigger Section 6, matters of national importance.

Section 7 — Regarding efficient land use, the proposed Plan Change is considered to be an appropriate use of land for a more intensive purpose. Regarding character and amenity, the Plan Change will result in a land use change that is in keeping with the local environment. It is considered that the Plan Change is in keeping with Section 7.

Section 8 — No issues of significance to iwi were identified through that process, and Council does not hold any records of sites or issues of significance associated with the land and proposed activities.

##### Part IV

The Council's territorial functions under Section 31 concerning a change in land use and the effects of that on traffic safety and character and amenity values are considered the most important matters. The proposed changes to rules are considered consistent with Council's obligations to Section 31.

### Section 32 and Section 32AA

A detailed Section 32 report was provided with the Plan Change request and the matters raised in the Section 32 report were further considered in the Section 42A report. These reports were considered in the deliberations.

In considering the level of detail that was required for the Section 32 assessment, the scale of the Plan Change was considered minor, with proposed amendments applying to a small land area in the sole ownership of the requestor. No more than five different landowners directly adjoin the property affected by the PPCR. Regarding significance, the proposed Plan Change is not considered to be significant in terms of the potential for adverse effects, with the matters of difference limited to the mitigation of potential traffic effects.

For these reasons it is considered that, in general, the changes proposed in the Plan Change are appropriate, consistent and necessary to achieve the purpose of the Act.

Where modifications are made to the proposed wording of the Plan Change then Council is required to undertake further evaluation (under section 32AA of the Act) to ensure the changes are also an appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Act and an appropriate way to achieve the objective of the Plan Change. The majority of the provisions in the Plan Change have been accepted without modification or with only minor and consequential amendments. Where that occurs, further evaluation under Section 32A is not required and has not been undertaken for those provisions.

The Section 32 report, submissions, Section 42A report and hearing evidence did however raise issues regarding the potential effects that the Plan Change could have on traffic generation, access to and from the state highway and effects on the adjoining Caltex station. A number of alternative options were proposed regarding the method and manner of traffic control and methods of mitigating effects (details can be found in the hearing evidence and decisions and reasons section). The options were evaluated under Section 32AA and it was found that there was little difference between the options with regard to achieving the purpose of the Act.

With regard to which option was the most appropriate way to achieve the objective of the Plan Change, it was also found that there was little difference between the options; however, the modifications chosen were considered to improve the clarity and efficiency of the provisions over the original proposed wording.

Through the hearing evidence, the Plan Change requestor asked for a new provision to be included in the Plan Change. The request was to change the cascade status of activities exceeding condition *(b)(viii) Vehicle Access* from Discretionary to a Restricted Discretionary, with wording for a new Restricted Discretionary Activity provided. In evaluating this change under Section 32/32AA, it was considered that the change was minor with regard to the scale and significance, had no effect on the purpose of the Act and aided in the achievement of the objective of the Plan Change by providing a more efficient and targeted method by which the environmental effects of traffic could be assessed. The proposed change was within the scope of the Plan Change and was not contrary to Council planning documents. However, in considering the Plan Change as a whole, it was noted that the proposed change in land use would have effects wider than just on the State Highway, and subsequently the decision was made to accept the request in principle, but modify the proposed wording to reflect that other parties could also be affected and needed to be considered.

Overall, it was found that the Plan Change, with modifications (see Appendix 1), is an appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Act and the most appropriate way to achieve the objective of the Plan Change.

## 6.0 Decision and Reasons for the Decision

This section contains a summary of submissions, summary of evidence, the decision and the reasons for the decision. Section 6.1 addresses the Plan Change request as a whole and the following sections 6.2 – 6.6 provide the decision and reasons for the individual proposed changes. A combined schedule of amendments arising from these decisions can be found in Appendix 1.

### 6.1 Plan Change 70 – as a whole

#### 6.1.1 Introduction

Network Tasman Limited lodged a Plan Change request with Tasman District Council. The Plan Change seeks to include additional land (68 Main Road, Hope) within Schedule 17.5A of the TRMP and amend several activity conditions and matters within Schedule 17.5A.

#### Summary of Submissions

Two submissions were received from Z Energy (for Caltex) and New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA). No submission opposed the proposed Plan Change in its entirety. NZTA provided a neutral submission and Z Energy requested amendments.

#### Summary of the Section 42A Report

The Section 42A report recommended that Plan Change should be accepted by the Council, with modifications.

#### Summary of Evidence Presented at the Hearing

No evidence was presented which opposed the acceptance of the Plan Change, however both the requestor and Z Energy sought various modifications to specific provisions. The changes requested are summarised in the various topic areas below.

#### 6.1.2 Decision

That Council **accept with modification** Plan Change 70 as detailed in Appendix 1: Schedule of Amendments.

#### 6.1.3 Reasons

The Plan Change is small in scale and significance, affecting only two sites and five adjoining properties. The Plan Change involves the extension of the existing Schedule 17.5 site over two adjoining properties and, as such, the proposed change is in keeping with the use of the immediate area. The site is zoned Rural 1 but has not been used for that purpose for a considerable length of time and the change in land use will not result in the loss of productive land. The proposal is not contrary to the provisions in the Tasman Regional Policy Statement or the TRMP, and is consistent with the Future Development Strategy.

The potential adverse effects identified through the assessment of effects have either been addressed or are able to be addressed through the modified provisions in the Plan Change. There were two submissions with only one of those submissions seeking changes. No further submissions to the Plan Change were received. The changes requested in the submissions have been significantly addressed through the modifications made to the Plan Change provisions.

After considering the matters raised in the Plan Change, Assessment of Effects, Section 32 and 42A reports, evidence presented at the hearing and after undertaking further evaluation of the options under Section 32AA, the Plan Change as modified by the decisions is considered to meet the purpose of the Act and the objectives of the Plan Change.

## 6.2 Amendments 1, 2, 3 & 4: Extension of Schedule 17.5A

### 6.2.1 Introduction

The following amendments were proposed in the Plan Change. The Amendments (shown in blue and/or underlined) seek to extend the Schedule 17.5A provisions over two adjoining lots.

#### Amendment 1

Amend Planning Maps 23, 127, 128 to extend the boundaries of Schedule 17.5A over Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 1 DP 19736.

#### Amendment 2

Amend Rule 17.5.2.1(a)(xii) to include [Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 1 DP 19736](#).

#### Amendment 3

Amend Schedule 17.5A, Controlled Activities (1), by adding the following legal descriptions:

[Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 1 DP 19736](#).

#### Amendment 4

Amend Schedule 17.5A, Rule 1(b)(vii), by adding the following legal descriptions:

[Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 1 DP 19736](#).

### Summary of Submissions

No submissions were received in opposition to the extension of Schedule 17.5A over Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 1 DP 19736. Z Energy sought the replacement of the word “and” between the two lot numbers with the word “or” to ensure that the rule applies to land use on any of the specified lots.

### Summary of Section 42A Report

The report recommended that the proposed wording in Amendments 2 and 3 be modified from “and” to “and/or”, with no changes to the proposed wording in Amendments 1 and 4. The changes suggested were considered consequential amendments and were required to give effect to the extension of the scheduled area over the two additional lots.

### Summary of Evidence Presented at the Hearing

Network Tasman accepted the recommendations in the Section 42A Report and considered their needs satisfied by the Section 42A recommendations. Z Energy also agreed with the recommendations in the Section 42A report.

### 6.2.2 Decision

Accept with modification, in accordance with the changes identified below in blue and detailed in Appendix 1: Schedule of Amendments.

#### Amendment 1

Amend Planning Maps 23, 127, 128 to extend the boundaries of Schedule 17.5A over Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 1 DP 19736.

#### Amendment 2

Amend Rule 17.5.2.1(a)(xii) to include [Lot 1 DP 20392 and/or Lot 1 DP 19736](#).

**Amendment 3**

Amend Schedule 17.5A, Controlled Activities (1) by adding the following legal descriptions:  
[Lot 1 DP 20392 and/or Lot 1 DP 19736.](#)

**Amendment 4**

Amend Schedule 17.5A, Rule 1(b)(vii) by adding the following legal descriptions:  
[Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 1 DP 19736.](#)

**6.2.3 Reason**

Council has made the decision to approve the Plan Change, with modifications (see Decision 6.1.2). The addition of “Lot 1 DP 20392” and “Lot 1 DP 19736” to the provisions and the extension of Schedule 17.5A on the maps is a necessary consequential amendment to give effect to the decision to accept the Plan Change with modifications.

Z Energy requested the above wording be amended to reflect the intention for the provisions to apply to all lots. The wording “and/or” was proposed and agreed to through the evidence presented at the hearing. Changing the wording to “and/or” provides clarity to the intent for the provisions to apply to all lots and gives effect to Z Energy’s request.

### 6.3 Amendment 5: Wastewater Disposal Amendment 6: Matters of Control 1 & 5 Amendment 7: Stormwater

**6.3.1 Introduction**

The Plan Change proposed several new conditions/matters of control for wastewater and stormwater following the assessment of effects. These are as follows:

**Amendment 5**

Amend Schedule 17.5A Rule 1(c) by adding an additional condition:

*“(viii) [Wastewater Disposal](#)*

*[All buildings which generate wastewater are connected to a reticulated wastewater system where the service is available.](#)*

*OR*

*[The discharge complies with section 36.4 of this Plan.”](#)*

**Amendment 6**

Amend matters of control, as follows:

*“(1) [In respect of buildings within 10 metres of the State Highway 6 boundary and/or within 10 metres of the ex-railway reserve, the appearance of buildings.”](#)*

*“(5) [In respect of buildings within 10 metres of the south western boundary with 82 Main Road, Hope \(Pt Sec 114 Waimea East DIST\) north western or north-eastern boundary with 68 Main Road, Hope \(Lot 1 DP 20392\) \(while this property is still in residential use\) whether the design of the building and associated landscaping has addressed amenity values from this residential property including outlook, privacy and solar access.”](#)*

**Amendment 7**

Amend Schedule 17.5A Rule 1(c) by adding an additional condition:

“(ix) Stormwater

- (a) The development provides for overland flood flow paths to cross the post-development site, and retains the pre-development upstream entry and downstream exit points of the overland flood flow to and from the site.
- (b) The flood flow path surface is constructed or treated to prevent erosion of the surface.”

**Summary of Submissions**

No relief was sought regarding these provisions.

**Summary of the Section 42A Report**

The recommendations were to accept the proposed wording without modification.

**Summary of Evidence Presented at the Hearing**

No particular matters were raised in the Network Tasman’s evidence regarding these changes (Amendments 5, 6 and 7).

Z Energy agreed with the Section 42A Report recommendations.

**6.3.2 Decision**

1. Accept Amendment 5 (Wastewater) as shown below and in Appendix 1.

Amend Schedule 17.5A Rule 1(c) by adding an additional condition:

“(viii) Wastewater Disposal

All buildings which generate wastewater are connected to a reticulated wastewater system where the service is available.

OR

The discharge complies with section 36.4 of this Plan.”

2. Accept Amendment 6 as shown below and in Appendix 1

Amend matters of control, as follows:

- “(1) In respect of buildings within 10 metres of the State Highway 6 boundary and/or within 10 metres of the ex-railway reserve, the appearance of buildings.”
- “(5) In respect of buildings within 10 metres of the south western boundary with 82 Main Road, Hope (Pt Sec 114 Waimea East DIST) north western or north-eastern boundary with 68 Main Road, Hope (Lot 1 DP 20392) (while this property is still in residential use) whether the design of the building and associated landscaping has addressed amenity values from this residential property including outlook, privacy and solar access.”

3. Accept Amendment 7 as shown below and in Appendix 1

Amend Schedule 17.5A Rule 1(c) by adding an additional condition:

(ix) Stormwater

- (a) The development provides for overland flood flow paths to cross the post-development site, and retains the pre-development upstream entry and downstream exit points of the overland flood flow to and from the site.
- (b) The flood flow path surface is constructed or treated to prevent erosion of the surface.

**6.3.3 Reasons**

Amendment 5 (Wastewater) — There is insufficient capacity in the reticulated wastewater network to allow for new connections from the site (at the time the Plan Change was lodged). The Plan Change included this provision to either require connection to the reticulated system or to provide the flexibility to allow for an alternative wastewater solution to be developed. There were no submissions or evidence presented regarding this provision and the Section 42A report recommended the provision be accepted. It is considered that the provision is necessary and would be effective in mitigating the effects of any on-site wastewater generated by development on site. For this reason, the proposed amendment is accepted without modification.

Amendment 6 (Amenity provisions) — The landscape study found that in the immediate environment to the site there would be a moderate adverse visual effect without mitigation when viewed from the Great Taste Trail that runs along the northern boundary and a moderate-high visual effect for the neighbour to the southwest when viewed from the upper gable. The Plan Change included two amendments to the existing provisions to require setbacks from the site and consideration of the appearance of buildings. The adjoining landowners were consulted by Network Tasman and were notified of the Plan Change and, with the exception of Z Energy, no submissions were lodged by adjoining landowners. There were no submissions in opposition to the amenity provisions. It is considered that the provisions are necessary and would be effective in minimising any adverse effects of development on the adjoining properties.

Amendment 7 (Stormwater) — The flooding assessment report found that the site is subject to overland flooding and that an increase in the impervious areas from development had the potential to increase runoff to downstream properties. The Plan Change included a condition requiring pre-development upstream entry and exit points for overall stormwater flow paths be maintained post development and that any flow path surface is constructed and/or treated to prevent erosion. There were no submissions or evidence provided at the hearing regarding this provision. It is considered that the provisions are necessary, appropriate and a practical means of mitigating the identified adverse effects of development on stormwater disposal on the site.

**6.4 Amendment 2: Rule 17.5.2.1(a)(xii) and Schedule 17.5A****6.4.1 Introduction**

This amendment seeks to change the text from “occupied” to “owned” in rule 17.5.2.1(a)(xii).

**Amendment 2**

Amend Rule 17.5.2.1(a)(xii) to include Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 1 DP 19736 and to replace the word “occupied” with the word “owned”:

- (xii) on Lot 1 DP 20183, Lot 1 & 2 DP 435942, Lot 3 DP 435942, Lot 4 DP 435942, Lot 2 DP 4875, and Lot 3 DP 4875, Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 1 DP 19736 (Main Road, Hope, ~~occupied-owned~~ by Network Tasman Ltd);”

**Summary of Submissions**

Z Energy supported the amendment and suggested further modifications.



### Summary of Section 42A Report

The report recommended that the wording be changed as follows:

(xii) on ... ~~Lot 1 DP 20392 and or Lot DP 19736 (Main Road, Hope, owned by Network Tasman Ltd);~~

### Summary of Evidence Presented at the Hearing

Network Tasman accepted the deletion of the words (Main Road, Hope, owned by Network Tasman Ltd) as recommended by the Section 42A report.

Z Energy sought the retention of the wording (Main Road, Hope) as they believed it may assist Plan users.

### 6.4.2 Decision

Accepted with modifications as shown below and in Appendix 1:

(xii) on ... ~~Lot 1 DP 20392 and or Lot 1 DP19736 (Main Road, Hope) owned by Network Tasman Limited);~~

### 6.4.3 Reasons

The proposal to change the wording from “occupied “ to “owned by Network Tasman” was considered a minor technical change which better reflected current use and improved the usability of the Plan. Z Energy opposed the proposed wording change, raising the issue and that land ownership is not relevant to the use of the rule and that land ownership should not affect the application of the rule. The matters raised by Network Tasman and Z Energy were considered correct and for those reasons the decision was made to delete the reference to both “Network Tasman” and “ownership”/ “occupancy”.

The Section 42A report suggested that the wording “(Main Road, Hope)” also was not required and recommended removal. Z Energy opposed the removal of that wording and sought the retention of the wording as they believed it aided the Plan user. Regarding the retention or deletion of the wording “Main Road, Hope”, it was considered the wording had no impact on the application of the provision but might possibly aid Plan users and for that reason the wording was retained.

## 6.5 Amendments 4 and 8: Vehicle Access

### 6.5.1 Introduction

Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 1 DP19736 have direct access from State Highway 6 via crossing point CP688, and Lot 1 DP 20392 also has access from State Highway 6 through Lot 2 DP343453. Potential traffic effects were identified in the assessment of effects and the Plan Change subsequently included the following provisions to address those effects.

#### Amendment 4

Amend Schedule 17.5A Rule 1 by adding an additional condition:

“(viii) Vehicle Access

Crossing Place CP688 (on Lot 1 DP19736) may only be used for vehicles to enter the site via a controlled access. All vehicles must exit the sites within Schedule 17.5A onto State Highway 6 (SH6) at Crossing Places CP66 or CP57 (on Lot 1 DP 435942).

Note: For the purposes of this condition “controlled access” means an electronic entry gate located at the site entrance in a manner which does not restrict access to Lot 1 DP 343453 from Main Road, Hope. Access to the site will be restricted to service

vehicles associated with the activity on the site. For the avoidance of doubt, "service vehicle" is intended to include any vehicle type, including trucks."

#### **Amendment 8**

Add the following additional matters over which Council has reserved control:

"(7) The effects of trip generation where the estimated number of vehicles entering the site via Crossing Place CP68B exceeds 40 Equivalent Car Movements (ECM) per day with New Zealand Transport Agency being the only potentially affected party."

**Note:** For the avoidance of doubt Equivalent Car Movement per day (averaged over a year) is defined as follows in relation to the entry only Crossing Place CP68B;

- 1 car entering the property = 1 equivalent car movement
- 1 truck entering the property = 3 equivalent car movements
- 1 truck and trailer entering the property = 5 equivalent car movements."

#### **Summary of Submissions**

Z Energy opposed the proposed amendments for the following reasons:

- The proposed wording did not specify the number of movements that could be provided for via CP68B and therefore any new land use within the PC area would be a controlled activity irrespective of the number of vehicle movements created.
- While one of the matters of control enables the Council to consider the effects of trip generation exceeding 40 Equivalent Car Movements (ECM) the Council would not be able to refuse an application irrespective of the numbers and could only consider effects on the New Zealand Transport Agency. Z Energy consider this is not appropriate and fails to recognise potential effects on Z Energy.
- Reference to "the site" in the first sentence is ambiguous and may be interpreted as relating to a single lot, or potentially the wider Network Tasman site subject to the Schedule. The uncertainty may lead to the interpretation that up to 40 ECM can occur to each lot or activity within the wider Network Tasman Site.
- The provision for movements to be averaged over the course of a full year is considered unreasonable, would be difficult to monitor and control, and would potentially allow for significant movements over a short period with potentially significant adverse effects. A shorter time frame of a week or a month would allow some fluctuations but within appropriate limits. To address these matters the vehicle numbers should be amended and addressed in the conditions itself.
- The proposed condition includes a note which has no statutory weight and the content of the note should be addressed in the condition itself. Further detail regarding the location of the controlled access point should also be incorporated.
- There is a need to clearly articulate what is understood to be proposed by Network Tasman based on a review of the supporting information, and to provide certainty to Plan users. These changes include specifying that CP68B is only to be used by heavy vehicles, noting that small service vehicles would be able to use alternative access to the PC area provided through the scheduled site.
- Z Energy would also support the plan to clearly depict the location of the referred crossings, lots and controlled access, which would make the application of the rules much easier to follow.

Z Energy sought the following relief:

- (a) Limit the vehicle access condition to 40 ECM per day maximum (averaged over no more than one month) for truck and truck and trailer movements to the wider Network Tasman site, not just for Lot 1 DP 19736.
- (b) Exclude car access to Lot 1 DP 19736.
- (c) Define ECM in the vehicle access condition with trucks and truck and trailers constituting three ECM and five ECM respectively.
- (d) Specify detail of the required controlled access in the vehicle access standard to ensure that the gate restricts access to the Network Tasman site but does not restrict access to the truck stop, including when vehicles are queued at the controlled access.
- (e) Include a plan to clearly depict the location of the referenced crossing and lots to aid interpretation of the Schedule.

Z Energy suggested the following text changes to address the concerns raised in their submission.

**(viii) Vehicle Access**

Crossing Place CP688 (on Lot 1 DP19736) may only be used by trucks and truck and trailers for up to a maximum of 40 Equivalent Car Movements per day (averaged over a month) vehicles to enter the site Network Tasman Limited Site via a controlled access. All vehicles must exit the sites Network Tasman Limited Site within Schedule 17.5A onto State Highway 6 (SH6) at Crossing Places CP66 or CP57 (on Lot 1 DP 435942).

“(7) The effects of trip generation where the estimated number of vehicles entering the site via Crossing Place CP688 exceeds 40 Equivalent Car Movements (ECM) per day with New Zealand Transport Agency being the only potentially affected party.”

Note: For the avoidance of doubt Equivalent Car Movement per day (averaged over a year) is defined as follows in relation to the entry only Crossing Place CP688:

- 1 car entering the property = 1 equivalent car movement
- 1 truck entering the property = 3 equivalent car movements
- 1 truck and trailer entering the property = 5 equivalent car movements

NZTA also submitted on these provisions and sought the retention of the mitigation measures relating to traffic effects as proposed in the Plan Change.

**Summary of the Section 42A Report**

The report recommended the following modifications to the provisions:

1. A new definition be added: **Heavy vehicle** - means a truck (over 3.5 tonnes) or truck and trailer.
2. The following amendment to Schedule 17.5A Rule 1(b):

**(viii) Vehicle Access**

With the exception of vehicles passing over the right of way (adjoining CP688) on Lot 1 DP 19736 for the purpose of accessing the petrol station on Lot 1 DP 343453 the following applies.

- There is no vehicle access through the right of way between Lot 1 DP 19736 and Lot 2 DP 343453.

- [Vehicle access to any land parcel in Schedule 17.5A through Lot 1 DP 19736 is limited to eight heavy vehicles per day and is entry only.](#)
- [All heavy vehicles entering through Lot 1 DP 19736 must exit on to State Highway 6 \(SH6\) at Crossing Places CP66 or CP57 on Lot 1 DP 435942.](#)
- [An electronic entry control gate, located at the entrance to the body of Lot 1 DP 19736, must be used to limit access.](#)

### Summary of Evidence Presented at the Hearing

Network Tasman accepted, in part, the recommendations proposed in the Section 42A report and provided a schedule of amendments with further proposed wording changes.

In their evidence they stated that the purpose of the Plan Change is to give certainty to Network Tasman over their ability to undertake activities on the site and they requested it be retained as a controlled activity. They opposed the wording recommended in the Section 42A report for condition 1(b)(viii) and requested the reference to Lot 1 DP 19736 be changed to Lot 1 DP 20392. They also opposed the exclusion of vehicle access across the right-of-way on Lot 2 DP 343453 as they believed a rule could not prevent use of a legal easement and the access would be controlled by the Limited Access Road (LAR) process. They opposed the proposed limitation of eight heavy vehicles per day and sought that any limitation on vehicle movements be limited to 40 ECM per day. They accepted the proposed wording for bullet points 3 and 4 (with a wording correction). Network Tasman in their evidence stated that the use of 40 ECM had been agreed to by the NZTA and it was accepted that the 40 ECM provided greater flexibility whilst still managing effects. They also raised that the NZTA had accepted the averaging of 40 EMC over a year. They also considered that the NZTA could address any problems under alternative legislation. Network Tasman requested that the proposed definition for 'heavy vehicle' be replaced with the definition for ECM.

They also requested that where an activity does not meet the vehicle access condition then the activity become a restricted discretionary activity, with NZTA as the only potentially affected party.

Network Tasman accepted the deletion of Matter of Control (7) proposed in the Section 42A report subject to shifting the definition of ECM to the definition's section.

Network Tasman considered that the changes they proposed in their evidence would satisfy the matters raised in Z Energy's submission. They also considered that the proposed changes would maintain the mitigation measures that NZTA sought retention of in their submission.

With regard to the evidence presented by Z Energy, Network Tasman (V. Woodbridge) proposed a number of minor amendments to the wording. Network Tasman could see no reason why CP68B should be limited only to heavy vehicles and the provision contradicts the submission from NZTA which requires retention of the measures proposed in the request as notified. They opposed the suggested amendments by Z Energy to the definition of ECMs. Network Tasman considered that a Plan rule should not restrict use of a legal easement and therefore the restriction is not warranted. Network Tasman opposes the request to broaden the restricted discretionary rule to other matters.

Z Energy accepted the recommendations in the Section 42A report, with the exception of the use of the words "Petrol Station" in 1(b)(viii), which Z Energy requested be deleted.

With regard to the evidence presented by Network Tasman, Z Energy agreed that the amendments proposed by Network Tasman's evidence (V Woodbridge) went some way in addressing the concerns raised by Z Energy. They agreed with the minor wording changes regarding correcting the lot number and suggested further minor wording changes. Z Energy supported the restriction of access between Lot 1 DP 19736 and Lot 2 DP 343453 considering it lawful to do so and proposed amendments to the wording. Z Energy were not necessarily opposed to the use of ECM provided there was certainty

regarding the number and type of vehicles. Alternatively, they considered the provisions could be simplified by an appropriate limit on vehicle numbers. They supported the remainder of changes requested by Network Tasman in their evidence and sought that the proposed restricted activity provision be broadened to include other matters.

### 6.5.2 Decision

1. Accepted with modifications as shown below and in Appendix 1.
2. Amend the wording to include the following new definition in Chapter 2: Meaning of Words (2.2)
 

Equivalent Car Movements (ECMs) per day (averaged over three months) – is defined as follows:

  - 1 car to and from the property = 2 equivalent car movements
  - 1 truck to and from the property = 6 equivalent car movements
  - 1 truck and trailer to and from the property = 10 equivalent car movements.
3. Amend the wording proposed in Amendment 4 (viii) as follows:
 

(viii) Vehicle Access

With the exception of vehicles passing over the right of way adjoining CP68B on Lot 1 DP 20392 for the purpose of accessing Lot 1 DP343453, the following applies.

  - (a) There is no vehicle access between Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 2 DP343453.
  - (b) Vehicle access to any land parcel in Schedule 17.5A through Lot 1 DP19736 and Lot 1 DP 20392 is entrance only and is limited to 40 Equivalent Car Movements per day.
  - (c) All vehicles entering through Lot 1 DP19736 and Lot DP20392 must exit onto State Highway 6 (SH6) at Crossing Places CP66 or CP57 on Lot 1 DP 20183 and Lot 4 DP 435942.
  - (d) An electronic entry control barrier, located at the entrance to the body of Lot 1 DP 20392, must be used at all times to control access.
4. Delete the wording proposed in Amendment 8
 

(7) The effects of trip generation where the estimated number of vehicles entering the site via Crossing Place CP68B exceeds 40 Equivalent Car Movements (ECM) per day with New Zealand Transport Agency being the only potentially affected party."

Note: For the avoidance of doubt Equivalent Car Movement per day (averaged over a year) is defined as follows in relation to the entry only Crossing Place CP68B:

  - ▲ 1 car entering the property = 1 equivalent car movement
  - ▲ 1 truck entering the property = 3 equivalent car movements
  - ▲ 1 truck and trailer entering the property = 5 equivalent car movements
5. Insert the following new restricted discretionary activity in Schedule 17.5A
  4. Any land use that complies with all the conditions of rule 1 of this Schedule except condition (b)(viii) [Vehicle Access] is a restricted discretionary activity.

A resource consent is required. Consent may be refused or conditions imposed, only in respect of the following matter to which Council has restricted its discretion.

  - (1) The potential effects from vehicle movements on the adjoining properties

(2) The potential effects on the safe and efficient operation of State Highway 6 with New Zealand Transport Authority being the only potentially affected party.

### 6.5.3 Reasons

The Traffic Assessment Report identified potential traffic effects arising from the Plan Change. Following consultation with Council and the New Zealand Transport Authority, a number of amendments to the Plan were proposed to mitigate the effects of vehicle access on adjoining State Highway 6. Amendment 4 sought to provide for entrance only to the site as a controlled activity and Amendment 8 sought the reservation of control over the effects of trip generation where the estimated number of vehicles entering the site exceeded 40 Equivalent Car Movements (ECM's) per day. Both Amendments 4 and 8 contained "Notes" which further defined how vehicles would be restricted and how the 40 ECM's would be calculated. Concerns were raised through the submissions and Section 42A Report regarding the wording proposed to mitigate effects.

A considerable quantity of evidence regarding these two amendments was presented at the hearing. After carefully considering all the material, it was decided to accept in principle the need for provisions to control traffic effects, however the proposed wording and framework needed to be modified to achieve this. In particular, it was found that the wording as proposed did not limit the number of vehicles; did not take into consideration the effects on other affected parties; did not address the use of the right-of-way over Lot 2 DP 343453; and the explanatory "Notes" could not be enforced.

The proposed wording for the first sentence (viii) restricted the use of the crossing point to vehicles entering the schedule site. This appeared to have the effect of excluding the use of the right-of-way for vehicles accessing the Caltex station. The modifications to the first sentence were made to clarify the application of the rule.

Condition (viii)(a) was added to exclude vehicle access between Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 2 DP 343453. This right-of-way was established to provide access from the State Highway to the house on Lot 1 DP 20392. The right-of-way was no longer needed for that purpose with the house recently removed. Network Tasman briefly mentioned the access in the Traffic Assessment Report and at the hearing, but no assessment of the effects regarding the use of this right-of-way to access the site was provided. The assessment undertaken for the adjoining CP68B was thorough and identified a number of adverse traffic effects. It is considered in the absence of a specific assessment for use of the ROW that at least some of the traffic effects identified for CP68B could also occur at the neighbouring ROW. Network Tasman opposed the proposal to restrict access through the ROW and believed that access could not be controlled through a rule in a plan and that traffic effects could be managed by the NZTA through other legislation. There is a reasonable probability, even with the absence of a traffic assessment that conflicts could occur between the State Highway and adjoining properties should unlimited access be provided through the ROW to the Schedule 17.5A area. The powers held by NZTA to control access to the State Highway under other legislation is acknowledged, however the potential adverse effects may not solely affect the functioning of the state highway. It was considered more appropriate that the broader traffic effects potentially arising from this change in land use were better addressed under the Resource Management Act 1991. For these reasons, the wording was modified to enable the landowner to apply for resource consent to use that right of way, subject to an assessment of effects.

Conditions (viii)(b) and (viii)(c) are an amalgamation and modification to the wording proposed in Amendments 4 and 8. Condition (viii)(b) limits vehicles to entrance only with exit through the existing established exits and condition (viii)(c) limits the number of vehicles to 40 Equivalent Car Movements per day. The effect of these modifications is to limit entrance and exit and to place a limit on the number of vehicles entering the site as a controlled activity. Vehicle entry above this number is provided for but requires a restricted discretionary consent. Substantive evidence was presented at the hearing and following consideration of the Traffic Assessment Report, submissions and hearing evidence, it was decided that it was necessary to place limits on the number of vehicles entering the

site per day. There was significant evidence presented at the hearing regarding the method of measuring the number and type of vehicles that should have access to the site. Two options were considered: limitations to eight heavy trucks and/or trailers per day as recommended in the Section 42A report or 40 Equivalent Car Movements per day as preferred by Network Tasman. Z Energy did not oppose either option but raised concerns regarding the wording proposed for the ECM definition. Considerable discussion took place regarding the two options and the decision was made to adopt the second option as it enabled greater flexibility regarding the type of vehicle that could use the site. Flexibility was considered especially important because the specific activities that would be undertaken at the site had not been determined.

The Traffic Assessment Report, submitters and Section 42A report all supported limiting access to the site to entrance only, with all vehicles exiting through the existing Schedule 17.5A roading network. It was considered unsafe for vehicles to exit the site at CP68B and to do so would adversely affect the functioning of State Highway 6. For this reason the decision was made to allow entrance only access to the site.

Final condition (viii)(d) incorporates the intent of the Amendment 4 “Note” and formalises it as an enforceable condition. This condition is necessary to provide the method for giving effect to the decision to limit the number of vehicles to the site and to make access entrance only. Following evidence presented at the hearing, the wording was modified slightly from “electronic entry gate” to “electronic entry barrier” to provide greater flexibility regarding the method of restricting access.

With the decision to limit the number of vehicles to 40 Equivalent Car Movements per day, it was necessary to define “Equivalent Car Movements per day” in the Plan. A definition was proposed in the Plan Change and included as a “Note”, but this definition was opposed by Z Energy and the Section 42A report because notes were not enforceable. The decision was made to formalise the definition by moving it to the definitions section of the Plan, thus providing clarity for Plan users and enforceability.

Through their hearings evidence, Network Tasman requested a new provision be included in the Plan Change. The request was for applications not meeting the restrictions on vehicle numbers to be assessed as a Restricted Discretionary Activity as the matters of contention (vehicle effects) was relatively narrow. This request was considered and it was agreed that it would be inefficient to require a full Discretionary Activity resource consent when the issues in contention (vehicle effects) were relatively narrow. However, it was also considered that vehicle movements in excess of the 40 Equivalent Car Movements per day could potentially affect more than just the State Highway and for that reason the decision was made to accept the request but expand the matters of discretion to include consideration of the effects on adjoining properties as well as on the State Highway. As a consequence of the decision to exclude access over the ROW on Lot 2 DP343453 the inclusion of this provision will mean that any requests to undertake this activity will also change from Discretionary to Restricted Discretionary Activity. For the same reasons, it is considered that the matters of contention are relatively narrow and can be adequately assessed as a restricted discretionary activity, with the matters of discretion limiting effects of vehicle access on the immediate vicinity.

## 6.6 Amendment 8: Review Condition

### 6.6.1 Introduction

The Plan Change proposes an additional matter of control in Schedule 17.5A Rule 1(c)(6) which enables a review condition to be imposed regarding traffic effects.

#### **Amendment 8**

Add the following additional matter over which Council has reserved control:

(6) *The purpose and timing of any review of conditions of consent (Section 128 of the Act) in relation to traffic effects.*

### Summary of Submissions

Z Energy supported this condition as proposed.

NZTA was concerned about the potential unforeseen effects that may result from this proposal. NZTA considered the proposed review condition, along with limits on traffic generation and restricting use of CP68B to entry only. Together these conditions adequately addressed the traffic and safety effects associated with the proposal. NZTA requested the mitigation measures relating to traffic effects in the PPCR be retained.

### Summary of the Section 42A Report

Following consideration of the matters raised in the submissions, it was recommended that a limit of eight heavy vehicles per day be imposed and where vehicle movements were above those limits, then further resource consent should be required. If that recommendation was accepted, then the review condition was not required and should be deleted. If that was not the decision, then the report recommended that the condition added value and was supported by the submitters.

### Summary of Evidence Presented at the Hearing

Network Tasman — Matter of control (6) should be retained if NZTA seeks its retention.

Z Energy agreed with the Section 42A report recommendation to delete matter of control (6).

### 6.6.2 Decision

1. Accept without modification, as shown below and in Appendix 1.

[\(6\) The purpose and timing of any review conditions of consent \(Section 128 of the Act\) in relation to traffic effects.](#)

### 6.6.3 Reasons

This provision requires an assessment of effects where the estimated number of vehicles using the crossing (CP68B) exceeded 40 Equivalent Car Movements per day. A detailed traffic assessment report was provided with the Plan Change request and further evidence was provided through the Hearing. Despite the evidence, the nature and scale of future development has not been determined at this point in time and, as a consequence, unanticipated traffic effects may arise. It is considered this provision is necessary to enable a review of conditions should unanticipated traffic effects occur. The review condition is considered an efficient and effective method of achieving that review.



## Appendix 1: Schedule of Amendments

(Marked up Proposed Plan Amendments as per Recommendations)

### CHAPTER 2: MEANINGS OF WORDS

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

*[Unchanged or irrelevant text omitted]*

#### 2.2 DEFINED WORDS

*[Unchanged or irrelevant text omitted]*

Equivalent Car Movements (ECMs) per day (averaged over three months) - is defined as follows:

- 1 car to and from the property = 2 equivalent car movements
- 1 truck to and from the property = 6 equivalent car movements
- 1 truck and trailer to and from the property = 10 equivalent car movements.

### CHAPTER 17: ZONE RULES

#### 17.5 RURAL 1 ZONE RULES

*[Unchanged or irrelevant text omitted]*

#### 17.5.2 Land Use

##### 17.5.2.1 Permitted Activities (Land Use - General)

**NOTE:** Rule 17.5.2.1 is subject to the regulations of the National Environmental Standards Plantation Forests 2017 (NES-PF). The NES-PF regulations for activities in relation to plantation forestry (as defined within the NES-PF) prevail unless specifically stated otherwise in advice notes below.

Any land use is a permitted activity that may be undertaken without a resource consent, if it complies with the following conditions:

#### Activities

- (a) The activity is not:
- (i) an industrial or rural industrial activity;
  - (ii) quarrying, where the volume of land disturbed is greater than 50 cubic metres in any 12-month period;
- Advice Note:** Clause (a)(ii) does not apply to forestry quarrying which is managed by NES-PF regulations 51 - 59.
- (iii) a constructed or marked out landing area or pad for helicopters, an aircraft landing strip, aerodrome or airport;
  - (iv) the sale of liquor;
  - (v) a rural selling place where:
    - the sale and display area is greater than 25 square metres; or

- access is to an arterial route;
- (vi) a commercial activity;
- (vii) a community activity, except on Part Section 217 Waimea East District (Lower Queen Street, Richmond, occupied by Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology), where the permitted activity is education, training and research;
- (viii) tourist accommodation;
- (ix) co-operative living;
- [Condition (a)(x) is deleted]*
- (xi) a papakainga development;
- (xii) on Lot 1 DP 20183, Lot 1 & 2 DP 435942, Lot 3 DP 435942, Lot 4 DP 435942, Lot 2 DP 4875, ~~and Lot 3 DP 4875, Lot 1 DP 20392 and/or Lot 1 DP 19736~~ (Main Road, Hope). ~~occupied by Network Tasman Ltd);~~

*[Unchanged or irrelevant text omitted]*

## SCHEDULES

### Schedule 17.5A: Activities on Network Tasman Ltd Site at Main Road, Hope

#### Controlled Activities

1. Any land use on Lot 1 DP 20183, Lots 1 & 2 DP 435942, Lot 3 DP 435942, Lot 4 DP 435942, Lots 2 & 3 DP 4875, [Lot 1 DP 20392](#) and/or [Lot 1 DP 19736](#) is a controlled activity, if it complies with the following conditions:
  - (a) The activity is one of the following:
    - (i) The storage of goods on Lot 1 DP 435942
    - (ii) Offices
    - (iii) Light manufacturing activities
    - (iv) Trade workshops
    - (v) The retail sale of goods which are either manufactured or serviced on the site, provided that the retail display area does not exceed 100 square metres.
    - (vi) Laboratories
    - (vii) Transport depots on Lot 1 DP 435942
  - (b) The activity complies with the following applicable conditions:
    - (i) **Noise**  
Condition (m) as set out in rule 17.4.2.1.
    - (ii) **Hours of Operation**  
Limited to 7:00 am to 7:00 pm, Monday to Saturday inclusive.
    - (iii) **Air Emissions – Dust and Odour**  
Conditions (e) and (f) as set out in rule 17.4.2.1.
    - (iv) **Glare**  
Conditions (g) and (h) as set out in rule 17.4.2.1.
    - (v) **Screening**  
Outdoor storage areas are screened from view from adjoining properties used for residential purposes by a solid wall or fence 1.8 metres high.
    - (vi) **Amenity Plantings**  
The boundary with any adjoining site used either for residential purposes, or the ex railway reserve or the State Highway is planted with a 2-metre deep planting strip of shrubs that have a mature height of not less than 2 metres and not more than 3 metres. The shrubs are evergreen varieties spaced to provide effective screening. Alternatively, a solid screen fence may be provided along the boundary with the agreement of adjoining property owners.
    - (vii) **Stormwater**
      - (a) Condition (p) as set out in rule 17.4.2.1.
      - (b) For new development within Lot 1 DP 20183, [Lot 1 DP 20392](#) and [Lot 1 DP 19736](#) (south-west of Reed Andrews Drain), the peak runoff rate during a 1-in-100 year storm event does not exceed the predevelopment peak runoff rate.

(c) The development provides for overland flood flow paths to cross the post development site, and retains the pre-development upstream entry and downstream exit points of the overland flood flow to and from the site.

(d) The flood flow path surface is constructed or treated to prevent erosion of the surface.

(c) The development provides for overland flood flow paths to cross the post development site, and retains the pre-development upstream entry and downstream exit points of the overland flood flow to and from the site.

(d) The flood flow path surface is constructed or treated to prevent erosion of the surface.

(viii) **Vehicle Access**

With the exception of vehicles passing over the right of way adjoining CP68B on Lot 1 DP 20392 for the purpose of accessing Lot 1 DP343453 the following applies.

(a) There is no vehicle access between Lot 1 DP 20392 and Lot 2 DP343453.

(b) Vehicle access to any land parcel in Schedule 17.5A through Lot 1 DP19736 and Lot 1 DP 20392 is entrance only and is limited to 40 Equivalent Car Movements per day.

(c) All vehicles entering through Lot 1 DP19736 and Lot DP20392 must exit onto State Highway 6 (SH6) at Crossing Places CP66 or CP57 on Lot 1 DP20183 and Lot 4 DP 435942.

(d) An electronic entry control barrier, located at the entrance to the body of Lot 1 DP20392, must be used at all times to control access.

(c) Buildings comply with the following conditions:

(i) **Maximum Coverage**

65 per cent.

(ii) **Maximum Height**

10 metres.

(iii) **Location of Doors**

Goods service docks, open work bays, and openable work bays do not face any dwelling on an adjoining site unless there is an intervening building that effectively screens such openings from the dwelling.

(iv) **Building Envelope**

Any building erected on a site adjoining a site used for residential purposes complies with the building envelope required in rule 17.4.3.1(j).

(v) **Setbacks**

Buildings are no closer than 5 metres to any boundary with an adjoining site occupied by a dwelling, and no closer than 3 metres to any other site boundary.

(vi) **Signs**

A single free-standing sign meeting the specification in Figure 16.1C at the intersection of the site access with State Highway 6. Wording is restricted to the names of businesses operating in the scheduled area. Individual businesses within the site may display signs as specified in Figure 16.1B for industrial zones provided that these are not visible from sites used for residential purposes.

(vii) **Finished Building Platform Level**

Any new building platform level must be no less than 500 millimetres above the estimated 1-in-50-year flood level, as assessed by a Chartered Professional Engineer.

**(viii) Wastewater Disposal**

All buildings which generate wastewater are connected to a reticulated wastewater system where the service is available.

OR

The discharge complies with section 36.4 of this Plan.

**(ix) Stormwater**

(a) The development provides for overland flood flow paths to cross the post-development site, and retains the pre-development upstream entry and downstream exit points of the overland flood flow to and from the site; and

(b) The flood flow path surface is constructed or treated to prevent erosion of the surface.

- (d) Sufficient information is provided to satisfy the Council that the requirements under (a) to (c) above will be complied with. Any application must be lodged with a site layout plan, landscape plan, building elevations, a description of the activity and the processes it involves and methods to be adopted to comply with conditions.

A resource consent is required and may include conditions. The Council's assessment is limited to, the following matters over which the Council has reserved control:

- (1) In respect of buildings within 10 metres of the State Highway 6 boundary and/or within 10 metres of the ex-railway reserve, the appearance of buildings.
- (2) How planting achieves an attractive State Highway 6 frontage using a mix of low plantings and specimen trees at 10-metre intervals whilst ensuring visibility to and from the State Highway.
- (3) Whether along the land fronting Norman Andrews Place landscaping proposed will ensure the maintenance of existing native planting (and replacement of any existing planting which may die or are diseased) and any additional planting will achieve a dense screen along Norman Andrews Place frontage.
- (4) Whether the planting proposed adjoining the Railway Reserve is such as will provide screening along that boundary within the 3-metre setback whilst also allowing intermittent views of the buildings on the site.
- (5) In respect of buildings within 10 metres of the south western boundary with 82 Main Road, Hope (Pt Sec 114 Waimea East DIST) north western or north-eastern boundary with 68 Main Road, Hope (Lot 1 DP 20392) (while this property is still in residential use) whether the design of the building and associated landscaping has addressed amenity values from this residential property including outlook, privacy and solar access.
- (6) The purpose and timing of any review conditions of consent (Section 128 of the Act) in relation to traffic effects.

|  |
|--|
| <b>Restricted Discretionary Activities</b> |
|--|

2. Any land use that complies with all the conditions of rule 1 of this Schedule except condition (b)(ii) (Hours of Operation) is a restricted discretionary activity, if it complies with the following condition:

- (a) **Hours of Operation**  
Limited to 7.00 am to 10.00 pm, Monday to Saturday inclusive.

**A resource consent is required.** Consent may be refused or conditions imposed, only in respect of the following matter to which Council has restricted its discretion.

- (1) The avoidance, remedying or mitigation of any adverse effect on amenity values of adjacent properties used for residential purposes.
3. Any land use that is a transport depot or storage of goods activity on scheduled land, other than on Lot 1 DP 435942, is a restricted discretionary activity, provided that it complies with all the conditions of (b), (c) and (d) of Rule 1.

**A resource consent is required.** Consent may be refused or conditions imposed, only in respect of the following matter to which Council has restricted its discretion.

- (1) The potential effects on the safe and efficient operation of State Highway 6 at CP57 and CP66, with the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) being the only potentially affected party.

3A. Any land use that complies with all the conditions of rule 1 of this Schedule except condition (b)(viii) [Vehicle Access] is a restricted discretionary activity.

A resource consent is required. Consent may be refused or conditions imposed, only in respect of the following matter to which Council has restricted its discretion.

- (1) The potential effects from vehicle movements on the adjoining properties
- (2) The potential effects on the safe and efficient operation of State Highway 6 with New Zealand Transport Authority being the only potentially affected party.

*[Unchanged or irrelevant text omitted]*

## 9.4 UPDATE ON 'COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT - RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE' INCLUDING PUBLICATION OF A COASTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Information Only - No Decision Required

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Report To:</b>     | Strategy and Policy Committee                    |
| <b>Meeting Date:</b>  | 17 December 2020                                 |
| <b>Report Author:</b> | Diana Worthy, Policy Planner - Natural Resources |
| <b>Report Number:</b> | RSPC20-12-5                                      |

### 1 Summary

- 1.1 This report provides an update on the 'Coastal Management Project – Responding to Climate Change'.
- 1.2 In 2019, the staff undertook community engagement focusing on the release of a coastal hazards map viewer and asking for community feedback on what people valued in the at-risk areas. The online map tool illustrates potential sea level rise up to 2 m, coastal storm-tide inundation and coastal erosion hazards ("coastal hazards"). This was Phase 1 of the project.
- 1.3 Phase 2 has involved preparation of a 'first pass' coastal risk assessment to understand Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua's vulnerability to coastal hazards. The coastal risk assessment is included as Attachment 1. The assessment identifies assets, property, infrastructure and facilities that may be exposed to coastal hazards using readily available datasets. This information will be publicly released so our communities and stakeholders are kept up to date with how the project is progressing. The report will help inform decisions in future stages of the project and other Council functions (e.g. activity management planning).
- 1.4 Over the course of 2021-2022, staff will deliver Phase 3 of the coastal hazards project focusing on identifying 'issues and options' for coastal management. This will include a programme of community engagement. The project is following the process set out in the Ministry for the Environment's Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance (2017) and is considered best practice. It is being undertaken in conjunction with the wider Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan work programme, which is developing issues and options for each plan topic. Staff are also working with Te Tau Ihu iwi via the Council's Iwi Policy Working Group in relation to this project.

### 2 Draft Resolution

**That the Strategy and Policy Committee receives the Update on 'Coastal Management Project - Responding to Climate Change' including publication of a Coastal Risk Assessment report RSPC20-15-5.**

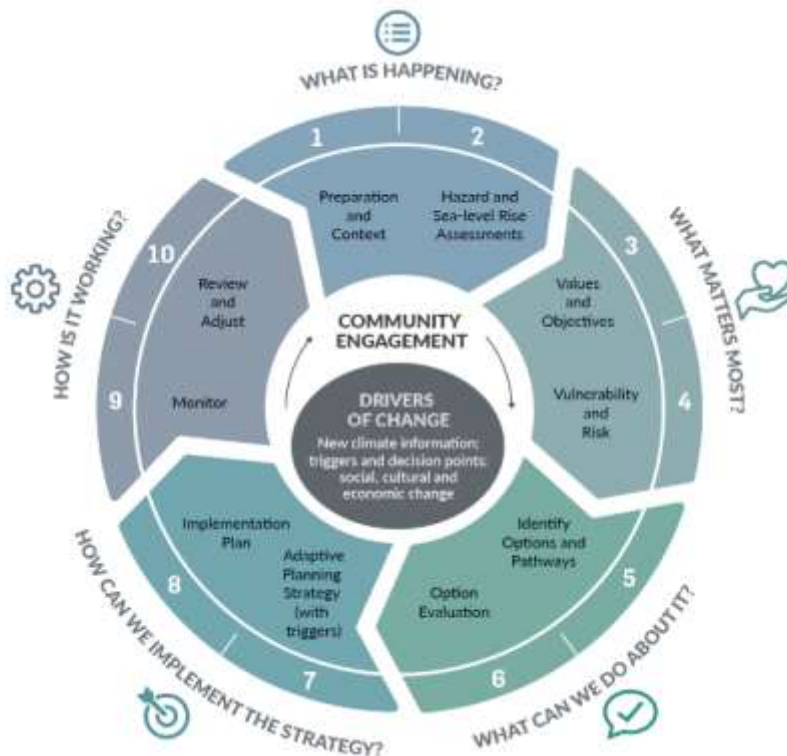
**3 Purpose of Report**

3.1 This report provides an update on the ‘Coastal Management Project – Responding to Climate Change’. As part of Phase 2 of the project, staff have prepared a ‘first pass’ coastal risk assessment to understand Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua’s vulnerability to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. This report summarises the outputs of the assessment and details the next steps in the work programme for 2021-2022.

**4 Background and Discussion**

**Background**

4.1 In July 2019, the Council launched its ‘Coastal Management Project – Responding to Climate Change’ which aims to enable our Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua communities to work towards long-term adaptive planning for coastal hazards and sea level rise. The work programme follows what is considered to be best practice as set out in the Ministry for the Environment’s Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance 2017 (MfE guidance). The guidance has been structured around an iterative 10-step framework to enable long-term strategic planning and decision making for coastal management (Figure 1).



**Figure 1: The 10-step decision cycle, grouped around five questions (MfE, 2017)**

4.2 Phase 1 of the project (July – September 2019) involved undertaking community engagement focusing on the release of a [coastal hazards map viewer](#), an online map tool that illustrates increments of sea level rise up to 2 m, coastal storm-tide inundation and coastal erosion hazards. This work responds to Steps 1 and 2 in the MfE guidance and answers the question of “What is happening?” (see Figure 1). The engagement also sought



to raise awareness amongst our community and develop an informed common understanding of the issues facing us.

- 4.3 As part of this engagement, feedback was sought on what the community values that may be affected by sea level rise and coastal hazards, recognising that the areas, objects and experiences that are valued will be different for each person. Respondents were asked to rank their top five values (from a prescribed list of 12 values) that they were concerned may potentially be affected by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. Using a weighed score method, the top five values identified were:

1. Homes (residential buildings and property)
2. Lifeline infrastructure
3. Coastal species and habitats
4. Natural character and coastal landscapes
5. Businesses

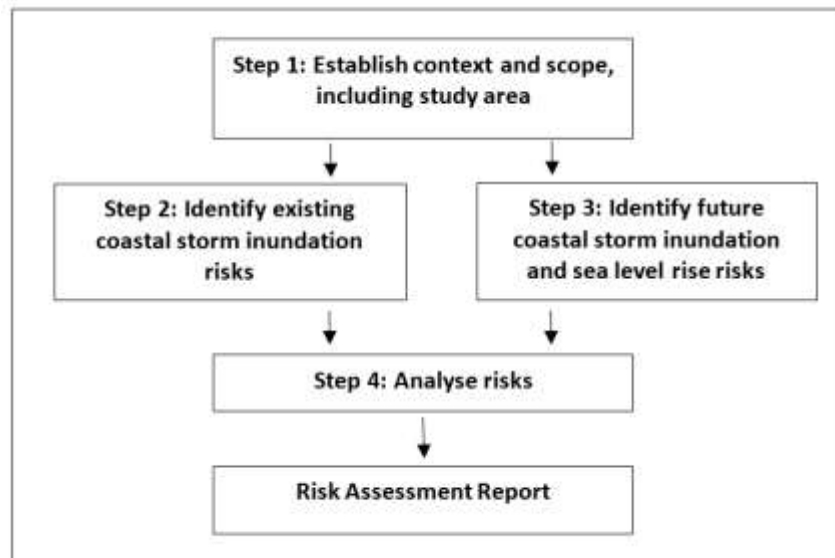
The summary report of this feedback was published on Council's website in December 2019. This information informs future steps in the work programme, including within the outputs of the coastal risk assessment as discussed below.

### **Coastal Risk Assessment**

- 4.4 Over the course of this year, staff have been undertaking Phase 2 of the project that includes Steps 3 and 4 of the MfE guidance and answers the question of "*What matters most?*" (see Figure 1). As part of this work, staff have prepared a 'first pass' coastal risk assessment for Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua.
- 4.5 The coastal risk assessment identifies a selection of assets, property, infrastructure and facilities, referred to as 'elements at risk', that may be exposed to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise using readily available datasets. It does not attempt to measure the severity of the hazard, for example if there will be damage and/or whether replacement will be required (where this is possible or appropriate). Rather it identifies and broadly quantifies elements at risk that may be vulnerable to coastal hazards (e.g. number of buildings or length of road exposed).

### *Risk Assessment Methodology*

- 4.6 The methodology used in this assessment draws on the Ministry for the Environment's best practice guidance, in particular Arotakenga Huringa Ahuarangi: A Framework for the National Climate Change Risk Assessment for Aotearoa New Zealand (2019) (see Fig. 2).



**Figure 2: Coastal Risk Assessment Methodology**

- 4.7 The coastline was segmented into seven 'coastal cells' representing smaller geographic areas, to enable meaningful data analysis. These are Richmond – Waimea, Māpua – Ruby Bay, Motueka – Riwaka, Marahau – Kaiteriteri, Abel Tasman National Park, Eastern Golden Bay, and Western Golden Bay.

#### *Coastal Risk Assessment – Key Findings*

- 4.8 The coastal risk assessment findings are summarised by each value domain (e.g. four overarching domains of human, natural environment, economy and built environment), for each coastal cell (e.g. by area), and for Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua as a whole. The report also links the community-identified values (from the 2019 community engagement feedback) to the relevant elements at risk. It is recommended that the risk assessment findings are read in conjunction with use of the Council's coastal hazards map viewer, which maps the location and extent of low-lying coastal land which is vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise.
- 4.9 Key findings are set out the Executive Summary of the coastal risk assessment (see Attachment 1, pages 4-5).
- 4.10 The assessment identifies that there will be social, cultural, economic and environmental implications for individuals, iwi, landowners, businesses, and the wider community around the entire coastline. Elements at risk which are vulnerable to a 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and up to 2m sea level rise include:
- Land cover: grassland (44%, 3,650 hectares); coastal indigenous vegetation (25%, 2,106 hectares); urban land (11%, 941 hectares); exotic forestry (10%, 857 hectares); and horticultural land (9%, 760 hectares).
  - 350 archaeological sites based on the NZ Archaeological Association's ArchSite records. It is highlighted that there will be other sites of significance to iwi (including archaeological sites) that are located in vulnerable coastal areas and are not captured within this assessment.
  - An estimated 8,400 people, with approximately 60% (4,970 people) located in the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell and a further 12% (990 people) in the Māpua – Ruby Bay coastal cell.

- Our urban areas have a range of vulnerabilities depending on their location and the provision of elements at risk including homes, businesses, community facilities and infrastructure. Motueka is the largest town in the District that will be affected by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise, and Māpua – Ruby Bay has the second largest vulnerable residential area with associated services. Whilst Richmond is the District's largest town, much of its urban area is sufficiently inland and elevated to be outside the extent of the mapped inundation scenarios although low-lying industrial and business land in particular is vulnerable. There are a number of similarities between Mārahau – Kaiteriteri, Western Golden Bay and Eastern Golden Bay in terms of vulnerability as they include a number of smaller towns and local centres dotted along the coast.
- Abel Tasman National Park includes large areas of vulnerable coastal indigenous vegetation as well as some houses/holiday homes and Department of Conservation assets (e.g. Abel Tasman Coast Track, huts, etc.). 717 hectares of Council's extensive network of open spaces and reserve-zoned land adjacent to the coast, estuaries and river mouths is also vulnerable.
- Coastal storm inundation and sea level rise will have a significant impact on many existing coastal assets (e.g. wharves, jetties, boat ramps, coastal protection structures, ports) simply because of the nature of their design, purpose and location.
- There are eight closed landfills, in addition to other potentially contaminated land sites, located at or near the coast which could pose an environmental risk if exposed by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise.

More results and analysis is set out in the coastal risk assessment found in Attachment 1.

## 5 Options

- 5.1 There are no options to be considered as this is an information-only report.
- 5.2 'Issues and options' for coastal management will be discussed over 2021 - 2022 with the Council and wider community (see Section 11 Next Steps/Timeline).

## 6 Strategy and Risks

- 6.1 The Coastal Management Project, including this coastal risk assessment, will inform a number of Council's core functions. For example, the planning aspects will be included in the development of the natural hazards section of the Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan, resource and building consent processes, activity management plans, reserves management plans, and civil defence and emergency management.
- 6.2 Publication of this coastal risk assessment also provides an opportunity for the wider community to understand our coastal vulnerabilities and empower them to make their own decisions on how to build resilience and respond to the effects of coastal hazards and sea level rise.

## 7 Policy / Legal Requirements / Plan

- 7.1 The Coastal Management Project, including this coastal risk assessment, follows the process set out in the Ministry for the Environment's Coastal Hazards and Climate Change

Guidance 2017. The guidance is considered best practice and builds on the coastal hazards planning experiences of other councils around the country. The project's outputs contributes to a number of Council's legislative requirements in relation to responding to natural hazards and the effects of climate change under the Resource Management Act 1991, Local Government Act 2002, Building Act 2004, and Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

## **8 Consideration of Financial or Budgetary Implications**

- 8.1 There are no financial or budgetary implications for the Council in relation to this report as it is information-only.
- 8.2 However, it is acknowledged that the financial implications resulting from the effects of climate change and sea level rise over the longer term are likely to be significant. Any financial or budgetary implications from the Coastal Management Project's future work programme will be identified by staff and discussed with the Council and the community as necessary.

## **9 Significance and Engagement**

- 9.1 There is high public interest in natural hazards and the effects of climate change, including sea level rise and any planning implications. The information in the coastal risk assessment will be of high significance and interest to the wider community. The receipt of this report is information-only and is part of an ongoing work programme working with the community on coastal management. The coastal risk assessment will be made available on Council's website, and community engagement is planned for 2021 (see Section 11 Next Steps/Timeline).

## **10 Conclusion**

- 10.1 Staff have prepared a 'first pass' coastal risk assessment to understand Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua's vulnerability to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. The assessment identifies that there will be social, cultural, economic and environmental implications for individuals, landowners, iwi, businesses, and the wider community around the entire coastline. This assessment forms part of the Coastal Management Project's Phase 2 work programme and will be used to help inform future stages in the project and other Council functions (e.g. activity management planning).

## **11 Next Steps / Timeline**

- 11.1 Staff will make the coastal risk assessment available on the Council's Coastal Management Project webpage and undertake targeted communications (e.g. via social media, Newline, and stakeholder email lists) to let the community know that this assessment is now available.
- 11.2 As part of the Coastal Management Project's Phase 2 work programme, staff are also working with Te Tau Ihu iwi via the Council's Iwi Policy Working Group to understand iwi values and associations within the coastal environment. There will be a range of special values that iwi hold for places, the resources, and the history of the District and coastal hazards and sea level rise will have significant implications for these values.

- 11.3 Over the course of 2021 - 2022, staff will deliver the Coastal Management Project's Phase 3 work programme. This work will focus on identifying 'issues and options' for coastal management, including a programme of community engagement. The coastal risk assessment will inform this work and as part of the community engagement there is an opportunity to provide easy-to-read, snapshot summary information on the risk assessment outputs. This work is being undertaken in parallel with the wider Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan work programme, which is also developing issues and options papers for each of the plan's topics. The planning outputs of the Coastal Management Project form part of the wider natural hazards portfolio. Long-term adaptive planning work for coastal hazards and sea level rise will take several years to complete and the community conversation will be ongoing.

|                       |
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|-----------------------|

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# Coastal Management Project

## Coastal Risk Assessment

for

Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua

December 2020



For further information on this report or our Coastal Management Project, please contact:



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## Executive Summary

In July 2019, Tasman District Council (the Council) launched its 'Coastal Management Project – Responding to Climate Change' initiative which aims to enable our Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua communities to work towards long-term adaptive planning for coastal hazards and sea level rise. This project follows best practice as set out in the Ministry for the Environment's 2017 Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance.

As part of this project, the Council has prepared a 'first-pass' risk assessment to understand Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua's vulnerability to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. This assessment identifies a selection of assets, property, infrastructure and facilities (referred to as 'elements at risk') that may be exposed to a present day 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP)<sup>1</sup> coastal storm inundation event and a range of sea level rise scenarios up to 2.0 m. It does not attempt to measure the severity of the hazard, for example if there will be damage and/or whether replacement will be required (where this is possible or appropriate). Rather, it identifies and broadly quantifies elements at risk that may be vulnerable to coastal hazards (e.g. number of buildings or length of road exposed).

This report should be read in conjunction with Council's coastal hazards map viewer, an online map tool which shows the spatial extent of low-lying coastal land which may be vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. More information on the project, including the coastal hazards map viewer, can be found online at [tasman.govt.nz/link/coastal-management](https://tasman.govt.nz/link/coastal-management).

Many factors need to be taken into account when considering how future global warming will contribute to climate change and, ultimately, sea level rise. The scientific consensus is that sea levels will continue to rise and are likely to rise at an accelerated rate over time. Whilst there is some uncertainty as to exactly when a particular increment of sea level will be reached, this report simply quantifies those elements at risk that may become vulnerable to rising sea levels.

Several national agencies have already undertaken work to quantify New Zealand-wide exposure, vulnerability and risks from climate change and sea level rise. These reports are complimentary to the information presented in this report and overall contribute towards a broad understanding of the Tasman District's vulnerability to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise.

The methodology used in this assessment (Section 2) draws on the Ministry for the Environment's best practice guidance, in particular [Arotakenga Huringa Ahuarangi: A Framework for the National Climate Change Risk Assessment for Aotearoa New Zealand \(2019\)](#). The coastline was segmented into seven 'coastal cells' representing smaller geographic areas, to enable meaningful data analysis using readily available datasets. These are Richmond – Waimea, Māpua – Ruby Bay, Motueka – Riwaka, Mārahau – Kaiteriteri, Abel Tasman National Park, Eastern Golden Bay, and Western Golden Bay.

Elements at risk (e.g. assets, property, infrastructure and facilities) that may be vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise either now in the present day or in the future were identified (Section 3). These elements have been grouped into the following four overarching 'value domains': human, natural environment, economy, and built environment.

There will be social, cultural, economic and environmental implications for individuals, landowners, businesses, iwi, and the wider community around the entire coastline.

<sup>1</sup> A 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) event has a 1% chance of occurring in any year.

Some of the key findings of the assessment are:

- Land cover vulnerable to a 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and rising sea levels is dominated by grassland (44%, 3,650 hectares) and coastal indigenous vegetation (25%, 2,106 hectares). The grasslands are typically productive farmland predominantly located in Golden Bay/Mohua and the Waimea Plains, and to a lesser extent Motueka. Coastal indigenous vegetation is primarily located within Abel Tasman National Park (50%, 1,052 hectares) and along the Golden Bay/Mohua coastline (37%, 770 hectares). Other land cover includes urban land (11%, 941 hectares), exotic forestry (10%, 857 hectares) and horticultural land (9%, 760 hectares).
- There are 350 archaeological sites that are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise based on the NZ Archaeological Association's ArchSite records. These sites are spread across Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua, reflecting the rich history of human occupation along much of the coastline. There will be other sites of significance to iwi (including archaeological sites) that are located in vulnerable coastal areas and are not captured within this assessment.
- Council has an extensive network of open spaces and reserves adjacent to the coast, estuaries and river mouths which provide for a range of functions and values. A significant portion (51%, 717 hectares) of the District's open space and reserve zoned land is vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and rising sea levels.
- An estimated 8,400 people are located in low-lying coastal areas that are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. Approximately 60% (4,970 people) are located in the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell and a further 12% (990 people) in the Māpua – Ruby Bay coastal cell.
- Whilst Richmond is the District's largest town, much of its urban area is sufficiently inland and elevated to be outside the extent of the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios. Land adjacent to the Waimea Inlet and on the inlet islands is vulnerable and includes a large area of business and industrial land; recreation, conservation and forestry land uses and water/wastewater pipe infrastructure on Moturoa/Rabbit Island; Bell Island wastewater treatment plant; cultural, recreation and conservation values in and around the inlet and islands; and horticulture and pastoral farming on the Waimea Plains.
- Māpua and Ruby Bay's exposure to coastal hazards is well known and documented. It has the second largest residential area in the District with associated services (e.g. businesses, community facilities, infrastructure) vulnerable to coastal hazards and sea level rise.
- Motueka is the largest town in the District that will be affected by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. The cost to either repair damages, replace or relocate over the longer term will be significant. There is an extensive number of vulnerable elements at risk including people, homes, tourism accommodation, businesses and industry, Port Motueka, community facilities, and infrastructure. Any damage or inability to use roads which cross low-lying areas (particularly SH60) will impact not only access to Motueka and Riwaka, but also the approaches to Tākaka Hill and access to Golden Bay/Mohua. Horticultural and pastoral land around coastal Motueka and Riwaka is also vulnerable.
- Abel Tasman National Park includes large areas of vulnerable coastal indigenous vegetation as well as some houses/holiday homes and Department of Conservation assets (e.g. Abel Tasman Coast Track, huts, etc.). Road access to the National Park via the road to Mārahau will be affected by rising sea levels.

- There are a number of similarities between Mārahau – Kaiteriteri, Western Golden Bay and Eastern Golden Bay in terms of vulnerability to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. All include a number of smaller towns and local centres dotted along the coast comprising a mix of homes, tourism accommodation, businesses and industry, Port Tarohe, and some community facilities. In some areas Council 3 waters infrastructure is present (e.g. water supply, wastewater, stormwater). The road network is critical for access to these coastal communities, and there are sections of roads which are either presently vulnerable or will be in the future due to rising sea levels.
- Coastal storm inundation and sea level rise will have a significant impact on many existing coastal assets (e.g. wharves, jetties, boat ramps, coastal protection structures, ports) simply because of the nature of their design, purpose and location. Over time, rising sea levels will cause coastal assets to be affected by waves or high tides more regularly.
- There are eight closed landfills, in addition to other potentially contaminated land sites, located at or near the coast which could pose an environmental risk if exposed by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise.

This report is a key step in starting to quantify assets, property, infrastructure and facilities ('elements at risk') that may be vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise, using readily available datasets. The information presented in this report will be used to help inform future phases of the Coastal Management Project including identifying issues and options for coastal management. There will be other things that are valued by the community which are located at the coast that are not captured within this assessment.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose

In July 2019, Tasman District Council (the Council) launched its 'Coastal Management Project – Responding to Climate Change' which aims to enable our Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua communities to work towards long-term adaptive planning for coastal hazards and sea level rise.

As part of this project, the Council has prepared a 'first-pass' risk assessment to better understand Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua's vulnerability to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. This assessment identifies a selection of assets, property, infrastructure and facilities, referred to as 'elements at risk', that may be exposed to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise using readily available datasets. It does not attempt to measure the severity of the hazard, for example if there will be damage and/or whether replacement will be required (where this is possible or appropriate). Rather it identifies and broadly quantifies elements at risk that may be vulnerable to coastal hazards (e.g. number of buildings or length of road exposed).

This report sets out the findings of the risk assessment. The information presented will be used to help inform future project phases of the Coastal Management Project including identifying issues and options for coastal management.

### 1.2 Background

The Coastal Management Project follows best practice as set out in the Ministry for the Environment's [2017 Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance](#) (MfE 2017 Guidance). The guidance has been structured around an iterative 10-step framework, focusing on five key questions, to enable long term strategic planning and decision making for coastal management (Figure 1).



Figure 1: The 10-step decision cycle, grouped around five questions (MfE, 2017)

Phase 1 of the project (July – September 2019) involved undertaking community engagement focussing on the release of a coastal hazards map viewer, an online map tool which illustrates increments of sea level rise up to 2 m, coastal storm-tide inundation and coastal erosion hazards. The engagement also sought to raise awareness amongst our community and develop a common understanding of the information. Feedback was sought on what the community values that may be affected by sea level rise and coastal hazards. The coastal hazards map viewer and associated reports are available on the Council's website at [tasman.govt.nz/link/coastal-management](https://tasman.govt.nz/link/coastal-management).

This report represents Phase 2 of the project, to undertake a coastal risk assessment for Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua focusing on the vulnerability of elements at risk to sea level rise and coastal inundation.

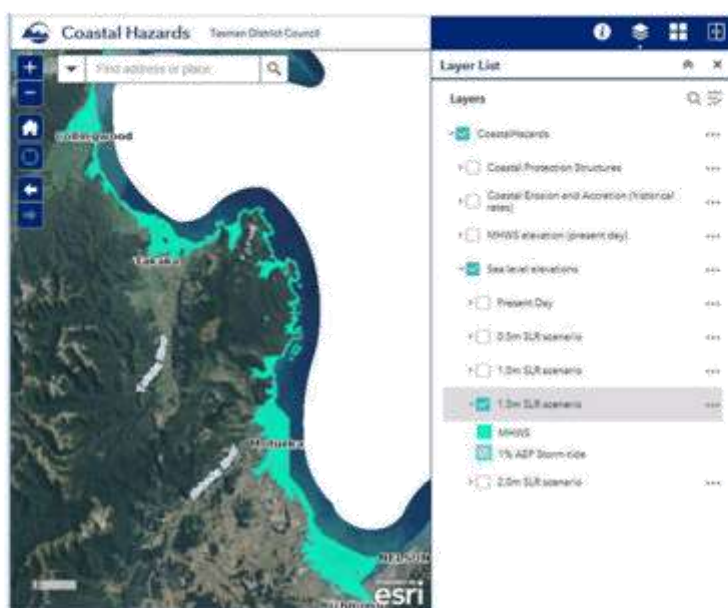
The outputs from the project will be used to inform a number of Council's core functions. For example, the planning aspects will be included in the development of the coastal hazards section of the Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan (our second generation Tasman Resource Management Plan), resource and building consent processes, activity management plans, reserves management plans, and civil defence and emergency management.

### 1.3 Report Scope: Coastal Hazards Mapping

This coastal risk assessment is based on the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise information shown on Council's coastal hazards map viewer ([tasman.govt.nz/link/coastal-management](https://tasman.govt.nz/link/coastal-management)). The map viewer identifies low-lying coastal areas which may be susceptible to coastal hazards using the static level inundation mapping technique. This method is sometimes referred to as the 'bath tub' model (the line that a bath tub would fill to). This technique involves identifying and mapping all land lying below a particular elevation (i.e. water level).

The map viewer shows a range of sea level rise scenarios in 0.5 m increments up to 2.0 m. It also shows the impacts of high tides further elevated by storms, mapped as a present day 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) joint probability storm-tide event. A 1% AEP joint probability storm-tide is the combination of the tide and storm effects that have a 1% chance of occurring in any year. An example of the coastal hazards map viewer is shown in Figure 2 (over page), which illustrates a 1% AEP coastal storm inundation combined with 1.5 m sea level rise.

The methodology used to develop the sea level rise and coastal hazards information shown on the map viewer is described in the report 'Coastal Hazards Assessment in Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua (2019)'.



**Figure 2: Example of Council's Coastal Hazards Map Viewer (1.5m Sea Level Rise Scenario)**

Council's coastal hazards map viewer also shows areas of historical coastal erosion (sediment loss) and accretion (sediment gain), based on a 30+ year record. Further information on coastal accretion and erosion experienced around the coastline (including any intervention measures) are described in the methodology report (noted on the previous page). The Council has not modelled future trends to enable coastal erosion hazard to be included within this coastal risk assessment. How erosion trends or rates will change in a projected climate change sea level rise future is uncertain. However, it is considered that for most localities erosion rates are likely to increase and areas of accretion will likely begin to exhibit an erosion trend. While coastal erosion will be exacerbated by sea level rise, it will remain a localised hazard affecting frontline properties in some locations. As sea level rise progresses coastal inundation hazard will become the more dominant and spatially extensive coastal hazard.

Large damaging tsunami are infrequent events. Tsunami hazard is outside the scope of the Coastal Management Project as the Council does not directly address tsunami hazard in its resource management plans. Instead, the focus is on protection of lives rather than protecting property through providing education and information for evacuation through the Council's civil defence functions. Nelson Tasman Civil Defence has published a series of tsunami evacuation maps which are available at [nelsontasmancivildefence.co.nz](http://nelsontasmancivildefence.co.nz).

#### 1.4 Limitations and Assumptions

The coastal risk assessment includes a number of limitations and assumptions as described below.

The coastal risk assessment is based on the extent of coastal storm inundation and sea level rise, as mapped in the Council's coastal hazards map viewer. The mapping identifies land below a particular elevation (i.e. the level of the sea at a particular location for a selection of storm-tide and sea level rise scenarios). Where low-lying land is directly connected to the coast it is vulnerable to inundation. Where land is poorly connected to the coast, but identified as low-lying, such land is still vulnerable to other coastal hazards besides inundation. The mapped outputs have a number of limitations and



assumptions, which are detailed the methodology report 'Coastal Hazards Assessment in Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua (2019)'.

While the assessment focuses on coastal storm inundation and sea level rise, it is recognised that there are other hazards that may have an impact in the coastal area, for example freshwater and groundwater inundation, land subsidence as a result of an earthquake, and seismic liquefaction. The combined effects of these natural hazards (where known) should be considered holistically when considering options for coastal management. Additionally, sea level rise will increase the exposure of our coastal land to coastal hazards, creating new hazards in areas that have not previously been exposed.

For clarity, 'vulnerability' is in relation to assets, property, infrastructure and facilities (referred to as 'elements at risk') that we value that are susceptible to the impacts of coastal storm inundation and sea level rise over the longer term. The assessment does not measure the severity or scale of the hazard. For example, the water depth (e.g. 1 cm versus 1.0 m+ depth) has not been differentiated (scale of the hazard). The analysis simply identifies elements at risk located where they may be vulnerable to varying degrees of inundation. Consequently, just because an element at risk is mapped as being vulnerable to coastal inundation and sea level rise, it does not necessarily mean it will be damaged/destroyed and that replacement is required (where this is possible or appropriate).

This is a quantitative risk assessment that relies on readily available datasets, and presents a 'snapshot in time' based on best available information held by Council. Many of these datasets either inform or are part of the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) and Council's infrastructure Activity Management Plans. Council is starting the TRMP review process and it is likely that some of the TRMP datasets will be updated in due course (e.g. protected trees, heritage buildings and significant natural areas, extent of planning zones) and included in our second generation plan, Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan. Some national datasets have also been utilised including the Land Cover Database administered by Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research ([iris.scinfo.org.nz](http://iris.scinfo.org.nz)) and the New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) ArchSite database ([archsite.org.nz](http://archsite.org.nz)).

This assessment only identifies vulnerability based on what is known, publicly available and spatially mapped information. There will be a range of special values that Te Tai Ihu iwi hold for the places, the resources, and the history of the District that are not captured within this assessment. Information on archaeological sites are based on the NZAA ArchSite site recording scheme and includes both sites of significance to Te Tau Ihu iwi and post-European sites (refer to Section 3.2.3 for more information).

### 1.5 Council's Infrastructure Risk and Resilience Work Programme

In 2016, Council in partnership with Nelson City Council, Nelson Tasman Civil Defence Emergency Management Group and other utility providers, prepared the Nelson Tasman Lifelines Report. This report summarises the lifeline infrastructure within Nelson and Tasman – these are the transport, energy, communications and '3 waters' (water supply, stormwater, wastewater) services sectors that are fundamental to our communities and economy. Within the report there are a number of actions identified to improve Council-owned infrastructure resilience.

Council has a risk, resilience and recovery planning work programme in place which will focus on the identification, planning and management of its critical infrastructure assets and lifelines. This will ensure that Council, working in partnership with the community, can make robust decisions regarding the management of infrastructure assets over the longer term, taking into account the

effects of climate change. This report provides an initial overview of Council's infrastructure assets which are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. More in-depth risk assessment work on the Council's infrastructure assets will be completed in the future to contribute to Council's infrastructure risk and resilience work programme.

### 1.6 Information from Other Agencies

Several national agencies have previously undertaken a body of work to quantify New Zealand-wide exposure, vulnerability and risks from climate change and sea level rise, being:

- [Preparing New Zealand for rising seas: Certainty and Uncertainty](#) (Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, 2015). The report identifies that in Motueka approximately 1,043 homes, 117 businesses, and 41km of roads lie less than 1.5m above the spring high tide mark (MHWS level).
- [Vulnerable: the quantum of local government infrastructure exposed to sea level rise](#) (Local Government New Zealand, 2019). The report quantifies and values (total replacement value) local government infrastructure exposed to sea level rise (increments of 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 3.0 metres). For Tasman, the report identifies roading, 3 waters infrastructure, green spaces, and other facilities which are vulnerable to rising sea levels.
- [Risk exposure of Department of Conservation \(DOC\) coastal locations to flooding from the sea](#) (Department of Conservation, 2019). The report identifies the Abel Tasman Coast Track as one of seven 'icon destinations' which have 10 or more vulnerable assets and/or more than 5% of vulnerable track.
- [Coastal Flooding Exposure Under Future Sea-Level Rise for New Zealand](#) (National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research (NIWA), 2019). This report presents New Zealand's exposure to a 1% AEP coastal flood inundation under present day and future higher sea levels (increments of 0.3, 0.6, 0.9, 1.2 and 3.0 metres). It identifies elements at risk including population, buildings (count and NZD replacement value), infrastructure (transport, electricity, 3 waters) and land cover to provide a representative sample of built assets and land cover types exposed within New Zealand's coastal floodplains for each coastal flood inundation scenario.

These reports are complimentary to the information contained within this report and overall help to provide a broad understanding of the Tasman District's vulnerability to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise.

Also of relevance is the [National Climate Change Risk Assessment for New Zealand Arotakenga Tūrarū mō te Huringa Āhuarangi o Aotearoa](#) (NCCRA) which was published August 2020. The NCCRA provides a national overview of how New Zealand may be affected by climate change-related hazards, and identifies the most significant risks and opportunities. It also highlights gaps in the information and data needed to properly assess and manage the risks and opportunities. The National Climate Change Risk Assessment will enable central government to prioritise action, including through a national adaptation plan (MfE, 2020). Tasman's risk assessment report draws on the same methodology framework which is discussed further in Section 2 Methodology.

### 1.7 Next Steps

This coastal risk assessment report will be used to inform future steps of Council's Coastal Management Project, including:

- identifying if there is a need for a more detailed risks assessment(s) at a local level;

- informing the development of issues and options for coastal management;
- providing background information to help inform the development of the coastal hazards section of Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan, particularly to avoid increasing the risk from redevelopment or change in land use (giving effect to New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement's Policy 25); and
- informing Activity Management Plans and infrastructure funding decisions through Council's Long Term Plan processes.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

The coastal risk assessment methodology draws on best practice guidance provided by the Ministry for the Environment, being:

- [Arotakenga Huringa Ahuarangi: A Framework for the National Climate Change Risk Assessment for Aotearoa New Zealand 2019](#) (NCCRA Framework). This framework can be used by local government, iwi and other organisations to perform their own climate change risk assessments (MfE, 2019).
- [Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance](#) (MfE 2017 Guidance). This guidance has been used to help inform the assessment within the coastal hazards context (refer to Section 8.2 of the MfE 2017 Guidance in particular).

Figure 3 illustrates the methodology used to undertake this coastal risk assessment (adapted from the NCCRA Framework). This report sets out the overall findings of the assessment, applying the methodology set out in the following subsections.

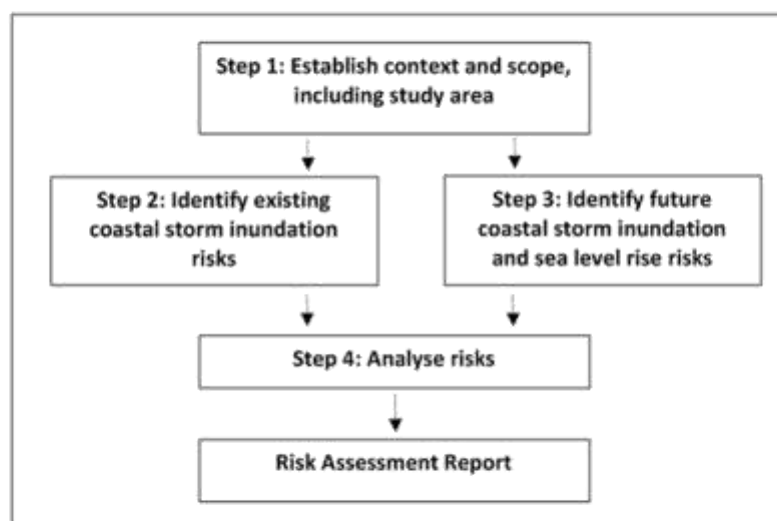


Figure 3: Coastal Risk Assessment Methodology (adapted from the NCCRA Framework (MfE, 2019))

## 2.2 Step 1: Establish the Context and Scope

Section 1 of this report sets out the context and scope for this coastal risk assessment. Step 1 also includes identifying the spatial scale of the assessment, defining the hazard and elements at risk, as follows.

### *Spatial Scale of Assessment*

The Coastal Management Project covers the area of Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua. For the purpose of this risk assessment the coastline was separated into seven 'coastal cells', each representing smaller geographic 'sub-areas' to enable meaningful data analysis. These coastal cells are:

1. **Richmond – Waimea** (including Richmond, Waimea Plains, Waimea Inlet and islands)
2. **Māpua – Ruby Bay**
3. **Motueka – Riwaka** (including Tasman, Kina Peninsula, Moutere Inlet, Motueka, Riwaka)
4. **Kaiteriteri – Mārahau** (including Tapu Bay, Stephens Bay, Kaiteriteri, Otuwhero Inlet, Mārahau)
5. **Abel Tasman National Park**
6. **Eastern Golden Bay** (including Rangihaeata, Waitapu, Rototai, Pōhara, Ligar Bay, Tata Beach, Wainui Bay)
7. **Western Golden Bay** (including Patons Rock, Parapara, Milnthorpe, Collingwood, Pākawau, Puponga)

Farewell Spit and the northwest coast are not currently included in the Coastal Management Project or this risk assessment, primarily because there is limited LIDAR derived digital elevation coverage for this part of the District's coastline. Whilst there is little coastal development in this area (compared to Tasman and Golden Bays), where present it can be expected to be impacted by coastal hazards and sea level rise similar to elsewhere in the District.

Figure 4 (over page) shows the seven coastal cells used for this assessment.

### *Defining the hazard – coastal storm inundation and sea level rise*

This risk assessment identifies a selection of assets, property, infrastructure and facilities, referred to as 'elements at risk' that may be exposed to:

- a present day 1% AEP (annual exceedance probability) joint probability storm-tide event; and
- a range of sea level rise scenarios in 0.5 m increments up to 2.0 m.

The MfE 2017 Guidance suggests mapping sea level rise increments of 0.1 m or 0.2 m. However, for simplicity of display and community engagement purposes, a larger sea level rise increment of 0.5 m is shown in the Council's coastal hazards map viewer. Council can reproduce these maps at smaller increments of sea level rise (or larger ones) if necessary.

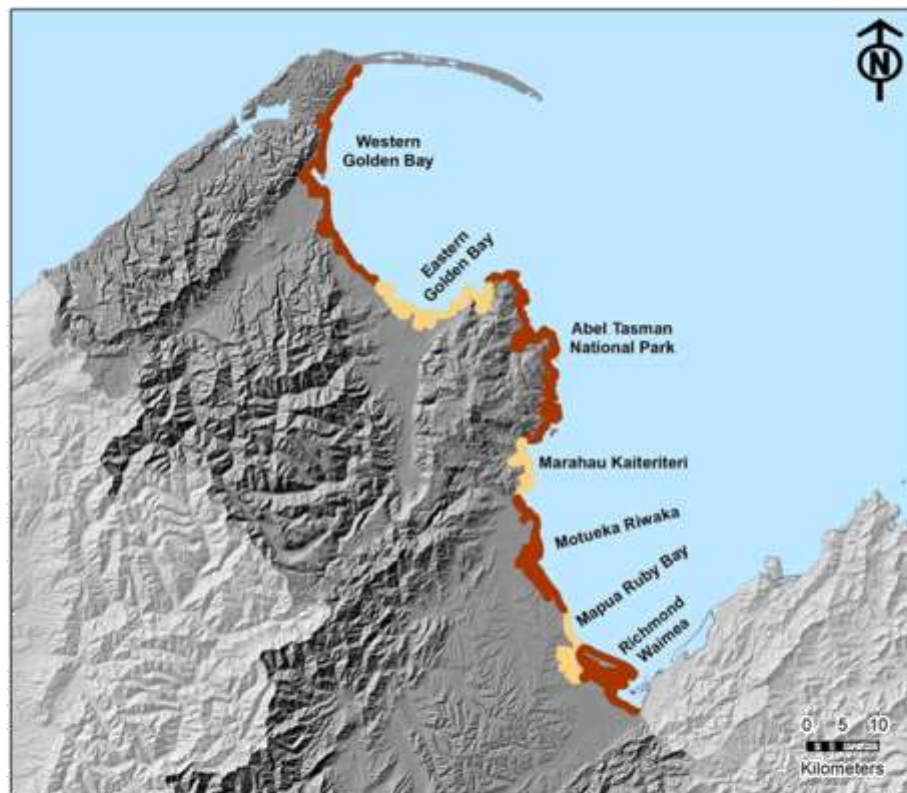


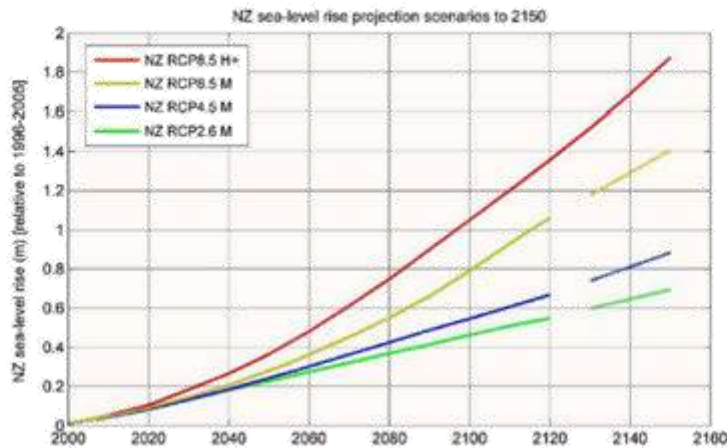
Figure 4: Coastal Risk Assessment Study Area<sup>2</sup>

#### *Sea level rise scenarios and the selection of timeframes to assess risk*

Many factors need to be taken into account when considering how future global warming will contribute to climate change and, ultimately, sea level rise. The MfE 2017 Guidance notes that because of the uncertainty about future changes in climate, it is necessary to examine a range of scenarios, known as representative concentration pathways (RCPs). Four RCPs have been developed for New Zealand, representing a range of climate model scenarios and possible sea level rise futures. These are described below and shown in Figure 5:

- a low to eventual net-zero emission scenario (RCP2.6)
- an intermediate-low scenario based on the RCP4.5 median projections
- a scenario with continuing high emissions, based on the RCP8.5 median projections
- a higher H+ scenario, taking into account possible instabilities in polar ice sheets, based on the RCP8.5 (83rd percentile) projections (MfE, 2017).

<sup>2</sup> Note: The two colours used on the map simply distinguish the boundaries between each coastal cell.



New Zealand scenario trajectories are out to 2120 (covering a minimum planning timeframe of at least 100 years), and the NZ H<sup>+</sup> scenario trajectory is out to 2150 from Kopp et al (2014) (K14). No further extrapolation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change-based scenarios beyond 2120 was possible, hence the rate of rise for K14 median projections for RCP2.6, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 are shown as dashed lines from 2130, to provide extended projections to 2150. Note: all scenarios include a small sea-level rise (SLR) offset from the global mean SLR for the regional sea around New Zealand.

**Figure 5: Four scenarios of New Zealand-wide regional sea level rise projects to 2150 (MfE 2017 Guidance, Figure 27)**

For a range of sea level rise increments, the MfE 2017 Guidance identifies a bracketed sequence of years in the future when specific sea level rise increments may be reached in New Zealand (Table 1 below). MfE advises that these sea level rise scenarios should be used for hazard, vulnerability and risk assessments and adaption planning.

**Table 1: Approximate years, from possible earliest to latest, when sea level rise increments of 0.5 m (above 1986-2005 baseline) could be reached for various projection scenarios for the wider New Zealand region (adapted from MfE, 2017 (Table 11)).**

| SLR (metres) | Year achieved for RCP8.5 H+ (83%ile) | Year achieved for RCP8.5 (median) | Year achieved for RCP4.5 (median) | Year achieved for RCP2.6 (median) |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0.5          | 2060                                 | 2075                              | 2090                              | 2110                              |
| 1.0          | 2100                                 | 2115                              | 2170                              | >2200                             |
| 1.5          | 2130                                 | 2160                              | >2200                             | >2200                             |
| 1.9          | 2150                                 | 2195                              | >2200                             | >2200                             |
| 2.0*         | >2150                                | >2195                             | >2200                             | >2200                             |

\*The MfE 2017 Guidance provides increments of sea level rise up to 1.9 m and corresponding time periods when each level could be reached (Table 1). Council has adapted the MfE information to include a sea level rise height up to 2.0 m. Table 1 data applies the greater-than symbol (>) to denote that the year when this may be reached under each scenario is sometime after those years provided for under 1.9 m sea level rise. This specifically relates to RCP8.5 H+ and RCP 8.5 (median) as the other two scenarios are already at >2200.

The timeframe for each increment of sea level rise is therefore dependant on the RCP selected. For example, based on current information we may expect 1.0 m sea level rise by the years 2100 (RCP8.5 H+), 2115 (RCP8.5), 2170 (RCP4.5) or beyond 2200 (RCP2.6).

This risk assessment does not focus on a particular RCP or timeframe. The scientific consensus is that sea levels will continue to rise and are likely to rise at an accelerated rate over time. Whilst there is some uncertainty as to exactly when a particular increased sea level will occur, the coastal hazards map viewer does identify areas where sea level rise may impact low-lying land. This risk assessment simply quantifies those elements at risk which are located in these areas and may become vulnerable as sea levels rise.

Councils are required to identify areas in the coastal environment that are potentially affected by coastal hazards over at least 100 years (Policy 24, New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (2010)). This is because many land use planning, asset and infrastructure decisions that are made today have long lifetimes, for example:

- Houses – no less than 50 years (Building Act 2004) but more appropriately 80-100+ years
- Infrastructure pipes – 80 years (average)
- Road infrastructure
  - Road – 50 years (average)
  - Bridge – 100 years (average)
  - Road corridor – permanent
- Subdivision – permanent

The decisions we make today will affect our children, grandchildren and future communities. All four RCP scenarios and their timeframes can be considered – even at this high level of assessment – to help inform the development of our long-term adaptive planning approach.

#### **Elements at Risk**

Our coastal environment holds significant environmental and cultural values, provides employment and economic opportunities, numerous recreational activities and experiences, as well as being a great place to live.

The NCCRA Framework notes that to identify the risks a hazard presents, we need to understand what is at stake, what we value and want to protect (MfE, 2019). This assessment identifies a selection of assets, property, infrastructure and facilities, referred to as ‘elements at risk’, that may be exposed to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise over the longer term. The elements at risk can be grouped into four overarching ‘value domains’ as shown in Table 2 (over page). Appendix 1 provides further details on each of the elements of risk including data sources.

As previously noted in Section 1.2 Background, Phase 1 of the Coastal Management Project sought community feedback to identify community values that may be affected by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise, recognising that the areas, objects and experiences that are valued will be different for each person. Respondents were asked to rank their top five values (from a prescribed list of 12 values) that they were concerned may potentially be affected by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. Using a weighed score method, the top five values identified were:

1. Homes (residential buildings and property)
2. Lifeline infrastructure
3. Coastal species and habitats
4. Natural character and coastal landscapes
5. Businesses

Appendix 2 sets out the 12 community values and how they correspond to the four value domains and elements at risk assessed in this report. A small number of community values fit within the

human value domain but are experienced-based in their nature, for example ‘appeal of the area as a nice place to live’ and ‘access to and enjoyment of sandy beaches at high tide’. These qualitative values are not included in the scope of this report. Commentary on the vulnerability of the top five community identified values is presented in Section 3 of this report.

**Table 2: Elements at Risk**

| Value Domain   | Elements at Risk   |
|--|--|
| <b>Human</b><br><i>Social and cultural aspects of human values</i>   | Estimated population   |
|  | Marae  |
|  | Archaeological sites   |
|  | Heritage buildings   |
| <b>Natural Environment</b><br><i>Considers aspects of the natural environment</i>  | Protected trees  |
|  | TRMP Planning Zones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>open space and recreation</li> <li>conservation</li> </ul>  |
|  | Significant natural areas  |
|  | Land Cover Database <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>coastal indigenous vegetation</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Economy</b><br><i>Considers businesses and livelihoods through land cover and land use zonings</i>  | Land Cover Database <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>urban</li> <li>horticultural land</li> <li>exotic forest</li> <li>grassland</li> </ul>            |
|  | TRMP Planning Zones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>residential</li> <li>rural residential</li> <li>rural</li> <li>business and industrial</li> </ul> |
|  | 3 Waters Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>water supply</li> <li>wastewater</li> <li>stormwater</li> </ul>                               |
|  | Roads  |
| <b>Built Environment</b><br><i>Considers physical assets such as ‘three waters’ infrastructure, roads, and buildings, coastal assets, and closed landfills</i> | Buildings (e.g. homes, tourist accommodation, business premises, community facilities)   |
|  | Community facilities (e.g. schools, fire stations, playgrounds)  |
|  | Coastal assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wharves/jetties</li> <li>boat ramps</li> <li>coastal protection structures</li> <li>ports</li> </ul>   |
|  | Closed landfills   |
|  | Contaminated land  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### 2.3 Step 2: Identify the Existing Risk

Like elsewhere around New Zealand’s coast, many parts of Tasman District’s coastline is vulnerable to coastal hazards including coastal storm inundation. Ex-tropical cyclones Drena (1997) and Fehi (2018) are two notable examples of storm surge events which caused significant damage along parts of our coastline.



Step 2 of the assessment involved identifying what elements at risk that may already be vulnerable to present day coastal hazards (coastal storm inundation under a 1% AEP joint probability storm-tide event). Section 3 details the combined outputs from Steps 2 and 3.

#### 2.4 Step 3: Identify Future Risks

Sea level rise will increase the exposure to coastal hazards, creating new hazards in areas that have not previously been exposed.

Step 3 of the assessment involved identifying what elements at risk may be vulnerable to sea level rise and coastal storm inundation (a 1% AEP joint probability storm-tide event (present day)) in the future. Refer to Section 3 which combines the outputs for Steps 2 and 3.

#### 2.5 Step 4: Analyse Risks

Step 4 provides a qualitative analysis of the elements at risk from present day and future of coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios (as set out in Steps 2 and 3). It draws together commentary from each of the four value domains to identify overall risks for each across the seven coastal cells.

The MfE 2017 Guidance states that risk is widely understood to mean *likelihood x consequences*, and this meaning is embedded in standards documents worldwide. It recommends that for New Zealand coastal areas, risk can be evaluated by focusing on ‘consequences’ (e.g. direct damage, affected number of people, indirect disruption and reduction in services, etc.) under different sea level rise and coastal hazard scenarios (the ‘likelihood’).

Section 4 presents the results of this step and includes identifying where there is a need for more in-depth risk assessment(s).

### 3. Identifying the Existing and Future Risk Exposure

#### 3.1 Introduction

In this section we identify elements at risk that may be vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise either now in the present day or in the future. The results have been combined together to enable an easy comparison of what is currently vulnerable versus what may be exposed as sea levels rise into the future. The findings are presented under the four overarching value domains of human, natural environment, economy and built environment, as set out below. Appendix 1 sets out the details of the datasets used.

This assessment focuses on ‘vulnerability’ and does not consider the severity of the hazard at a particular location. For example, for coastal inundation hazard it simply identifies elements at risk present within areas potentially subject to inundation. No assessment of the depth, flow velocity or duration of the inundation hazard (i.e. the severity of the hazard) and how that might impact the elements of risk has been made.

Given the nature of some of the elements at risk, there will be some overlaps in the results presented. For example, if you were interested in understanding the vulnerability of trees to sea level rise, a number of elements at risk could be considered (including protected trees, significant natural areas, conservation zone, coastal indigenous vegetation land cover, exotic forestry land cover, etc). Each of the elements at risk contributes information to enable a broad understanding of the Tasman and Golden Bays’ vulnerability to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise.

It is recommended that this section is read in conjunction with use of the Council's coastal hazards map viewer, which maps the location and extent of low-lying coastal land which is vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. The same colour scheme is used to represent the different increments of sea level rise in both the coastal hazard map viewer and the graphs used in this report to enable easy visual comparison. The coastal hazards map viewer can be accessed at [tasman.govt.nz/link/coastal-management](https://tasman.govt.nz/link/coastal-management).

### 3.2 Human Value Domain

This value domain considers both social and cultural aspects of human values as represented by four representative elements. There will be other aspects of human values located within the coastal environment, which are not included within this assessment and are valued by the community.

Through the 2019 community engagement, a number of respondents commented in general on the impact that the effects of climate change may have on people's health and wellbeing. Stress, anxiety and a loss of sense of security were identified by some respondents. Others commented on social impacts, for example future generations not being able to enjoy the area and changes to communities as we know them today. These issues are outside the scope of this quantitative assessment, however, it is recognised that social vulnerabilities as a result of climate change require further exploration as identified in the National Climate Change Risk Assessment (MfE, 2020).

#### 3.2.1 Population

Statistics New Zealand estimates that the population of Tasman District was 56,400 as at June 2020. Under medium-growth population scenario, Tasman's population is projected to increase by 7,200 between 2023 and 2033, to reach 65,300. Across the 30 years from 2023 to 2053, Tasman's population is projected to increase by 18,700, to reach almost 77,000. The Motueka, Moutere-Waimea and Richmond Wards are projected to experience the greatest growth in population (Jackson, 2019). This population growth is in line with projected estimates of new dwellings.

Property-specific population and residential dwelling statistics are not readily available to determine the number of people living in low-lying coastal areas vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. A population estimate was determined based on the number of buildings (Section 3.5.3) and applying the following calculation:

$$\text{Estimated population} = \text{Number of buildings (see Section 3.5.3)} \times \text{1.51 people (average number of people per building - District wide)}^3.$$

The number of people per building (1.51 people) is not the same as household size (i.e. number of people per dwelling – 2.5 from the 2013 Census). This is because not all of the counted buildings are dwellings with some used for other purposes such as businesses and industrial premises. For the purposes of this risk assessment it is assumed that proportion of dwellings to other buildings along the coastal area is similar to that across the whole District.

An estimated population of 8,400 people are located in low-lying coastal areas in Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua that are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 6). Approximately 60% of these people are located in the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell (approximately 4,970 people), with a further 12% of people in the Māpua – Ruby Bay coastal cell

<sup>3</sup> Calculated by dividing the June 2020 District wide population estimate (56,400 people) by the District total number of buildings greater than 60m<sup>2</sup> (37,300 buildings at 2019). Results have been rounded.

(approximately 990 people). These two coastal cells account for nearly three quarters of the people located in vulnerable coastal areas across Tasman and Golden Bays.

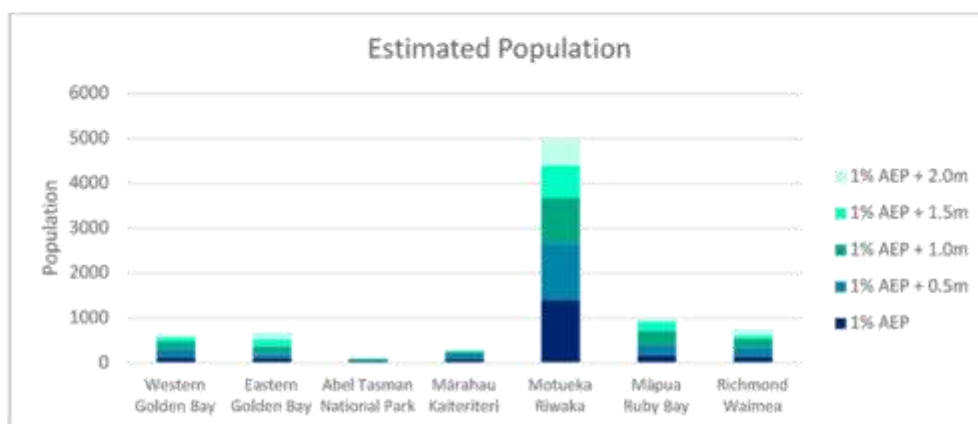


Figure 6: Estimated Population Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise

The number of people present within each of the coastal cells is a reflection of the towns and local centres located in these areas. For example, only a small number of buildings (largely homes and holiday accommodation) are located within Abel Tasman National Park coastal cell, whereas a significant area of urban Motueka is within the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell. Richmond is the largest town in the District, however, its urban area is largely outside of the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios. In each of the coastal cells the increase in estimated population per increment of sea level rise is largely consistent.

Whilst this information is only indicative, it does provide a useful comparison between the different sections of the coast. This coastal population estimate is based on present day data only and assumes no further growth/infill development in these vulnerable areas as sea levels rise over time.

### 3.2.2 Te Tau Ihu iwi and Marae

The interests of Te Tau Ihu iwi in the coastal environment are diverse. The cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional relationships that Te Tau Ihu iwi have with the coastal environment within Tasman District is important. Nationally, climate change and any adaptation response will present new challenges for iwi, hapū, whānau and Māori enterprise.

The following eight iwi are tangata whenua in Te Tau Ihu (the top of the South Island), namely:

- Ngāti Kuia
- Ngāti Rārua
- Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu
- Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui
- Ngāti Kōata
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō
- Rangitāne o Wairau

Tasman District also covers the northern-western part of the Ngāi Tahu takiwā (tribal area/territory). Murchison is within the Ngāi Tahu takiwā and Ngāti Waewae are the Papatipu Rūnanga on this

north-western side. For the purpose of this report, it is recognised that the Ngāi Tahu takiwā does not extend to the Tasman coastline.

There are two marae located within the Tasman District. Te Āwhina Marae is located on Pah Road, Motueka, and Onetahua Marae is located on Pōhara Valley Road, Pōhara. Both marae are located sufficiently inland to be not included within the mapped extent of coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios shown on the Council's coastal hazards map viewer.

There will be a range of special values that iwi hold for places, the resources, and the history of the District. Some sites of significance to iwi are captured within this assessment through the element at risk of 'archaeological sites' under Section 3.2.3. However, it is acknowledged that there will be other sites of significance to iwi (including other archaeological sites) that are located in vulnerable coastal areas and are not included in this assessment. For example, Te Tau Ihu iwi will have sites that are private information to individual iwi (e.g. not in the public domain), in addition to a number of unknown or unrecorded archaeological sites located across the District.

### 3.2.3 Archaeological Sites

The Tasman District has a rich and diverse history of human occupation along the coastline. This includes sites of interest to Māori (including wāhi tapu, middens, pits, terraces, caves, rock shelters, working areas, horticulture areas, urupā and artefact findspots) and post-European sites (including a range of activities such as gold mining, forestry, burial-cemetery, and historic-domestic sites).

In the 1950s the New Zealand Archaeology Association (NZAA) initiated a site recording scheme for archaeological sites<sup>4</sup> and today the scheme is managed through an online portal known as ArchSite. The locations of over 60,000 sites across New Zealand are identified and these records are used for research purposes and for the protection and management of these sites (NZAA, 2020). The cultural heritage sites listed in Schedule 16.13C of the TRMP were based on the NZAA records for sites located in the Tasman District at that time. Since Schedule 16.13C became operative, the NZAA site recording scheme (ArchSite) has been continuously updated with additional sites added as they are identified, while the Schedule 16.13C has remained unchanged. This assessment draws on the more up to date information contained in the NZAA's ArchSite.

Based on the NZAA's ArchSite records, there are 350 archaeological sites within Tasman and Golden Bays that are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 7). The bulk of sites are vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm inundation, with increasing numbers of sites being exposed in line with sea level rise. The largest number of sites are in the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell, however a significant portion are also located in Golden Bay. The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has 54 sites in the mapped extent of the present day 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and a total of 94 sites in the mapped extent of a 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and 2.0 m sea level rise scenario.

<sup>4</sup> NZAA's ArchSite website states that "For the purposes of ArchSite, an archaeological site is defined as any specific locality where there is physical evidence for human occupation or activity in the past, that is or maybe able to be investigated by archaeological techniques. Note that there is no cut-off date for sites that may be recorded in ArchSite, so it may include sites that do not meet the definition in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014." (Viewed on 23/11/2020, [www.archsite.org.nz/About.aspx](http://www.archsite.org.nz/About.aspx)).

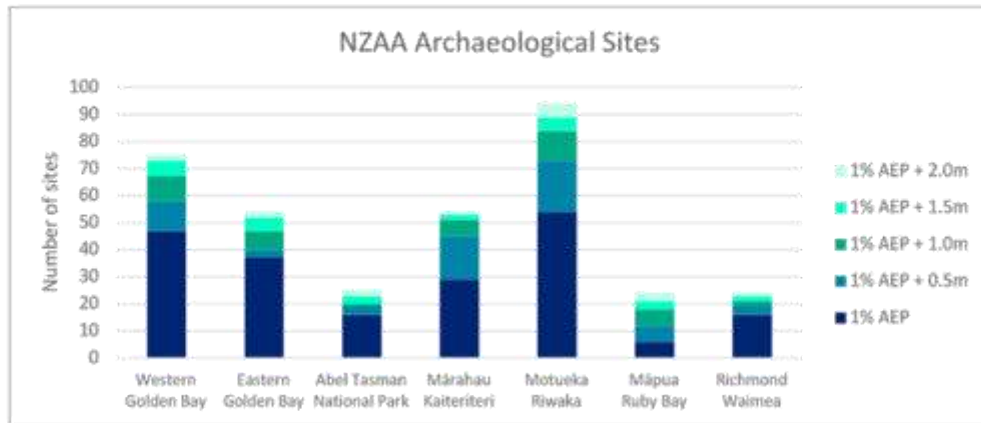


Figure 7: NZAA Archaeological Sites Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise

Both the NZAA’s ArchSite records and Schedule 16.13C of the TRMP are starting points for identifying archaeological sites which may be vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. Through development of the Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan, TRMP Schedule 16.13C will be updated, including taking into account information obtained through the Treaty of Waitangi settlement legislation for Te Tau Ihu iwi and from the relevant iwi environmental plans (Cudby, 2020). This will be addressed working in partnership with Te Tau Ihu iwi.

The National Climate Change Risk Assessment identified nationally that there is very limited research on the sensitivity of cultural heritage sites, including Māori cultural heritage, to climate change and that further research is required to understand where sites are and how they could be affected (MfE, 2020). Locally, this will be an ongoing discussion working in partnership with Te Tau Ihu iwi.

### 3.2.4 Heritage Buildings

Heritage buildings are listed in Schedule 16.13A of the TRMP. There are a total of 127 buildings scheduled across the District, of which 12 are Category I and 115 are Category II buildings. Approximately three quarters of the buildings and structures on Schedule 16.13A are also listed on Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga’s (HNZPT) Heritage New Zealand List/Rārangī Kōrero. The remaining quarter have a Council but not HNZPT listing (Cudby, 2020).

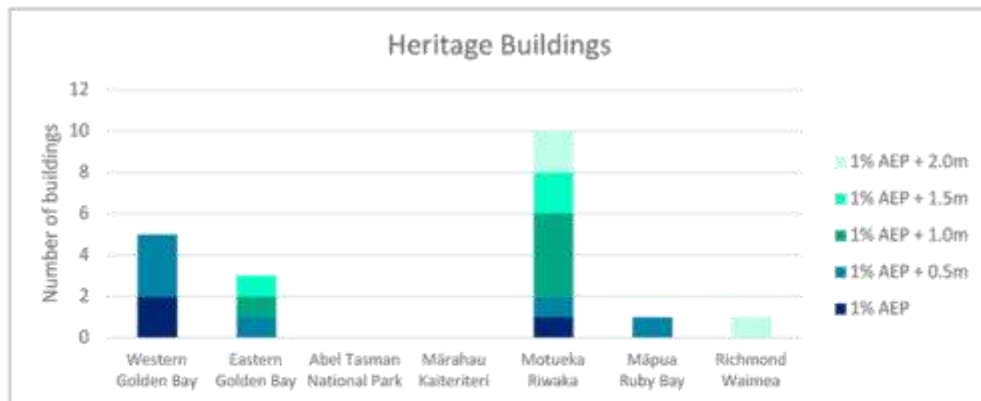


Figure 8: TRMP Heritage Buildings Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise

Of the 127 heritage buildings listed in the TRMP, 20 buildings (16%) are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 8). Abel Tasman National Park and Mārahau – Kaiteriteri have no vulnerable heritage buildings. Western Golden Bay and Motueka – Riwaka coastal cells have 2 and 1 heritage buildings respectively that are vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm inundation. The remainder of the heritage buildings will become vulnerable to rising sea levels over time. Motueka – Riwaka has the largest overall number of buildings exposed (10 buildings).

It is noted that there are some important heritage buildings and structures that may warrant protection but are not currently listed within Schedule 16.13A of the TRMP. Some buildings and structures are located within the existing coastal environment area and may already be vulnerable to coastal storm inundation due to their location and purpose. Examples include Motueka Quay, Waitapu Wharf and the Motueka Saltwater Baths. The exposure of such structures will be exacerbated with rising sea levels. This issue will be considered further through the development of the Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan (Cudby, 2020).

### 3.2.5 Summary: Human Value Domain

- Approximately 8,400 people are within the low-lying coastal area vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. Nearly three quarters of this estimated population is within the coastal cells of Motueka – Riwaka (60%), and Māpua – Ruby Bay (12%).
- There are two marae located within the District, Te Āwhina Marae in Motueka and Onetahua Marae in Pōhara. Both marae are located sufficiently inland to not be exposed to the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios.
- There are 350 archaeological sites that are vulnerable (based on the NZAA’s ArchSite records) indicating a rich history of human occupation along the Tasman coastline. The bulk of sites are exposed to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm inundation, with increasing numbers of sites being exposed in line with sea level rise. The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has the largest number of archaeological sites in vulnerable locations (94 sites). There will be other archaeological sites/sites of significance to iwi which are not captured within this assessment that may be located in vulnerable coastal areas.
- Of the 127 heritage buildings in the District listed in the TRMP, 20 are vulnerable (16%) with half of the vulnerable buildings (10) being located within the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell.

### 3.3 Natural Environment Value Domain

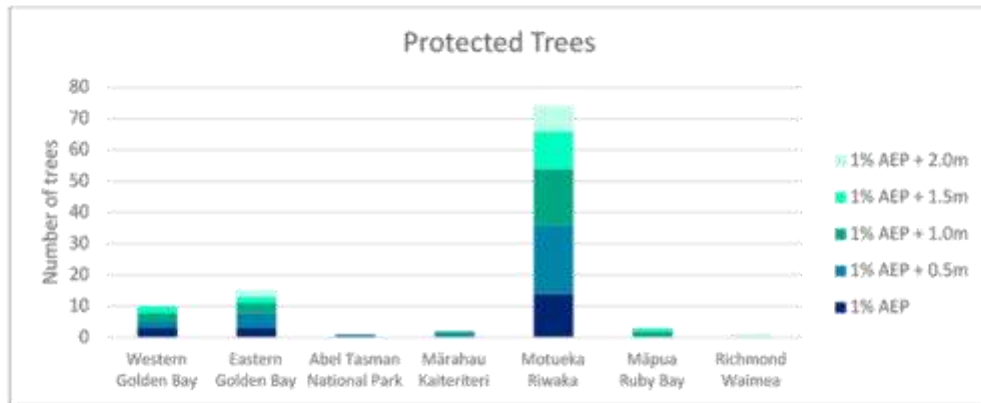
The impacts of coastal inundation and sea level rise on the natural environment have been assessed using a selection of datasets, namely: protected trees, significant natural areas, planning zones (open space and recreation zones, conservation zone) and indigenous vegetation land cover.

There will be other aspects of the natural environment which are not included in this assessment that are valued by the community for their biodiversity and ecological qualities and may be exposed to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. Work by a number of agencies and groups to identify vulnerable coastal habitats and key species and to plan for managed ecological retreat is ongoing.

Through the 2019 community engagement, respondents ranked ‘coastal species and habitats’ as being their third highest value that they are concerned will be affected by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. The vulnerability of this value is considered through a number of elements at risk within this natural environment value domain. ‘Natural character and coastal landscapes’ was ranked by respondents as their fourth highest value, and some aspects of this value are also considered within this section.

### 3.3.1 Protected Trees

Schedule 16.13B of the TRMP contains a large list of protected trees across the District, reflecting the community interest in the amenity and historic value that these trees can provide. There are 575 entries listed in the schedule, although some single entries cover multiple trees and/or stands of trees. Schedule 16.13B has been amended a number of times to add trees that warrant protection and delete trees that are dead, dying or have been removed (Cudby, 2020).



**Figure 9: TRMP Protected Trees Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

Of the 575 protected trees listed in the TRMP, 106 trees (18%) are in locations vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 9). The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell contains a significant majority of the protected trees located in vulnerable coastal locations (70% or 74 trees). There are several protected trees lining the coastal road reserve along Motueka Quay which are vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and 0.5 m sea level rise, and a number of other protected trees located throughout the rest of Motueka and Riwaka which may become vulnerable as sea levels rise.

### 3.3.2 Significant Natural Areas

Significant natural areas (SNAs) are listed in Schedule 18.1A of the TRMP. The TRMP defines SNAs as “an area of indigenous vegetation or indigenous fauna habitat that has been assessed as significant according to the ecological criteria in Schedule 10C, and listed in Schedule 18.1A”. There are a total of 24 SNAs scheduled, with two being partially within public conservation land and the remainder (22) being within private land. Ten of the SNAs are also subject to QEII National Trust covenants, although it is noted that the boundaries of most of the covenants are not consistent with/do not fully cover the SNAs (Cudby, 2020).

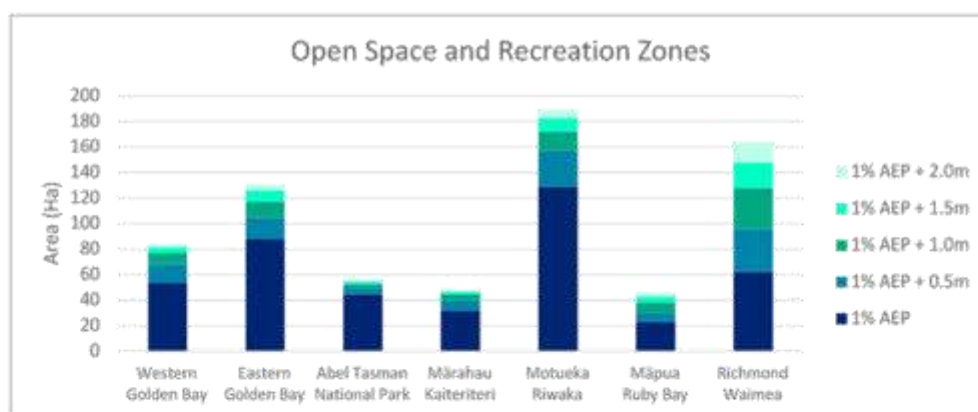
The District’s SNAs cover a total area of approximately 1200 hectares, and of this approximately 1.1 hectares (0.1%) may be vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise within Tasman Bay and Golden Bay. The majority of this (0.9 hectares) is located near the mouth of O’Connor Creek within the Richmond – Waimea coastal cell.

Like other schedules within the TRMP, through the development of the Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan Schedule 18.1A will be reviewed. Matters that require further assessment include ensuring that the existing SNA boundaries are accurate, and that all other areas within the District that warrant protection as SNAs are identified (Cudby, 2020). It is not currently

known if there are any candidate areas for inclusion as a significant natural area that are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise.

### 3.3.3 Open Space and Recreation

The TRMP open space and recreation zones have been combined to represent this element at risk. The recreation zone includes areas that enable active recreation including parks and sports grounds, while the open space zone is primarily for low key informal recreation. These areas often have multifunctional purposes including places for recreation; amenity, historic and cultural values; and biodiversity corridors. At some locations stormwater assets are found within these zones. Open space and recreation zone areas located along the margins of freshwater bodies (such as rivers and wetlands) and the coast provide a key role in enabling public access to these special areas.



**Figure 10: TRMP Open Space and Recreation Zones Vulnerable to Coastal Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

The District’s open space and recreation zones cover a total area of 1,400 hectares, and of this 717 hectares (51%) is exposed to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise within Tasman and Golden Bays (Figure 10). A significant proportion (60%) of open space and recreation zoned land is vulnerable from the present day 1% AEP coastal storm inundation. This is a reflection of Council’s extensive network of open spaces and reserves along the margins of the coast, estuaries and river mouths. The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has the largest area of vulnerable open space and recreation zoned land (189 hectares), but there are significant areas of open space and recreation zoned land present throughout the District’s coastline, in particular the Richmond – Waimea coastal cell (164 hectares).

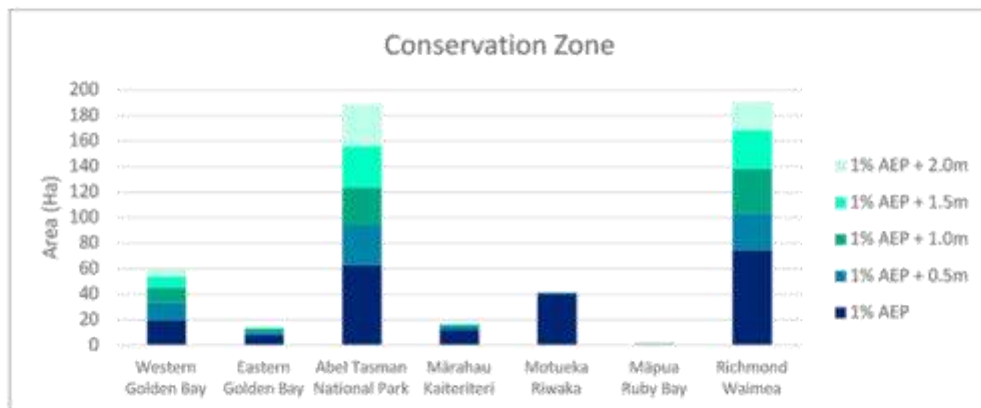
The vulnerable open space and recreation zoned land in Motueka – Riwaka includes the coastal margin along Kina Peninsula, Motueka, the Motueka River delta (the rivermouth, the ‘Kumaras’ estuary, and Raumanuka Scenic Reserve) and coastal Riwaka. The Motueka golf course is zoned recreation and is also vulnerable to coastal inundation and sea level rise.

Within the Richmond – Waimea coastal cell, the areas of vulnerable land are largely associated with the open space zoned coastal margins on the Waimea Inlet and Best and Rough Islands, and the recreation zoned land of Richmond A & P showgrounds and Greenacres Golf Club (Best Island).



### 3.3.4 Conservation

The TRMP conservation zone includes the conservation estate administered by the Department of Conservation, and some areas of Crown land which is vested in the Council for management. The conservation zone is a very large and important resource within the District and includes the three national parks (Abel Tasman, Kahurangi and Nelson Lakes). Areas of conservation zone near the coast include Abel Tasman National Park, parts of Moturoa/Rabbit Island and numerous scenic reserves.



**Figure 11: TRMP Conservation Zone Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

Over 180 hectares of Abel Tasman National Park’s sandy beaches and estuaries are exposed to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 11). Proportionally this is a small area in comparison to the Park’s extensive coastal boundary, as much of the Park has steep rocky coastline and limited low-lying coastal areas such as sandspits and estuaries. Some of these low-lying areas will include sections of the Abel Tasman Coast Track and assets (including huts) administered by the Department of Conservation (DoC). Refer to Section 1.6 regarding DoC’s national assessment of their asset vulnerability including within Abel Tasman National Park.

The Richmond – Waimea coastal cell includes a large area of vulnerable conservation zoned land due to the extensive reserve areas of Moturoa/Rabbit Island, which is Crown land vested in Council. Elsewhere, there are conservation zoned areas in Western Golden Bay (including Parapara sandspit, Milnthorpe and Puponga) and Motueka – Riwaka where the Motueka sandspit makes up the majority of conservation zoned land in that coastal cell. Waves can result in seawater overtopping the Motueka sandspit during a present day storm-tide.

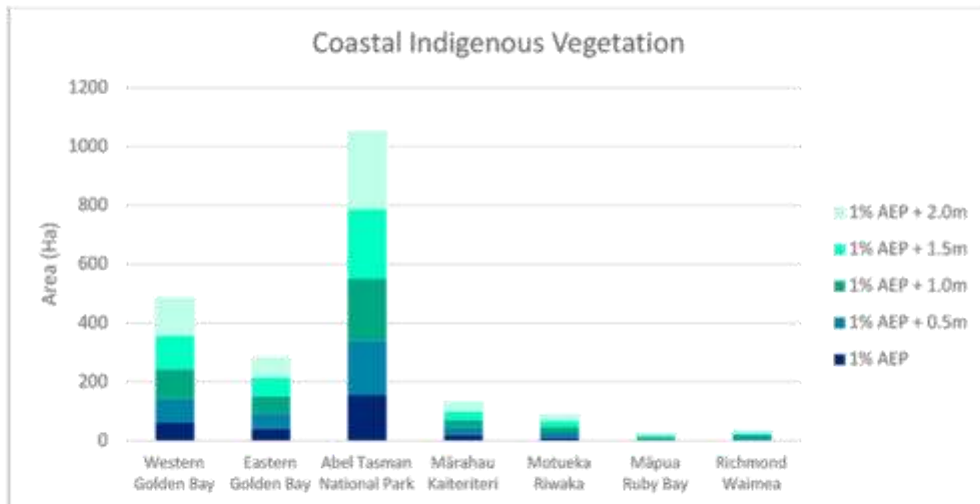
### 3.3.5 Coastal Indigenous Vegetation

The New Zealand Land Cover Database (LCDB), administered by Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research, was used to assess the extent of indigenous vegetation in areas vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. The following LCDB classes were combined to represent coastal indigenous vegetation:

- Broadleaved indigenous hardwoods
- Fernland
- Flaxland
- Herbaceous freshwater vegetation

- Indigenous forest
- Manuka and/or kanuka
- Matagouri or grey scrub

The LCDB is a multi-temporal, thematic classification of New Zealand’s land cover, containing 33 mainland classes. The LCDB can be used for a range of purposes including environmental monitoring, trend analysis and infrastructure planning (Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research, 2020).



**Figure 12: LCDB Indigenous Vegetation Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

The majority (50%) of the coastal indigenous vegetation vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise is located along the Abel Tasman National Park coastline, with the Golden Bay coastline accounting for a further 37% (Figure 12). The limited extent of coastal indigenous vegetation around Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere (e.g. Richmond to Mārahau) is a reflection of there being little indigenous vegetation remaining along the coastal margins. Much of the flat and low-lying coastal land around Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere has been developed and used for primary production (e.g. high producing pasture, horticulture, exotic forestry) or urban development.

3.3.6 Summary: Natural Environment

- Of the 575 protected trees located across the District (includes single trees or stands of trees under individual listings), 106 trees (18%) are exposed. Majority of these are in the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell.
- Of the District’s significant natural areas, only 1.1 hectares is vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise and is located in the Richmond – Waimea coastal cell.
- The Council’s extensive network of open space and recreation zoned land along the margins of the coast, estuaries and river mouths, results in a total of 717 hectares being vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. A significant proportion (60%) of open space and recreation zoned land is vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm inundation.
- Conservation zoned land near the coast includes Abel Tasman National Park coastal cell, parts of Moturoa/Rabbit Island (Richmond – Waimea coastal cell), and numerous scenic reserves along the coastline. Both Abel Tasman National Park and Moturoa/Rabbit Island each have over 180 hectares of conservation zone land that is vulnerable.

### 3.4 Economy Value Domain

This value domain considers businesses and livelihoods, through land cover and land use planning zones.

Through the 2019 community engagement, respondents ranked ‘homes’ as being their top value that they are concerned will be affected by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. ‘Businesses’ were ranked by respondents as their fifth highest value. The vulnerability of both these community identified values are assessed through a number of elements at risk within this economy value domain.

#### 3.4.1 Land Cover

For the economy value domain the LCDB land coverage for urban, horticulture, exotic forest, and grassland (pasture) were considered. This land cover provides an indication of the extent of the urban areas and primary production industries that may be vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise around Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua.

##### Urban Land

Urban land is represented by LCDB classes:

- ‘built-up area (settlements)’ (e.g. areas of commercial, industrial or residential land use, including associated infrastructure and amenities)
- ‘urban parkland/open space’.

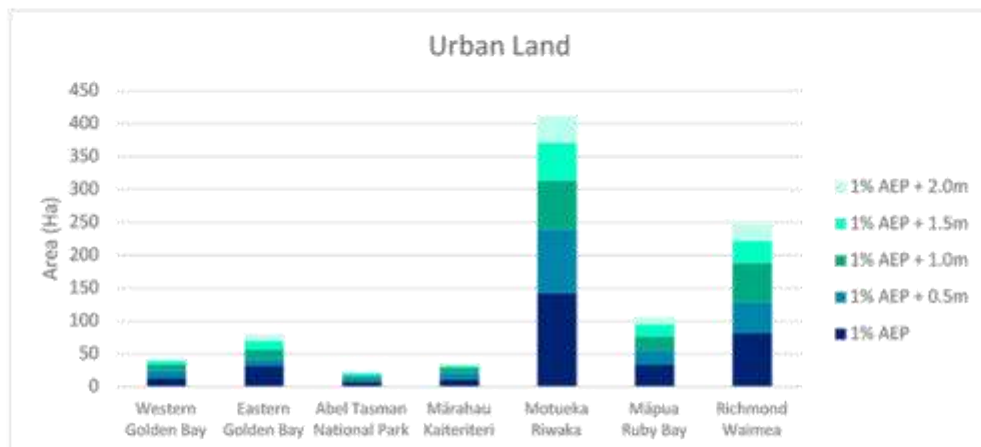


Figure 13: LCDB Urban Land Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise

Over two thirds of the urban land vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise is located in the Motueka – Riwaka (412 hectares) and the Richmond – Waimea (247 hectares) coastal cells, being 44% and 26% respectively of all of the vulnerable urban land (Figure 13).

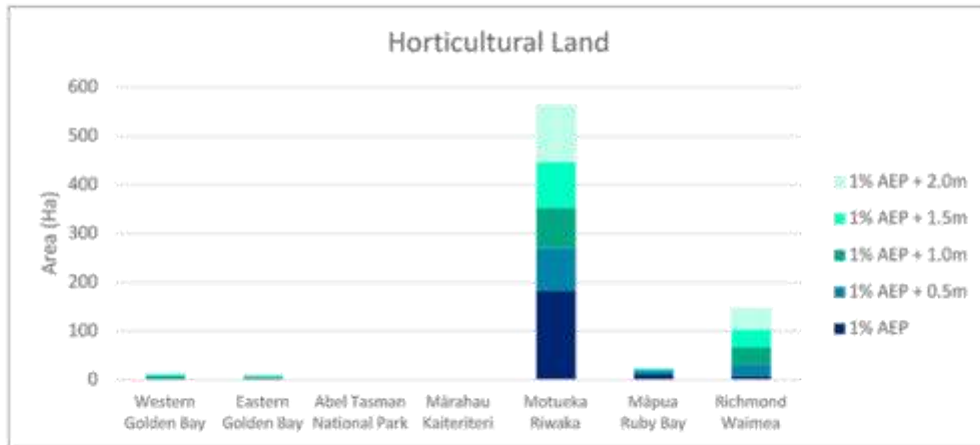
While Richmond is the largest town in the District, its residential areas are largely outside the extent of the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios. The urban land that is vulnerable in this cell essentially comprises of industrial land near the Waimea estuary, parts of the A & P showgrounds and public reserves on Moturoa/Rabbit Island and Rough Island. In contrast, a

much greater portion of the vulnerable urban land in the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell comprises residential areas.

**Horticultural Land**

Horticultural land is represented by LCDB classes:

- 'orchard, vineyard or other perennial crop'
- 'short-rotation cropland' (e.g. market gardening).



**Figure 14: LCDB Horticultural Land Exposed to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

The Motueka, Riwaka and Waimea plains are extensively used for horticulture and hence essentially all of the horticultural land in the District which is vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise is found in these areas (Figure 14). The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell contains the largest area of vulnerable horticultural land (564 hectares). Some of the horticultural land in the Riwaka area is very low-lying and is presently protected by a system of privately constructed and maintained tide banks and pumping stations. Agricultural use of coastal land elsewhere in the District is dominated by pastoral farming (see Figure 16).

**Exotic Forest**

Exotic forestry land is represented by the LCDB classes:

- 'deciduous hardwoods' (e.g. exotic woodlands)
- 'exotic forest' (e.g. commercial forestry areas)
- 'forest - harvested'

Moturoa/Rabbit Island is included within the Richmond – Waimea coastal cell and has significant areas of exotic forestry which is vulnerable (768 hectares). This coastal cell accounts for nearly all of the exotic forestry vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 15). Parts of the Moturoa/Rabbit Island forests are used for the disposal of biosolids from the Bells Island wastewater treatment plant.

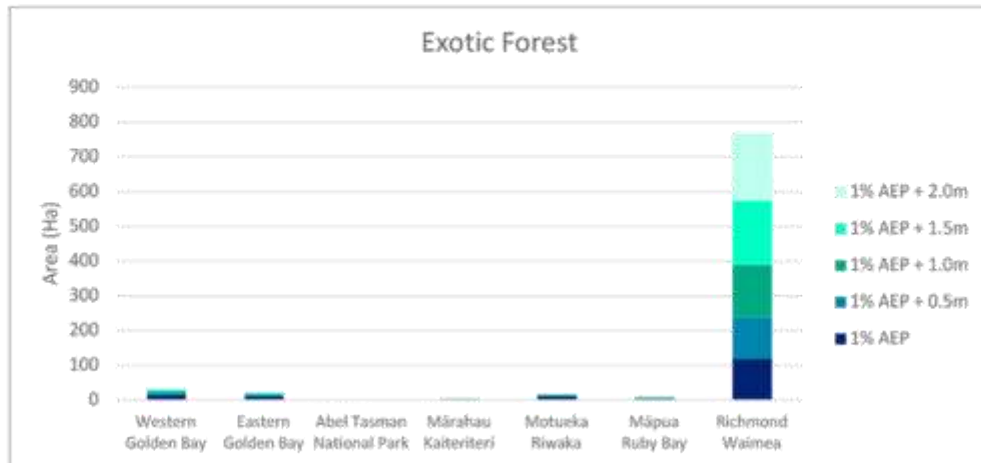


Figure 15: LCDB Exotic Forest Exposed to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise

**Grassland**

Grassland combines the LCDB classes:

- 'high producing exotic grassland' (e.g. grasses typical of intensive grazing management)
- 'low producing grassland' (e.g. grasses typical of extensive grazing management or non-agricultural uses).

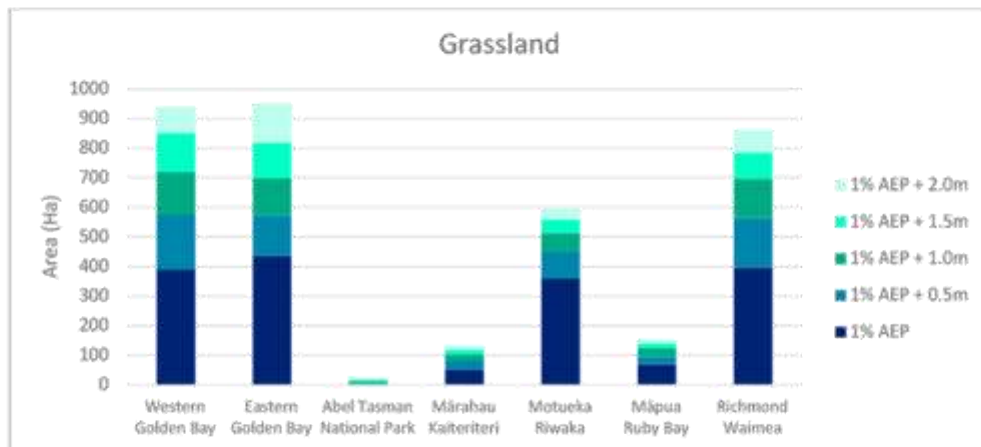


Figure 16: LCDB Grassland Exposed to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise

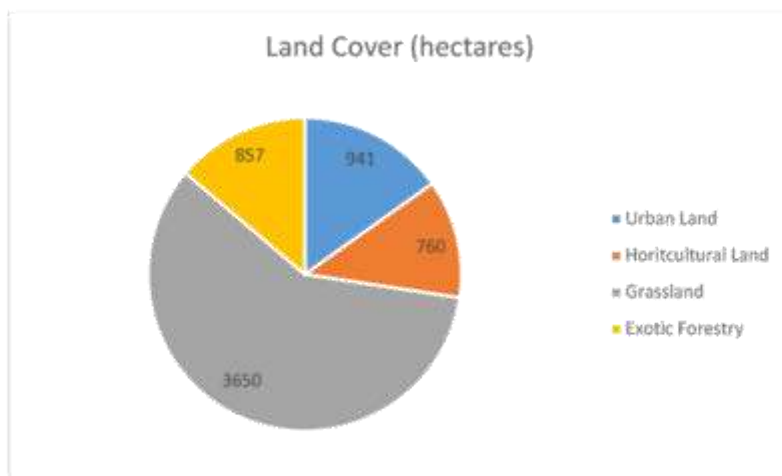
The coastal cells of Western Golden Bay (938 hectares), Eastern Golden Bay (950 hectares), Richmond – Waimea (860 hectares) and to a lesser extent Motueka – Riwaka (595 hectares) all have significant areas of grassland exposed to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 16).

Within each coastal cell, approximately half of the grassland is vulnerable during a present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide event. This vulnerability increases incrementally with sea level rise. This is a reflection of where there is pastoral farming, it is typically undertaken right to the edge of the

coastal margin. Parts of the coastal margin of the Waimea Plains (Richmond – Waimea coastal cell) is protected by a system of privately constructed and maintained tide banks.

**Land Cover: Totals**

Of the four land covers which have been analysed within the economy value domain, grassland accounts for 59% of land cover (3,650 hectares) which is vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 17). The bulk of this is classed as high producing exotic grassland (97%) typical of pastoral farming, with the remainder being low producing and/or non-agricultural uses. The other three land covers are of a similar size: urban land (15%, 941 hectares), exotic forestry (12%, 857 hectares) and horticultural land (12%, 760 hectares). The vulnerability of urban land, including potential costs to either repair or replace (where appropriate), are likely to be significant. Horticultural land, exotic forestry and grassland will be able to recover from one-off coastal storm inundation events, however the impact of sea level rise will lead to these land uses over time becoming unprofitable (due to salinization of crops) or becoming encroached by the sea and every day high tides.



**Figure 17: Comparison of Land Cover Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

### 3.4.2 Land Use Planning Zones

The analysis of TRMP land use planning zones compliments the Land Cover Database (LCDB) analysis provided in the previous section. The TRMP planning maps identify zones where a particular land use is occurring or is intended to occur. This section considers the areas of various zones or groupings of zones, representing broader land uses, namely:

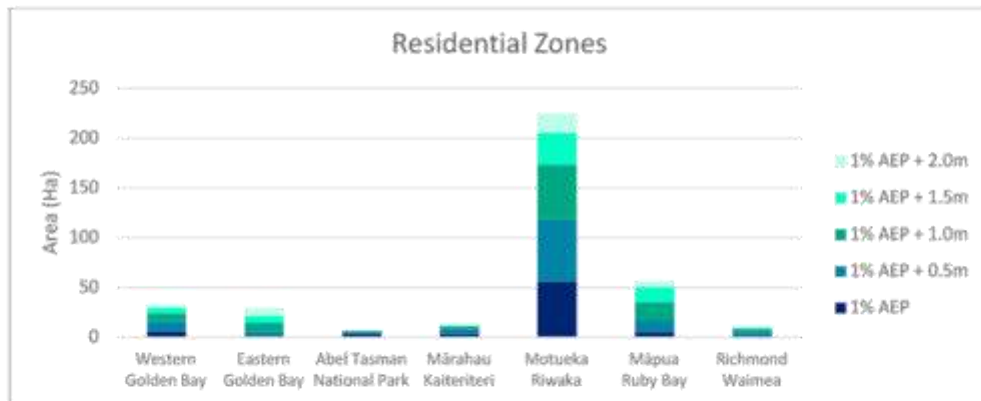
- Residential
- Rural Residential
- Rural
- Business and Industrial

The individual zones included in each grouping is listed in Appendix 1 (Elements at Risk) of this report.

**Residential**

‘Residential’ represents those locations in our urban areas where people live. It comprises the TRMP residential planning zones.

Through the 2019 community engagement, respondents ranked ‘homes’ as being their top value that they are concerned will be affected by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. The majority of homes which are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise will be located within the residential zone, however it is recognised that there will also be some homes located in other zones (e.g. rural residential and rural) which will also be vulnerable.

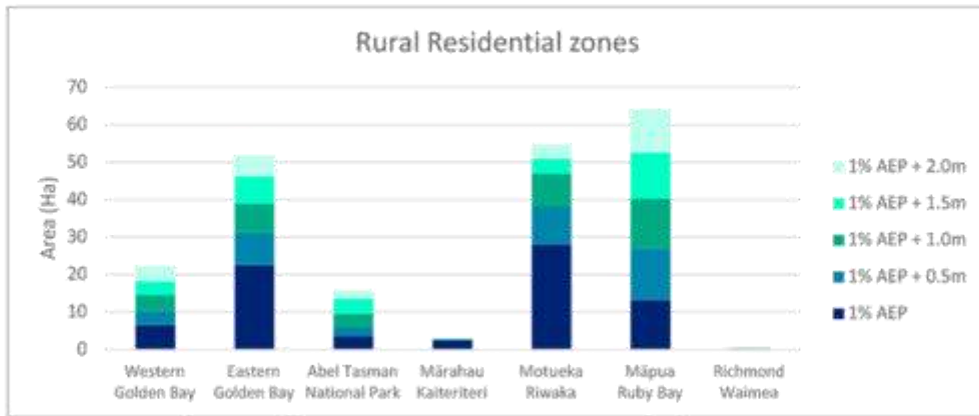


**Figure 18: TRMP Residential Zones Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has by far the largest area (225 hectares) of residential zoned land exposed to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 18). Combined with the Māpua – Ruby Bay coastal cell (56 hectares) these two coastal cells account for 75% of the vulnerable residentially zoned land in Tasman Bay and Golden Bay. Although Richmond is a much larger settlement than both Motueka and Māpua – Ruby Bay, the Richmond residential area is largely outside the extent of the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios.

**Rural Residential**

‘Rural residential’ includes the TRMP rural residential zones and the Rural 3 Zone. These zones enable low density housing in rural, coastal and peri-urban areas across the District (e.g. lifestyle blocks and rural living opportunities). The Rural 3 zone essentially allows for a degree of rural residential land use within the zone, with the balance areas remaining rural, and is provided for in the Coastal Tasman area (e.g. Appleby Hills to Māiri).

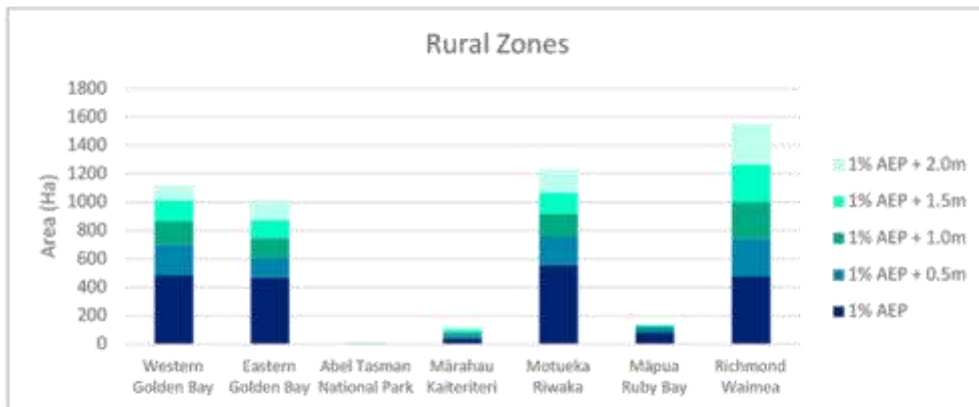


**Figure 19: TRMP Rural Residential Zones Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

The Māpua – Ruby Bay (64 hectares), Motueka – Riwaka (55 hectares) and Eastern Golden Bay (52 hectares) coastal cells account for 80% of the rural residential zoned land vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 19).

**Rural**

Large tracts of the District are zoned rural and includes land of varying productivity and versatility. The rural zones also contain rural support industries (e.g. processing plants and pack houses) as well as rural dwellings.



**Figure 20: TRMP Rural Zones Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

The alluvial plains of the main river systems (Aorere, Tākaka, Motueka and Waimea) all extend to the coast and support productive rural land uses. As a consequence the coastal cells containing these alluvial plains account for essentially all of the rural zoned land that is vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 20).

The Richmond – Waimea coastal cell, which includes Moturoa/Rabbit Island, has the largest area of vulnerable rural zoned land (1,548 hectares). However, the Motueka – Riwaka (1,230 hectares),

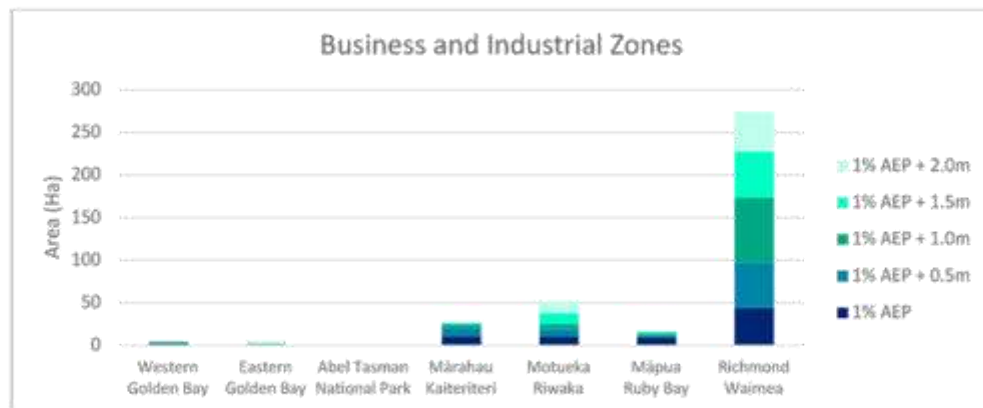


Western Golden Bay (1,116 hectares), and Eastern Golden Bay (1,015 hectares) cells also include significant areas.

**Business and Industrial**

‘Business and Industrial’ includes the TRMP planning zones that cover commercial, industrial, mixed business and tourist services.

The Richmond – Waimea coastal cell has by far the largest area (274 hectares) of business and industrial zoned land exposed to coastal inundation and sea level rise (Figure 21). This includes over 150 hectares of Bell Island, including the wastewater treatment plant, which is zoned rural industrial. Low-lying areas of Lower Queen Street (zoned mixed business and industrial (rural and light)) and the Beach Road light industrial estate are also vulnerable, and contain some key economic and employment opportunities for both Richmond and the wider District. Parts of this low-lying coastline around the Waimea Inlet are actively managed with coastal protection. Some areas, such as the Beach Road light industrial estate experienced inundation during ex-tropical cyclone Fehi in 2018.



**Figure 21: TRMP Business and Industrial Zones Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

**TRMP Zones: Totals**

Of the four broader land use groupings of the TRMP planning zones which were analysed within the economy value domain, rural zoned land accounts for 84% of land (5,170 hectares) which is vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 22).

Residential zones (6%, 373 hectares), business and industrial zones (6%, 379 hectares) and rural residential zones (4%, 212 hectares) account for 16% of vulnerable land. These three zones have significant numbers of elements at risk including people, homes, businesses, infrastructure and community facilities. The vulnerability of elements at risk within these zones, including potential costs to either repair or replace, are likely to be significant.

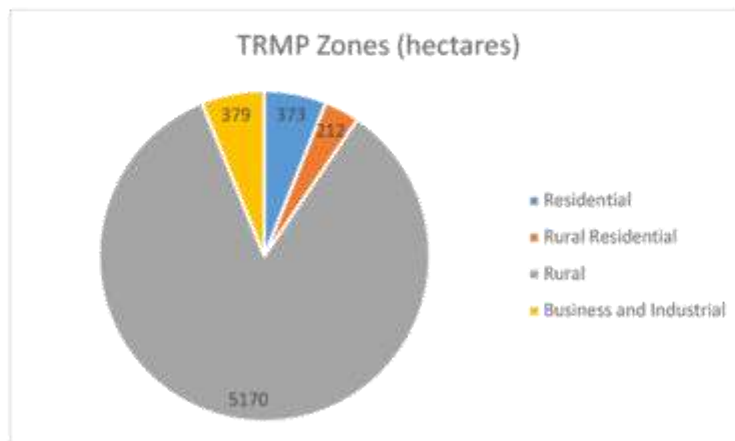


Figure 22: Comparison of TRMP Zones Vulnerable to Coastal Storm Inundation and Sea Level Rise

### 3.4.3 Summary: Economy

- Analysis of the land cover (LCDB) identifies that grasslands accounts for 59% of the vulnerable land cover (3,650 hectares), with nearly all of this being high producing exotic grassland typical of pastoral farming. The other three land covers are each of similar size: urban land (15%, 941 hectares), exotic forestry (12%, 857 hectares) and horticultural land (12%, 760 hectares). This is consistent with the distribution of the TRMP planning zones, with rural zoned land accounting for 84%, and the residential, business and industrial, and rural residential planning zones accounting for the remaining 16%.
- Over two thirds of the urban land cover vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise is located in the Motueka – Riwaka (412 hectares) and the Richmond – Waimea (247 hectares) coastal cells, 44% and 26% respectively of all of the vulnerable urban land. This is similar to the TRMP planning zones, which show significant areas of the Motueka – Riwaka (residential zones) and the Richmond – Waimea (business and industrial zones) as vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. Although Richmond is a much larger town than Motueka, the Richmond residential area is largely outside the extent of the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios.
- Eastern Golden Bay (52 hectares), Motueka – Riwaka (55 hectares) and Māpua – Ruby Bay (64 hectares) coastal cells account for 80% of the TRMP rural residential zoned land vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise.
- Land cover representing primary production reflects the different land use across the coastal cells. The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell contains by far the largest area of vulnerable horticultural land (564 hectares), compared to other areas. Elsewhere in the District coastal land use is dominated by pastoral farming in Western Golden Bay (938 hectares), Eastern Golden Bay (950 hectares), Richmond – Waimea (860 hectares) and Motueka – Riwaka (595 hectares).
- Moturoa/Rabbit Island, located in the Richmond – Waimea coastal cell, accounts for nearly all of the exotic forestry vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (768 hectares).
- Some primary production land located on the coastal margin of the Waimea Plains and in the Riwaka area is very low-lying and presently protected by a system of privately constructed and maintained tide banks.

### 3.5 Built Environment Value Domain

The 'built environment' value domain considers physical assets such as infrastructure, roads, buildings (e.g. homes, tourist accommodation, businesses, community facilities), coastal assets, and closed landfills.

Through the 2019 community engagement, respondents highly ranked values that fit within this value domain. Respondents ranked homes (1<sup>st</sup>), lifeline infrastructure (2<sup>nd</sup>) and businesses (5<sup>th</sup>) as values that they are concerned will be affected by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. The vulnerability of these community identified values are assessed through a number of elements at risk within this section.

#### 3.5.1 3 Waters Infrastructure

'3 waters' infrastructure includes Council-owned water supply, wastewater and stormwater assets. While this assessment focuses on Council-owned infrastructure, it is noted that there will be a number of privately owned and maintained water supplies, stormwater and wastewater systems that will also be exposed to coastal storm inundation and rising sea levels. There is minimal (if any) Council servicing within the Abel Tasman National Park coastal cell.

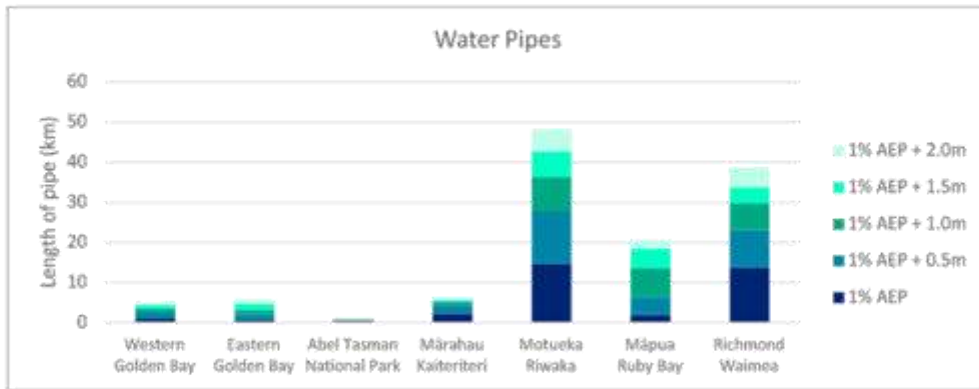
Urban areas across much of New Zealand rely on 3 waters infrastructure services that were not originally designed with climate change in mind. Coastal urban areas are particularly vulnerable as the effects of sea level rise, coastal storms, extreme rainfall and droughts will impact on these services, resulting in increased failures and decreased levels of service over the coming decades (White et al, 2017). Rising sea levels will make the disposal of stormwater increasingly more difficult, impact on inflows and infiltration to pipes, and affect the salinity of coastal groundwater aquifers. Runoff from extreme rainfall events and coastal storms will place pressure on the stormwater system resulting in flooding. Droughts will affect the supply and demand of drinking water, and affect the performance and maintenance of wastewater systems.

By the nature of their design, some 3 waters infrastructure will be more vulnerable than others to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise as noted in the sections below.

#### **Water Supply**

The Council provides and manages a potable water supply (i.e. water suitable for use and consumption by people) to properties within 18 supply schemes across the District. Coastal towns and settlements that are connected to Council's water supply schemes include Richmond, Māpua/Ruby Bay, Motueka, Riwaka/Kaiteriteri, Pōhara and Collingwood. Further detail can be found in Council's Water Supply Activity Management Plan 2018.

Of the 15 water treatment plants located across the District, only the Waimea treatment plant is located near the coast, approximately 800 m away. The Waimea treatment plant is located on land around 6.0 m elevation (NZVD2016 datum) and is above the level expected to be impacted by a 2.0 m sea level rise. A new water treatment plant is also planned for Motueka, and is proposed to be located on Parker Street outside of the mapped extent of the coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios.

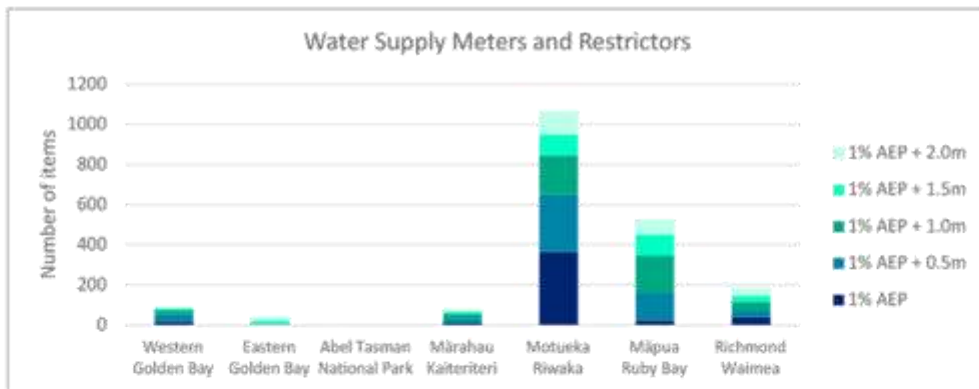


**Figure 23: Water Pipes Vulnerable to Coastal Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

Water pipes are usually buried and are under positive pressure. Freshwater is more likely to leak from a pipe rather than saline water infiltrating into the pipe.

The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has the largest length of water pipes (just under 50 km of pipe) under land that is vulnerable to coastal storm inundation under a 2.0 m sea level rise (Figure 23). Despite the size of Motueka, only parts of the urban area are reticulated and connection to this is on a voluntary basis, with many residents reliant on private bores (which are not included in this assessment). If Motueka was fully reticulated the length of pipe under land vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise would be considerably greater.

Richmond – Waimea has the second largest length of pipe under vulnerable land (40 km of pipe). However, the majority of this comprises the trunk mains connecting the Waimea treatment plant to Richmond (pipe runs along the coastline) and to Māpua (pipe runs across Moturoa/Rabbit Island and under the Māpua channel). Māpua – Ruby Bay has approximately 20 km of pipe under vulnerable land. There are limited water supply pipes in the other three remaining coastal cells (less than 6 km per cell) reflecting the limited provision of Council water supply services in these areas.



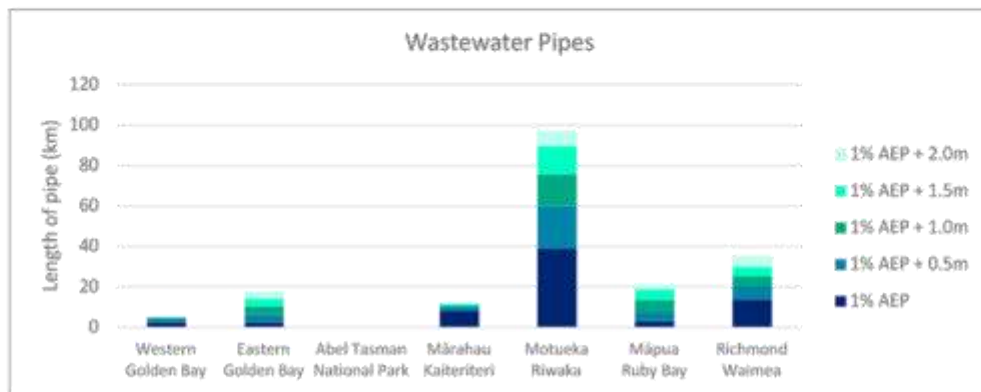
**Figure 24: Water Supply Meters and Restrictors Vulnerable to Coastal Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

Water meters (urban supply) and restrictors (rural supply) represent the number of domestic and commercial connections to the Council water supply (Figure 24). The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has over 1000 connections which may be vulnerable, with over half of these within the 1% AEP coastal storm inundation in combination with 0.5 m sea level rise. If Motueka was fully reticulated the number of water supply meters vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise would be greater. Māpua – Ruby Bay has the second highest vulnerability, with approximately 500 connections in total.

**Wastewater**

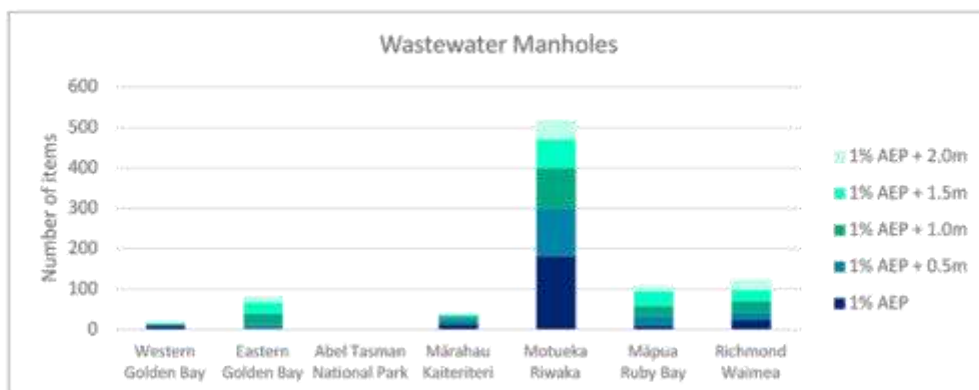
The Council provides and manages wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities for properties connected to its nine wastewater networks across the District.

The largest wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in the District is located on Bell Island, which services a number of Tasman towns and local centres (Richmond, Hope, Brightwater, Wakefield, Māpua/Ruby Bay) and parts of Nelson City. It is jointly owned by both Tasman District and Nelson City Councils and is managed by the Nelson Regional Sewerage Business Unit. Both the Bell Island WWTP and the Motueka WWTP (servicing Motueka, Riwaka and Kaiteriteri) are located near the coast and are within the area expected to be vulnerable to coastal storm inundation under predicted sea level rise. Council is starting to consider longer-term options to relocate the Motueka WWTP inland, and will also consider longer term options for Bell Island WWTP during the next Long Term Plan cycle in partnership with Nelson City Council. Council’s Wastewater Activity Management Plan 2018 contains further information on the WWTPs.



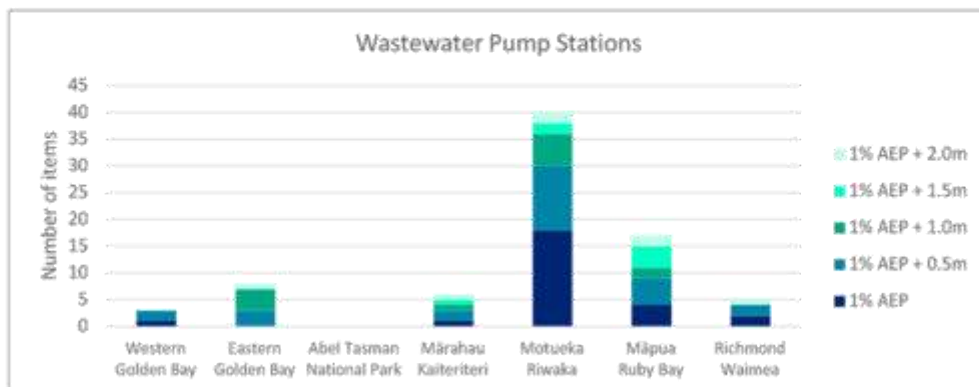
**Figure 25: Wastewater Pipes Vulnerable to Coastal Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has the largest length of wastewater pipeline under land that is vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (approximately 97 km of pipe) (Figure 25). Although Richmond is a larger town than Motueka and has a more extensive service provision, the Richmond urban area is largely outside the extent of the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios and majority of the wastewater pipes are not vulnerable these hazards.



**Figure 26: Wastewater Manholes Vulnerable to Coastal Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

Manholes provide maintenance access to the pipe network, however as sea levels rise they may also enable seawater infiltration into the network. The number of wastewater manholes vulnerable to coastal inundation and sea level rise displays a similar distribution to the wastewater pipelines, with Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell having the largest number of manholes by some margin (Figure 26).



**Figure 27: Wastewater Pump Stations Vulnerable to Coastal Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

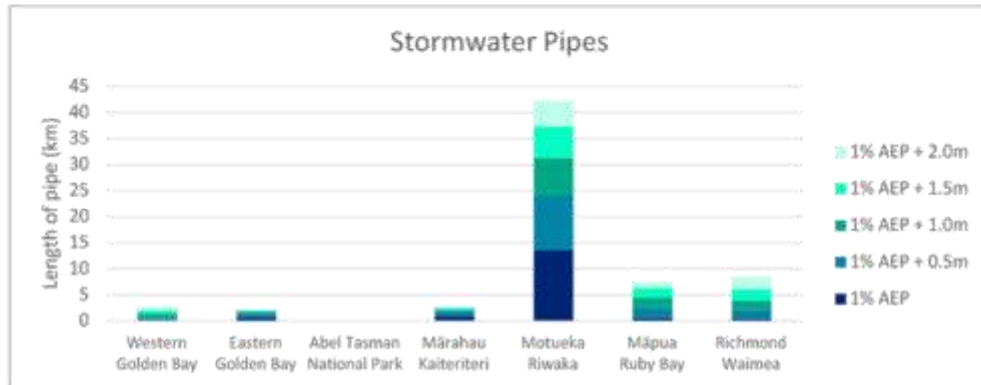
Wastewater pump stations are an above ground asset which will be directly affected by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. Consistent with other wastewater infrastructure, the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has the largest asset vulnerability, with 40 pump stations located within the vulnerable area (Figure 27). The majority of these pump stations are vulnerable in the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide and with a 0.5 m sea level rise.

Māpua – Ruby Bay has the second largest number of pump stations with 17 vulnerable, noting that wastewater from this area is pumped to Bell Island WWTP for treatment.

**Stormwater**

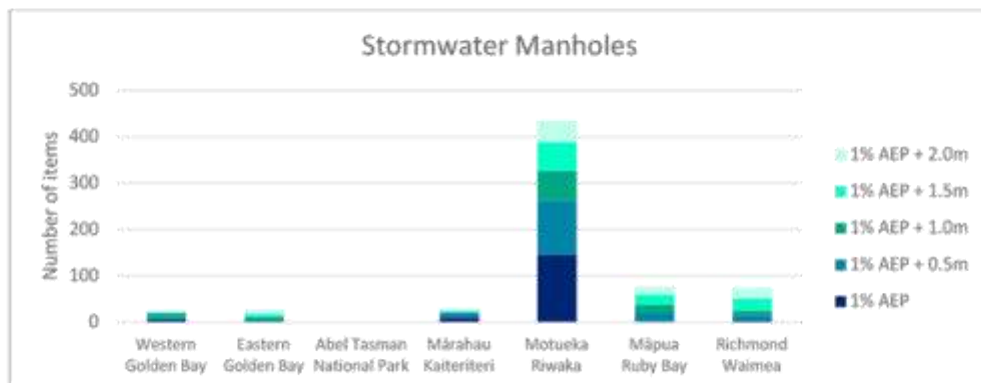
The Council provides and manages stormwater collection, reticulation and discharge systems across the District. Stormwater assets include drainage channels, piped reticulation networks, tide gates, detention or ponding areas, inlet structures, discharge structures and water quality treatment

assets. The Council manages its stormwater activities primarily within 15 Urban Drainage Areas (UDAs). Systems that are outside the UDAs include small communities with stormwater systems that primarily collect and convey road runoff to suitable discharge points. Council’s Stormwater Activity Management Plan 2018 contains further information on Council’s stormwater systems.



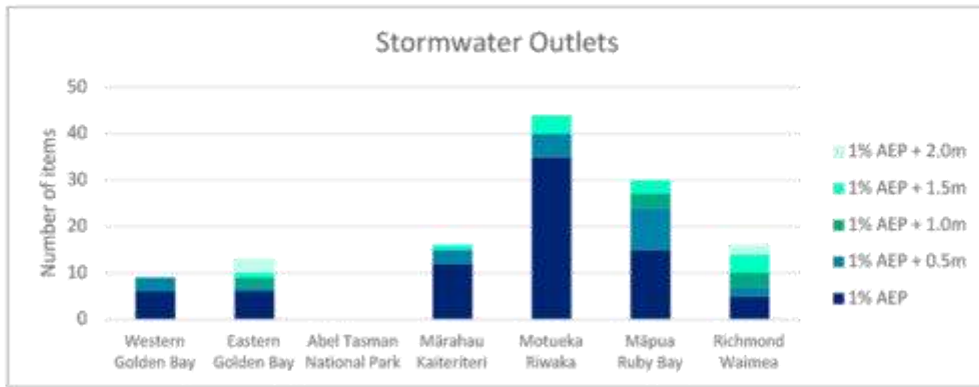
**Figure 28: Stormwater Pipes Vulnerable to Coastal Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has the largest length of stormwater pipeline vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (approximately 42 km of pipe) (Figure 28). Although Richmond is a larger town than Motueka and has a more extensive service provision, the Richmond urban area is largely outside the extent of the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios and hence the stormwater pipe vulnerability is significantly less.



**Figure 29: Stormwater Manholes Exposed to Coastal Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

The number of stormwater manholes exposed to coastal inundation and sea level rise displays a similar trend to the stormwater pipelines, with Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell having the largest exposure by a significant amount in comparison to other coastal cells (Figure 29). Over half of the manholes in this coastal cell are vulnerable in the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide with a 0.5 m sea level rise.



**Figure 30: Stormwater Outlets Vulnerable to Coastal Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has the highest number of stormwater outlets (44) exposed to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise, followed by Māpua – Ruby Bay (30) (Figure 30).

For most coastal cells, the largest proportion of stormwater outlets are affected by the present day 1% AEP coastal storm inundation event, rather than the sea level rise scenarios over the longer term. This is because coastal stormwater systems typically flow under gravity and discharge into the sea. By necessity the outlets need to be constructed as low as practicable. A number of stormwater outlets are impacted by elevated high tides and storm events under present day conditions and are fitted with flap gates to prevent seawater back flowing into the pipes.

**3.5.2 Roads**

The extensive road network throughout our District is managed and maintained by both the Council (Council roads) and the New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA) in relation to state highways (SH 6 and SH 60). The Council’s transportation assets include roads (sealed and unsealed), bridges and culverts, footpaths, cycle paths, and streetlights. Council’s Transportation Activity Management Plan 2018 contains further information on the District’s roading infrastructure.

Of the transportation assets, this assessment focuses on roads only, identifying those sections of the road network that are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise.



**Figure 31: Roads Vulnerable to Coastal Inundation and Sea Level Rise**



A total 160 km of roads (Council roads and NZTA state highway) across Tasman and Golden Bays are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation under a 2.0 m sea level rise (Figure 31). The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has the largest proportion of vulnerable roads with over 60 km of road length affected.

Damage to a section of road can have wider impacts to some locations of the District where roads provide the key connection to individual properties, rural communities, towns and local centres which themselves may not be exposed to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. An example of this is the Collingwood-Puoponga Road which services a number of communities and is compromised in places during present day storm surges. Similarly, the road to Mārahau provides access to a number of residential properties, tourism-related businesses, and the southern entry to Abel Tasman National Park. In its current location, the Mārahau road will be affected by predicted sea level rise.

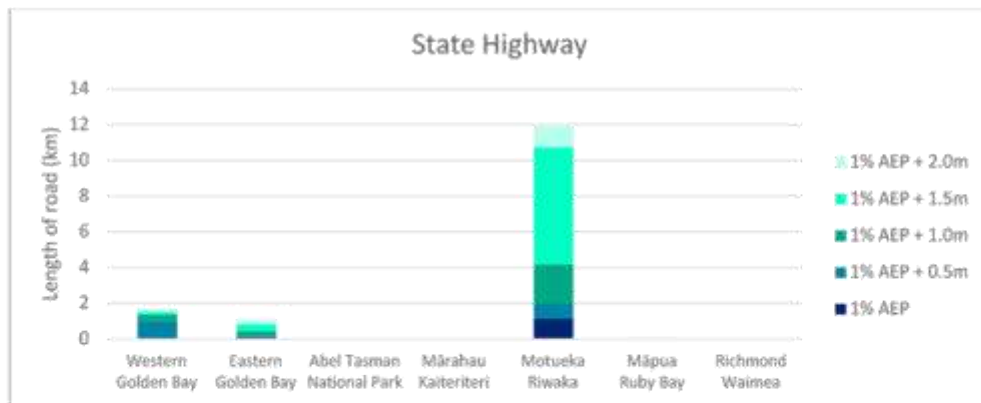


Figure 32: State Highway Vulnerable to Coastal Inundation and Sea Level Rise

Within the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell approximately 12 km of State Highway 60 is potentially exposed to coastal storm inundation under a 2.0 m sea level rise (Figure 32). Over half of this road length becomes vulnerable under a 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and 1.5 m sea level rise scenario. This will affect movement within the Motueka and Riwaka area, in addition to the approach to Tākaka Hill and Golden Bay beyond.

Elsewhere in the District the only parts of State Highway 60 that are vulnerable are relatively short sections of highway at the approaches to the Tākaka River bridge (Eastern Golden Bay), the Parapara estuary causeway (Western Golden Bay) and a very small section near the Waimea Inlet near Māpua (Māpua – Ruby Bay).

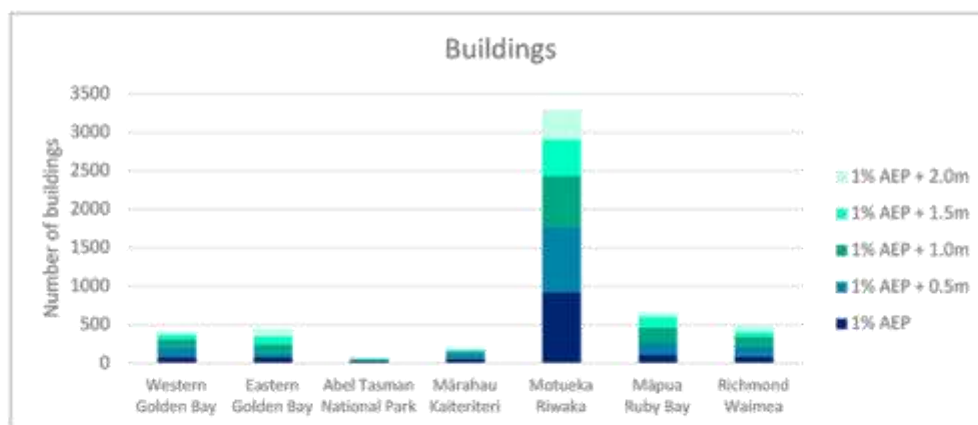
It is recognised that cycle paths also play a key role in the movement of people around the District (as active transport) and can be included in a future revision of this assessment once the data becomes available.

The effects of climate change (including more frequent and severe rainfall events, coastal storms, and sea level rise) are leading to more frequent and more significant service disruptions across the roading network that take longer and cost more to fix. Ex-tropical cyclone Fehi (1 February 2018) generated a storm surge and waves that coincided with a very high tide causing approximately \$650,000 of damage to transportation infrastructure (including both roads and Tasman’s Great Taste

Trail). Very little rainfall occurred during Fehi and the roading damage was solely from coastal inundation and wave action.

### 3.5.3 Buildings

A count of building was undertaken to understand the level of coastal storm inundation and sea level rise vulnerability to homes, tourist accommodation, business premises, community facilities, etc. This assessment uses the LINZ building outline dataset. All buildings less than 60m<sup>2</sup> were excluded as these typically comprise minor and ancillary buildings such as garden sheds, garages, sleepouts and outbuildings. It is highlighted that this information is indicative only as the building count is based on present day data, and assumes no further growth or infill development in these areas over time.



**Figure 33: Buildings Vulnerable to Coastal Inundation and Sea Level Rise**

Of a total 37,300 buildings (excluding buildings <60m<sup>2</sup>) in the district, approximately 5,500 buildings (15%) are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise (Figure 33). The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has by far the largest number of vulnerable buildings, with a count of approximately 3,300 buildings. Māpua – Ruby Bay has the second largest building count (approximately 650 buildings), while the remaining coastal cells all have less than 500 vulnerable buildings.

Although Richmond is the District’s largest town, the urban area is largely outside the extent of the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios and hence building vulnerability is significantly less than Motueka.

### 3.5.4 Coastal Assets

Council’s coastal assets provide many public benefits including provision of access to the coastal environment, coastal protection, navigational aids, and ports. Key Council-owned coastal assets include:

- 2 wharves (Riwaka and Māpua)
- 4 jetties (Best Island, Mārahau, Māpua, Motueka, Moutere Inlet)
- 20 water access ramps
- 40 individual permanent coastal protection sites protecting 27 km of coastline
- Aids to navigation (structures)

- Ports
  - Port Māpua
  - Port Motueka (part-owned by Talley's Group who is a major operator at the port)
  - Port Tarakohe (port and marina owned and operated by Council as a commercial operation)

Some previously Council-owned structures have been transferred to other parties. Examples include the wharf at Motueka which was transferred to the Talley's Group and other minor structures such as wharves/jetties at Collingwood, Milnthorpe, Waitapu and Mangarakau which currently belong to the Department of Conservation. There are also a number of wharves and jetties which are privately owned and maintained, as well as some which are in derelict condition and have no clear owner. Refer to the Council's Coastal Assets Activity Management Plan 2018 for further information.

There are significant lengths of coastal protection structures along the Tasman Bay and Golden Bay coastline, built on both public and private property, to protect land, buildings and/or community assets (roads, parks and reserves, etc.) from coastal erosion and/or inundation. These structures include intermittent rock, bunds or stopbanks, revetments or walls, and causeways, and are built from a variety of materials. Some protection structures are Council owned and maintained, while others have been privately erected and not all of them have formal authorisation. Areas where such coastal protection structures are present are shown on the Council's coastal hazards map viewer.

Coastal storm inundation and sea level rise will have a significant impact on many existing coastal assets simply because of the nature of their design, purpose and location (either in the sea, or adjacent to the sea). Over time, rising sea levels will cause coastal assets to be overtopped by waves or high tides more regularly as the location of 'every day tides' (mean high water spring mark) moves inland. How individual beach profiles respond to rising seas and inundation, and subsequent coastal erosion (or accretion) will depend on a number of factors such as beach materials, slope, or the presence of coastal assets including coastal protection structures.

#### 3.5.5 Community Facilities

As well as open space and reserve land and the coastal assets described above, there are various community facilities that are vulnerable to sea level rise and coastal storm inundation. These include:

- 5 schools
  - Māpua School
  - Motueka Steiner School and Kindergarten (High Street and Wallace Street campuses)
  - Motueka South School
  - St Peter Chanel School
  - Riwaka School
- 3 fire stations
  - Māpua Fire Station
  - Kaiteriteri Fire Station
  - Collingwood Fire Station
- 1 hospital (Motueka Community Hospital)
- 1 museum (Collingwood)
- 15 play grounds

There will be other community facilities and services valued by the community that are not included in this list that may also be vulnerable to sea level rise and coastal storm inundation.

### 3.5.6 Closed Landfills and Contaminated Land

Coastal storm inundation and rising sea levels may have implications for the District's closed landfills and contaminated land sites that are located near the coast, as detailed below.

#### **Closed Landfills**

The Council provides a comprehensive range of waste management and minimisation services across the District, including five resource recovery centres located at Richmond, Mariri, Tākaka, Collingwood and Murchison. The locations of the Richmond and Mariri resource recovery centres are within the 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and 2.0 m sea level rise, and the Tākaka centre is located directly adjacent to the mapped extent of this scenario.

There are 23 known sites within the District that were historically used to dispose of various materials including domestic waste, rubble, farm waste, scrap metal, etc. Some of these sites were natural low points in the topography and have been filled by previous landowners or used as community tips, others have been historic fly tipping locations and at some sites the material has been deposited above the natural ground level. Since the disposal of material at these sites has ceased, each of the sites have been covered and restored to varying degrees and are classified as 'closed landfills'. Eight of these closed landfills are located within the coastal environment, including the closed landfill at the Richmond Resource Recovery Centre, Robinson Rd (Mariri), Aporo Rd (Tasman), Kina Beach Road, Old Wharf Rd (Motueka), Lodder Lane (Riwaka), Pah Point (Kaiteriteri), and Rototai (Tākaka). Refer to the Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Activity Management Plan 2018 for further information.

Coastal hazards and sea level rise have the potential to expose old landfills at the coast. Nationally, there is an increasing awareness of the environmental risk they pose, particularly after a March 2019 flood event exposed an old Fox Glacier landfill and spread rubbish for kilometres along the West Coast. A multi-agency response to nationally identify risks from old landfills is underway, led by the Ministry for the Environment and regional councils in collaboration with Local Government New Zealand and the Department of Conservation (RNZ, 2019).

Locally, the closed landfill site at the Richmond Resource Recovery Centre has had coastal protection for the last 30 years, and additional rock was placed in early 2017 to repair and improve existing rock protection around the centre and the Great Taste Trail, which runs around the perimeter (Gee, 2019).

#### **Contaminated Land**

In addition to closed landfills, it is acknowledged that there may be other contaminated land sites in the District which could pose an environmental risk if exposed by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. An example is the former Fruitgrowers' Chemical Company site at Māpua, which was formally New Zealand's worst contaminated site due to pesticide pollution. The site was remediated in 2008 and Council's monitoring of the site is ongoing.

### 3.5.6 Summary: Built Environment

- By the nature of their design and location, some 3 waters assets will be more vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise than others. Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has the largest amount of Council-owned water supply (pipes, water meters and restrictors), wastewater (pipes, manholes, pump stations) and stormwater (pipes, manholes, outlets) assets that are vulnerable. This is in part due to the size of the town and the amount of low-lying vulnerable urban land (as identified in the economy value domain), and also amount of Council

services available in comparison to other smaller coastal communities with limited service provision (particularly some Golden Bay and Abel Tasman National Park communities). If Motueka had full water supply reticulation (there is a large reliance on private residential bores), the length of pipe under land vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise would be considerably greater.

- A total 160 km of roads (Council roads and NZTA state highway) across Tasman and Golden Bays are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation under a 2.0 m sea level rise. The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has the largest proportion of vulnerable roads, including approximately 12 km of State Highway 60. The vulnerability of some sections of the road will have wider impacts in some locations where the road network provides the key connection between communities which themselves may not be exposed to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. For example, the Collingwood-Puoponga Road services a number of communities, and is compromised in places during present day storm surges, and will be affected by rising sea levels.
- The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has by far the largest number of buildings (e.g. homes, tourist accommodation, businesses, community facilities) that are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise, with a count of approximately 3,300 buildings. Māpua – Ruby Bay has the second largest building count (600 buildings), while the remaining coastal cells all have less than 500 vulnerable buildings. Although Richmond is a larger town than Motueka, the Richmond urban area is largely outside the extent of the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios.
- Coastal storm inundation and sea level rise will have a significant impact on many existing coastal assets simply because of the nature of their design, purpose and location (either in the sea, or adjacent to the sea). Examples include wharves, jetties, water access ramps and ports (at Māpua, Motueka, Tarakohe). Over time, rising sea levels will cause coastal assets to be overtopped by waves or high tides more regularly as the location of ‘every day tides’ (mean high water spring mark) moves inland.
- Coastal storm inundation and rising sea levels may have implications for the District’s eight closed landfills that are located within the coastal environment. There may be other contaminated land sites in Tasman and Golden Bays which could also pose an environmental risk if exposed by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise.

#### 4. Risk Assessment for Coastal Cells

The MfE 2017 Guidance states that risk is widely understood to mean *likelihood x consequences*, and this meaning is embedded in standards documents worldwide. It recommends that for New Zealand coastal areas, risk can be evaluated by focusing on ‘consequences’ (e.g. direct damage, affected number of people, indirect disruption and reduction in services, etc.) under different sea level rise and coastal hazard scenarios (the ‘likelihood’).

Section 3 identifies elements at risk that may be vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise either now in the present day or in the future. The results consider what is currently vulnerable versus what may be exposed in the future as a result of rising sea levels. The information is presented under the four value domains: human, natural environment, economy and built environment.

This section draws on the information presented in Section 3 to provide an overall assessment of risk for each coastal cell in Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua. As a first pass risk

assessment, this report provides a qualitative understanding of risk, highlighting key vulnerabilities. It stands to reason that the more elements at risk that are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise, the greater the financial impact in terms of repairs or replacement costs.

This section also identifies where there is a need for detailed risk assessment(s) at a local level. Detailed risk assessments include quantifying the vulnerability of elements at risk in terms of financial costs, ability to cope with the impacts or rate of change, and consequences, etc. Both NIWA and Local Government New Zealand have already completed work at a national scale to quantify replacement values for buildings, facilities and infrastructure that may be exposed to a range of sea level rise scenarios up to 3.0 meters (refer to Section 1.6 for more information and links to reports). It is also noted that through the development of the Aorere ki uta Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan, cost benefit analysis will need to be undertaken to assess the economic implications of any options for future planning provisions in response to coastal hazards and sea level rise.

#### 4.1 Richmond – Waimea

The Richmond – Waimea coastal cell includes Richmond, the Waimea Plains, Waimea Inlet and islands. Although Richmond is the District’s largest town, the residential area is sufficiently inland and elevated such that it is largely outside the extent of the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios. Consequently, the risk to the population, buildings (including homes), community facilities and infrastructure is generally low in comparison to the size of the town.

Richmond’s key urban vulnerability is its business and industrial zoned land, which includes over 100 hectares in the Lower Queen Street mixed business and industrial (rural and light) areas, and the Beach Road light industrial estate. Coastal storm inundation events will impact some of these properties with varying degrees of damages and costs for individual businesses as seen during ex-tropical cyclone Fehi. The ongoing and increasing vulnerability of this business and industrial zoned land to sea level rise has significant longer-term implications for the District in terms of employment and economic wellbeing and Council should consider the need to undertake a detailed risk assessment for this area.

Parts of the coastal margin of the Waimea Inlet either side of the Waimea River mouth are presently protected from a present day 1% AEP coastal storm inundation by a system of constructed and maintained tide banks (largely in private ownership). These tide banks primarily protect a mixture of low-lying pastoral farming with some minor areas of the business and industrial land.

Areas of open space, recreation and conservation zoned land within the coastal margins of the Waimea Inlet, Best Island, Rough Island, Moturoa/Rabbit Island are vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP storm-tide. Progressive sea level rise over time will exacerbate the vulnerability of these land uses in these locations, in addition to causing new risks in other locations within the coastal cell. Rising sea levels will affect horticultural land on the Waimea Plains, and an extensive area of Council-owned exotic (plantation) forestry on Moturoa/Rabbit Island (767 hectares).

Vulnerable 3 waters infrastructure assets are located in or near the Waimea Inlet. This includes the Bell Island wastewater treatment plant (jointly owned with Nelson City Council) and the water trunk mains pipe connecting the Waimea treatment plant to Richmond (mains pipe runs along the coastline) and connecting to Māpua (mains pipe runs across Moturoa/Rabbit Island and under the estuary channel to Māpua). The vulnerability of these assets increases incrementally with rising sea levels over time, and may result in damage, indirect disruption or a reduction in services. This will

have a significant impact on households and businesses within the Richmond-Nelson and Māpua areas that rely on this servicing.

#### 4.2 Māpua – Ruby Bay

The Māpua – Ruby Bay coastal cell includes the Māpua coastal plain, Ruby Bay and the adjoining rural residential and rural areas. It is the second smallest of the seven identified coastal cells.

The Māpua and Ruby Bay urban area covers much of the coastal plain and extends up onto the surrounding hills. The coastal plain is relatively low-lying and significant areas are vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP storm-tide. This vulnerability will increase with rising sea levels. This area is predominately residential houses, with some tourist accommodation, businesses and community facilities (including the Māpua Wharf precinct). This coastal cell has the second largest vulnerability (after Motueka – Riwaka) for a number of urban elements at risk, including: population (approximately 990 people), residential zoned land (56 hectares), and buildings (approximately 650) including Māpua School and Māpua Fire Station. This coastal cell contains the largest area of vulnerable rural residential zoned land (64 hectares).

Council assets and infrastructure located in this area include 3 waters infrastructure, roads, open space and recreation zoned land (such as the Māpua water front park) as well as the wharf structure itself and a number of buildings in the wharf precinct. The Council owned and now remediated former Fruit Growers' Chemical Company site at Māpua extends to the present day shoreline and will be subject to rising sea levels and site groundwater levels into the future.

The Māpua and Ruby Bay coastal cell has 24 archaeological sites located within the area potentially impacted (based on NZAA ArchSite records). The number of vulnerable sites is relatively evenly distributed across the range of mapped sea level rise scenarios. This contrasts with the coastline elsewhere in Tasman and Golden Bays where a greater proportion of these vulnerable archaeological sites are concentrated in the area exposed to a present day 1% AEP storm-tide.

Coastal hazards are well documented in Māpua – Ruby Bay, including the effects of ex-tropical cyclones Drena (1997), Yali (1998) and Fehi (2018). Through TRMP Plan Change 22 (operative in 2015), the Council worked with the community to address coastal processes and the hazards they pose. Consequently, the future expansion of the town has been provided for away from the low-lying coastal land between Māpua and Ruby Bay. The TRMP identifies a 'Coastal Risk Area' which provides a number of planning controls including prohibiting further subdivision and the construction of no new habitable buildings in this area in recognition of the coastal hazards present. The 2017 MfE Guidance identifies this plan change as an example of current good practice planning for coastal hazards.

#### 4.3 Motueka – Riwaka

The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell includes Tasman, Kina Peninsula, Moutere Inlet, Motueka, and Riwaka. Areas of Motueka and Riwaka are very low-lying and consequently this coastal cell has by far the largest number of elements vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise compared to the other coastal cells, as detailed below.

Motueka has the largest area of residential zoned land (e.g. houses) and associated Council infrastructure assets which are vulnerable. Many of the vulnerable elements at risk are largely urban in nature, including: estimated population (4,970 people), residential zoned land (225 hectares), buildings (approximately 3,300 buildings), and business and industrial zoned land (52 hectares) including Port Motueka. There are also four schools and a community hospital located in this coastal cell which are vulnerable.

There is a significant amount of Council's 3 waters infrastructure located within this coastal cell in comparison to other areas. Much of this vulnerable infrastructure is located within the eastern Motueka township area, and to a much lesser extent the other local centres within the coastal cell. Many Motueka residents rely on private water supplies, typically groundwater bores tapping the relatively shallow unconfined aquifer, and there will be implications (e.g. functionality, damage or costs) for these private supplies which are not captured in this assessment. If the Motueka reticulated water supply were to be extended to the properties with a private supply, the number of vulnerable Council water supply assets would be considerably greater.

Given the low-lying topography and rising sea levels, Council has started to consider asset resilience. A new water treatment plant is planned to be located outside the mapped extent of the coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios on Parker Street. Council is also considering longer-term options for relocating the Motueka wastewater treatment plant inland.

Over 60 km of roads within this coastal cell are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. State Highway 60, which accounts for approximately 12 km of these vulnerable roads, provides access to and through Motueka and Riwaka. State Highway 60 where it approaches Tākaka Hill (and connects Golden Bay) crosses low-lying land, particularly through Riwaka. Any damage or inability to use these roads as a result of inundation will have significant impacts, not only to Motueka and Riwaka, but also on the wider Golden Bay community.

The Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell has the largest number of archaeological sites, historic buildings and protected trees that are vulnerable, in comparison to other cells. There are 54 archaeological sites in the mapped extent of the present day 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and 94 sites in the 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and 2.0 m sea level rise scenario (based on NZAA ArchSite records). There are a total of 10 heritage buildings and 74 protected trees that are vulnerable. Te Āwhina Marae, located on Pah Street, is located outside the mapped extent of the coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios.

There is over 180 hectares of open space and recreation zoned land within this coastal cell that is vulnerable, with the greatest proportion being vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide (129 hectares). Conservation zoned land in this coastal cell largely comprises the Motueka sandspit. The sandpit currently affords some neighbouring coastal properties a level of natural protection against wave action and coastal storm inundation. However, the presence of the sandspit should not be relied upon, given that it is a dynamic feature and it is not known how it will respond to future storm events and rising sea levels. Historically the sandspit has dissipated and reformed periodically.

The Motueka and Riwaka plains are extensively used for horticulture, and pasture of varying quality. Of this, 564 hectares of horticultural land and 595 hectares of pasture are vulnerable to the 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and 2.0 m sea level rise scenario. Some of the horticultural land in the Riwaka area is very low-lying and is presently protected by a system of privately constructed and maintained tide banks and pumping stations. Progressive sea level rise over time will exacerbate the vulnerability of these land uses in these locations, in addition to causing new risks in other locations within the coastal cell.

There are a number of closed landfills located near the coast at Robinson Road in Mairiri, Aporo Road in Tasman, Kina Beach Road and Old Wharf Road in Motueka, and Lodder Lane in Riwaka. These closed landfills may be vulnerable to coastal storm inundation particularly as sea level rise.



Overall, the vulnerability of the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise is significant in comparison to other coastal cells and Council should consider the need to undertake a detailed risk assessment for this area.

#### 4.4 Mārahau - Kaiteiteri

The Mārahau - Kaiteiteri coastal cell is the smallest of the coastal cells and includes Mārahau, Otuwhero Inlet, Kaiteiteri, Stephens Bay and Tapu Bay. Low-lying coastal areas that may be vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise include pockets of residential and rural residential zoned land (16 hectares), business and industrial zone - which includes tourist services (27 hectares), and rural zoned land (116 hectares). Council infrastructure (where provided) is also vulnerable within these zones. The road leading into Mārahau provides access to a number of residential properties, tourism-related businesses, and the southern entry to Abel Tasman National Park. In its current location, sections of the Mārahau Road will be impacted by sea level rise.

The vulnerability of these areas and Council infrastructure will increase over time with rising sea levels resulting in damage, indirect disruption and a reduction in services. Additionally, there will also be implications (e.g. functionality, damage or costs) for private infrastructure assets which are not captured in this assessment. For example, rising sea levels will affect the already high water table at Mārahau which will impact on private stormwater and wastewater systems.

Open space and recreation zoned land (48 hectares) and conservation zoned land (18 hectares) are vulnerable, with two thirds of this being vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide.

Approximately 200 buildings in this coastal cell are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. These buildings include homes, tourist accommodation, business premises and community facilities.

Te Tau Ihu iwi have a strong association and high levels of occupation within the area, particularly at Mārahau where more recent discoveries of cultural finds during new development highlights this. There are 54 archaeological sites (based on NZAA ArchSite records) within this coastal cell which are vulnerable. Over half of these archaeological sites are vulnerable under the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide scenario.

#### 4.5 Abel Tasman National Park

Given the national park status, the Abel Tasman National Park coastal cell has minimal development and infrastructure servicing in comparison to the other coastal cells. The National Park has over 1000 hectares of indigenous vegetation land cover which is vulnerable.

The key elements at risk are also the key qualities that draw both residents and tourists alike to visit and stay in the National Park every year. Much of the National Park is within the TRMP conservation zone although there are some small areas of open space and recreation zoned land. These zones nominally extend to the mean high water spring tide mark and hence will be affected by the 1% AEP storm-tide and sea level rise. The extent land that is affected within the National Park is tempered somewhat by the steep rocky nature of much of the coastline and limited low-lying coastal areas.

Some of these low-lying areas may include sections of the Abel Tasman Coast Track and assets (including huts) administered by the Department of Conservation (refer to Section 1.6). A total of 72 buildings are vulnerable, with nearly three quarters of these being within the 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and 0.5 m sea level rise scenario. These buildings are a mixture of homes/holiday homes, tourist accommodation and businesses.

Based on NZAA ArchSite records, there are 25 archaeological sites in this coastal cell, with the bulk of these vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide scenario.

As noted for the Mārahau – Kaiteriteri coastal cell, the southern entrance to the National Park is via the road to Mārahau. In its current location, the Mārahau road will be affected by predicted sea level rise which will affect access to both Mārahau and the National Park.

The National Park is a significant draw card to the Tasman District. The vulnerability of elements at risk, both now and in the future with rising sea levels, will have a direct impact on landowners and businesses operating in and near the Park, as well as broader social, cultural, environmental and economic impacts for the District as a whole.

#### 4.6 Eastern Golden Bay

The Eastern Golden Bay coastal cell includes the coastal communities of Rangihaeata, Waitapu, Rototai, Pōhara, Ligar Bay, Tata Beach, and Wainui Bay.

The predominant coastal land cover within this coastal cell is grassland (950 hectares), typically associated with pastoral farming. Nearly half of this land cover is vulnerable during the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide event. This is also reflected in the TRMP planning zones with just over 1000 hectares of rural zoned land vulnerable to the 1% AEP coastal storm-tide and 2.0 m sea level rise.

This coastal cell also includes open space and recreation (130 hectares), and conservation (18 hectares) zoned land is vulnerable. As these areas are largely located along the existing coastal margins and river mouths, including the Tākaka golf course, two thirds of this zoned land is vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide scenario.

Development has historically taken place along the coastal margin and in some areas like Pōhara, Ligar Bay and Tata Beach, is now extending inland on to the adjacent hills. There are pockets of low-lying and vulnerable rural residential (51 hectares) and residential (29 hectares) zoned land located within Eastern Golden Bay. A number of elements at risk which are largely located within urban and peri-urban areas include: population (approximately 670 people), buildings including homes, tourist accommodation and business premises (443 buildings), protected trees (15), heritage buildings (3), and business and industrial zoned land including Port Tarakohe (3 hectares). The vulnerability of these elements at risk incrementally increases with sea level rise.

Onetahua Marae, located on Pōhara Valley Road, is located outside the mapped extent of the coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios. Based on NZAA ArchSite records, there are 54 archaeological sites that are vulnerable, with over two thirds of these sites being vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide event.

There are limited 3 waters infrastructure in some of the coastal communities within Eastern Golden Bay, with some of these assets being low-lying and vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. In addition to Council owned assets, it is recognised that there will be implications (e.g. functionality, damage or costs) to privately owned and maintained 3 waters assets which are not captured in this assessment.

Approximately 22 km of roads are vulnerable to a 1% AEP coastal storm-tide and 2.0 m sea level rise. A low-lying section of SH 60 where it approaches the Tākaka River bridge (around Waitapu) will become increasingly vulnerable to predicted sea level rise which will have significant implications for accessing Western Golden Bay. Additionally, low-lying sections of Abel Tasman Drive near the coast are vulnerable, which will affect access to areas along the coast including Pōhara, Port Tarakohe,

Ligar Bay, Tata Beach and Wainui Bay. Any damage or inability to use these roads as a result of inundation will have significant impacts on the wider Golden Bay community, in terms of access to homes, businesses, recreational and special places, and broader social, cultural, environmental and economic impacts for the district as a whole.

#### 4.7 Western Golden Bay

The Western Golden Bay coastal cell includes the coastal communities of Patons Rock, Parapara, Milnthorpe, Collingwood, Pākawau, and Puponga. The area is largely rural land with strip development adjacent to the coast, with some low-lying development located on sandspits (e.g. Totara Avenue, Parapara and Collingwood).

A total of 938 hectares of grassland, typically associated with pastoral farming, is vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise, with over 40% (389 hectares) of this being vulnerable to a present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide event. This pattern is reflected in the TRMP rural zones, which include just over 1,100 hectares of vulnerable zoned land. A total of 487 hectares of coastal indigenous vegetation is also vulnerable.

There are pockets of low-lying and vulnerable rural residential (22 hectares), residential (32 hectares), and business and industrial (5 hectares) zoned land. Other elements at risk which are largely located in urban and peri-urban areas include: population (approximately 615 people), buildings including homes, tourist accommodation, business premises and community facilities (407 buildings), and 10 protected trees.

Based on NZAA ArchSite records, the Western Golden Bay coastal cell has the second largest number of known archaeological sites that are vulnerable to sea level rise. The majority of sites are vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide event (47 sites), and a further 28 sites are vulnerable to a 2.0 m sea level rise. Five heritage buildings are vulnerable to a 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and 0.5 m sea level rise.

There is minimal 3 waters infrastructure in coastal locations within Western Golden Bay, with only Collingwood having all three services present. In addition to Council owned assets there will be some low-lying privately owned and maintained 3 waters assets that have not been captured in this assessment.

Approximately 32 km of roading is vulnerable to a 1% AEP coastal storm-tide and 2.0 m sea level rise. In particular, the Collingwood-Puponga Road services a number of communities and is compromised in places during present day storm-tide events. The vulnerability of the road will increase as sea levels rise. Any damage or longer-term inability to use this road as a result of inundation will have significant impacts on the Western Golden Bay community, in terms of access to homes, businesses, recreational and special places, and broader social, cultural, environmental and economic impacts for the district as a whole.

Collingwood's central business district (CBD) is located on a short, stubby sandspit. This area is low-lying and vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide and rising sea levels, in addition to other natural hazard processes such flooding from the Aorere River and coastal accretion/erosion. The CBD includes a mix of homes, businesses and community facilities including the fire station and museum. The vulnerability of this area to natural hazards may result in physical damage or disruption, which will affect business and service provision (including economic impacts) that are relied upon for Collingwood and the wider Western Golden Bay area.

## 5. Risk Assessment Summary

This section provides an overall summary of the key vulnerable elements at risk to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise within Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua. There will be social, cultural, economic and environmental implications for individuals, landowners, iwi, businesses, and the wider community around the entire coastline.

The District is largely rural in nature with a mix of primary production land uses and indigenous vegetation. Land cover data for Tasman and Golden Bays show grassland covering the largest area (44%, 3,650 hectares) that is vulnerable to a 1% AEP coastal storm inundation and rising sea levels. Much of this land is high producing grassland associated with pastoral farming and located in Golden Bay/Mohua, the Waimea Plains, and to a lesser extent, Motueka. Coastal indigenous vegetation is the second largest land cover (25%, 2,106 hectares) and is primarily located within Abel Tasman National Park (50% or 1,052 hectares) and along the Golden Bay/Mohua coastline (37%, 770 hectares). Smaller areas of urban land (11%, 941 hectares), exotic forestry (10%, 857 hectares) and horticultural land (9%, 760 hectares) are also vulnerable. The TRMP land use zonings reflect a similar pattern with large areas of vulnerable rural zoned land, and in comparison small areas of residential, rural residential and business industrial zoned land.

Horticultural land, exotic forestry and grassland will be able to recover from one-off coastal storm inundation events. However, the impact of sea level rise will lead to these land covers being encroached by the sea and every day high tides. How coastal indigenous vegetation, as well as coastal species, respond and adapt to rising sea levels will depend on a number of factors.

Based on the NZAA's ArchSite records, there are 350 archaeological sites that are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise, with the bulk of sites being exposed to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide. These sites are spread right around Tasman Bay/Te Tai o Aorere and Golden Bay/Mohua, which is not unexpected given the rich history of human occupation along the coastline. There will be other sites of significance to iwi (including archaeological sites) that are located in vulnerable coastal areas and are not captured within this assessment. The Ministry for the Environment has identified that nationally there is very limited research on the sensitivity of cultural heritage sites, including Māori cultural heritage, to climate change (MfE, 2020).

Of the District's open space and reserve zoned land, 51% (717 hectares) is vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and rising sea levels, with the greatest proportion being vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm-tide. Council has an extensive network of open spaces and reserves along the margins of the coast, estuaries and river mouths which provide for a range of functions and values. How Council responds to asset damage and repair costs (e.g. to signage, play and picnic equipment, plantings, toilets and other facilities), in addition to the loss of land and associated values will need to be strategically managed.

Pockets of urban development are located along the coast, built on coastal plains, sandspits and small peninsulas, in bays. Urban development also includes parts of larger towns such as Motueka. While urban land accounts for a small area of the District overall, its vulnerability to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise will be significant. The cost to either repair damages, replace or relocate over the longer term will be high given that urban land includes homes, businesses and industry, community facilities and infrastructure.

An estimated population of 8,400 people are located in low-lying coastal areas in Tasman and Golden Bays that are vulnerable to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. Approximately 60% are located in the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell (approximately 4,970 people), followed by 12% of

people in the Māpua – Ruby Bay coastal cell (approximately 990 people). These two cells account for nearly three quarters of the people located in vulnerable coastal areas across Tasman and Golden Bays.

Although Richmond is the District's largest town, much of the urban area is sufficiently inland and elevated so that it is largely outside the extent of the mapped coastal storm inundation and sea level rise scenarios. However, there are a number of vulnerable elements at risk in low-lying areas adjacent to the Waimea Inlet or on islands in the Inlet. These elements at risk include a large area of business and industrial land; recreation land, conservation land, forestry land, water supply/wastewater pipe infrastructure on Moturoa/Rabbit Island, the Bell Island wastewater treatment plant; cultural, recreation and conservation values in and around the inlet and islands; and horticulture and pastoral farming on the Waimea Plains.

Māpua and Ruby Bay's exposure to coastal hazards is well known and documented. TRMP Plan Change 22 has enabled future expansion of urban development away from the low-lying coastal plain and introduced a number of planning controls to start the process of building longer-term community resilience. This risk assessment has identified that Māpua – Ruby Bay has the second largest residential area with associated services (after Motueka) which are vulnerable to coastal hazards and sea level rise.

Areas of Motueka – Riwaka are very low-lying and consequently this coastal cell has by far the largest number of vulnerable elements at risk in comparison to other coastal cells. Motueka is the largest town in the District that will be affected by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. The cost to either repair damages, replace or relocate over the longer term will be significant given the extensive elements at risk within the town including people, homes, tourism accommodation, businesses and industries, Port Motueka, community facilities, and infrastructure. Any damage or inability to use roads (particularly SH 60) as a result of coastal hazards will have significant impacts, not only to Motueka and Riwaka, but also on access to Golden Bay. Low-lying horticultural and pastoral land around Motueka and Riwaka is also vulnerable, and an inability to use this land in the longer term will have economic impacts. To better understand the vulnerabilities of the Motueka – Riwaka coastal cell, in combination with other inundation hazards (e.g. river flooding, stormwater, groundwater), the Council should consider undertaking a detailed risk assessment to help inform future work programmes.

The vulnerable elements at risk within the Abel Tasman National Park coastal cell are those key qualities that draw both residents and tourists alike to visit and stay in the Park every year. A large area of indigenous vegetation land cover is vulnerable, as well as some houses/holiday homes and Department of Conservation assets (Abel Tasman Coast Track, huts, etc.). Road access to the Park via Mārahau will also be affected by rising sea levels.

There are a number of similarities between Mārahau – Kaiteriteri, Western Golden Bay and Eastern Golden Bay in relation to their vulnerabilities to coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. These coastal cells are comprised of some of the District's smaller settlements with local centres dotted along the coast. Vulnerable elements at risk include homes, tourism accommodation, businesses (including Port Tarohe), and some community facilities. Low-lying Council 3 waters infrastructure is vulnerable, where it is provided. Additionally, privately owned and maintained 3 waters assets (which is not included in this assessment) may also be vulnerable. The road network is critical to access these coastal communities, and there are sections of roads which are either vulnerable to the present day 1% AEP coastal storm inundation event or future rising sea levels.

Coastal storm inundation and sea level rise will have significant impacts on many existing coastal assets (e.g. wharves, jetties, ports, boat ramps, coastal protection structures, etc.) simply because of the nature of their design, purpose and location (either in the sea, or adjacent to the sea). Over time, rising sea levels will cause such coastal assets to be overtopped by waves or high tides more regularly as the height and location of 'every day tides' (mean high water spring mark) rises and moves inland respectively.

There are eight closed landfills located at or near the coast which could pose an environmental hazard if exposed by coastal storm inundation and sea level rise. The Ministry for the Environment is leading work at a national level to identify risks old landfills at the coast pose (RNZ, 2019). There may be other potentially contaminated land at the coast which may also present an environment hazard if exposed.

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- Water Supply
- Wastewater
- Stormwater
- Transportation
- Waste Management and Minimisation

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## Appendix 1: Elements at Risk

| Value domain        | Elements at risk              | Data Owner/Source  | Description  |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Human               | Population                    | TDC estimate   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimate based on number of buildings and calculated average occupancy rates</li> </ul>   |
|                     | Archaeological Sites          | New Zealand Archaeology Association  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recorded sites located in the Tasman District, as at July 2020 (<a href="http://www.archsite.org.nz">www.archsite.org.nz</a>)</li> </ul>  |
|                     | Heritage Buildings            | Tasman District Council – Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) Schedule 16.13A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage Building: NZ Historic Places Trust Register</li> <li>Heritage Buildings: Tasman District Council Register</li> </ul>   |
| Natural environment | Protected Trees               | Tasman District Council - TRMP Schedule 16.13B                                   |  |
|                     | Open Space and Recreation     | Tasman District Council - TRMP zones   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreation Zone</li> <li>Open Space Zone</li> </ul>   |
|                     | Conservation                  | Tasman District Council - TRMP zone  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation Zone</li> </ul>  |
|                     | Significant Natural Areas     | Tasman District Council - TRMP Schedule 18.1A                                    |  |
|                     | Coastal Indigenous Vegetation | Land Cover Database (LCDB5)<br>Manaaki Whenua - Landcare Research                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous forest</li> <li>Broadleaf indigenous hardwoods</li> </ul>  |
| Economy             | Land Cover                    | Land Cover Database (LCDB5)<br>Manaaki Whenua - Landcare Research                | <p><u>Urban</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Built-up Area (settlement)</li> <li>Surface Mine or Dump</li> <li>Urban Parkland/Open Space</li> </ul> <p><u>Horticulture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orchard, Vineyard or Other Perennial Crop</li> <li>Short-rotation Cropland</li> </ul> <p><u>Exotic Forest</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deciduous Hardwoods</li> <li>Exotic Forest</li> <li>Forest - Harvested</li> </ul> <p><u>Grassland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Producing Exotic Grassland</li> </ul> |



| Value domain | Elements at risk | Data Owner/Source                    | Description   |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
|              | Land use zoning  | Tasman District Council - TRMP zones | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Producing Grassland</li> </ul> <p><u>Residential</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential zone</li> <li>• Residential Closed zone</li> <li>• Residential Coastal zone</li> </ul> <p><u>Rural Residential</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Residential zone</li> <li>• Rural Residential Serviced Zone</li> <li>• Rural Residential Closed Zone</li> <li>• Rural Residential deferred Residential Zone</li> <li>• Rural 3 Zone</li> </ul> <p><u>Rural</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural 1 Zone</li> <li>• Rural 1 Closed Zone</li> <li>• Rural 1 Coastal Zone</li> <li>• Rural 1 deferred Light Industrial Zone</li> <li>• Rural 1 deferred Residential Zone</li> <li>• Rural 1 deferred Rural Residential Serviced Zone</li> <li>• Rural 1 deferred Tourist Services Zone</li> <li>• Rural 2 Zone</li> <li>• Rural 2 deferred Residential</li> </ul> <p><u>Business and Industrial</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial Zone</li> <li>• Central Business Zone</li> <li>• Mixed Business Zone</li> <li>• Light Industrial Zone</li> <li>• Heavy Industrial Zone</li> <li>• Heavy Industrial Closed Zone</li> <li>• Rural Industrial Zone</li> <li>• Tourist Services Deferred Residential Zone</li> </ul> |

| Value domain             | Elements at risk                       | Data Owner/Source                         | Description  |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| <b>Built Environment</b> | Water Supply                           | Tasman District Council asset information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• treatment plants</li> <li>• pipes</li> <li>• meters and restrictors</li> </ul>  |
|                          | Wastewater                             | Tasman District Council asset information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• treatment plants</li> <li>• pipes</li> <li>• manholes</li> <li>• pump stations</li> </ul>   |
|                          | Stormwater                             | Council asset information                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pipes</li> <li>• manholes</li> <li>• outlets</li> </ul>   |
|                          | Roads                                  | Tasman District Council asset information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council roads</li> <li>• State Highway (NZTA)</li> </ul>  |
|                          | Buildings                              | LINZ NZ Building outlines dataset         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All buildings with a foot print larger than 60m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• GIS Metadata information dated 2019, sourced from LINZ website November 2020.</li> </ul> |
|                          | Community Facilities                   | Tasman District Council information       |  |
|                          | Coastal Assets                         | Tasman District Council asset information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• boat ramps</li> <li>• wharves/jetties</li> <li>• coastal protection structures</li> <li>• ports</li> </ul>  |
|                          | Closed Landfills and Contaminated Land | Tasman District Council asset information |  |

### Appendix 2: Community Identified Values

The table below shows how the community values that were discussed as part of the Coastal Management Project's first round of community engagement in 2019 fits within the framework of 'value domain' and 'elements of risk' which have been assessed within this report.

| Community Identified Values   | Corresponding Value Domain | Corresponding Elements at Risk   |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| Homes   | Economy                    | Land cover (urban) and land use zoning (residential and rural residential)   |
|   | Built environment          | Buildings  |
| Businesses  | Economy                    | Land cover (urban) and land use zoning (all zones)   |
|   | Built environment          | Buildings  |
| Holiday accommodation (e.g. campgrounds, holiday homes)               | Economy                    | Land cover (urban) and land use zoning (all zones)   |
|   | Built environment          | Buildings  |
| Farming and horticultural land  | Economy                    | Land cover (horticulture, exotic forestry, grassland) and land use zoning (rural residential and rural)  |
| Lifeline infrastructure (e.g. power, roads, utilities infrastructure) | Built environment          | Water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, roads, coastal assets (ports)   |
| Sacred places and sites (e.g. urupā, wāhi tapu )                      | Human                      | Archaeological sites   |
| Beach access (e.g. footpaths, steps, boat ramps)                      | Built environment          | Coastal assets (all)   |
| Access to and enjoyment of sandy beaches at high tide                 | Natural environment        | Land use zoning (open space and reserves, conservation)  |
|   | Human                      | Not assessed, 'enjoyment' is a qualitative assessment  |
| Coastal parks and reserves (e.g. recreation and picnic areas)         | Natural environment        | Land use zoning (open space and reserves, conservation)  |
| Mahinga kai/wild food species and the ability to harvest them         | Natural environment        | Significant natural areas, land use zoning (all), land cover   |
|   | Economy                    | Land cover (all) and land use zoning (all)   |
|   | Human                      | Not assessed, traditional and cultural associations with harvesting mahinga kai/wild food is a qualitative assessment                                  |
| Coastal species and habitats  | Natural environment        | Protected trees, land use zoning (all), significant natural areas, land cover  |
| Natural character and coastal landscapes                              | Natural environment        | Not assessed, although noted that values associated with some elements at risk will contribute to wider natural character and coastal landscape values |
| Appeal of the area as a nice place to live                            | All                        | Not assessed, although noted that values associated with some elements at risk will contribute to the appeal of the area (a qualitative assessment)    |

**Item 9.4**

**Attachment 1**

## 9.4 ACTION SHEET

Information Only - No Decision Required

**Report To:** Strategy and Policy Committee  
**Meeting Date:** 17 December 2020  
**Report Author:** Tara Fifield, Executive Assistant  
**Report Number:** RSPC20-12-6

### 1 Summary

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

### 2 Draft Resolution

**That the Strategy and Policy Committee receives the Action Sheet RSPC20-12-6;**

### 3 Attachments

1. [Download](#) Action sheet December 2020

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### Action Sheet – Strategy & Policy Committee

| Item  | Action required  | Responsibility     | Completion Date   | Status      |
|---|--|--------------------|---|-------------|
| <b>Meeting Date – 1 October 2020</b>  |  |                    |   |             |
| Strategic Policy, Resource Policy & Other Matters<br>Activity Report – RSPC20-10-03 | Staff to provide information to Councillors on whether ebike charging docks can be tacked on to EV charging stations   | J Nguyen/A Gerraty | Julie Nguyen provided an answer in the Cr update dated 9 November | Complete    |
| Strategic Policy, Resource Policy & Other Matters<br>Activity Report – RSPC20-10-03 | Staff to provide information to Councillors on whether there has been an increase in people using buses since the Bee card came in.  | J Nguyen/A Gerraty | Staff will provide information in an upcoming Cr update           | In progress |
| Strategic Policy, Resource Policy & Other Matters<br>Activity Report – RSPC20-10-03 | Staff to provide information to Councillors on whether the TCAP implementation budget for 2020/2021 could be used to supplement Community Board funding for cycleway improvements in Motueka.                    | J Nguyen/A Gerraty | Staff will provide information in an upcoming Cr update           | In progress |
| Strategic Policy, Resource Policy & Other Matters<br>Activity Report – RSPC20-10-03 | Staff to provide information to Councillors on the planned rollout for EV charging stations across the District and whether each can have several connection points to allow multiple vehicles to charge at once | J Nguyen/A Gerraty | Julie Nguyen provided an answer in the Cr update dated 9 November | Complete    |
| Strategic Policy, Resource Policy & Other Matters<br>Activity Report – RSPC20-10-03 | Staff to write a letter for the Mayor's signature to Network Tasman advocating for them to install an EV charging station in Springs Junction as soon as possible  | J Nguyen/A Gerraty | Staff will provide information in an upcoming Cr update           | In progress |

| Item  | Action required  | Responsibility     | Completion Date   | Status      |
|---|--|--------------------|---|-------------|
| Strategic Policy, Resource Policy & Other Matters<br>Activity Report – RSPC20-10-03 | Staff to provide information to Councillors on the ride sharing app with NCC and then share it on social media and in Newsline   | J Nguyen/A Gerraty | Staff will provide information in an upcoming Cr update           | In progress |
| Strategic Policy, Resource Policy & Other Matters<br>Activity Report – RSPC20-10-03 | Staff to provide information to Councillors on whether there are any additional opportunities to apply for central government funding for installing new cycleways around the District | J Nguyen/A Gerraty | Julie Nguyen provided an answer in the Cr update dated 9 November | Complete    |
| <b>Meeting Date – 5 November 2020</b>   |  |                    |   |             |
| Strategic Policy, Resource Policy & Other Matters<br>Activity Report – RSPC20-11-08 | Staff to email the process for a member of the public to request a tree to be added to the TRMP as a heritage tree.  | Tania Bray         | Tania has emailed Cr Mackenzie.                                   | Complete    |