

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

Date: Thursday 8 February 2018
Time: 9.30 am
Meeting Room: Tasman Council Chamber
Venue: 189 Queen Street
Richmond

Environment and Planning Committee

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson	Cr T King	
Deputy Chairperson	Cr S Brown	
Members	Mayor R G Kempthorne	Cr S Bryant
	Cr P Canton	Cr M Greening
	Cr P Hawkes	Cr K Maling
	Cr D McNamara	Cr D Ogilvie
	Cr P Sangster	Cr T Tuffnell
	Cr A Turley	Cr D Wensley

(Quorum 7 members)

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AGENDA

1 OPENING, WELCOME

2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Recommendation

That apologies be accepted.

3 PUBLIC FORUM

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

5 LATE ITEMS

6 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

That the minutes of the Environment and Planning Committee meeting held on Thursday, 9 November 2017, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

7 REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

Nil

8 PRESENTATIONS

Nil

9 REPORTS

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9 REPORTS

9.1 RESOURCE CONSENTS MANAGER'S REPORT

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	8 February 2018
Report Author:	Phil Doole, Resource Consents Manager
Report Number:	EPC18-02-01

1 Summary

- 1.1 This report presents a summary of the activities of the Resource Consent Section for the past six months since my last report to the Committee in August 2017, including compliance with statutory timeframes for the first half of the 2017-2018 financial year.
- 1.2 For the processing of 552 resource consent applications including variations to existing consents, 89% compliance with statutory timeframes was achieved through the six month period.
- 1.3 There are currently four live appeals to the Environment Court, and one High Court proceeding.
- 1.4 The changes to the Resource Management Act 1991 that took effect from 18 October have been implemented, particularly “fast track” resource consenting and consent exemptions for boundary infringements and deemed permitted boundary activities. Changes have also been made to notification requirements for controlled activities, subdivisions and some residential consent applications.
- 1.5 This report also outlines current workloads and issues, and notable jobs that have been progressed over the past six months.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee receives the Resource Consent Manager's Report - July 2017 to January 2018 report EPC18-02-01.

3 Purpose of the Report

- 3.1 This report presents a summary of the performance of the Resource Consent Section regarding compliance with statutory timeframes for the first half of the 2017-2018 financial year. It provides a status update for appeals to the Environment Court on decisions made by hearing panels. It also summarises the current workload and issues, and notable jobs that have been progressed since my last report to the Committee in August 2017.

4 Summary of Resource Consent Processing to 31 December (six months)

- 4.1 We have received 643 resource consent applications since 1 July 2017 continuing the higher level of activity that began in mid-2016, compared to previous years. The higher volume of District Land Use applications has continued, and there has also been a significant 25% increase in subdivision applications (88) compared to the same period last year (70). The major driver is the surge in residential growth in the District, with many applications for dispensations for dwellings in new subdivisions, as well as an increase in applications for second dwellings and other in-fill developments on existing residential properties. The increase in subdivision proposals includes both rural boundary adjustments, and a variety of residential developments.
- 4.2 Tables 1 and 2 below present summaries of the various types of consent applications for which processing was completed (ie, decisions made) during the six months July-December 2017, showing median processing days, and the degree of compliance with statutory timeframes. The numbers of applications completed in the same six month period for the past three years are also included for comparison purposes.

Table 1: Timeliness Results (July-December 2017) Non-notified Applications

Type of Application	Number Complete 2014*	Number Complete 2015*	Number Complete 2016*	Number Complete 2017*	Percentage Within Time (includes s37)	Median Processing Days**
Non-notified Applications						
District Land	213	231	270	292	93.5%	18
Consent Notice Variations***			21	11	100%	19
Subdivision	71	58	47	67	77.5%	31
Coastal	25	10	7	10	100%	28
Discharge	101	78	52	67	76%	25
Regional Land	13	20	15	10	80%	18
Water	61	67	35	39	87%	20
Total:	484	464	447	496	88.5%	19
Others****	18	17	8	17	n/a	n/a
<i>Table continues on next page</i>						
* The numbers shown include applications to change conditions of existing consents.						
** Processing days are statutory working days including time extensions. Time extensions are typically required for large and/or complex subdivisions with associated land use and discharge permits for new rural residential allotments, and other special circumstances. Refer paragraph 4.3 below for further comment.						
*** Consent Notice Variations are now listed separately from District Land Use or Subdivisions.						
**** "Others" include Rights of Way (ROWs), Outline Plans and Certificates of Compliance.						

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

Type of Application	Number Complete 2014	Number Complete 2015	Number Complete 2016	Number Complete 2017	Percentage Within Time (includes s37)	Average Processing Days*
Publicly Notified Applications (No Hearing)						
All	2	5	1	16	100%	169**
Publicly Notified Applications (With Hearing)						
All	0	3	15	22	95.5%	195**
Limited Notified Applications (No Hearing)						
All	2	4	20	3	100%	65
Limited Notified Applications (With Hearing)						
All	42	5	3	15	73.3%	110**
Totals:	46	17	39	56	91%	n/a
* Processing days are statutory working days including time extensions.						
** The longer timeframes for most applications are attributable to applicants putting the process on hold, or agreements for later hearing dates, or further information requirements during hearings.						

- 4.3 Forty-four percent of all applications had Section 37 time extensions applied, some at the request of, or with the applicant's agreement. This number of time extensions is higher than last year (36%). The main reason for the increase has been the unexpected staff gaps in the subdivision consents team since November 2016 resulting from appointees withdrawing from contracts at short notice, which are considered to be special circumstances as Council has had no control over those events - the maximum extension we can apply for that reason is 20 days.
- 4.4 Other work related to resource consents includes the two implementation steps for subdivisions known as section 223 and section 224 approvals – 53 and 52 of those were completed during the six-month period (compared to 40 and 43 during the same period last year).
- 4.5 Table 3 provides a summary of the types of decisions on resource consent applications completed in the six-month period. Eight hearings were required for notified applications: details of those applications are provided later this report.

Table 3: Summary of Decisions

Type of Decision	Number
Granted by Independent Commissioners	34
Granted by Councillor Panel	3
Granted under Delegated Authority	515

5 Discount Regulations

- 5.1 The discount regulations that apply to Council's charges for processing resource consent applications require a "sliding scale percentage discount" of 1% for each day that processing goes over time, rising to a maximum 50% discount.
- 5.2 For the six-month period, there were 28 non-notified applications, and two notified applications, involving a total of 62 consents, that were completed out of time, resulting in 30 fee discounts ranging from 2% to 50%. These discounts will total about \$25,000 excluding GST (compared with \$10,000 for the whole of the 2016-17 year).
- 5.3 These discounts mainly result from the on-going surge in subdivision workload associated with the growth in residential demand in the District, including zoning uplifts, which unfortunately has coincided with the unexpected delays of several months in replacing staff, as described in paragraph 4.3 above. Several other applications still in progress have also gone over time as a result of these challenges.

6 RMA Amendments Implemented

- 6.1 Resource Management Act amendments that affect our resource consenting work took effect from 18 October 2017. The amendments created "consent exemptions" – being "deemed permitted boundary activities", and "marginal or temporary exemptions", which are new categories of approval.
- 6.2 Applications can now be made for **Deemed Permitted Boundary Activities** which require the written approval of the owner(s) of the property on the other side of the infringed boundary. Four Boundary Exemption Notices have been issued to date.
- 6.3 Consent exemption notices can also be issued for **marginal or temporary breaches** of plan rules. These are referred to as MOTCEs (pronounced "MOT-SEES"). Seventeen of these MOTCE Notices have been issued to date, for a wide variety of activity types.
- 6.4 A 10 day "fast track" timeline has been introduced for processing consent applications that involve District land use controlled activities only. Five qualifying applications have been processed since 19 October 2017.
- 6.5 The amendments also brought changes to the notification procedures for resource consents. Several categories of applications are now exempt from notification unless special circumstances are deemed to apply. Our notification assessment procedures have been amended to align with these new statutory provisions.

7 Objections to Decisions Made Under Delegation

- 7.1 One Objection carried over from 2014: it related to a condition imposed on a subdivision proposal on Mapua Drive requiring upgrade of the road frontage. That Objection has recently been withdrawn.
- 7.2 An Objection lodged in February 2017 regarding the construction standards for a proposed private way (right of way) for multiple residential properties at Ligar Bay, is still being further considered by the consent holder regarding the long-term use of the access.

- 7.3 An Objection was lodged in April 2017 regarding a 130 lot subdivision consent in the Richmond West Development Area, and raised issues relating to roading standards and the requirement to install pressurized wastewater systems (as required by the Deed of Agreement for uplifting the deferred residential zoning). This objection may be resolved through the Special Housing Area for that locality.
- 7.4 An Objection was lodged in May 2017 regarding a residential subdivision consent which allows downslope road batters to be within the new allotments, rather than within the road reserve (as required by Council's engineering standards), thereby allowing a narrower road. This Objection has been resolved, with the easement and consent notice conditions relating to the batters being clarified to ensure that Council can take action to maintain them if necessary, thereby minimising Council's future risk.
- 7.5 An Objection was lodged in November 2017 regarding Council's fees for processing a 135 lot Rural 3 subdivision consent with associated land use and discharge consents which was publicly notified and required a hearing by Commissioners. That Objection is being considered.

8 Current Appeals

- 8.1 One appeal to the Environment Court is continuing from last year. Four new appeals have been lodged since last July: one of those was withdrawn shortly after being lodged; one has been resolved; and the other two have just been lodged in January 2018. Refer to Table 4 below for further details.

Table 4: Appeals

Appellant	Matter	Status
Lee Valley Limestone Ltd Other parties: Alt Hug Moore Murray NZ Transport Agency Price Van Megan	Consents declined for a new hard rock quarry in Takaka valley.	Environment Court mediation occurred in September and December 2017. Draft Consent Notice not accepted by other parties. Court Hearing scheduled for April.
A C Clark	Consents granted to Wakatu Inc for new coolstore in Motueka.	Appeal withdrawn.
Richmond Church of Christ Other parties: Noonan & Murphy	Consent granted to the Ministry of Education authorising an extension of time for using a temporary access to the Te Kura Kaupapa School in Richmond.	Agreement reached among the parties. Appeal expected to be resolved by Court consent order or minor correction.

Appellant	Matter	Status
Talley's Group Limited	Consents granted for discharges to coastal water and air at Port Motueka for 3 year terms.	Appeal lodged 19 January 2018.
T Vincent	Consents granted to Wilson Family Trust for tourist accommodation activities at Marahau.	Appeal lodged 18 January 2018.

9 High Court Proceedings Regarding Extension of Lapse Date

- 9.1 In February 2016, I granted a further lapse extension for a water permit granted in 2005 for a proposed water bottling venture in Golden Bay. The site of the water take is close to Te Waikoropupu Springs. That decision was challenged by Ngati Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust by them seeking a judicial review. The High Court judgement released in May 2017 found that my decision contained two errors, hence my decision was overturned. The matter was referred back to Council for reconsideration
- 9.2 A second decision was made independently by the Environment & Planning Manager, who also decided to grant an extension to 31 May 2018 (one year before the consent expiry date). That decision has also been challenged by the Ngati Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust.

10 Waimea Water Zone Permit Renewals

- 10.1 Work has progressed with the bona fide reviews required for the approximately 300 applications for replacement water permits for the seven water zones across the Waimea Plains: the Lower Confined Aquifer (LCA) Zone, Upper Confined Zone, Hope & Eastern Hills (HEH) Zone, Delta Zone, Golden Hills Zone, Waimea West Zone, and Reservoir Zone.
- 10.2 Because the rule framework for the Waimea water takes is yet to be determined by decisions regarding the proposed Waimea Community Dam, further work on these applications has been deferred until there is a clear pathway. Applicants have agreed to extend the processing time out to 1 November 2018.
- 10.3 The individual bona fide assessment outcomes for each application in the Waimea Plains Zones were sent out sent to the applicants in August, with an invitation they contact Council staff to advise of any errors. Responses have been received from about 10% of the applicants, some submitting commentary on the merits or fairness of the allocation process. To date no mistake has been identified insofar as interpreting and/or implementing the bona fide criteria set out in the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP).
- 10.4 Until applicants are formally notified of a decision on their (replacement) application, they can continue operating under their expired consent's conditions including (unchanged) rates of water take. Processing the applications can resume when the decision on the Waimea Community Dam is made. The objective will be to issue replacement consents no later than 1 November 2018.

10.5 Meanwhile, water consent related work on the Waimea Plains has been largely limited to managing requested changes to expired consents (eg, change of conditions applications, allocation sharing, etc) while no formal changes can be made to the expired water permits. Consent work that has progressed for the Waimea Plains has included:

- Recognising some “clean water” discharges from the Fonterra site as contributing to groundwater “recharge” and being non-consumptive, which had the outcome of minimising the effect of rationing on Fonterra prior to Christmas;
- Progressing applications by Baigents, Weingut Seifried and Mt Heslington for to various renewals for damming, winter water harvesting etc at Mt Heslington – Brightwater;
- Agreeing to some individual informal “allocation sharing” between expired (Waimea Plains) consents.

11 Middle Motueka Water Zone Permit Renewals

11.1 Most of the Middle Motueka Water Management Zone consents expire on 31 May 2018. These amount to a total of 54 consents. In addition, seven other consents in the zone expire either on 31 May 2019, or on 1 October 2026. All 61 consent holders have been invited to apply to replace their consents. Thirteen applications have been received to date.

11.2 A reminder letter was mailed out on 23 January 2018 advising that applications need to be lodged by 28 February 2018 for those expiring this year, so that permit holders can continue to operate under the current permits if the consenting process extends beyond 31 May.

12 Progress with Aquaculture Management Areas

12.1 The Tasman Interim Aquaculture Management Areas (IAMAs) are three areas included in the Tasman Coastal Plan. They are divided into nine subzones totaling 2,100ha in IAMA’s 1 and 2 in Golden Bay and IAMA 3 in Tasman Bay. **Refer TRMP Planning Maps 181 & 182.** The IAMAs are subject to coastal permit applications for spat catching lodged in 1999 which were superseded by coastal permit applications for mussel farming lodged in 2005.

12.2 Following resolution of the appeals against the aquaculture provisions of the Tasman Coastal Plan, the IAMA’s were created by an Order in Council in November 2005. In January 2006, the Council was required to request decisions from the Ministry of Fisheries to determine whether the IAMA’s would have an undue adverse effect on fishing (recreational, commercial and customary). The first decision was made in December 2008.

12.3 Those decisions were challenged by marine farming companies and commercial fishers. Following appeals to the High Court and Court of Appeal, the final decision was released by the Deputy Director General of the Ministry for Primary Industries in June 2015. Another Judicial Review proceeding was lodged by commercial fishers in February 2017, however, that was abandoned soon after.

12.4 As a consequence of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement, once the Aquaculture Decision on the IAMA’s had been made, Council was required to issue authorisations to Te Ohu kai Moana (The Trustee) for 20% of the space to be allocated to Iwi. Those authorisations had to be issued prior to the Ministry for Primary Industries defining the Tasman IAMA’s as Aquaculture Areas.

- 12.5 In April 2017 Council gave The Trustee and the applicants six months to negotiate to reach agreement for the allocation of 20% of representative space within the interim AMA's to the Trustee. Agreement was reached in October 2017 and authorisations for the allocation of 20% of space to Iwi were granted by the Environment & Planning Manager under delegated authority in December 2017.
- 12.6 On 19 January 2018 the Ministry for Primary Industries published a notice in the Gazette that describes and defines the Tasman Interim AMAs as aquaculture areas. This enables staff to commence processing of the coastal permit applications for mussel farming that were lodged in 2005. There are 5 applications that staff will process covering 1,950ha in Golden Bay and 150ha in Tasman Bay.

13 Mussel Farming Stage 3 Applications

- 13.1 Applications are being processed to amend the existing coastal permits for mussel farming in AMA 2 Subzones (p) and (q) and AMA 3 Subzones (i), (j) and (k) to enable the development of the farms from Stage 2 to Stage 3. The combined areas of the subzones are 328ha in Golden Bay and 747ha in Tasman Bay. Refer TRMP Planning Maps 181 & 182.
- 13.2 The processing of these applications involves staff and an Ecological Advisory Group reviewing the monitoring results from Stage 1 and 2 and updating the Environmental Monitoring Programme for Stage 3 to ensure it is fit for purpose.
- 13.3 Stage 3 is the final stage of development of these subzones and enables the full occupation of the sites with longlines at densities anticipated by the permits that were issued in 2005. The consents expire in 2033.

14 Seasonal Worker Accommodation

- 14.1 Seasonal workers are an important aspect of horticulture in Tasman District. There are over 30 Recognised Seasonal Employers (RSEs) in the district, with several operating multiple properties.
- 14.2 Central government has changed the rules for the RSEs. From 1 January 2018 each RSE needs to show that their accommodation meets Council requirements when applying to central government for the ability to employ seasonal workers. The employers need to show they are compliant with both resource consent and building consent requirements. If the accommodation complies with the Council's requirements that is the end of the matter.
- 14.3 Consents staff attended a meeting with the RSEs in December. Unfortunately there are large numbers of works accommodation that are old and for which records are sketchy. Demonstrating compliance with the relevant provisions of the Tasman Resource Management Plan and Building Act is challenging. This is creating extra work for consents and building staff. Staff estimate that many weeks of time will be required to fulfil this task if all RESs have to seek approval.

15 Other Notable Application Work since August 2016
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15.1 Notable applications and proposals dealt with over the past six months are:

- **Richmond West Development Area (RWDA):** consents were finalised for a 130-lot subdivision. Pre-application work has continued for the Special Housing Areas, with applications now lodged for the first stages – The Meadows, and the Arvida Retirement Village.
- **Richmond South Development Area (RSDA):** the second of two residential developments in the RSDA – the “Paton Rise” Block, has been granted consents for a 48-lot subdivision fronting Bateup Road and Paton Road. The first development – Hart Rise, has obtained final approval for Stages 1-3 and construction of the detention basin adjacent to Paton Road.
- **Rural 3 Subdivision, Moutere Highway:** an application from Boomerang Farms Ltd for a subdivision to create 135 residential lots on the area of the Rural 3 zone bounded by the Moutere Highway, Stringer Road and Eban Road, was publicly notified. It was considered by Hearing Commissioners and granted in October.
- **Commercial Packhouse and Cool Store Facility, Motueka:** an application from Wakatu Inc for a large facility on a site bounding Queen Victoria Street and Green Lane on land zoned Rural 1/Deferred Industrial was limited notified to neighbours. It was considered by hearing Commissioners and granted in August.
- **Motueka Wharf Marina:** the Motueka Power Boat Club is proposing to complete this development, which requires new consents (to replace those that have expired). An independent processor was engaged given Council’s interests in the area. The application was processed on the non-notified track and new consents were granted in January.
- **Talley’s Discharges, Motueka Wharf:** these publicly notified applications for replacement air and water discharge consents attracted 36 submissions. A hearing was commenced in May 2017 with Hearing Commissioners. The hearing was closed in November after circulation of further information and draft conditions. The Commissioners granted the discharge consents for a 3 year term. Talley’s Group Limited has appealed this decision.
- **Proposed Storage Facility, Mapua Drive:** this publicly notified application to establish a storage facility in a Rural 1 Deferred Residential Zone attracted 42 submissions. The application was put on hold and was withdrawn in December.
- **Proposed Motor Caravan Park:** an application lodged by the New Zealand Motor Caravan Association to establish a motorhome park with up to 70 spaces on Council owned land off Old Wharf Road, Motueka, was publicly notified in May and attracted 95 submissions – 92 in support. The site adjoins an industrial zone occupied by Motueka Cold Storage Ltd who have concerns that the proposed activity could restrict their operations. A hearing was held at the end of August (and reconvened in October) with an Independent Commissioner. The principal issues were potential risks associated with hazardous substances used by the cool store operation, and Maori cultural values associated with the site. The Commissioner granted consent.

- **Comprehensive Residential Development proposal:** an application for a site on the corner of Salisbury Road and Arbor-Lea Avenue, Richmond, involving several non-compliances with the TRMP rules, was limited notified to adjacent landowners and attracted 13 submissions. A bid for this site to be made a Special Housing Area proposal had been unsuccessful. A hearing was held in October with an Independent Commissioner. Consents were granted.
- **Tourist Accommodation Marahau:** an application to operate tourist accommodation and service activities for up to 35 guests was limited notified to neighbours. Three submissions were received. The application was heard by a Councillor Panel in November. Consents were granted. An appeal has been lodged by one of the submitters.
- **323 Hill Street Special Housing Area:** a consent application have also been received for this Special Housing Area in Richmond..

16 Current Staffing and Workloads

- 16.1 The Subdivision Consents team was short staffed for the first three months of the reporting period, a continuing situation since November 2016 mainly caused by two people not starting in the jobs they were appointed to.
- 16.2 As mentioned in Section 4 above, the circumstances over the past 15 months have caused delays in processing many subdivision applications (and related consents). We have attempted to fill the staff gaps, and re-allocated work among the consents staff, plus valuable assistance has been given by Pauline Webby. Since June we have engaged three consultant planners to process subdivision applications and will continue to use their services for the current surge in applications including the Special Housing Area consenting.
- 16.3 Annie Reed returned to Council at the end of September, taking on the role Team Leader Subdivision Consents.
- 16.4 I acknowledge the extra workloads that Annie Reed, Wayne Horner and Paul Gibson have continued to deal with, as well as other consents staff who are assisting until we clear the backlog.
- 16.5 The overall workload for the Consents section also continues to be influenced by increases in demands on the time of duty planners and other enquiries, as well as with pre-application work generally. The number of LIMs and PIMs has also steadily increased.
- 16.6 Acting on recommendations from the review of the Consents Section's operations carried out last June/July, an additional consent planner position has been created in the Land Use team, with the aim of easing the pressure across the whole section. Victoria Woodbridge has shifted to that position, and Simone Williams joined us in January to take on the PIMs check role.
- 16.7 There are also two contractors assisting us with land use consent applications. Bob Askew is continuing to assist us part-time with the duty planner roster based at the Motueka office; and Jill Wallace is assisting the Administration team until the review recommendations can be implemented.
- 16.8 Michael Croxford shifted from his Principal Consents Adviser role to Council's Environmental Policy team in October. The role of Principal Planner has been taken by Alastair Jewell who started with us at the end of January.

- 16.9 Ro Cudby is also shifting her role as Team leader Land Use Consents to the Environmental Policy team. The recruitment process for a replacement is underway.
- 16.10 The Section review identified several aspects where we could enhance our service provision, and we will work on those over coming months with new team leaders and Principal Planner, now that the RMA changes have been implemented.
- 16.11 The past six months have been challenging - I thank the Consents staff and other Council staff who regularly assist us in our work for their efforts in dealing with the high workload and many complex applications, despite the staffing shortages.

17 Attachments

Nil

9.2 ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To: Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date: 8 February 2018
Report Author: Tim King, Environment & Planning Committee Chair
Report Number: EPC18-02-02

1 A verbal report will be given at the meeting.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee receives the Environment and Planning Committee Chairperson's Report EPC18-02-02.

3 Attachments

Nil

9.3 ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING MANAGER'S REPORT

Decision Required

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	8 February 2018
Report Author:	Dennis Bush-King, Environment and Planning Manager
Report Number:	EPC18-02-03

1 Summary

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

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee

- 1. receives the Environment and Planning Manager's Report EPC18-02-03; and**
- 2. recommends the Mayor sign the letter attached as Appendix 2 to Report EPC18-02-04, with any amendments required, as the Council's response to Minister for Environment on achieving improvements to swimmability targets in Tasman; and**
- 3. notes that revised terms of Reference for the Waimea Freshwater Land Advisory Group (FLAG) will be provided to the next Environment and Planning Committee meeting for consideration.**

3 Climate Change Publications

- 3.1 On Friday 15 December 2017, Climate Change Minister James Shaw released the Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group's Stocktake Report, the updated Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance and the National Communication and Biennial Report.
- 3.2 The Stocktake Report summarises the expected impacts of climate change on New Zealand such as temperature and rainfall changes, looks at existing work on adaptation across government and the private sector, and identifies gaps in knowledge and work already underway. The Executive Summary is attached as Attachment 1. The findings will inform the group's next report on New Zealand's options for building resilience to the effects of climate change which will be finalised early this year.
- 3.3 The Coastal Hazards and Climate Change report provides guidance to councils on how to manage and adapt to the increased coastal hazard risks posed by climate change and sea-level rise. The report is an update of guidance provided in 2008 and includes the latest science and regulatory developments, as well as information from the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment's 2015 report on sea-level rise. The report projects a 0.2m to 0.4m sea level rise up to 2060 and a 0.3m to 1m rise up to 2100. The guidance takes a risk-based approach – it does not tell communities what will (or will not) happen but seeks to help them determine what is at stake and how to manage those risks. The guidance says that well-planned adaptation can “reduce risks, avoid losses, and maximize opportunities.”
- 3.4 The Ministry for the Environment is planning a series of public workshops in the next short while and we are working with officials to see if we can organise workshops in Motueka or Richmond.
- 3.5 On a related theme, NIWA has released its [Annual Climate Summary](#) for 2017 which notes a year of weather extremes including above average temperatures for the Nelson-Tasman area. Motueka and Farewell Spit recorded their third highest annual average temperature since records commenced of 13.3°C and 14.7°C respectively. The 27.8°C recorded at Farewell Spit on 5 December 2017 was the highest maximum on record for this site. October-December saw major decreases in soil moisture levels compared to normal conditions. We were also the sunniest region with 2633 sunshine hours. On 21 January 2017, Motueka experienced its highest 1-day rainfall total of 131mm for that day and 8 November 2017 Richmond experienced the strongest wind gusts recorded for that day at 95 km/hr.
- 3.6 Attachment 2 displays the latest cumulative rainfall plots across the district.

4 National Monitoring System

- 4.1 The Ministry for the Environment released National Monitoring System (NMS) data for the year ending 30 June 2016 just prior to Christmas.
- 4.2 The NMS requires councils, the Ministry for the Environment, the Environmental Protection Authority and Department of Internal Affairs to provide detailed data each year on the functions, tools, and processes that they are responsible for under the Resource

Management Act 1991 (RMA). It is one means of monitoring cross-sector performance on how agencies are fulfilling their roles under the RMA.

4.3 Data-sets and analysis have been published on the following topics:

Plan-making
Resource consents
Complaints, compliance, monitoring and enforcement
Maori participation.

4.4 The information shows that we have high activity levels. For instance we processed the 7th highest number of resource consents annually amongst all 68 local authorities. The Councils doing more were Auckland City, Christchurch City, Environment Waikato, Environment Canterbury, Marlborough District, and Queenstown Lakes District. In terms of recorded complaints we responded to the 14th largest number of recorded RMA-related complaints and we have the 9th largest number of resource consents requiring monitoring. In relation to active plan changes, we dealt with the 8th largest number of plan changes in 2015/2016. What these numbers do not show is complexity of issues, quality of response, timeliness although some of these matters are in the main [database](#). They would however confirm that as a unitary authority, there is a lot going on.

5 **Swimmability Targets**

- 5.1 The Council is under an obligation to report to the Minister for the Environment by March 2018 advising him on what the Council intends to do to improve swimmability of our rivers and lakes (see Attachment 3). The Minister wants to ensure that nationally, 90% of rivers and lakes are deemed swimmable by 2040. We did not respond on provisional targets in October 2017 as regional councils were working with Ministry for the Environment on the practicalities of the Minister's request.
- 5.2 Tasman is in the fortuitous position of having the best water quality in the country with 97.5 of our lakes and rivers assessed as being swimmable overall. However the expectation is that Councils will undertake programmes to lift rivers in the poor or fair condition into a higher grade and that there will be a lift in the swimmability index across the country as a result. The Government also intends to bring in regulations requiring stock exclusion which has been modelled to produce some improvement (see Figure 1).
- 5.3 We currently work with land owners under our Riparian Management Programme which sees about 27 kilometers of waterways fenced annually. We will continue to work to improve those specific areas where we know there might be issues eg Tukarua, Sherry, but there are already community groups prepared to see improvements.
- 5.4 A draft letter outlining a response for the Mayor to sign is attached as Attachment 4.

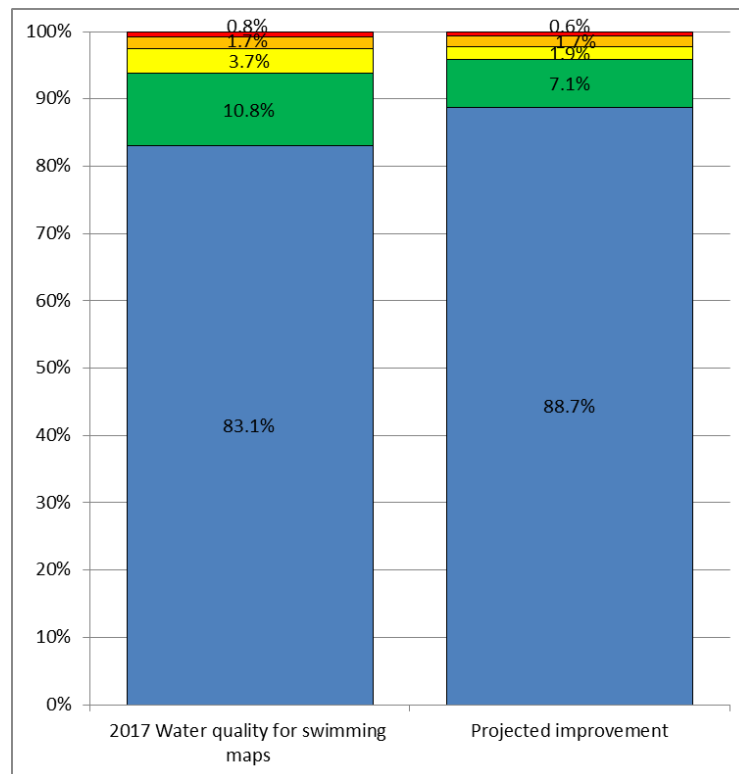


Figure 1: Current and Projected Swimmability Targets for Tasman District Council

Recommendation

That the Environment and Planning Committee recommend the Mayor sign the letter attached as Appendix 2 to Report EPC18-02-04, with any amendments required, as the Council's response to Minister for Environment on achieving improvements to swimmability targets in Tasman

6 Aquaculture Management Areas (AMA)

6.1 The Gazette Notice confirming the allocation of coastal space to iwi within the Tasman and Golden Bay AMAs was published on 16 January 2018 (Fisheries (Golden Bay and Tasman Bay Aquaculture Areas) Notice 2018 (Notice No. MPI 833). We are communicating with permit applicants to update their applications so processing can commence.

7 Water Shortage Directions

7.1 Councillors will be aware that water restrictions were put in place on the Waimea Plains and in other areas prior to Christmas. For the first time since the construction of the Kainui Dam we introduced Stage 1 rationing so as to extend for as long a period as possible the storage capacity because of the early onset of the dry conditions. The Waimea River did get as low as 900 litres/sec at Appleby Bridge. The rain received Boxing Day and in the New Year would have been of significant economic value to growers, not only on the Waimea Plains.

7.2 Rationing was in place for 28 days and we got to Stage 2, a 35% cut for 14 of those days. Figure 3 shows what the restrictions would have been had the new TRMP rules applied. Note that water users are still using their old allocations. The restrictions have come in

earlier and for slightly longer (or significantly longer for unaffiliated permit holders), and we would have got to a 50% cut for 4 or 19 of the days depending of class of permit, and they would apply to lower allocations following the outcome of bona fide reviews.

Figure 3: What might the restrictions have been?

*** 2017-18 period is only from 1/11/2017 to 8/1/2018 (early summer)**

Option 1 - WITHOUT DAM

	Wairoa at Irvines	No. of days below trigger flow
Consultation	Days < 3000 l/s	17-18*
Stage 1 (20% cut)	Days < 2750 l/s	33
Stage 3 (50% cut)	Days < 2300 l/s	30
		4
	Waimea at Appleby	17-18*
Stage 4 (70% cut)	Days < 800 l/s	0 (min. flow reached was 911 l/s)

Option 2 - WITH DAM (for non-affiliated consent holders)

	Wairoa at Irvines	No. of days below trigger flow
Stage 1 (20% cut)	Days < 2750 l/s	17-18*
Stage 2 (50% cut)	Days < 2300 l/s	30
Cease Take (100% cut)	Days < 2050 l/s	19 **
		0

These takes may only recommence when the flows at the Wairoa site rise above 6000 l/s on a weekly moving average basis.

** NOTE: flows were below 2300 l/s on December 23, 24, 25, 26 then the weekly moving average didn't reach 6000 l/s at Irvines until 6th January.

7.3 To provide further context, when the Dry Weather Task Force comes together, it is well supported by our hydrological monitoring network and analysis and we activate more 'on-the-ground' monitoring. For example 112 flow gaugings were carried out over November to early January validating flow data from continuous flow monitoring sites. Data from 50 groundwater level and 6 salinity monitoring sites were supplemented by weekly manual salinity measurements at other representative bores in the community. As an aside the 3 year programme to upgrade our groundwater level and salinity monitoring sites across the region is currently 95% completed, enabling all data to be available real time and of a higher quality.

8 Census

- 8.1 The next census is on Tuesday, 6 March 2018. The census, the official count of how many people and dwellings there are in New Zealand, is normally run every five years by Stats NZ. The last census was conducted on Tuesday 5 March 2013. The [census website](#) gives more information about what the census is and why we do it.
- 8.2 Stats NZ aims to collect most of the census information online. However, paper forms will still be available for those who prefer them. A number of products summarising the results will be released in a phased process, starting in October 2018 with the population and occupied dwelling counts. All releases will be concluded by the end of 2019.

9 Waimea FLAG Update

- 9.1 Late last year Council asked staff to initiate replacement of the Waimea FLAG members that had resigned in preparation for restarting the Waimea FLAG process in 2018. Staff have reviewed the necessary requirements for replacing members under the current terms of reference. The decision on replacement members lies with the FLAG. Before the FLAG is tasked with finding replacement members, staff recommend that the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the group be reviewed in order to reframe the outputs required from the group in light of lessons learnt through the Takaka FLAG process. The aim of this is to maximise the value from the group and the group's contribution, while minimising timeframes for outputs to Council.
- 9.2 The Waimea FLAG was originally put on hold to allow for the Takaka FLAG process to develop a water quality framework that could be transferable to the rest of the district. Also collaborative processes require considerable council resourcing to support them. Placing the Waimea FLAG on hold was required to work within staff capacity to service these processes. Additional staff resources are now available to help progress this work.
- 9.3 The Council will be updated on the Takaka FLAG water management framework in February. The water quality part of the framework can then be presented to the Waimea FLAG for their consideration for use in the Waimea context, once membership and the ToR are settled.
- 9.4 While the Waimea FLAG process has been on hold, Council science staff have commenced further monitoring and investigation of groundwater and soil nitrates to better understand the water quality and land use issues in key areas of the Waimea plains. Staff will soon be in a position to report on the findings of this work for the FLAG and Council. Further data will also be available from the upcoming winter season to further inform FLAG and Council decisions.

Recommendation

That the Environment and Planning Committee notes that revised Terms of Reference for the Waimea Freshwater Land Advisory Group (FLAG) will be provided to the next Environment and Planning Committee meeting for consideration.

10 Regional Pest Management Plan

- 10.1 Council may remember that the proposed Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) was publicly notified in November. The submission process closed at the end of December and we received 77 submissions. The collated submissions have been sent to subcommittee members and we have hearings booked for 28 March 2018. There are 17 submitters wanting to be heard.

11 Marahau Sanitary Survey

- 11.1 At the time of writing this report, we are using our summer students to collecting water samples from domestic bores in Marahau. We are undertaking the survey of the domestic bore water to look at faecal coliform loads. Some of the samples will also be analysed for Nitrate.

- 11.2 There is concern that as the area experiences increasing development that it may run the risk of impacting on existing domestic water takes. This risk is brought about through the requirement for individual onsite wastewater treatment. Some dwellings use rain water but a good number use water from shallow bores/wells.
- 11.3 We have given an undertaking to provide the findings of this survey to the Marahau Community Association.

12 Waikoropupu Springs Water Clarity

- 12.1 Council has been involved in a joint project with NIWA trialing a deployment in the Waikoropupu Springs to measure water clarity with a state of the art transmissometer (a device that uses a light beam to measure clarity). The deployment has recently been removed after being in place for the last three months. As well as doing some general articles on the water clarity, staff are working with NIWA on reporting the findings.
- 12.2 From a council point of view we are particularly interested to see if we can use the coloured dissolved organic matter (CDOM) in the water as a surrogate to direct clarity measures. Deployments are expensive and time consuming to maintain for little additional value. If the CDOM sampling is a satisfactory alternative then we can take samples aligned with our regular work and save time and money.
- 12.3 Clarity is one of the measures that the community has indicated is very important to them and is perhaps the most important feature for which the Springs are known for. For reference there has only been one other direct measure of clarity in the past in the Spring and that was using divers and mirrors to measure 'black disk'. At 63m it was established that the springs do indeed have very clear water. The latest measures will be able to establish a new measure and indications are that the community will be happy with them. There needs to be a note of caution with any measurements in such clear water, in that the error around a measurement can cause wide swings in results, but we are confident that the result of the present deployment will be well received. We will have a report to bring back to this Committee in April.

13 Neimen Creek Sediment Removal

- 13.1 One of the advantages of having university students over the summer vacation is they help with a number of jobs that would otherwise not get done or would cost a lot more money. It is also an opportunity to get environmental initiatives done in conjunction with community groups. One of the tasks completed was the removal of sediment in the upper reaches of Neimen Creek, a spring feed creek on the Waimea Plains. This has been a project identified by the Tasman Environmental Trust as being of high ecological value and is part of a trial funded by Ministry for the Environment to look at how removing sediment improves water flows and biodiversity values in such waterways. Staff report that it was a successful process and that other methods will be tried in the deeper and wider sections where diggers would be less effective. An NMIT student is to monitor the activity undertaken and measure any benefits that might be accrued.

14 Civil Defence Emergency Management Review

- 14.1 The Civil Defence Minister, Hon Kris Faafoi, has released the *Ministerial Review - Better Responses to Natural Disaster and Other Emergencies*. The review was commissioned by the previous government following concerns and complaints after recent emergency events (Kaikoura, Port Hills Fire etc). The report's recommendations have not been adopted as yet – it is planned to hold a round of consultation with interested parties including CDEM Groups and no doubt others.
- 14.2 The report makes for very interesting reading. If the recommendations are adopted, it would be the most significant change to the CDEM sector since the 2002 legislation was brought in. Included in the review are recommendations covering the following:
- Establishment of a 'National Emergency Management Agency', replacing the current Ministry with a 4Rs (reduction, readiness, response, recovery) mandate, but focused on readiness and response
 - The primary authority of Mayors (as opposed to elected reps generally) to declare emergencies in their areas would be given legislative acknowledgement
 - A new category of declaring a 'major incident' below a full declaration of emergency would be introduced.
 - CDEM Groups are expected to adopt more formalised shared service arrangements, and the push is towards more unified Group arrangements centred on the regional council
 - Iwi are expected to be included at all levels including the Joint Committee
 - The expectations around training for Controllers, staff and volunteers will be higher, more formalised and with more robust assurance frameworks
 - There will be a system to deploy Controllers and other emergency management functions around New Zealand to provide mutual support ('Fly-in teams')
 - The 'control' authority of Controllers (including over other agencies) would be strengthened
 - A new NCMC (National Crisis Management Centre) is recommended, including provision of 24/7 monitoring and alerting
 - Urban rescue teams would come under FENZ operational control.
- 14.3 There are a couple of positive references to the Nelson Tasman CDEM Group in the review including in the discussion on CDEM Group structures where we are cited as a successful example. Our unitary status means that we do not experience the tension between TAs and RCs.
- 14.4 The review is welcome and addresses many of the known short comings. It did not propose rolling the function into one central agency or funding centrally; resourcing and funding will remain a local government responsibility and the role of Mayors will be legislatively strengthened.
- 14.5 With a boost to ensure operational readiness and response, and other changes, there may be budget implications but these are unquantifiable at present. Legislative changes will be needed.

- 14.6 The report can be found at this [link https://www.dpmc.govt.nz/publications/ministerial-review-better-responses-natural-disaster-and-other-emergencies](https://www.dpmc.govt.nz/publications/ministerial-review-better-responses-natural-disaster-and-other-emergencies).

15 Financial Accounts

- 15.1 A copy of the December 2017 financial accounts are attached as Attachment 5. At 50% of the financial year we are running a surplus although this is less than the reforecasted budget. We have incurred additional professional fees in both Building and Resource Consents. The slight increase in non-rate income does not offset this although some costs are still to be recovered. We will try to make savings to minimize a deficit at year-end. The Emergency Management deficit is a phasing issue.

16 Action Items

- 16.1 Attachment 6 updates Councillors on actions items from previous Environment & Planning Committee meetings.

17 Attachments

1.	Attachment 1 - Executive Summary, Climate Change Report	29
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Executive summary

Global climate has already changed as a result of greenhouse gas emissions from human activities and it will continue to do so. While we are uncertain about the exact speed and scale of change, we know that planning for the future means planning for a different climate.

In New Zealand we will experience increased frequency and intensity of extreme events such as higher temperatures flooding, droughts and wildfires, increased sea-level rise, and warmer and more acidic oceans. This will threaten our coastal communities, cities, infrastructure, human health, biodiversity, oceans and resource-based economy (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2014). These changes may also bring opportunities and we need to plan how we can best position ourselves to take advantage of these.

In November 2016 the Minister for Climate Change Issues established the Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group and asked us to advise the Government on New Zealand's choices for how to build resilience to the effects of climate change. This stocktake report summarises the expected impacts of climate change on New Zealand over the medium and long term, takes stock of existing work on adaptation, and identifies gaps in knowledge and work programmes. This report is a stepping-stone and has informed our second report on New Zealand's options for building resilience to the effects of climate change.

What is adaptation?

Adaptation is an ongoing process of adjusting to the actual and expected changes in the environment resulting from greenhouse gas emissions already released into the atmosphere and those that may be released in the future. Adaptation is an ongoing process as the climate will continue to change throughout this century and beyond. It is different from but linked to *mitigation*, which is about reducing greenhouse gas emissions to limit further climate change, and increasing the ability of natural processes to absorb emissions, for example, by planting trees.

This report focuses on adaptation but acknowledges that the two are closely linked, as the extent of adaptation required in the long term will depend on the global level of mitigation achieved in the future. Adaptation and mitigation can be mutually reinforcing.

By ratifying the Paris Agreement in 2016, New Zealand confirmed it will *plan for* and *take action* to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

We have options for how we can adapt. Decisions we make today about infrastructure, urban development, biodiversity, and land and water management will have implications for how our future generations can adapt. Many activities that build resilience in the short term may have immediate co-benefits. For example, restoring wetlands and mangroves will help provide coastal protection from sea-level rise for a time, while also contributing to biodiversity conservation goals.

Finding the most appropriate adaptation actions will, however, be a delicate balancing act. It is therefore important to consider and be ready to manage downstream consequences – co-benefits may be temporary or increase vulnerability rather than resilience in the long term. For example, planting more trees in areas exposed to more rainfall can help protect the land from soil erosion and at the same time absorb emissions. On the other hand, such measures could increase our exposure to pests, wildfire and water stress. So regardless of how we approach our adaptation to a changing climate it needs to be deliberate and well planned.

Climate-related changes New Zealand can expect

Natural variations have always played a part in New Zealand's climate, and will continue to do so. Climate change is expected to shift the range and the pattern of this variability. This will be driven by the greenhouse effect changing the temperature range, the greater water-holding capacity of the atmosphere resulting in more intense rainfall, and by an accelerating rate of sea-level rise from the polar ice sheets. Sea-level rise is one of the major and most certain consequences of climate change. Over the last 100 years, the sea level around New Zealand has risen at an average rate of 1.8 mm per year. Since satellite measurements began in 1993, the average global sea level has risen by about 3.3 mm per year. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report projects that global sea level will rise by 0.2–0.4 m by 2060 and 0.3–1.0m by 2100, depending on the emissions scenario. However, the collapse of parts of the Antarctic ice sheets could substantially increase this range. The acceleration of sea-level rise will have implications on the ability of natural and human systems to adapt. The following table outlines the changes we can expect to see to our climate and oceans over the medium and long term.

Projected magnitude and variation of climate-related changes for New Zealand¹

Climate variable	Description of change	Timeframe of change ²		
		Now	2040	2090
Average temperature	Only for low carbon scenario does warming peak and then decline slightly during the 21st century Warming greatest at higher elevations. Warming greatest summer/autumn & least winter/spring	New Zealand has already warmed by 0.9°C	+0.7°C to +1.0°C	+0.7°C to +3.0°C 2110: +0.7°C to +3.7°C
Daily temperature extremes: frosts	Decrease in cold nights (0°C or lower) Number of days of frost decrease greatest in the coldest regions	Significant reduction in frequency of cold nights in many locations	30% to 50% decrease	30% to 90% decrease
Daily temperature extremes: hot days	Increase in hot days (maximum temperature of 25°C or higher)	No significant changes observed yet	40% to 100% increase	40% to 300% increase
Ocean warming³	Progressive increase Higher temperature increase in north Tasman Sea (projected to exceed 3°C by 2100)	1909–2009: warmed 0.71°C		Mean sea surface expected to increase by 2.5°C [RCP8.5]
Ocean acidification (lowering pH)	Increase, with a rate of change that is unprecedented in the last 25 million years	Increasingly acidic Subantarctic waters (since 1998)		pH surface water will decline by 0.33 [RCP8.5]
Sea-level rise	Progressive increase faster than over the last century, and continuing for many centuries Relative sea-level rise will vary at different locations around New Zealand.	1915–2015: rate of 1.8 mm per year on average	2060: 0.2 m to 0.4 m rise 2100: 0.3 m to 1.0 m rise The collapse of parts of the Antarctic ice sheets could substantially increase the upper end of this range	
Average rainfall	Varies around the country and with season. Annual pattern of increases in west/south of New Zealand, and decreases in north and east Winter decrease: Gisborne, Hawke's Bay and Canterbury Winter increase: Nelson, West Coast, Otago and Southland	Rainfall decrease in Northland and rainfall increase in the SW South Island.	Substantial variation around the country, increasing in magnitude with increasing emissions.	

¹ Ministry for the Environment, 2016, *Climate Change Projections for New Zealand*.

² Magnitude of change considers scenarios based on Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) Four scenarios are considered ranging from a low emissions world where net anthropogenic global carbon dioxide emissions stop after 2080 (RCP2.6) to a high emissions, no mitigation scenario (RCP8.5). Changes are relative to 1995 levels.

³ Law, C.S., Rickard, G.J., Mikaloff-Fletcher, S.E., Pinkerton, M.H., Gorman, R., Behrens, E., Chiswell, S.M., Bostock, H.C., Anderson, O. and Currie, K. (2016) *The New Zealand EEZ and South West Pacific. Synthesis Report RA2, Marine Case Study. Climate Changes, Impacts and Implications (CCII) for New Zealand to 2100*. MBIE contract C01X1225. 41pp.

8 Executive summary

Climate variable	Description of change	Timeframe of change ²		
		Now	2040	2090
Daily rainfall extremes: dry days ⁴	More dry days throughout North Island, and in inland South Island Dry days most marked in north and east of North Island (winter and spring)	More dry days in Northland. Fewer dry days in SW South Island (since 1930)		Up to 10 or more dry days per year (~5% increase).
Daily rainfall extremes: very wet days	Increased extreme daily rainfall, especially where mean rainfall increases Strongest increases in western regions, and in south of South Island	Increases in the west of both islands, decreases in the east and Northland (since 1930)		More than 20% increase in 99th percentile of daily rainfall [RCP8.5] in SW of South Island
Snow and Ice	Decrease Large decreases confined to high altitude or southern regions of the South Island	Decrease in the length of many New Zealand glaciers		Snow days per year reduce by 30 days or more [RCP8.5]. Loss of many glaciers [RCP8.5]
Drought	Increase in severity and frequency Increases most marked in already dry areas	Increase in the risk of severe drought in some areas. The worst drought in the New Zealand record occurred in summer 2012–13.		Up to 50 mm+ increase per year, on average, in July–June potential evapotranspiration deficit (PED) [RCP8.5]
Extreme wind speeds	Increases in southern half of North Island and the South Island		Up to 10% or more in parts of the country	
Storms	Poleward shift of mid-latitude cyclones and possible small reduction in frequency. The most severe Ex-tropical cyclones are expected to be stronger. Their frequency is expected to decrease slightly or remain unchanged.	More analysis needed		

The impacts of climate-related changes for New Zealand

Changes to our climate and oceans pose a number of risks and opportunities to our people, infrastructure, natural environment and economy.

⁴ Defined as days with precipitation below 1 millimetre/day. Salinger, M.J. and Griffiths, G.M. (2001), Trends in New Zealand daily temperature and rainfall extremes. *International Journal of Climatology*, 21: 1437–1452. Porteous, A. and Mullan, B. (2013), *The 2012–13 drought: an assessment and historical perspective*. NIWA client report for Ministry for Primary Industries, June 2013, 57p.

In terms of risks, climate change will amplify existing risks and create new risks which will be unevenly distributed across natural and human systems (IPCC 2014). Applied to a climate setting, these risks depend on:

- how **exposed** people, infrastructure, the natural environment and the economy are to the change.
- their **vulnerability** to those hazards, that is their ability to cope and adapt to the change.

The implications of climate change for New Zealand's economy and society over the long term will depend on what actions we take now. Adaptation has the potential to reduce the risks from climate change.

Impacts on the natural environment

Climate change could have a significant impact on our terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which are already under pressure from existing stressors (such as land use intensification). The range of ecosystems and species will change, as well as the timing of annual and seasonal events (eg, beech masting), and ecosystem functions (eg, food webs). Native species that have highly specialised habitat requirements, such as frogs and lizards, are particularly at risk. Indirectly, climate change will increase the extent and abundance of invasive species, already a key driver of extinction in New Zealand.

Climate change will also impact on essential ecosystem services we rely on, including the availability of clean fresh water, access to kai moana, soil stability, flood protection, pollination, carbon storage and coastal protection.

Impacts on the built environment

Most of New Zealand's major urban centres and the majority of our population are located on the coast or floodplains of major rivers. Our communities, homes, commercial assets and infrastructure are exposed to flooding, sea-level rise, storm surge and inundation from rising ground water levels.

The mid-range projected sea-level rise over the next 50 years is 30 cm. Such a rise in sea level would have impacts on all coastal areas to varying extents. Under this scenario, in Wellington a one in 100 year inundation event would become an annual event, in Dunedin this would become a one in two year event, and in Auckland a one in four year event. We can also expect to see more damage and disruption to assets and critical infrastructure in parts of these areas. This is significant considering central and local government own over \$200 billion in infrastructure assets.

Impacts on society and culture

Climate change is increasingly being recognised as a serious emerging risk to public health. Some of the potential impacts will be direct, such as injury and illness from extreme weather events, while others will be indirect, such as increased incidences of existing and new diseases.

For Māori, their reliance on the environment as a cultural, social and economic resource makes them exposed to climate change impacts. Different iwi face different risks, and some are more vulnerable than others. There are numerous marae, cultural heritage and food gathering sites in coastal low-lying areas that are at risk of being lost by sea erosion and inundation.

There will be some groups and locations in New Zealand that will be more vulnerable to climate-related risks and have less capacity to adapt. More research is needed to understand which these groups are and where such hotspots are located.

Impacts on the economy

Agriculture, fisheries, forestry and tourism are significant contributors to New Zealand's economy, and are all dependent on climate-sensitive natural resources. These sectors are exposed to the direct impacts of a changing climate (eg, changes to water availability and quality) as well as indirect impacts that compound and cascade through the economy (eg, increased biosecurity threats and disruption to supply chains). In addition, many of our industries are trade-intensive. The IPCC (2014) suggest that the flow-on effects of climate change impacts and responses outside our region could outweigh some of the direct impacts within New Zealand. More research is needed on this.

Climate change will also impact on the insurance and finance sector which will have broader economic implications. More extreme weather events will raise the number and value of claims insurers pay, which will inevitably be reflected in the premiums charged and willingness to provide cover. For banks, this could result in the offer of shorter term mortgages which may become less affordable. Unavailability or unaffordability of insurance cover will reshape the distribution of vulnerable groups.⁵

Businesses, such as manufacturing and retail, are expected to be indirectly affected through changes to consumer behaviour, disruption to supply of products and services, and/or damage to commercial assets. But climate change can also present new business opportunities. For example, regions may be able to sustain different types of crops than they have been able to grow previously, although climate ranges will be continually changing.

While the potential costs of climate change impacts on the New Zealand economy are not known, we do know our exposure to the impacts are high in many areas (eg, in coastal floodplains and to our major economic sectors), and as such the costs are likely to be significant. For example, the economic impact of the 2012–13 drought, which climate change is assessed to have made a

⁵ 2013 and 2014 were among the most expensive years for weather-related events.

contribution, is estimated to be a minimum of \$1.5 billion. Another example shows the costs of weather events to our land transport network in the last 10 years have increased from \$20 million per annum to over \$90 million per annum.

Defining effective adaptation

While the potential impacts of climate change may appear overwhelming, well-planned adaptation can substantially reduce these risks, avoid losses and maximise opportunities. This can be achieved by taking action to reduce the exposure of our natural, built, social and economic systems to the impacts; and ensuring these systems have sufficient capacity to adapt.

To review what New Zealand is currently doing to adapt we have developed a framework identifying key characteristics and attributes of an effective adaptation approach. The characteristics include that we are:

- **informed** about how our climate is changing and what it means for us
- **organised** in our approach
- taking **dynamic action** to proactively manage the environmental, economic and social risks.

We then assessed the information provided by sector representatives against the key characteristics of effective adaptation. For each sector, we rated each characteristic as ‘maintain’, ‘more work required’, ‘significant work required’, or ‘not present’.

Stocktake of what New Zealand sectors are doing to adapt to climate change

Our Terms of Reference require us to undertake a stocktake of existing work on adaptation by central and local government. In addition to this, we have also drawn on our expertise within the Group to consider what other sectors of society are doing on adaptation. We chose to extend the scope of the stocktake as we recognise that New Zealand will not successfully adapt through central and local government alone.

Central and local government on behalf of communities is responsible for managing risks to public goods and assets (including the environment), delivering government services, and creating the institutional, market and regulatory frameworks that can promote resilience and adaptation.

Central government has played a key role in funding research which provides the basis for building New Zealanders’ understanding of climate-related changes and the impacts on different sectors of society. Central government agencies’ understanding of how climate change will impact on their responsibilities and operations are less clear.

There is some misalignment in how climate change adaptation and resilience objectives are incorporated into legislation and policy. As a result, the response of central government agencies to adaptation is not coordinated and there is little alignment of legislation, adaptation goals or agreement of priorities.

Agencies consider and act on the impacts of climate change to varying degrees – some have taken positive initial steps (eg, the National Infrastructure Plan and National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan both highlight the importance of integrating climate risks into decision-making). Other government activities are running the risk of increasing New Zealand's future vulnerability as climate impacts are not being considered (eg, accelerated urban development). In general, most of central government's action on adaptation has been reactive to climate-related events and principally within a natural hazard management response framework, when ongoing impacts will also encompass wider considerations such as human and natural ecosystems health.

Local government has responsibilities for preparing communities for and managing the risks of climate change. However, this brings with it inefficiencies when central government statutory frameworks and national adaptation goals and priorities are not aligned or missing.

The majority of councils appear to have a good understanding of climate change and are able to clearly articulate the potential impacts on their responsibilities.

The extent and scope of action on adaptation varies considerably. For example, some regions are already experiencing difficult climate-related impacts, including significant flooding risks in South Dunedin and coastal erosion and inundation impacts in the Hawke's Bay. Overall, councils are at different stages of planning, and have different approaches to managing climate risks which can create confusion for the public, and result in litigation of decisions.

Many councils realise the importance of acting on adaptation and would like to do more, but identified barriers including lack of leadership and support from central government; limited community buy-in; and resourcing constraints (funding, capacity and capability). There are a few councils that are starting to innovate with community processes and tools for managing climate risks.

Infrastructure providers include private and/or public organisations responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of electricity generation and transmission; water, wastewater and stormwater (three waters); flood management; and communications and transportation networks (including ports and airports). Infrastructure assets generally have a long design life. It is the provider's responsibility to ensure they consider climate-related change and the long-term impacts this will have.

A good level of information is available to infrastructure providers on climate change through climate projections supplied by government, and applied through industry standards. Some providers have displayed a good understanding of the risks, however many consider climate change adaptation as part of a broader goal around resilience to natural hazards. This limits the consideration of the changing nature of climate-related risks.

Given the long lifetime of infrastructure, it is important that climate change adaptation is factored into infrastructure decisions now. Many local authorities, which are significant providers of infrastructure assets, are approaching a period of infrastructure renewal. This is an opportunity to integrate consideration of climate change impacts and their consequences over the lifetime of the assets.

In the majority of cases, infrastructure decisions do not currently consider climate change impacts. There are a number of challenges to incorporating climate change adaptation into infrastructure decision-making. These include: most approaches to addressing service provision involving 'locked in' practices and measures developed over the last century, and a perception that climate change adaptation will cost more, even though it may not be significant compared with the large capital costs and longevity of infrastructure investment.

The finance and insurance sector includes New Zealand's insurance, banking and investment providers. The sector is experienced in dealing with natural hazards and understands that climate change will exacerbate this. It is calling for a more coordinated and proactive response focused on reducing the potential impact of disasters before they strike.

The mismatch in the duration of insurance cover (annual) and lending (spanning decades) creates complexity in creating a coordinated response for businesses and homeowners in locations significantly affected by climate change. While the sector has not yet implemented any direct measures to deal with climate change impacts, it knows how insurance products would be changed when risks become too large. A key concern for the insurance industry is that action taken on a specific risk can result in precipitous action by others in the industry and some government policy settings, for example the Earthquake Commission (EQC).

The health sector is becoming increasingly aware of the risks of climate change on public health in New Zealand, but more work is needed. The sector is not organised for adapting to climate change with no clear goals or understanding of what is expected of them and no plan for how to go about adaptation. Some District Health Boards are addressing the impacts of climate change on public health in their planning and decision-making. This has mainly been through their emergency response and infrastructure planning.

For the **primary sector**, there is a lot of information available on the impacts and implications of climate change. This has helped facilitate a basic understanding of climate change for the sector. However, there are gaps in research on some of the impacts, for example, pests and diseases. The sector has a long history of adapting to seasonal and annual variability in climate-related conditions, including coping with the current frequency of extreme events. The challenge the sector will face as a result of climate change is increased range in that variability, changes to baseline rainfall and temperatures and an increase in the frequency of extreme events. Where measures that increase resilience have been incorporated, climate change is often not a key driver.

In the remaining **business sector**, the majority of businesses surveyed understand the future trends in climate that New Zealand can expect to experience.

While no overall plans for adaptation in this sector were indicated, the majority of survey respondents noted intent to manage climate change impacts in the future. However, information on how they intend to do this was not supplied.

Some businesses have an understanding of climate change risks, but often due to uncertainty and perceived costs involved, more immediate issues take priority. The private sector is driven by market conditions and as such has the ability to respond much more quickly to change, compared with the government. Increased range in climate variability may however challenge that agility.

Many *iwi/hapū* organisations recognise that if this generation does not take action then a higher burden will fall on future generations. Considerable work has been undertaken by Māori authorities and governance structures in generating *iwi* and *hapū* plans that identify climate change issues and implications. However, few of these have been mainstreamed by local government. Supporting vulnerable *whānau* and Māori land owners and business to adapt to climate change is a key area of focus for *iwi*.

In **civil society**, academics and the research community (funded by government) supply information to all sectors of society to help enable proactive and purposeful adaptation. Current research includes refinement of the range of expected impacts and how to implement appropriate adaptation. More work is required to understand if and how civil society can adapt to climate change.

A stocktake of current gaps in knowledge and work programmes

For effective adaptation to develop in New Zealand three characteristics and their attributes need to be in place – being **informed** about how our climate is changing and what this means for us; being **organised**; and taking **dynamic action**, to proactively reduce exposure to the environmental, economic and social and cultural consequence of climate change. Once each of these steps have started it is important that they continue. As our climate continually evolves, so must our adaptation approach.

The stocktake shows that New Zealand is in the early stages of planning for climate change impacts, with many positive initial steps being taken across nearly all sectors. The majority of sectors appear to be in the phase of becoming informed about the potential impacts and understanding what it means for them, while others have progressed to the organised phase.

Informed

New Zealand has generated a significant amount of information about what is happening to our climate, but the challenge is for this information to be readily available to sectors in forms that are relevant to their decision-making. There are gaps in our knowledge, including the potential costs to the economy over the medium and long term if no action is taken to adapt now, potential

biosecurity threats to our sectors and natural systems and the impacts of climate change on pluvial flooding.

The lack of a nationwide assessment of the climate-related risks means that it is difficult for New Zealand to develop a planned approach for climate change adaptation because priorities for action cannot yet be articulated. This would be the first step towards an aligned approach across all sectors to help stimulate action in a systematic way.

Organised

Climate change adaptation is not currently integrated into many central government agency objectives. In the absence of coordinated leadership on climate change adaptation, other sectors operate within regulatory frameworks and policies which are not well aligned. This makes it difficult for central and local government and sectors to proactively organise themselves and take action.

Additional organisation gaps identified include:

- An overarching strategy or plan for how New Zealand can adapt to climate change.
- Coordinating mechanism(s) across and within sectors on climate change adaptation.
- Enabling tools to help facilitate adaptation, including the use of national direction tools.
- Resource scarcity, including expertise and funding across all sectors.
- Role clarity within and across sectors.

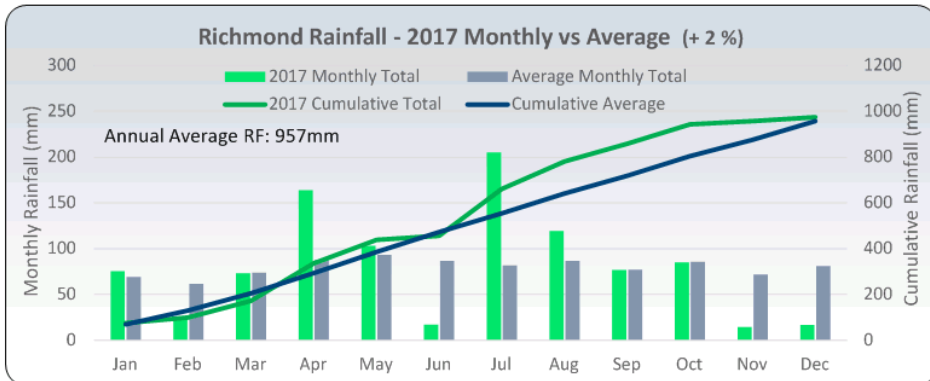
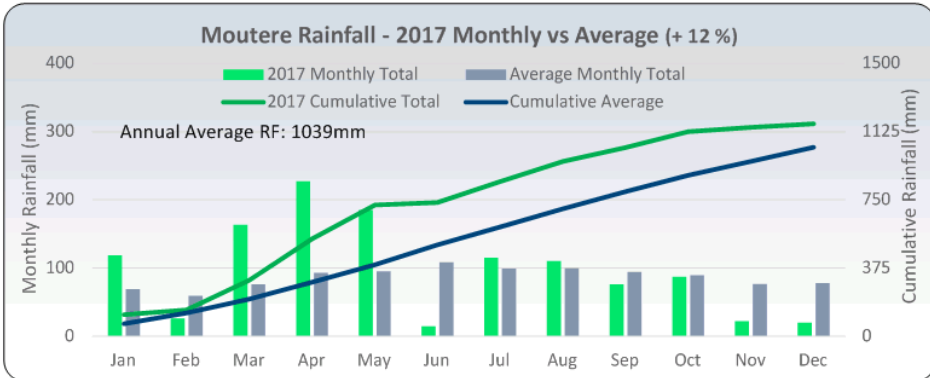
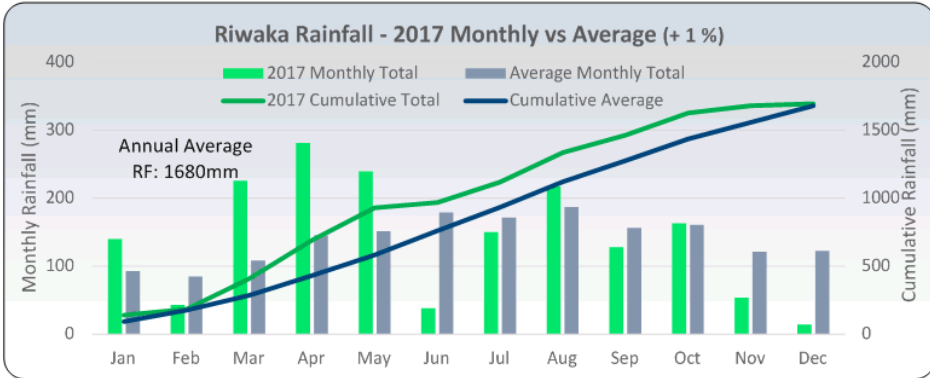
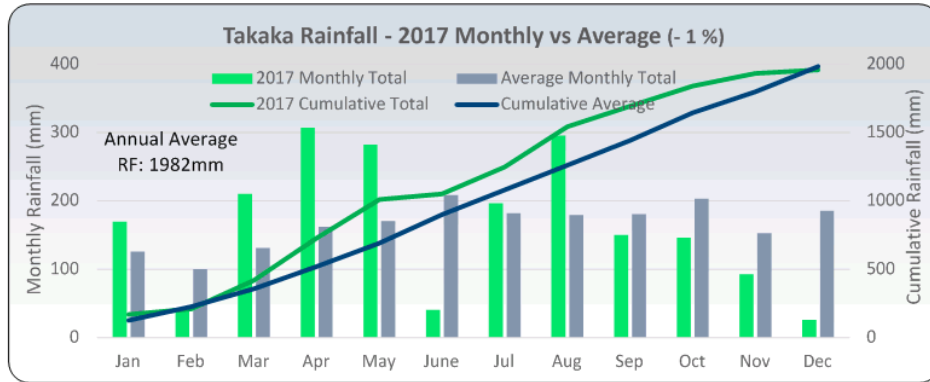
Dynamic action

We have seen a few examples of proactive adaptive action where there is high exposure and potentially large costs (eg, investment in flood risk management and some roading projects). However, overall there is limited evidence of proactive action that reduces medium and long-term risks. In most cases, actions have been reactive and part of a sector's natural hazard management response, rather than considering wider impacts, their changing characteristics and their compounding and cascading effects within and across sectors.

Next steps

The next step is to use this stocktake report as a basis for our second report on options for how New Zealand can address the challenges identified and build resilience to the effects of climate change while growing our economy sustainably.

Calendar Year (2017) Cumulative Rainfall



Hydrological Year (2017-18) Cumulative Rainfall





Office of Hon Dr Nick Smith

MP for Nelson
Minister for the Environment
Minister for Building and Construction

Richard Kempthorne
Tasman District Council
Private Bag 4
Richmond
Nelson 7050

Dear Richard

28 FEB 2017



I write to advise you of the work programme moving forward on the Government's new 'Clean Water' and '90% of rivers and lakes swimmable by 2040' initiatives. I want to encourage input and an early start to the implementation of these ambitious goals.

The new policy is significantly more ambitious than the existing Freshwater NPS in respect of human health for recreation. The current Freshwater NPS is focused on secondary contact (wadeability) and sets a requirement of the annual median achieving an E.coli of less than 1000/100ml with no timetable for implementation. The Government has set a target for rivers and lakes of 80% by 2030 and 90% by 2040 meeting a swimmable standard. We have proposed a new objective and policies in the Freshwater NPS to ensure this target will be achieved. The swimmable standard is graded between excellent, good and fair relative to a complex matrix of four statistics, but which includes a maximum 130/100ml E.coli annual median (compared to the current 1000) across all three categories.

I wish to draw your attention to two particular aspects of the proposed new policy. The first is that it requires not just an increase in the proportion of swimmable rivers and lakes from 72% to 90%, but an increase in all the swimmable categories. Nationally we will need to lift 10,000km from unswimmable to swimmable but a total of 26,000km or half of all rivers and lakes will need to achieve an improvement in their status for human health for recreation by at least one category.

The second aspect is the policy intent of different regional responsibilities. I want to draw your attention to the new legal requirement in the proposals for every regional council to improve the water quality for swimming in their region. You will note that some regions have swimmability as low as 29% and some as high as 99%. To achieve the nationwide 90% by 2040 target, regional councils will need to take on varied regional targets with many well in excess of 90%. To achieve the national targets, a council with 99% swimmability needs to be focused on growing the proportion of rivers with excellent and good gradings.

Please note that the detail for your proposed regional targets (by October 2017) and finalised targets by (March 2018) must include the following information:

- the rivers and lakes where interventions that are planned or in place that will improve water quality so that it is swimmable
- the rivers and lakes where additional interventions will improve water quality so that they are swimmable more often, the level of improvement those interventions would achieve, and the timeframes to achieve them
- the likely costs of the interventions described above, and the parties on whom those costs would fall

I wish to make plain the Government's ambition to progress improvements in freshwater quality. We acknowledge the significant efforts that has gone into implementing the Freshwater NPS to date and I look forward to receiving the implementation reviews from the Land and Water Forum and the Ministry for the Environment. This next phase of work on swimmability needs priority and commitment. I look forward to receiving your Freshwater Improvement Fund applications by 13 April 2017, your submissions on the Freshwater NPS amendments and stock exclusion regulations by 28 April 2017 and your proposed regional swimming targets by October 2017 and finalised swimming targets by March 2018.

I also welcome a direct dialogue with councils during my regional visits.

Yours sincerely

Hon Dr Nick Smith
Minister for the Environment

Private Bag 18041, Parliament Buildings, Wellington 6160, New Zealand. Telephone 64 4 817 6805 Facsimile 64 4 817 6505

31 January 2018

File: C785
Silent One ID:

Hon David Parker
Minister for the Environment
Parliament Buildings
Private Bag 18041
Wellington 6160

Dear Minister

Draft Regional Targets for Swimmability in Tasman District in Bold

The 2017 changes to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) introduced a national target to improve water quality so that the proportion of rivers and lakes that are suitable for swimming increases from its current national level of approximately 70%, to 90% by 2040 (swimmability targets). There is also a requirement to set regional targets to improve the quality of freshwater so it is suitable for swimming more often. Your predecessor asked that draft regional targets be available to the public by 31 March 2018 and the targets finalised by December 2018.

State of Swimming in Tasman

To put the national targets in context for Tasman, the Ministry for the Environment modelling indicates the overall swimmability for the region is currently 97.5 per cent of rivers and 100 per cent of lakes being swimmable. The Councils own monitoring of swimming sites indicated that last year we achieved 96%. The reason for the excellent results are two fold; a relatively high proportion of the headwaters of the regions catchments are in national parks and secondly through good environmental management and an ongoing council programme of environmental enhancement working with landowners to educate and provide financial support for fencing of waterways (appendix 1.). All of this sits alongside the current programme to implement the NPS-FM across the region by 2025 and is consistent with publicly available targets already set by the Council in its Long Term Plan (LTP).

Targets for Swimmability

Tasman District Council's draft swimmability target is:

- 97% of rivers and lakes swimmable.

While overall water quality is very good in Tasman there is scope for improvement and analysis has identified some localised hotspots that do require further work to ensure they are consistently of a swimmable standard. The draft target is consistent with the targets in the

Item 9.3

LTP of 97% swimmable during dry weather conditions and 92% over all conditions except when it is physically unsafe to swim. Expert advice indicates it is likely to be impossible to achieve 98-100% swimmability in dry weather as there are always occasional unexplained spikes in faecal indicator bacteria. An obvious example is the effect on water quality of people and animals swimming in a river. On a hot day water quality can be significantly poorer downstream of popular swimming spots due to the activity of people when they swim.

There is concern with the financial implications of work programmes that may be required to increase monitoring and improve the state of swimmability in our region when in reality, for the vast majority of catchments, water quality is meeting requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM). There are diminishing returns on investment for actions on the ground in catchments in the yellow band or better, compared to catchments in the orange or red bands. In other words, there are usually “low hanging fruit” to pick in catchments with poorer water quality and it usually gets progressively harder and more costly to improve water quality when water quality is already “intermittent” or better.

In conclusion, we request that government take a pragmatic approach to monitoring and water quality improvement in regions like Tasman with reasonably good swimmability. We have room for improvement and wish to do more to improve, but we will quickly reach limits both practically and economically to what we can achieve.

Yours sincerely

Richard Kempthorne
Mayor

Enc

Attachment 4

Appendix 1. Current and Planned Actions to Improve Water Quality

Improving Swimmability.

The “Progress on Swimmability” report published in 2017 outlines the work the council plans to do over and above existing work:

- Help farmers in the few key catchments that do not meet the NPS-FM (eg Sherry River) to update or implement farm environmental plans. This involves a partnership with NZ Landcare Trust to facilitate this work.
- Budget for improving water quality is set to increase from \$110,000 to \$210,000 per annum after July 1, 2018 (subject to public consultation and final decisions through the LTP process). To date the council invests approximately \$110,000 per year, mostly on fencing materials and stream bank erosion prevention. The new budget will allow a wider range of interventions on the ground to improve water quality such as establishing wetlands or grass swales at pasture runoff funnel points.
- Stormwater upgrades in urban areas to avoid sewage overflows into waterways.

Additional funding from central government would enable more rapid improvement, not only for swimmability, but also for the ecological health of waterways.

Water Quality Monitoring and Investigation

Obligations look set to increase under the NPS-FM. This will potentially also impact on Council budgets. While this can be justified in catchments that do not meet the NPS-FM, we believe that a more pragmatic approach is needed for catchments in remote areas that currently meet the NPS-FM and have a lower risk of faecal contamination. Currently the NPS-FM requires Councils to sample weekly at representative sites. The inference is that there will be at least one site in all Freshwater Management Units.

We argue that instead of sampling one site weekly every year, we sample more sites but on a three-year rotation. This is a more practical, efficient and more effective system of sampling in catchments due to the long driving time involved, the low marginal cost of obtaining more samples and the usefulness of data collected from many places in the catchment at one time. These data over widespread sites are useful because discharges of faecal matter occur very unevenly over the district and are unlikely to be picked up by sampling only one site. Also contact recreation occurs across many tributaries in a catchment. An example of this is the Buller catchment with 3.5 hours of driving time to collect a sample compared to only 4.5 hours to collect samples from eight key catchments used for recreation. Previous monitoring campaigns and 'State of the Environment' river water quality site monitoring have shown low faecal indicator bacteria concentrations (*E.coli* median of 20/100ml, 95th percentile of 200-500/100ml) in the Buller.

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

	YTD Actual Dec 2017	YTD Forecast Dec 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2017/18	Total Budget 2017/18	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Operating Income							
4,127,631	4,709,669	2,351	9,424,040	9,424,042	(2)	50%	
102,112	92,248	727	185,133	185,132	1	50%	
3,842,919	3,833,479	11,679	6,529,786	6,463,068	66,718	59%	
307,490	315,023	155	630,357	630,357	0	50%	
8,380,152	8,950,418	14,912	16,769,315	16,702,599	66,716	53%	
Operating Expense							
10,350	4,133	(1,986)	10,211	10,210	(1)	60%	
2,709,865	2,839,611	95,017	5,875,209	5,875,211	2	47%	
24,886	21,743	(11,010)	75,792	76,438	646	45%	
595,132	718,518	45,531	1,490,858	1,485,097	(1,761)	45%	
1,172,250	956,897	(365,297)	2,178,082	2,612,051	433,969	61%	
0	4,995	4,995	25,210	25,210	0	0%	
846	44,084	38,371	60,750	60,750	0	9%	
2,978,625	3,157,769	94,853	6,511,857	6,511,857	6	47%	
25,954	8,994	(3,241)	14,429	28,473	14,044	85%	
120,550	123,023	(7,279)	253,925	334,448	80,523	51%	
7,638,457	7,879,766	(110,046)	16,496,316	17,023,745	527,429	48%	
741,695	975,518	(95,134)	272,999	(321,146)	594,145	357%	
CAPITAL FUNDING							
Source of Capital Funds							
6,897	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
0	216,700	(168,830)	602,813	672,813	(70,000)	8%	
0	0	7,482	0	0	0	100%	
6,897	216,700	(161,348)	602,813	672,813	(70,000)	9%	
Application of Capital Funds							
52,722	166,931	57,443	550,623	555,004	4,381	20%	
61,685	55,078	(28)	110,211	113,530	3,319	50%	
0	8,802	(6)	17,615	17,615	0	50%	
114,406	230,811	57,409	678,449	686,149	7,700	26%	
(107,510)	(118,050)	(103,939)	(75,636)	(13,336)	(62,300)	156%	
120,550	123,023	(5,936)	253,925	334,448	(80,523)	46%	
754,735	974,556	(205,008)	451,288	(34)	451,322	46%	

Attachment 5

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

YTD Actual Dec 2016	YTD Actual Dec 2017	YTD Forecast Dec 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2017/18	Total Budget 2017/18	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING							
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
Operating Income	851,640	861,149	(6,509)	1,728,483	1,728,483	(0)	49%
Environmental Policy	2,437,672	2,381,260	56,412	4,408,930	4,403,754	5,176	55%
Environmental Information	1,395,192	1,390,189	5,003	2,874,035	2,873,651	384	49%
Resource Consents	639,662	698,717	(67,523)	1,449,068	1,448,938	130	48%
Compliance	5,230,991	5,386,220	(12,617)	10,460,516	10,454,826	5,690	51%
Total Operating Income							
Operating Expense	928,216	929,114	897	1,977,992	1,975,561	(2,431)	47%
Environmental Policy	1,771,034	1,934,907	112,719	4,295,487	4,330,865	35,378	42%
Environmental Information	1,352,155	1,329,184	(263,669)	2,881,970	2,873,653	(8,317)	55%
Resource Consents	618,638	660,903	84,450	1,448,298	1,448,949	651	40%
Compliance	4,448,139	4,919,710	(65,603)	10,603,746	10,629,028	25,282	46%
Total Operating Expense							
TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	486,510	544,729	(78,220)	(143,231)	(174,202)	30,971	-326%
PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY							
Operating Income	2,058,163	2,023,258	34,905	3,638,652	3,630,526	8,126	57%
Building Control	250,296	250,173	123	500,593	500,593	0	50%
Emergency Management	1,270,651	1,278,150	(7,500)	2,169,554	2,116,654	52,900	59%
Regulatory Services	3,149,161	3,551,582	27,529	6,308,800	6,247,773	61,027	57%
Total Operating Income							
Operating Expense	1,943,796	1,890,814	(52,982)	3,662,012	3,627,337	(24,675)	53%
Building Control	301,848	307,635	5,787	502,607	508,165	5,558	60%
Emergency Management	824,457	827,209	2,752	1,737,950	2,259,215	521,265	47%
Regulatory Services	3,190,318	3,070,102	3,025,659	(44,443)	5,892,570	6,394,717	502,147
Total Operating Expense							
TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY	509,008	525,923	(16,914)	416,230	(146,944)	563,174	122%
TOTAL ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING	975,518	1,070,652	(95,134)	272,999	(321,146)	594,145	357%

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

	YTD Actual Dec 2016	YTD Actual Dec 2017	YTD Forecast Dec 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2017/18	Total Budget 2017/18	Total Forecast 2017/18	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
BUILDING CONTROL									
Operating Income									
General Rates	129,740	321,173	320,786	386	641,656	641,657	641,656	(1)	50%
Fees & Recoveries	1,489,951	1,674,750	1,640,263	34,487	2,872,516	2,864,389	2,872,516	8,127	58%
Share of Investment Income	60,722	62,240	62,209	31	124,480	124,480	124,480	0	50%
1,680,413 Total Operating Income	2,058,163	2,023,258	2,023,258	34,905	3,638,652	3,630,526	3,638,652	8,126	57%
Operating Expense									
Wage Timesheet Allocation	754,652	739,978	771,904	31,926	1,559,281	1,555,281	1,559,281	0	47%
General Operating Costs	69,238	95,440	65,442	(29,998)	123,745	113,619	123,745	(10,126)	77%
Professional Fees	301,532	339,123	213,912	(125,211)	301,781	287,230	301,781	(14,551)	112%
Employment Related Expenses	846	5,713	44,084	38,371	60,750	60,750	60,750	0	9%
Overheads	772,941	763,543	795,473	31,930	1,606,456	1,606,457	1,606,456	1	48%
1,899,209 Total Operating Expense	1,943,796	1,890,814	1,890,814	(52,982)	3,652,072	3,627,337	3,652,072	(24,675)	53%
(219,795) SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	114,367	132,444	132,444	(18,077)	(13,360)	3,189	(13,360)	(16,549)	-856%
CAPITAL FUNDING									
Application of Capital Funds									
Capex Additions	808	0	1,062	1,062	3,190	3,190	3,190	0	0%
808 Total Application of Capital Funds	0	0	1,062	1,062	3,190	3,190	3,190	0	0%
(808) SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	0	0	(1,062)	1,062	(3,190)	(3,190)	(3,190)	0	0%
0 Non-Funded Depreciation									
Depreciation	0	0	105	(105)	319	944	319	(625)	0%
(219,603) SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FUNDING BALANCE	114,367	131,487	131,487	(17,120)	(16,231)	943	(16,231)	(17,174)	
CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE									
Opening Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Funding Balance (as above)	(219,603)	114,367	131,487	(17,120)	(16,231)	943	(16,231)	(17,174)	
Reserve Transfers (as above)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(219,603) CLOSING SURPLUS (DEFICIT) BALANCE	114,367	131,487	131,487	(17,120)	(16,231)	943	(16,231)	(17,174)	

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

YTD Actual Dec 2016	YTD Actual Dec 2017	YTD Forecast Dec 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2017/18	Total Budget 2017/18	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT							
OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Operating Income							
246,796	240,449	240,329	119	480,898	480,898	0	50%
9,607	9,848	9,844	4	19,695	19,695	(0)	50%
258,404	250,296	250,173	123	500,593	500,593	0	50%
Operating Expense							
6,337	9,785	8,160	(1,625)	17,311	17,310	(1)	57%
56	25	100	75	300	4,261	3,961	8%
232,487	239,293	246,737	9,444	383,145	383,145	(0)	62%
43,249	51,089	49,439	(1,649)	99,918	99,918	(0)	51%
(1,905)	(2,132)	(2,425)	(293)	(5,147)	(4,041)	1,106	41%
3,788	3,788	3,624	(164)	7,080	7,572	492	54%
284,011	301,848	307,635	5,787	502,607	508,165	5,558	60%
(25,608)	(51,552)	(57,462)	5,910	(2,014)	(7,572)	5,558	2560%
CAPITAL FUNDING							
3,788	3,788	3,624	164	7,080	7,572	(492)	54%
(21,820)	(47,764)	(53,838)	6,074	5,066	0	5,066	
CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE							
165,631	215,363	215,363	0	215,363	215,363	0	
(21,820)	(47,764)	(53,838)	6,074	5,066	0	5,066	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
143,811	167,599	161,524	6,074	220,428	215,363	5,066	

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

	YTD Actual Dec 2016	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	YTD Actual Dec 2017	YTD Forecast Dec 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2017/18	Total Budget 2017/18	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
OPERATING ACTIVITIES									
Operating Income									
696,479	818,988	General Rates	818,988	818,988	410	1,637,996	1,637,996	(0)	50%
177,573	4,083	Fees & Recoveries	11,020	11,020	(6,936)	27,370	27,370	(0)	15%
30,789	31,559	Share of Investment Income	31,541	31,541	17	63,117	63,117	0	50%
906,840	854,640	Total Operating Income	861,149	861,149	(6,509)	1,728,483	1,728,483	(0)	49%
Operating Expense									
4,000	0	Wage Related Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
209,453	295,829	Wage Timesheet Allocation	322,950	322,950	27,121	636,227	636,226	(1)	46%
14,327	26,088	General Operating Costs	29,525	29,525	3,437	102,420	101,691	(729)	25%
234,921	274,079	Professional Fees	217,664	217,664	(56,414)	531,361	526,088	(5,293)	52%
244,789	334,744	Overheads	361,844	361,844	27,100	714,058	714,058	2	47%
(1,179)	(2,524)	Loan Interest	(2,870)	(2,870)	(346)	(6,093)	(2,502)	3,591	41%
706,310	928,216	Total Operating Expense	929,114	929,114	897	1,977,992	1,975,561	(2,431)	47%
200,530	(73,577)	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	(67,965)	(67,965)	(5,612)	(249,509)	(247,078)	(2,431)	29%
CAPITAL FUNDING									
Source of Capital Funds									
0	0	Reserve Transfers	82,275	82,275	(82,275)	247,073	247,073	0	0%
0	0	Total Source of Capital Funds	82,275	82,275	(82,275)	247,073	247,073	0	0%
0	0	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	82,275	82,275	(82,275)	247,073	247,073	0	0%
200,530	(73,577)	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FUNDING BALANCE	14,310	14,310	(87,887)	(2,436)	(5)	(2,431)	
CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE									
102,539	254,913	Opening Balance	254,913	254,913	0	254,913	254,913	0	
200,530	(73,577)	Funding Balance (as above)	14,310	14,310	(87,887)	(2,436)	(5)	(2,431)	
0	0	Reserve Transfers (as above)	(82,275)	(82,275)	82,275	(247,073)	(247,073)	0	
303,069	181,336	CLOSING SURPLUS (DEFICIT) BALANCE	186,948	186,948	(5,612)	5,404	7,835	(2,431)	

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

YTD Actual Dec 2016	ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION	YTD Actual Dec 2017	YTD Forecast Dec 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2017/18	Total Budget 2017/18	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
	OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
	Operating Income							
1,543,635	General Rates	1,639,360	1,638,360	822	3,278,365	3,278,367	(2)	50%
102,112	Targeted Rates	92,974	92,248	727	185,133	185,132	1	50%
656,699	Fees & Recoveries	623,776	568,953	54,823	781,954	776,777	5,177	80%
79,745	Share of Investment Income	81,739	81,698	39	163,478	163,478	0	50%
2,382,192	Total Operating Income	2,381,260	2,381,260	56,412	4,408,930	4,403,754	5,176	55%
	Operating Expense							
3,250	Wage Related Expenses	3,250	0	(3,250)	0	0	0	100%
608,921	Wage Timesheet Allocation	597,530	620,337	22,807	1,264,493	1,264,494	1	47%
11,291	Maintenance	23,261	15,732	(7,529)	50,080	47,954	(2,126)	46%
221,244	General Operating Costs	242,172	299,135	56,962	706,274	685,724	(20,550)	34%
153,711	Professional Fees	170,596	189,827	19,231	604,964	614,948	9,984	28%
0	Operations	0	4,995	4,995	25,210	25,210	0	0%
695,442	Overheads	703,401	726,154	22,753	1,476,235	1,476,235	0	48%
23,391	Loan Interest	15,384	13,847	(1,538)	25,931	28,055	2,124	59%
53,783	Depreciation	66,594	64,881	(1,713)	142,301	188,245	45,944	47%
1,771,034	Total Operating Expense	1,822,187	1,934,907	112,719	4,295,487	4,330,865	35,378	42%
611,158	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	615,484	446,353	169,131	113,443	72,889	40,554	543%
	CAPITAL FUNDING							
	Source of Capital Funds							
0	Reserve Transfers	47,870	134,425	(86,555)	355,740	355,740	(0)	13%
0	Total Source of Capital Funds	47,870	134,425	(86,555)	355,740	355,740	(0)	13%
	Application of Capital Funds							
34,466	Capex Additions	97,601	150,567	52,966	519,364	532,675	13,311	19%
44,454	Principal Repaid	42,108	42,087	(21)	84,216	84,216	0	50%
78,921	Total Application of Capital Funds	139,709	192,654	52,945	603,580	616,891	13,311	23%
(78,921)	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	(91,839)	(58,229)	(33,610)	(247,840)	(261,151)	13,311	37%
53,783	Non-Funded Depreciation	53,706	64,881	(11,175)	142,301	188,245	(45,944)	38%
586,019	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FUNDING BALANCE	577,351	453,006	124,345	7,905	(17)	7,922	
	CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE							
487,421	Opening Balance	564,417	564,417	0	564,417	564,417	0	
586,019	Funding Balance (as above)	577,351	453,006	124,345	7,905	(17)	7,922	
0	Reserve Transfers (as above)	(47,870)	(134,425)	86,555	(355,740)	(355,740)	0	
1,073,441	CLOSING SURPLUS (DEFICIT) BALANCE	1,093,897	882,997	210,900	216,561	208,660	7,922	

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

	YTD Actual Dec 2016	YTD Actual Dec 2017	YTD Forecast Dec 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2017/18	Total Budget 2017/18	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
RESOURCE CONSENTS								
OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Operating Income								
532,151	598,689	598,689	297	1,197,972	1,197,972	0	50%	
715,235	739,943	735,264	4,679	1,563,537	1,563,154	383	47%	
54,890	56,263	56,235	27	112,525	112,525	0	50%	
1,302,276	1,395,192	1,390,189	5,003	2,874,035	2,873,651	384	49%	
Operating Expense								
588,533	623,127	591,385	(31,742)	1,286,921	1,286,922	1	48%	
1,357	6,848	12,637	5,789	32,714	32,715	1	21%	
145,549	306,104	100,335	(205,768)	208,683	197,065	(11,618)	147%	
616,716	658,141	626,379	(31,762)	1,356,950	1,356,951	1	49%	
0	(1,367)	(1,553)	(187)	(3,299)	0	3,299	41%	
1,352,155	1,592,853	1,329,184	(263,669)	2,881,970	2,873,653	(8,317)	55%	
(49,879)	(197,661)	61,005	(258,666)	(7,935)	(2)	(7,933)	2491%	
(49,879)	(197,661)	61,005	(258,666)	(7,935)	(2)	(7,933)		
CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE								
0	138,034	138,034	0	138,034	138,034	0		
(49,879)	(197,661)	61,005	(258,666)	(7,935)	(2)	(7,933)		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(49,879)	(59,626)	199,039	(258,666)	130,099	138,032	(7,933)		

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

	YTD Actual Dec 2016	COMPLIANCE	YTD Forecast Dec 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2017/18	Total Budget 2017/18	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Operating Income								
499,344	552,508	General Rates	552,461	47	1,105,705	1,105,705	(0)	50%
111,727	116,883	Fees & Recoveries	184,466	(67,583)	284,711	284,581	130	41%
28,610	29,326	Share of Investment Income	29,312	14	58,652	58,652	(0)	50%
639,682	698,717	Total Operating Income	766,239	(67,523)	1,449,068	1,448,938	130	48%
Operating Expense								
289,041	256,625	Wage Timesheet Allocation	292,486	35,861	617,776	617,777	1	42%
2,465	8,284	General Operating Costs	10,492	2,208	29,160	29,160	(0)	28%
24,824	36,006	Professional Fees	46,620	10,614	146,016	147,824	1,808	25%
303,432	276,046	Overheads	311,864	35,837	656,573	656,574	1	42%
(1,125)	(508)	Loan Interest	(578)	(70)	(1,226)	(2,366)	(1,160)	41%
618,638	576,454	Total Operating Expense	660,903	84,450	1,448,298	1,448,949	651	40%
21,044	122,263	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	105,336	16,927	770	(11)	781	15880%
CAPITAL FUNDING								
Source of Capital Funds								
0	7,482	Internal Transfer	0	7,482	0	0	0	100%
0	7,482	Total Source of Capital Funds	0	7,482	0	0	0	100%
0	7,482	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	0	7,482	0	0	0	100%
21,044	129,745	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FUNDING BALANCE	105,336	24,409	770	(11)	781	
CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE								
97,807	51,319	Opening Balance	51,319	0	51,319	51,319	0	
21,044	129,745	Funding Balance (as above)	105,336	24,409	770	(11)	781	
0	0	Reserve Transfers (as above)	0	0	0	0	0	
118,851	181,064	CLOSING SURPLUS (DEFICIT) BALANCE	156,655	24,409	52,089	51,308	781	

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

	YTD Actual Dec 2016	YTD Actual Dec 2017	YTD Forecast Dec 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2017/18	Total Budget 2017/18	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
REGULATORY SERVICES								
Operating Income								
General Rates	540,723	540,454	540,454	268	1,081,446	1,081,447	(1)	50%
Fees & Recoveries	685,723	683,513	683,513	(7,790)	999,698	946,797	52,901	69%
Share of Investment Income	43,126	44,182	44,182	22	88,409	88,410	(1)	50%
1,210,344 Total Operating Income	1,270,651	1,278,150	1,278,150	(7,500)	2,169,554	2,116,654	52,900	59%
Operating Expense								
Wage Related Expenses	2,868	4,133	4,133	1,265	10,211	10,210	(1)	28%
Wage Timesheet Allocation	221,721	232,390	232,390	10,669	493,201	493,201	0	45%
Maintenance	9,467	5,912	5,912	(3,556)	25,413	24,223	(1,190)	37%
General Operating Costs	54,014	52,950	52,950	(1,064)	113,400	143,043	29,643	48%
Professional Fees	196,286	188,538	188,538	(7,748)	385,256	838,896	453,640	51%
Overheads	275,952	286,595	286,595	10,643	601,662	601,664	2	46%
Loan Interest	6,771	3,381	2,574	(807)	4,264	9,347	5,083	79%
Depreciation	62,979	59,520	54,518	(5,402)	104,544	138,631	34,087	57%
1,007,998 Total Operating Expense	824,457	827,209	827,209	2,752	1,737,950	2,259,215	521,265	47%
203,246 SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS	446,193	450,941	450,941	(4,748)	431,604	(142,561)	574,165	103%
CAPITAL FUNDING								
Source of Capital Funds								
Loans Raised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Reserve Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	70,000	(70,000)	100%
6,897 Total Source of Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	0	70,000	(70,000)	100%
Application of Capital Funds								
Capex Additions	11,888	15,303	15,303	3,415	28,070	19,139	(8,931)	42%
Principal Repaid	17,230	12,981	12,981	(7)	25,995	29,314	3,319	50%
Reserve Transfers	0	8,807	8,802	(6)	17,615	17,615	0	50%
34,677 Total Application of Capital Funds	33,693	37,095	37,095	3,402	71,679	66,068	(5,611)	47%
(27,781) SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF CAPITAL FUNDING	(33,693)	(37,095)	(37,095)	3,402	(71,679)	3,932	(75,611)	47%
62,979 Non-Funded Depreciation	59,594	54,413	54,413	5,181	104,225	137,687	(33,462)	57%
238,444 SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FUNDING BALANCE	472,095	468,259	468,259	3,835	464,150	(942)	465,092	
CLOSED ACCOUNT BALANCE								
Opening Balance	418,783	523,822	523,822	0	523,822	523,822	0	
Funding Balance (as above)	238,444	472,095	468,259	3,835	464,150	(942)	465,092	
Reserve Transfers (as above)	0	8,807	8,802	6	17,615	(52,385)	70,000	
657,228 CLOSING SURPLUS (DEFICIT) BALANCE	1,004,724	1,000,883	1,000,883	3,841	1,005,587	470,495	535,092	

Attachment 5

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

	YTD Actual Dec 2016	ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING	YTD Actual Dec 2017	YTD Forecast Dec 2017	YTD Variance	Total Forecast 2017/18	Total Budget 2017/18	Total Forecast Variance	YTD % Total Forecast
OVERHEAD EXPENSES									
3,658,718	Wage Related Expenses	3,877,381	3,968,082	90,701	8,035,395	8,035,396	1	48%	
60,288	Maintenance	59,252	72,452	13,200	174,101	174,101	0	34%	
222,378	General Operating Costs	233,614	231,985	(1,629)	431,658	431,527	(131)	54%	
12,208	Professional Fees	39,039	32,512	(6,527)	44,182	26,650	(17,532)	88%	
152,861	Employee Benefits	166,370	168,138	1,768	342,064	342,065	1	49%	
37,384	Employment Related Expenses	24,454	35,326	10,872	80,689	80,663	(26)	30%	
619,912	Overheads	796,318	798,055	1,737	1,592,637	1,592,636	(1)	50%	
206	Financial Expenses	0	302	302	906	906	0	0%	
96,460	Depreciation	103,886	82,876	(21,011)	130,041	238,258	108,217	80%	
4,860,416	TOTAL OVERHEAD EXPENSES	5,300,315	5,389,728	89,413	10,831,673	10,922,202	90,529	49%	
65,617	Capex Additions	134,076	91,947	(42,129)	247,588	247,588	0	54%	
4,926,033	TOTAL OVERHEAD EXPENDITURE	5,434,390	5,481,675	47,284	11,079,261	11,169,790	90,529	49%	
	OTHER ITEMS								
(4,952,715)	Overhead Recoveries	(5,029,769)	(5,205,771)	(176,002)	(10,663,944)	(10,663,941)	3	47%	
(70,241)	Income	(105,208)	(121,310)	(16,101)	(247,632)	(247,588)	44	42%	
(96,922)	OVERHEAD ACCOUNT BALANCE	299,413	154,595	(144,818)	147,666	238,261	90,575	203%	

Action Sheet - Environment & Planning Committee

Meeting Date:	Minute/Action	Minute or CSR or Email request	Accountable Officer	Status
1 November 2012	REP12-11-06 NPS on Renewable Electricity Generation	Requests staff to identify opportunities to amend the TRMP to improve the process for installing mini and micro hydro and photovoltaic energy systems	Steve Markham	No action yet. Programmed for 2018
31 August 2017	EP17-08-03	Re-establish the Waimea FLAG, new members to be identified	Barry Johnson	Update on this agenda

10 CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

10.1 Procedural motion to exclude the public

The following motion is submitted for consideration:

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

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

10.2 Environment and Planning Manager's Report - Addendum Weathertight Homes

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	s7(2)(g) - The withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege. s7(2)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).	s48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.

10.3 Wakefield Plan Change 65

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