



PART 5 APPENDICES

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

APPENDIX 1: TASMAN TODAY

THE TASMAN REGION

The Tasman Region is located in the north-west of the South Island. It covers the area from the boundary of Nelson City in the east, to Murchison in the south and Golden Bay in the north-west. Tasman Bay is to the north.

Carbon dating suggests that the Tasman area was first settled around the ninth century. Early settlements occurred near the coastline and along rivers like the Waimea River, and in Riwaka, Motueka, Parapara and Mapua. Fishing, hunting, gathering and cultivating kumara were vital sources of food for these early communities.

Tangata whenua iwi in the Top of the South/Te Tau Ihu are Ngati Kuia, Ngati Rarua, Ngati Tama, Te Atiawa, Ngati Koata, Ngati Toa Rangatira, Ngati Apa, Rangitane and Ngai Tahu.

There are two marae in the Tasman District:

- Te Awhina Marae in Motueka.
- Onetahua Kokiri Marae in Pohara, Golden Bay.

There is also the Whakatu Marae, which is located in Nelson City.

Māori make an important contribution to the social, cultural and economic well-being of the community, for example through the Wakatu Incorporation's business enterprises.

The main population of the Tasman District is centred in Richmond which is the largest and fastest growing town with an estimated 13,606 residents as at June 2013. Motueka is the next largest town, with an estimated 6,687 residents as at June 2013. The District contains many other small and distinct communities with a wonderful village atmosphere about them. Tasman District had a total estimated population of 48,800 at June 2013, which is 1.1 percent of New Zealand's population. Statistics New Zealand has estimated that the population of Tasman region increased by 0.4% in the year ending June 2013.

Tasman is named after the Dutch explorer, Abel Tasman, who was the first European explorer to arrive in Golden Bay in 1642.

The area is known for the natural beauty of its landscapes. Fifty-eight percent of Tasman District is

national park – to the south-east is the alpine park of Nelson Lakes covering an area 101,753 hectares, to the north-west is Kahurangi covering 454,000 hectares, and along the Tasman Bay coastline is Abel Tasman, which is the smallest (at 22,541 hectares) and most popular park stretching along some of the most beautiful coastline in the world. There are a range of other forests and reserves in the District, including the Mount Richmond State Forest Park and Rabbit Island.

The national parks, forests and reserves offer:

- Beautiful sandy beaches and coastal areas used for swimming, kayaking, boating, picnicking, walking, fishing, wind and kite surfing, and a range of other activities.
- Mountain ranges popular for walking, tramping, mountain biking, skiing, bird watching and picnicking.
- Scenic alpine lakes for swimming, trout fishing, boating and waterskiing.
- Rugged rivers, like the Buller, Motueka and Takaka Rivers, for fishing, rafting and kayaking.
- Environmental protection and enhancement, like the nature recovery project aimed at restoring native birdlife and bush at St Arnaud in Nelson Lakes National Park.

The area is famous for its wonderful lifestyle and the outdoor adventure and tourism activities, particularly in the national parks in Golden Bay and around the Murchison area.

The region enjoys a pleasant sunny climate year round, which makes it ideal to enjoy the wonderful lifestyle and natural areas available to residents and visitors. Its unique micro climate assures in excess of 2,450 hours sun annually, and frequently wins the nations annual highest sunshine award. Average maximum temperatures in summer are between 21°C and 22°C. Night minimums are between 12°C and 13°C.

Arts and culture are also important in the region. Nelson/Tasman was the birthplace in 1987 of the World of Wearable Art annual awards event, which is now held in Wellington due to the success of the event. The World of Wearable Art and Classic Car Museum in Nelson is home to an historic collection of the garments from the awards, along with an extensive collection of classic cars. The area is home to a large number of artists and crafts people, and has an arts and crafts trail.

The top five industries in the area are horticulture, forestry, fishing, agriculture and tourism. These provide the economic base for the community. We also have a range of manufacturing industries including the Nelson Pine Industries Plant which is one of the largest single site producers of medium density fibreboard in the world. Tasman has a number of notable vineyards and wineries. A range of other industries are growing in importance to the local economy, including aquaculture, research and development, information technology and industries using the natural products in the area.

TASMAN DISTRICT STATISTICS

Tasman District covers 14,812 square kilometres of mountains, parks, waterways, territorial sea, and includes 817km of coastline (including islands).

The total land area of the District (including islands) is 9,654 square kilometres and the area of sea contained in the District is 5,179 square kilometres.

Information from the 2013 census for Tasman District:

- Median age 44.2 years
- 17.9% 65 years and over
- 20% under 15 years
- 93.1% European
- 7.6% Māori
- 75% of households in occupied private dwellings owned the dwelling or held it in a family trust (this is the highest rate of home ownership in New Zealand).

ETHNICITY (FROM 2013 CENSUS)	TASMAN	NEW ZEALAND
European	93.1%	74.0%
Māori	7.6%	14.9%
Pacific peoples	1.1%	7.4%
Asian	2.0%	11.8%
Middle Eastern, Latin American, African	0.3%	1.2
Other ethnicity	4.8%	3.3%

EDUCATION 15 YEARS + (FROM 2013 CENSUS)	TASMAN	NEW ZEALAND
Formal qualification	76.7%	79.1%
Level 1 to 6 qualification	62.2%	59.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.4%	20%
No qualification	23.3%	20.9%

TASMAN DISTRICT'S ECONOMIC PROFILE

The main drivers of the Tasman economy continue to be horticulture, forestry, fishing/seafood, agriculture and tourism. The District also has manufacturing and processing plants associated with these activities, for example the Nelson Pine Industries Plant, and a dairy factory in Golden Bay.

Tasman enjoys a high employment rate. The Tasman Region had an unemployment rate of 4.0% in March 2013, as compared with the national average of 7.1%.

People are employed in a wide range of occupations with the most common being managers, followed by labourers, professionals, technicians and administration/ clerical.

The median income is \$25,700 compared with the national average of \$28,500 (2013 census).

INCOME	TASMAN	NEW ZEALAND
< \$20,000	39%	38%
\$20,000 to \$50,000	40%	35%
> \$50,000	21%	27%

APPENDIX 2: STATUTORY FUNCTIONS

Tasman District Council, as a regional and territorial authority, has a wide range of functions and responsibilities under a number of Acts of Parliament and associated regulations. These statutes define what we are required to do and in many cases how we must carry out these duties and responsibilities. The principal statutes are:

- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Building Act 2004
- Burial and Cremations Act 1964
- Bylaws Act 1910
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002
- Climate Change Response Act 2002
- Dog Control Act 1996
- Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987
- Food Act 1981
- Food Act 2014
- Forests and Rural Fires Act 1977
- Freedom Camping Act 2011
- Gambling Act 2003

- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Health Act 1956
- Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992
- Impounding Act 1955
- Land Transport Management Act 2003
- Land Transport Act 1998
- Litter Act 1979
- Local Electoral Act 2001
- Local Government Act 1974
- Local Government Act 2002
- Local Government Borrowing Act 2011
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
- Local Government (Rating) Act 2002
- Maritime Transport Act 1994
- Prostitution Reform Act 2003
- Psychoactive Substances Act 2013
- Public Bodies Leases Act 1969
- Public Works Act 1981
- Reserves Act 1977
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
- Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
- Statutory Land Charges Registration Act 1928
- Unit Titles Act 2010
- Utilities Access Act 2010
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Weathertight Homes Resolution Services Act 2006

Council administers a number of resource management plans, strategies and bylaws that are prepared in accordance with procedures laid down in the relevant statute. There are also a proliferation of National Environmental Standards and National Policy Statements prepared by the Government that councils must now give effect to.

There are many statutory responsibilities, which are mandatory, for instance the receiving and processing of resource consents. There are other discretionary responsibilities that, if undertaken by Council, must comply with various statutory requirements (such as the provision of public cemeteries). Council has to decide how it will best give effect to these statutory obligations.

There is a cost involved in complying with the various statutory obligations, only some of which can be recovered through licence and permit fees. Where these fees are set by Government regulations (as many are), any shortfall is a cost to Council and ultimately ratepayers.

APPENDIX 3: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

To further assist readers of these financial statements, the following definitions of other terms used in the document are set out below:

ANNUAL PLAN

A plan required by the Local Government Act 2002 to be produced by Council in the two intervening years between each three-yearly Long Term Plan (LTP). The main purpose of the Annual Plan is to identify any amendments and variations to the specific year of the base Long Term Plan.

ANNUAL REPORT

Annual Reports are published following the end of each financial year which ends on 30 June. It is an audited account of whether Council completed its planned work programme. Any work not completed as planned is explained. The Annual Report is a key method for Council to be accountable to the community for its performance.

ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PLANS (PREVIOUSLY REFERRED TO AS ASSET MANAGEMENT PLANS)

Activity Management Plans (AMPs) describe the infrastructural assets and the activities undertaken by Council and outline the financial, management and technical practices to ensure the assets are maintained and developed to meet the requirements of the community over the long term. Activity Management Plans focus on the service that is delivered as well as the planned maintenance and replacement of physical assets.

ASSET INVESTMENT

Investments held in physical capital assets rather than shares (equity investment). Council's primary asset investment is forestry. In addition, Council holds investments in commercial and semi-commercial property, including community housing and camping grounds.

APPENDIX 3: GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONT.)

ASSOCIATE

An associate is an entity over which Tasman District Council has a significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

ASSUMPTIONS

Assumptions are the underlying premises made by Council that affect its financial planning for a specific activity, or for all Council activities. These are made clear so everyone can understand the basis for Council's financial planning, and form an opinion about how reasonable those assumptions are.

CAPITAL COST

The cost of creating or acquiring new physical assets or to increase the capacity of existing assets beyond their most recently assessed design capacity or service potential.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

This expenditure relates to the purchase or creation of assets that are necessary to assist in the provision of services. They have useful lives in excess of one year and are therefore included in the Statement of Financial Position. Capital expenditure includes the creation of assets that did not previously exist or the improvement or enlargement of assets beyond their original size and capacity.

CAPITAL VALUE

Capital value is the value of the property including both the value of the land and any improvements (e.g. buildings) on the land.

COMMUNITY

Community means everyone in Tasman District: individuals, businesses, local and central government, groups and organisations, iwi, Māori, disabled, young, old, families, recent migrants and refugees, rural and urban residents.

COMMUNITRAK™ SURVEY

The Communitrak™ Survey is the survey of residents' opinions that Council has undertaken annually by an independent research agency.

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

Community outcomes are the priorities and aspirations identified by Council that it aims to achieve in order to promote the present and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community.

CONSULTATION

Consultation is the dialogue that comes before decision-making. Consultation is an exchange of information, points of view and options for decisions between affected and interested people and the decision makers.

COST OF SERVICES

The cost of services relate to the activity, not the organisational departments. The Local Government Act 2002 requires the Long Term Plan to be expressed by the activity. The cost of the activity includes the direct and the indirect costs that have been allocated to the activity. Indirect costs include interest on public debt, cost of support services and depreciation allowances.

COUNCIL-CONTROLLED ORGANISATION

As defined by Section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002, a company under the control of local authorities through their:

- Shareholding of 50 percent or more.
- Voting rights of 50 percent or more; or
- Right to appoint 50 percent or more of the directors.

DEBENTURE TRUST DEED

A debenture trust deed is a debt instrument that is accompanied by a contract for repayment from the company issuing the debt. The company receives cash to fund its capital expenditures, and the investor receives guaranteed interest and principal payments. Because the payments are guaranteed, the risk to the investor is lower.

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is an estimate of the wearing out, consumption or loss of value of an asset over time.

EQUITY INVESTMENT

An equity investment generally refers to the buying and holding of shares in anticipation of income from dividends and capital gains, as the value of the stock rises. Council can also hold equity investments for strategic purposes.

FINANCIAL YEAR

Council's financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June the following year.

FISCAL ENVELOPE

A set of financial limits that control for example the amount of operational expenditure, capital expenditure or rates income of council.

FIXED INCOME

An income from a pension or investment that is set at a particular figure and does not vary like wages, dividends or other investment income. An example would be government superannuation or a WINZ benefit.

GENERAL RATES

The general rate funds activities which are deemed to provide a general benefit across the entire District or which are not economic to fund separately. It is charged to every rateable property in the District.

GROUPS OF ACTIVITIES

Groups of activities are the services, projects or goods produced by Council. These are 13 broad groups of all of Council's services and facilities, each with common elements. For example Community Facilities and Parks is a group of activities and includes services such as reserves, libraries and community halls.

INCOME

This includes fees and licences charged for Council's services and contributions towards services by outside parties.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Networks that are essential to running a district, including the roading network, water supply and wastewater and stormwater networks.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

These are assets required to provide essential services like water, stormwater, wastewater and roading. They also include associated assets such as pump stations, treatment plants, street lighting and bridges.

LEVELS OF SERVICE

This term describes what Council will deliver. Performance measures are specific indicators used to demonstrate how Council is doing regarding delivery of services. The measures are described in each Activity Management Plans. Council reports on the levels of service it delivered and on the performance measures each year through the Annual Report.

LIDAR (LIGHT DETECTION AND RANGING)

LiDAR is optical remote sensing technology that measures properties of scattered light to find range and/or other information of a distant target. The prevalent method to determine distance to an object or surface is to use laser pulses.

LIQUIDITY

The ability or ease with which assets can be converted into cash.

LONG TERM PLAN

The Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to adopt a Long Term Plan (LTP). The Long Term Plan outlines Council's intentions over a 10 year period. The Long Term Plan requires extensive community consultation, the identification of community outcomes and priorities, and the establishment of monitoring and review mechanisms. The Long Term Plan was previously called the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP).

APPENDIX 3: GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONT.)

MAJOR GOALS

These highlight specific significant outcomes of the activity and what is intended to be achieved. The objectives are in some cases encompassing more than just the current financial year but are considered important enough in terms of providing an overall picture to be included in the Plan.

NET EXTERNAL DEBT (NET DEBT)

Net external debt means total external debt less liquid financial assets and investments.

NET INTEREST

Net interest is interest paid less interest income received.

NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE

See Infrastructure Assets.

OPERATING COSTS (OR OPERATING EXPENDITURE)

These expenses, which are included in the Prospective Income Statement, are the regular costs of providing ongoing services and include salaries, maintaining assets, depreciation and interest. The benefit of the cost is received entirely in the year of expenditure.

PARK CHECK

Park Check is based on a nationally developed questionnaire which is implemented by participating councils. The questionnaire asks park users a range of questions about the parks and their experiences. The results of the questionnaires are collated at the national level and the information is then made available to the councils.

PERFORMANCE TARGETS

These are the measures that will be used to assess whether the performance has been achieved.

PRIMARY NETWORK

The network of pipes and open drains that manage stormwater for most rainfall events.

RATES INCOME

Income derived from setting and assessing general or targeted rates.

RENEWALS

The replacement of an asset or its component that has reached the end of its life, so as to provide a similar level of service or agreed alternative.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT APPROACH

Investments are managed to cover costs as well as return a surplus to Council. Investments with a higher return are favoured over those with a lower return.

SECONDARY FLOW PATH

The locations that stormwater flows when the primary network is full or blocked.

SEPARATELY USED OR INHABITED PARTS OF A RATING UNIT

Where targeted rates are calculated on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit the following definition will apply: any portion of a rating unit used or inhabited by any person, other than the ratepayer or member of the ratepayer's household, having a right to use or inhabit that portion by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence or other agreement.

SOLID WASTE

Waste products of non-liquid or gaseous nature (for example, building materials, used packaging, household rubbish).

STORMWATER

Water that is discharged during rain and run-off from hard surfaces such as roads.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

“Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (from the Sustainable Development for New Zealand Programme of Action, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, January 2003).

TABLE LOAN

A loan where your regular repayments are the same each week, fortnight or month, unless your interest rate changes.

Every repayment includes a combination of interest and principal. At first, your repayments comprise mostly interest but as the amount you still owe begins to decrease, your regular repayment will include less interest and repay more of the principal (the amount you borrowed).

TARGETED RATES

A targeted rate is designed to fund a specific function or activity. It can be levied on specific categories of property (e.g. determined by a particular use or location) and it can be calculated in a variety of ways (e.g. based on capital value, as a fixed amount per rateable property etc).

TOTAL OPERATING INCOME

Total operating income is defined as earnings from rates, government grants and subsidies, user charges, levies, interest, dividends, financial and other revenue, but excludes non government capital contributions, (e.g. development contributions and vested assets).

TRUNK SERVICES

The network elements that service larger segments of a community beyond a single street or subdivision.

UNCALLED CAPITAL

Capital that a company has raised by issuing shares or bonds but that the company has not collected because it has not requested payment.

UNIFORM ANNUAL GENERAL CHARGE (UAGC)

A UAGC is a portion of the general rate collected as a fixed charge per rateable property. It is deemed that the properties receive equal benefit for services charged regardless of the rateable value of the properties, e.g. use of parks, reserves and libraries.

UNITARY AUTHORITY

Tasman District Council is a unitary authority, which means we carry out the functions of both a regional council and a territorial authority.

URBAN WATER CLUB

Includes all those Council-owned urban reticulated water supplies (except Motueka). They are grouped together for the purpose of allocating the costs of urban water supplies. The charge is consistent across all members of the urban water club.

WASTEWATER

Wastewater is the liquid waste from homes (including toilet, bathroom and kitchen wastewater products) and businesses.

YARDSTICK™

Yardstick™ is an international parks benchmarking initiative. It involves council parks departments participating in an annual self-assessment survey. Information collected includes levels of service, financial information, best practice, asset management and policy and planning. The information is collated at the national level and made available to the councils. Over half of the councils in New Zealand are members, as is the Department of Conservation.

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF REQUESTS CONTAINED IN SUBMISSIONS ON THE PLAN BUT NOT INCLUDED IN THIS FINAL PLAN

The purpose of this section is to outline the projects, funding and other requests raised through submissions on the consultation documents that are NOT included in the final Long Term Plan. Over \$50 million of requests for additional funding to be included in the final Plan were received through the submissions on the Plan.

Unfortunately we cannot do everything requested without generating large rates and debt increases, which Council considered was not in the interests of the wider community. To grant all the requests for additional funding or services would have meant Council would have breached its rates and debt limits set out in the Financial Strategy. Some requests were not agreed to for a range of other reasons.

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF REQUESTS CONTAINED IN SUBMISSIONS ON THE PLAN BUT NOT INCLUDED IN THIS FINAL PLAN (CONT.)

Due to constraints on Council's budget, funding towards new recreation or community facilities has been restricted to a very limited number of projects – such as Motueka Library and Golden Bay recreation facility.

A substantial number of requests for support of the Kohatu Motorsport and Adventure Park were received. The Trust overseeing the development of the facility has undertaken a feasibility study that states that, after five years of operation it would contribute \$61 million to the regional economy and create 47 new jobs. The park is proposed to include a car racing circuit, rally circuit, drag racing strip and a number of other motorsport and non-motor sport facilities. Council is supportive of this regionally beneficial initiative but unfortunately it is outside of Council's current funding policies.

Some of the key items raised through the submission process, which have not been included in the Long Term Plan, are listed below.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- Funding towards controlling pine and Grevillea seedlings in Torrent Bay;
- Support for the Sustainable Living Programme and phasing out of herbicides;
- That Tasman District become GE Free;
- Reduce charges for Air Discharge Resource Consents;
- Transferring some of the savings from the TB Vector Control to biodiversity monitoring, reporting and management (although Council did decide to reallocate budgets within the Environment and Planning area, to support some of the highest priorities);
- Bringing forward the work programme for hazard risk assessments;
- Extending the Council's work programme on natural landscapes to the rest of the District, until the work on the Golden Bay/Mohua project has been completed and evaluated.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

- Policy on cat ownership;
- Provision of an Eco Design Advisor staff position;
- Purchase of sound level meter for Golden Bay;
- Compliance Officer to be appointed to work in Golden Bay.

TRANSPORTATION

- Additional cycleways; noting that Council has budgeted \$40,000 towards route investigation, design and land purchase for a cycleway between Takaka and Pohara;
- Upgrade of Marahau Bridge;
- Progressive upgrade of one-way bridges in Motueka.
- Increased contribution to a regional public transport network noting that the Council budgets had already been increased by \$75,597 (including NZ Transport Authority subsidy) per annum, with a further \$22,000 per annum increase from 2018/2019 (including NZ Transport Authority subsidy).

COASTAL STRUCTURES

- Funding for maintenance of revetment along Marahau Foreshore.

WATER SUPPLY

- Commitment to promoting and implementing fluoridation scheme;
- Bringing forward Drinking Water Standards NZ upgrades.

STORMWATER

- Progressive study on identified stormwater infrastructure failure in Motueka.

SOLID WASTE

- Waste bins for green waste collection.

RIVERS

- Reinstatement of the Lower Motueka River Flood Protection Project;
- Develop a land agreement for the Motueka Stopbanks;

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND PARKS

- Funding for Kohatu Motorsport and Adventure Park, but acknowledging that the proposed park would be an important regional facility.
- Funding for District’s Visitor Centres.
- Funding for communities share of seismic repairs for Riwaka Hall and Motueka District Museum, noting that Council had already budgeted \$180,000 towards the seismic repairs to Riwaka Hall and has declined the request for Council to fund the balance needed of \$46,800; Motueka District Museum has a budget allocation of \$50,000 in the 2014/2015 financial year for seismic strengthening.
- Additional funding for the Golden Bay Museum;
- Review Urban Cycling Strategy and develop a Strategic Plan for Off-Road Biking;
- Further funding of digital services at libraries;
- Funding for “public” security cameras in Motueka;
- Additional funding for coast care projects;
- Additional funding contribution of \$50,000 towards restoration of the Motueka Quay Historic Wharf;
- Funding towards new community well-being clubhouse in Golden Bay;
- Development of new squash courts;
- Financial support for golf courses;
- Additional funding for Brook Waimarama Sanctuary and Dun Mountain Trail
- Prepare a Regional Event Strategy across all art, culture, ethnic and sporting events;
- Additional public toilets;
- Change the charging policy for Council’s pensioner housing so that rents are not increased to 80% of market value;
- One-off grant and contribution to annual operating costs for Natureland Wildlife Trust;
- \$15,000 funding contribution towards project by Education Nelson-Tasman;
- Funding to be provided for a separate Iwi liaison manager.

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS

As part of the process of preparing the Long Term Plan, Council has had to decide on a number of assumptions to support the Plan and the underlying Activity Management Plans. These assumptions include projected

changes in the population of the District. To obtain this information, Council uses information from the Statistics New Zealand population projections. Council has also developed a comprehensive Growth Model and Strategy to support its planning. This section of the Plan summarises the information from the Growth Strategy.

The growth model is a District-wide, long term development planning tool. Planning is required to best provide for the projected growth in Tasman’s population (from 48,800 in 2013 to 54,000 in 2043), households and business activity. The purpose of the growth model is to provide predictive information (demand and supply) for future physical development including sites for built development and network services. This information generates the forecast assumptions for the programming of a range of services as Council activities.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHANGE

(based on Statistics New Zealand medium growth projections: 2006 base and updated in June 2013).

KEY STATISTICS	2006	2013	2031
Population	45,800	48,800	53,900
Median age (years)	40.3	44.2	47.3
Proportion of population aged over 65	13.6%	17.9%	28.6%
Number of households	17,900	18,264	23,500
Working age population	29,810	30,370	29,150

The most significant demographic change occurring across the District (and country) is the ageing of the population. In addition, household composition is becoming more diverse, and the average household size is also reducing.

Across our District, there are significant differences in the current and forecast composition of the different communities, including the rate of ageing, occupations, forecast household size and incomes. These demographic changes and variations have an impact on which facilities and infrastructure should be provided to the respective communities and how these facilities are funded. Examples of how Council intends to respond to the needs of our growing, ageing population include: providing for increased intensive living options in our urban settlements; ensuring infrastructure is accessible; and keeping rates and charges affordable to ratepayers on low and fixed incomes.

A summary of the population changes by settlement is set out below.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR TASMAN DISTRICT BY SETTLEMENT AREA

Projected population data derived from Statistics NZ census data (adjusted for Growth Model).

Base projection series applied = medium

SETTLEMENT AREA	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2023	2026	2029	2039
Brightwater	1835	1857	1878	1900	1966	2036	2103	2168	2412
Coastal Tasman Area	2498	2519	2540	2561	2621	2677	2729	2780	2903
Collingwood	232	233	235	236	239	242	244	247	250
Kaiteriteri	377	379	381	383	388	391	392	392	382
Mapua/Ruby Bay	2028	2049	2071	2092	2156	2221	2281	2339	2506
Marahau	119	120	120	121	122	123	124	124	120
Motueka	6687	6710	6733	6756	6814	6852	6864	6864	6810
Murchison	413	411	410	408	402	392	386	381	365
Pohara/Ligar/Tata	543	546	549	552	560	567	572	577	583
Richmond	13606	13737	13869	14000	14381	14734	15088	15441	16396
Riwaka	591	595	599	603	613	620	623	623	636
St Arnaud	101	101	101	101	101	100	99	99	93
Takaka	1239	1239	1239	1239	1235	1222	1201	1175	1056
Tapawera	284	286	289	291	297	301	304	308	320
Tasman	189	190	192	193	197	200	203	205	210
Upper Moutere	148	149	151	152	156	160	165	168	177
Wakefield	1939	1959	1979	2000	2060	2121	2189	2260	2471
Ward Remainder (Area Outside Ward Balance)	282	284	285	287	291	295	298	300	303
Ward Remainder Golden Bay	3023	3040	3056	3073	3119	3156	3186	3214	3248
Ward Remainder Lakes Murchison	2418	2433	2448	2462	2507	2551	2596	2640	2722
Ward Remainder Motueka	3096	3122	3148	3173	3248	3318	3382	3445	3597
Ward Remainder Moutere Waimea	4248	4283	4319	4354	4457	4553	4642	4727	4937
Ward Remainder Richmond	1612	1656	1700	1743	1875	2006	2146	2289	2704
Total for District	47508	47898	48292	48680	49805	50838	51817	52766	55201

AGE STRUCTURE

The age structure of our District reflects the various influences of births, deaths and migration. Changes in the age structure of the population are occurring in all areas. The most important trend is the general ageing of the population, with an increasing number and share in the older age groups.

Between 2013 and 2043, the number of people aged over 65 in Tasman is projected to double from 17.8% to 37.6% of the population. Twenty-five years ago the figure was less than 10%. The first of the baby boomers (i.e. those born between 1946 and 1964) commenced retiring from 2011. Fertility rates have decreased over the last 20 years. The median age is projected to increase from 44.0 in 2013 to 53.8 in 2043.

Those communities with an older population are likely to have different aspirations to communities with a younger median age, for example:

- Where they wish to live (possibly closer to heart of the settlement areas where medical and social services are more readily available).
- An increasing demand for smaller properties and a decreasing demand for lifestyle or larger properties, particularly given the projected increase in the number of single households.
- The type of facilities and the levels of service requested, including more informal recreation facilities and the demand for “free” or low cost services, such as libraries.
- Their ability and willingness to pay for services and facilities may be lower, given that their incomes are expected to be lower – this may reduce the demand for retail outlets.

Communities with a younger population are likely to need:

- More formal recreation facilities.
- Larger properties.
- Access to public transport during commuter hours.
- Their ability to pay for services may be higher.
- Extended hours and methods to access Council services (e.g. evenings, online services).

Council has taken these factors into account in the development of this Long Term Plan.

APPENDIX 6: GENERAL COUNCIL INFORMATION

Tasman District is one of only five councils in New Zealand which have responsibility for both regional and territorial functions. Councils with this dual role are commonly known as ‘Unitary Authorities’.

The functions and activities Council does and the services it provides are outlined in detail in Part 3 (Activities section) of this document.

Tasman District Council’s powers are primarily derived from the Local Government Act 2002 and many other Acts and Regulations that are referred to throughout this document.

DIRECTORY

MAIN OFFICE

Street Address: 189 Queen Street, Richmond
Postal Address: Private Bag 4, Richmond, 7050
Telephone: 03 543 8400
Fax: 03 543 9524
Email: info@tasman.govt.nz

MOTUEKA OFFICE

Street Address: 7 Hickmott Place, Motueka
Postal Address: PO Box 123, Motueka, 7143
Telephone: 03 528 2022
Fax: 03 528 9751

GOLDEN BAY OFFICE

Street Address: 14 Junction Street, Takaka
Postal Address: PO Box 74, Takaka, 7142
Telephone: 03 525 0020
Fax: 03 525 9972

MURCHISON OFFICE

Street Address: 92 Fairfax Street, Murchison
Postal Address: 92 Fairfax Street, Murchison, 7007
Telephone: 03 523 1013
Fax: 03 523 1012

APPENDIX 7: COMMITTEES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND PORTFOLIOS

COUNCIL STANDING COMMITTEES

There are four standing Committees of Council, each having delegated powers to handle their affairs. All Councillors have membership on these committees. Mayor Kempthorne is an ex officio member of all committees. Committees normally meet six-weekly.

ENGINEERING SERVICES COMMITTEE

This Committee has responsibility for roads, bridges, water supplies, sewerage treatment and disposal, solid waste collection/disposal and waste minimisation, coastal protection, stormwater collection and disposal, some ports/wharves and boat ramps (excludes Port Tarakohe), rivers and waterways, public transport. This Committee is chaired by Cr T E Norriss.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

This Committee has responsibility for recreation and development, parks and reserves, sports grounds, public halls, libraries, walkways, camping grounds, cemeteries, communications, environmental education, community and cultural facilities, Council grants, Annual and Long Term Plans, public conveniences, community housing and customer services. This Committee is chaired by Cr J L Edgar.

ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

This Committee has responsibility for resource management, policy, consents, environmental health, building control, sale of liquor, biosecurity, maritime safety, rural fire, pest management Council's response to climate change, animal control and compliance. This Committee is chaired by Cr S G Bryant.

CORPORATE SERVICES COMMITTEE

This Committee is responsible for providing financial and administrative services to Council and other departments, including rate collection and financial management and property management. It is also responsible for Council's business enterprises (e.g. Port Tarakohe, aerodromes and forestry). This Committee is chaired by Cr T B King.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES

The following two committees operate under separate legislation, and their membership includes both Council and external members. The Mayor is not ex-officio on either committee.

TASMAN REGIONAL TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

This Committee operates under the Land Transport Act 2003, and is responsible for preparing for Tasman District a regional land transport strategy, a regional land transport programme, a regional fuel tax scheme, and any advice and assistance Council may request in relation to its transport responsibilities. The Committee is chaired by Cr T E Norriss.

DISTRICT LICENSING COMMITTEE

This Committee operates under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and is responsible for determining applications for licences to sell alcohol. These could be On or Off Licences, Special Licences for events, Managers Certificates for people working in licensed premises. The Committee is chaired by Cr B W Ensor.

COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEES

In addition to the above committees, Council also has a number of special purpose subcommittees. These have delegated powers and only meet as required. Their function is to examine specific areas of Council operations and then make recommendations to their parent committee or full Council. The Mayor is ex officio on all Subcommittees.

The current subcommittees are:

AUDIT

(reporting to Corporate Services Committee) – Crs M J Higgins (Chair), J L Inglis, P F Sangster, M J Greening, T B King.

CEO REVIEW

(reporting to Council) – Mayor R G Kempthorne (Chair), Crs B W Ensor, J L Edgar.

COMMERCIAL

(reporting to Corporate Services Committee) – Crs T B King (Chair), B W Ensor plus three appointed members.

COMMUNITY AWARDS

(reporting to Community Development Committee) – Crs J L Edgar, M L Bouillir.

COMMUNITY GRANTS AND FACILITIES

(reporting to Community Development Committee) –
Crs M L Bouillir (Chair), S G Bryant, P L Canton, J L Edgar,
T B King.

CREATIVE COMMUNITIES

(reporting to Community Development Committee) –
Crs M L Bouillir (Chair) and Z S Mirfin, plus community
representatives.

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

(reporting to Environment and Planning Committee) –
Crs S G Bryant, T E Norriss and B W Ensor.

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES AND APPOINTMENTS

ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL

Cr J L Edgar.

FRIENDLY TOWNS

Richmond representative – Cr Z S Mirfin for Fujimi Machi
Motueka representative – Cr P L Canton for Kiyosato

GOLDEN BAY AERODROME COMMITTEE

Cr P F Sangster

IWI LIASION

Mayor R G Kempthorne, Chief Executive

JOINT SHAREHOLDERS

Mayor R G Kempthorne, Crs T B King, S G Bryant.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEW ZEALAND

Regional Sector Group representatives

Mayor R G Kempthorne, Chief Executive.

Zone 5 representatives

Mayor R G Kempthorne, Chief Executive.

Rural and Provincial Sector representatives

Cr T B King, Community Development Manager.

MOTUEKA AERODROME COMMITTEE

Cr B F Dowler

NATIVE HABITATS TASMAN

Cr B W Ensor

NELSON AIRPORT LIMITED

Council Director Cr J L Edgar

NELSON REGIONAL SEWERAGE BUSINESS UNIT

Crs B F Dowler, M J Higgins

NELSON TASMAN BUSINESS TRUST

Cr M J Higgins

NELSON-TASMAN CYCLE TRUST WORKING GROUP

Cr J L Edgar

NEW ZEALAND CYCLE TRAIL INCORPORATED (NZCT INC)

Gillian Wratt - Council representative

PORT NELSON LIMITED

Council Director Cr T B King.

POSITIVE AGEING FORUM

Cr J L Edgar

REGIONAL FUNDING FORUM

Crs T B King, J L Edgar

REGIONAL TB FREE

Cr T E Norriss

SAFE OF TOP GOVERNANCE GROUP

Cr J L Edgar

SAXTON FIELD WORKING GROUP

Crs J L Edgar, B W Ensor

TASMAN BAYS HERITAGE TRUST APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE

Mayor R G Kempthorne, Chief Executive

TASMAN ENVIRONMENTAL TRUST

Cr B W Ensor

TASMAN REGIONAL SPORTS TRUST BOARD

Mayor R G Kempthorne

TASMAN YOUTH COUNCIL

Crs P L Canton, M L Bouillir

TENDERS PANEL

Crs J L Edgar, T B King, T E Norriss, Chief Executive

WAIMEA RURAL FIRE COMMITTEE

Cr T B King

APPENDIX 8: COMMUNITY BOARDS

Community Boards are separately elected advisory bodies and are not Council Committees. Their main role is to represent, and act as an advocate for, the interests of its community.

There are two Community Boards in the Tasman District, namely the Golden Bay Community Board serving the Golden Bay Ward and the Motueka Community Board serving the Motueka Ward. Both Community Boards have ward councillors appointed.

APPENDIX 9: COUNCIL MANAGEMENT

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Lindsay McKenzie

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

Susan Edwards

CORPORATE SERVICES MANAGER

Mike Drummond

ENGINEERING MANAGER

Peter Thomson

ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING MANAGER

Dennis Bush-King

OTHER

BANKERS

ASB Bank Ltd
Queen Street
Richmond

SOLICITORS

Fletcher Vautier Moore
265a Queen Street
Richmond

AUDITORS

Audit New Zealand, on behalf of the
Office of the Auditor General