



AGENDA

Ordinary meeting of the

Planning and Regulatory Committee

Thursday 22 November 2018

**Commencing at the conclusion of the Planning and Regulatory
Committee meeting to deliberate on submissions to State of the
Environment Monitoring and Research Charges
Council Chamber
Civic House
110 Trafalgar Street, Nelson**

**Pat Dougherty
Chief Executive**

Membership: Councillor Brian McGurk (Presiding Co-Chairperson), Her Worship the Mayor Rachel Reese (Co-Chairperson), Councillors Luke Acland, Ian Barker, Bill Dahlberg, Kate Fulton, Stuart Walker and Ms Glenice Paine

Quorum: 4

Nelson City Council Disclaimer

Please note that the contents of these Council and Committee Agendas have yet to be considered by Council and officer recommendations may be altered or changed by the Council in the process of making the formal Council decision.

Guidelines for councillors attending the meeting, who are not members of the Committee, as set out in Standing Order 12.1:

- All councillors, whether or not they are members of the Committee, may attend Committee meetings
- At the discretion of the Chair, councillors who are not Committee members may speak, or ask questions about a matter.
- Only Committee members may vote on any matter before the Committee

It is good practice for both Committee members and non-Committee members to declare any interests in items on the agenda. They should withdraw from the room for discussion and voting on any of these items.

1. Apologies

- 1.1 An apology has been received from Ms Paine

2. Confirmation of Order of Business**3. Interests**

- 3.1 Updates to the Interests Register
- 3.2 Identify any conflicts of interest in the agenda

4. Public Forum**5. Confirmation of Minutes**

- 5.1 9 October 2018 **9 - 15**

Document number M3815

Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Confirms the minutes of the meeting of the Planning and Regulatory Committee, held on 9 October 2018, as a true and correct record.

6. Chairperson's Report

- 7. Planning and Regulatory Committee - Quarterly Report - 1 July-30 September 2018 **16 - 46****

Document number R9566

Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee:

Receives the report Planning and Regulatory Committee - Quarterly Report - 1 July-30 September 2018 (R9566) and its attachments

(A2077219, A2086289, A2077436 and A2068933).

8. National Policy Statement - Urban Development Capacity - Quarterly Monitoring Report to End June 2018 **47 - 76**

Document number R9819

Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report National Policy Statement - Urban Development Capacity - Quarterly Monitoring Report to End June 2018 (R9819) and its attachment (A2084377); and

Approves the recommendations contained in the attachment that the Price-Cost Ratio and Land Ownership Concentration indicators be reported on every quarter; and

Agrees that the Rural-Urban Land Value Differential and the Industrial Zone Differential indicators are not relevant in the context of the Nelson Urban Area and should not be reported on in the future; and

Agrees to the report being circulated to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and placed on Council's website.

9. National Policy Statement Urban Development Capacity Assessment 2018 **77 - 79**

Document number R9745

Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report National Policy Statement Urban Development Capacity Assessment 2018 (R9745); and

Refers to Council all powers of the Planning and Regulatory Committee relating to:

- The receipt of the Urban Development Capacity Assessment, and***

- ***The release of the Urban Development Capacity Assessment to the Ministry of Businesses Innovation and Employment and to the public, and***
- ***The adoption of the recommendations of the Urban Development Capacity Assessment.***

Recommendation to Council

That the Council

Considers all matters relating to the receipt and adoption of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity Assessment 2018.

10. Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan 2018

80 - 85

Document number R9753

Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan 2018 (R9753) and its attachment (A2080678); and

Notes that the Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environment Management Plan 2018 (A2080678) must be kept and maintained by Council and be taken into account in preparing or changing policy statements or plans and may be taken into account by Council in consideration of applications under the Resource Management Act 1991; and

Notes that council officers will work with Ngāti Tama to identify any actions in the Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environment Management Plan 2018 (A2080678) that may be implemented by Council, including as part of the Nelson Plan review.

11. Final Water Quality Primary Contact Targets 86 - 91

Document number R9812

Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Final Water Quality Primary Contact Targets(R9812); and

Approves that National Policy Statement Freshwater Management water quality primary contact standards for E-coli will continue to be met in 100% of Nelson's fourth order rivers; and

Notes that Nelson City Council officers will continue to work with the Ministry for the Environment to ensure ongoing monitoring of Nelson's fourth order rivers is sufficient to gauge compliance with primary contact targets.

12. Engagement on Coastal Hazards 92 - 108

Document number R9679

Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Engagement on Coastal Hazards (R9679) and its attachments (A2081218, A2081234); and

Approves the proposed engagement approach regarding coastal hazards outlined in the report Engagement on Coastal Hazards (R9679).

13. Biosecurity Annual Review 109 - 157

Document number R9814

Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Biosecurity Annual Review (R9814) and its attachments (A2081605, A2081603, and A2081604).

Recommendation to Council

That the Council

Approves the Operational Plan for the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2018-19 (A2081604), specifically as it relates to Nelson City Council's area.

PUBLIC EXCLUDED BUSINESS

14. Exclusion of the Public

Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Excludes the public from the following parts 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 are as follows:

Item	General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interests protected (where applicable)
1	Planning and Regulatory Committee Meeting - Public Excluded Minutes - 9 October 2018	Section 48(1)(a) The public conduct of this matter would be likely to result in disclosure of information for which good reason exists under section 7.	The withholding of the information is necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 7(2)(a) To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person• Section 7(2)(b)(ii) To protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the

Item	General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interests protected (where applicable)
			subject of the information
2	Options for Regulatory Services	<p>Section 48(1)(a)</p> <p>The public conduct of this matter would be likely to result in disclosure of information for which good reason exists under section 7</p>	<p>The withholding of the information is necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 7(2)(b)(ii) To protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information

Note:

- **This meeting is expected to continue beyond lunchtime.**
- **Lunch will be provided.**
- **Youth Councillors will not be in attendance at this meeting due to NCEA examinations.**



Minutes of a meeting of the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Held in the Council Chamber, Civic House, 110 Trafalgar Street, Nelson

On Tuesday, 9 October 2018, commencing at 1.02p.m.

Present: Her Worship the Mayor R Reese (Presiding Co-Chairperson),
Councillors B McGurk (Co-Chairperson), I Barker, B Dahlberg,
K Fulton, S Walker and Ms G Paine

In Attendance: Chief Executive (P Dougherty), Acting Group Manager
Environmental Management (M Bishop), Group Manager
Strategy and Communications (N McDonald), Youth Councillors
(N Rais and J Mason) and Governance Adviser (J Brandt)

Apology: Councillor Acland (received at 1.07pm)

1. Apologies

No apologies were received.

2. Confirmation of Order of Business

There was no change to the order of business.

3. Interests

There were no updates to the Interests Register, and no interests with items on the agenda were declared.

4. Public Forum

There was no public forum.

5. Confirmation of Minutes

5.1 23 August 2018

Document number M3701, agenda pages 7 - 13 refer.

Resolved PR/2018/052

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Confirms the minutes of the meeting of the Planning and Regulatory Committee, held on 23 August 2018, as a true and correct record.

McGurk/Her Worship the Mayor

Carried

6. Chairperson's Report

Her Worship the Mayor R Reese gave a verbal report covering the following matters:

- the freshwater announcement made by the Minister for the Environment, Hon David Parker about the development of a new national policy to stop the degradation of New Zealand's Freshwater
- the new publication by the Ministry of Environment entitled 'Shared Interests in Freshwater: A new Approach to the Crown/Maori Relationship for Freshwater'
- climate change advice received regarding the urgency to act now and Nelson City Council's ongoing commitment to undertaking community engagement to achieve environmental outcomes
- the opening of the new Nelson Airport terminal and its exemplary environmental design
- the opening of Cawthron Institute's new finfish research centre located at the Cawthron Aquaculture Park, and anticipated benefits for the salmon aquaculture in this region.

7. Kerr Street Walkway

Document number R9667, agenda pages 14 - 19 refer.

Group Manager Strategy and Communications, Nicky McDonald answered questions about the requirements for a consultation to take place in order to amend the Urban Environments Bylaw 225.

Resolved PR/2018/053

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

***Receives the report Kerr Street Walkway (R9667);
and***

Approves completion of a user survey and informal consultation on the extent of alcohol-related issues occurring beside the Kerr Street Walkway.

Barker/Walker

Carried

8. Appointment of Regional On-Scene Commanders

Document number R9748, agenda pages 20 - 24 refer.

Resolved PR/2018/054

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Appointment of Regional On-Scene Commanders (R9748) and its attachment (A2051679); and

Move a vote of thanks to Mr Stephen Lawrence for his outstanding service to the Nelson region as on-scene commander.

McGurk/Barker

Carried

Recommendation to Council PR/2018/055

That the Council

Agrees to end the appointment of Stephen Lawrence as primary Regional On-Scene Commander under the Maritime Transport Act 1994 on 15 November 2018; and

Approves Brent Edwards to be the primary Regional On-Scene Commander for the Nelson region under the Maritime Transport Act 1994 effective from 16 November 2018; and

Approves Adrian Humphries to be an alternate Regional On-Scene Commander for the Nelson region under the Maritime Transport Act 1994 effective from 16 November 2018; and

Approves Luke Grogan to be an alternate Regional On-Scene Commander for the Nelson region under the Maritime Transport Act 1994 effective from 16 November 2018.

McGurk/Barker

Carried

9. Nelson City Council submission on the Zero Carbon Bill

Document number R9732, agenda pages 25 - 63 refer.

Resolved PR/2018/056

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Nelson City Council submission on the Zero Carbon Bill (R9732) and its attachments (A2039395, A2012211 and A2039379); and

Approves in retrospect the Nelson City Council submission on the Zero Carbon Bill (A2012211).

Fulton/Dahlberg

Carried

10. Nelson Plan Update

Document number R9580, agenda pages 64 - 76 refer.

Team Leader Planning, Kirsten Gerrard noted a correction to page 70, option 2, which should read 'August 2019', not September. She answered questions regarding the proposed timeline, the envisaged tasks of the Working Group and the development of Terms of Reference for this Group.

Discussion took place regarding the relevance of the Making Good Decisions certification as a qualifying criteria for Working Group members. An objection to this requirement was raised by Councillor Dahlberg.

The meeting was adjourned from 2.01p.m. to 2.08p.m.

The Committee noted Ms Paine's availability to provide a Māori perspective for the Draft Nelson Plan review.

Resolved PR/2018/057

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Nelson Plan Update (R9580) and its attachment (A2048250); and

Delegates authority to review Draft Nelson Plan content ahead of reporting to the Planning and Regulatory Committee to an Elected Member Working Group comprising Her Worship the Mayor, Councillor McGurk, and two members of the Committee with Making Good Decisions

certification, namely Councillor Fulton and Councillor Barker; and

Approves amending the indicative timeline for release of the Draft Nelson Plan to statutory stakeholders and iwi to August 2019 following further internal testing, legal review, and Working Group review.

Barker/Paine

Carried

11. Adoption of the Environment Activity Management Plan 2018-2028

Document number R9499, agenda pages 77 - 124 refer.

Team Leader Science and Environment, Jo Martin noted a correction to page 111, removing the measure 'annual decrease per capita in waste from Nelson to Landfill', as this activity is covered by the Solid Waste Asset Management Plan.

Resolved PR/2018/058

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Adoption of the Environment Activity Management Plan 2018-2028 (R9499) and its attachment (A2051681).

McGurk/Barker

Carried

Recommendation to Council PR/2018/059

That the Council

Adopts the Environment Activity Management Plan 2018-2028 (A2051681).

McGurk/Barker

Carried

12. Amendments to the Nelson Resource Management Plan to implement the National Environmental Standard - Plantation Forestry

Document number R9645, agenda pages 125 - 135 refer.

Resolved PR/2018/060

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Amendments to the Nelson Resource Management Plan to implement the National Environmental Standard - Plantation Forestry (R9645) and its attachment (A2001205).

Fulton/McGurk

Carried

Recommendation to Council PR/2018/061

That the Council

Approves the additional proposed amendments to the Nelson Resource Management Plan to implement the National Environmental Standard – Plantation Forestry.

Fulton/McGurk

Carried

13. Exclusion of the Public

Resolved PR/2018/062

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Excludes the public from the following parts 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 are as follows:

Her Worship the Mayor/Dahlberg

Carried

Item	General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interests protected (where applicable)
1	Appointment of external District Licensing Committee Commissioner and members	Section 48(1)(a) The public conduct of this matter would be likely to result in disclosure of information for which good reason exists under section 7	The withholding of the information is necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 7(2)(a) To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person

The meeting went into public excluded session at 2.16p.m. and resumed in public session at 2.35p.m.

There being no further business the meeting ended at 2.35p.m.

Confirmed as a correct record of proceedings:

_____ Chairperson _____ Date

Planning and Regulatory Committee - Quarterly Report - 1 July-30 September 2018

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To provide a quarterly update on Environmental Management functions: Building, City Development, Consents and Compliance, Planning, and Science and Environment. In addition, the report discusses smokefree issues and the Strategy Team's work on the Gambling Policy.
- 1.2 The quarterly report format has changed in line with the new corporate standards applying to all quarterly reports to each Committee. The report now includes greater financial reporting and continues to highlight achievements, trends, strategic direction, focus areas and risks and challenges.

2. Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee:

Receives the report Planning and Regulatory Committee - Quarterly Report - 1 July-30 September 2018 (R9566) and its attachments (A2077219, A2086289, A2077436 and A2068933).

3. Summary

Activity	Level of service	Achievement
Building	Compliance with statutory timeframes. Developing consistent working methodologies.	Statutory timeframes continue to be met. Statistics are included in Attachment 1. Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council implemented the Alpha One System on 1 October 2018.
City Development	Coordinated growth with infrastructure. A well planned city that meets the community's current and future needs.	The urban development capacity assessment required by the National Policy Statement-Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC) has been completed. The role for City Centre Programme Lead has been filled and the successful candidate starts on 3 December. Feedback has closed on the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual and draft Plan Change 27 and a hearing is scheduled for 14 November.
Consents and Compliance	Delivery of all statutory regulatory functions. Compliance with statutory timeframes.	84% compliance with resource consent timeframes was achieved. Timeframe breaches are in part because consent numbers are 61% higher than the same quarter last year. Statistics are included in Attachment 1.
Planning	Resource management plans are current and meet all legislative requirements.	The focus in this quarter was the development of scenarios that were used to road-test the Draft Nelson Plan with key internal teams and planning professionals. Isovist has been selected as the preferred supplier for the Eplan software. DLA Piper has been selected as the preferred supplier for the Nelson Plan legal review. Three council workshops were held to discuss coastal hazards technical work and proposed engagement.

Item 7: Planning and Regulatory Committee - Quarterly Report - 1 July-30 September 2018

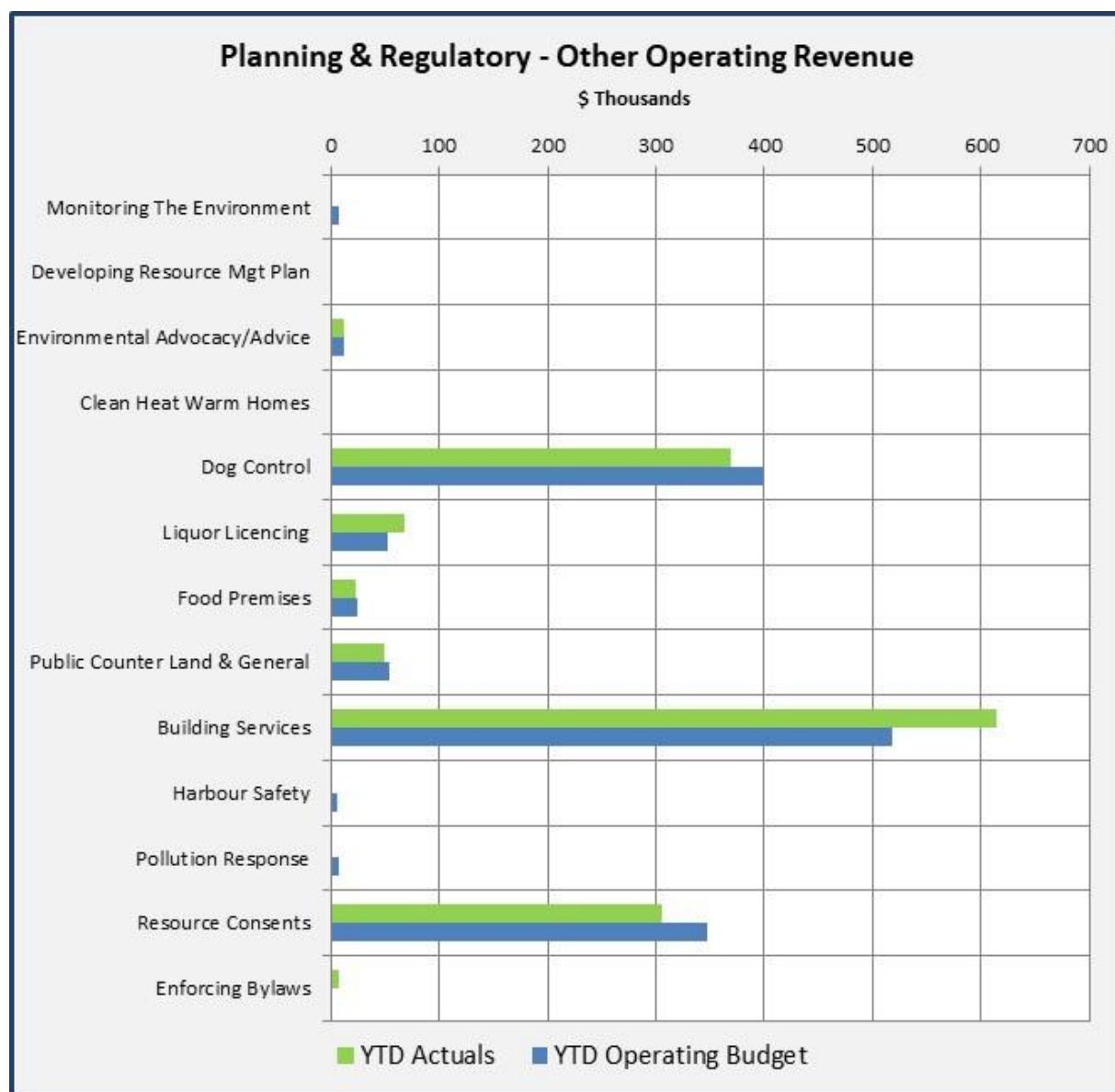
Activity	Level of service	Achievement
Science and Environment	<p>Delivery of all programmes.</p> <p>Compliance and reporting against relevant policy statements and standards.</p>	<p>The new Healthy Streams Programme began implementation in July. The waste minimisation programme has re-started for the team. The Regional Pest Management Plan is progressing. Council has become a member of CEMARS. The Environmental Monitoring consent fees statement of proposal has been prepared.</p> <p>Delivery of the State of the Environment monitoring and reporting for air quality, freshwater quality and quantity, biodiversity (terrestrial and freshwater), and estuarine health. The development of soil, marine, and additional biodiversity monitoring programmes.</p>
Policy	Compliance with legislative requirements.	The submission period for the Gambling Policy consultation has closed and hearings and deliberations will take place in November.

4. Background

- 4.1 The report and attachments detail the performance monitoring of the Council's regulatory and non-regulatory activities, how these activities have changed over time and identifies their strategic direction.
- 4.2 The financial reporting focuses on the three month performance compared with the year-to-date approved capital and operating budgets.
- 4.3 Unless otherwise indicated, all measures are against approved operating budget, which is 2018/19 Long Term Plan budget plus any carry forwards, plus or minus any other additions or changes as approved by the Committee or Council.

5. Discussion – Financial Results

Revenue

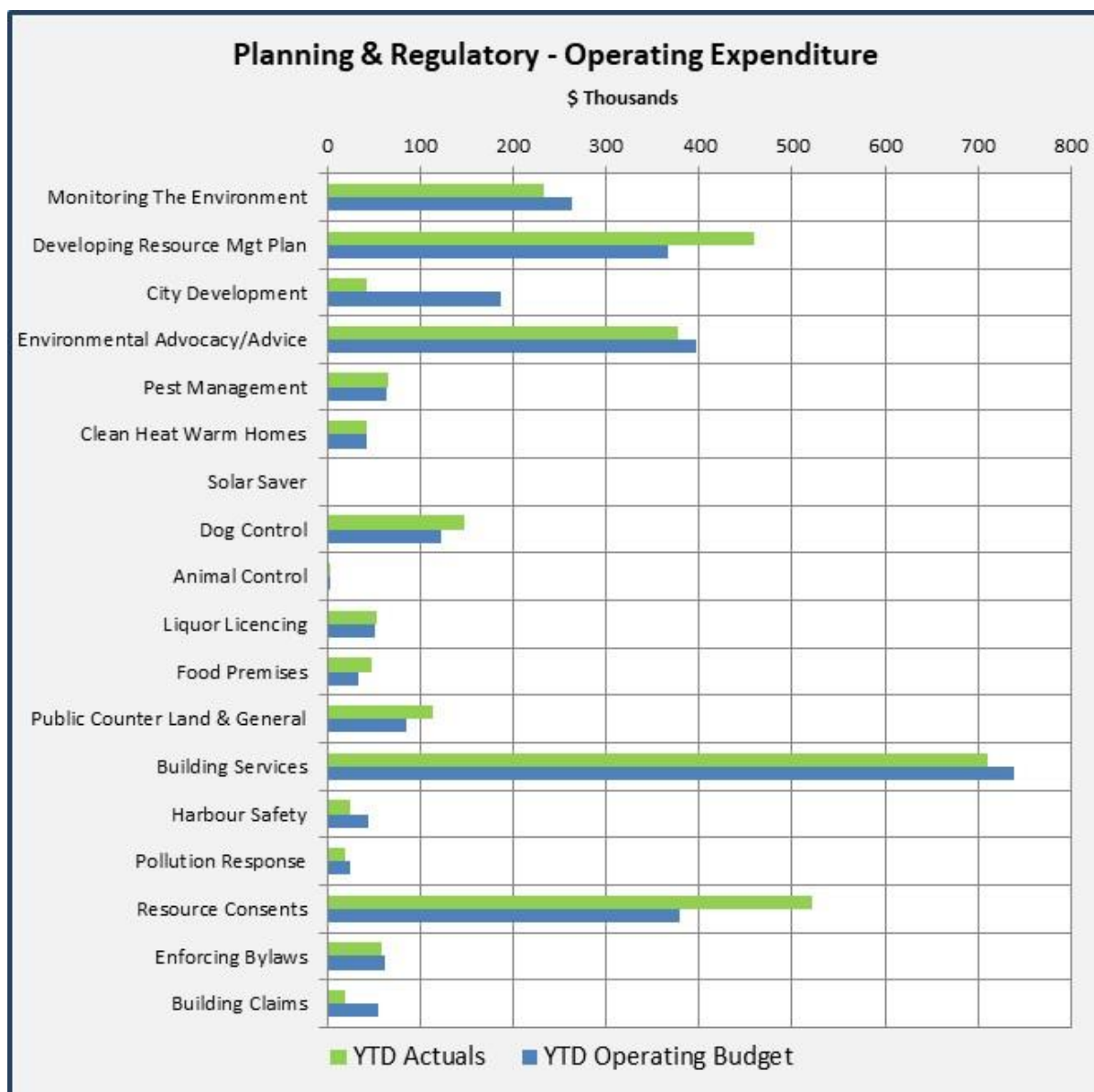


- 5.1 **Dog Control:** Dog registration fees collected are \$20k behind budget for Quarter 1 (Q1). Note that annual registrations are invoiced in July so the bulk of the budget sits in July. This variance may disappear over the remaining months.
- 5.2 **Liquor Licensing:** Regulatory income is ahead of YTD budget in licence application fees (\$6.2k) and managers' certificates (\$5.8k).
- 5.3 **Building Services:** \$97k ahead of YTD Budget. \$67k of this is from fees and charges. There has been a total of 294 building consents processed in Q1 which is an increase on last year, and the value of the total consented work, on which the fees are levied, has also increased in comparison to this time last year.

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- 5.4 **Resource Consents:** \$125k behind budget YTD in fees and charges. The budget in 2018/19 was increased from 2017/18 by \$486k, based on 2016/17 actuals. The 2017 full year result was 42% greater than any of the previous several years. There is a lag in invoicing and 62% more applications have been received year to date this year than last. The income in this area is demand driven.

Operating Expenditure



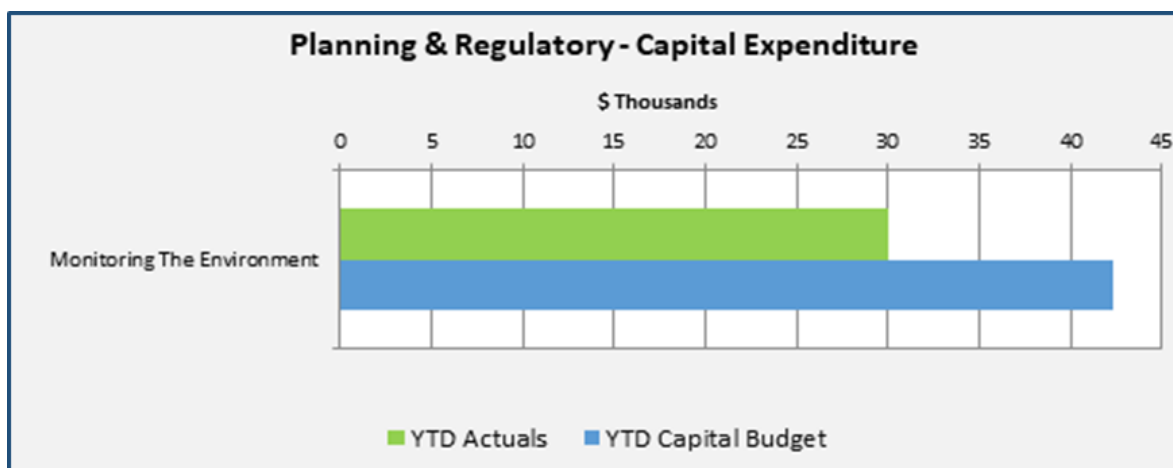
- 5.5 **Developing Resource Management Plan** is ahead of budget by \$91k due to staff overhead changes and a doubling up of staff overhead costs. Staff costs have been included in both the corporate overhead and the Nelson Plan budget and should have only been included in the corporate budget. This will be corrected prior to the next report.
- 5.6 **City Development** is behind budget by \$144k of which \$129k relates to staff overhead and the position has now been filled with the person

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September 2018

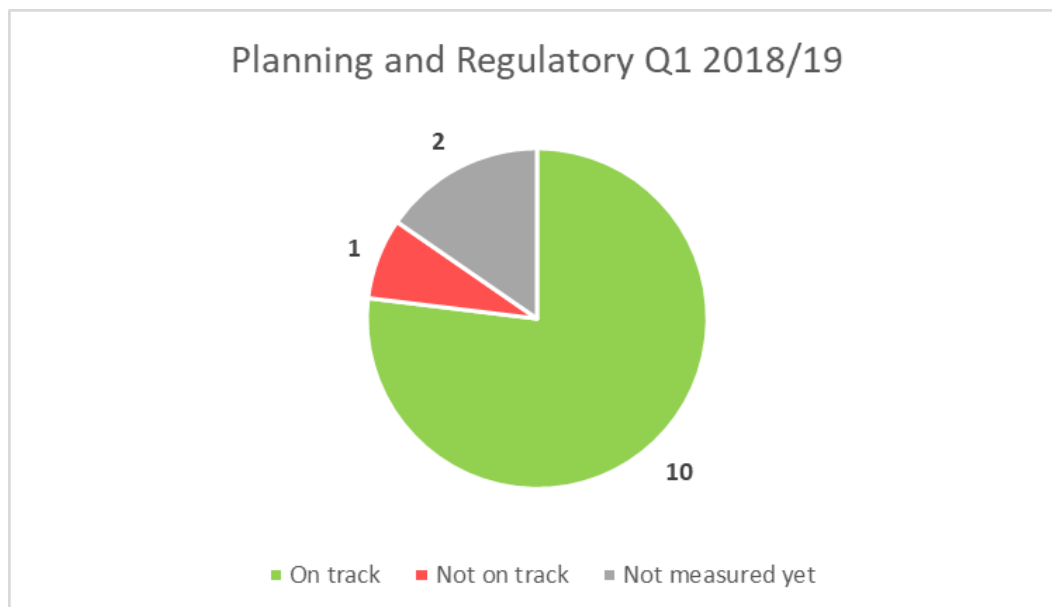
starting in December. This budget has actually been spent but has been miscoded and this will be resolved prior to the next report.

- 5.7 **Dog Control** is ahead of budget by \$26k due to the EIL contract renewal. Overall the contract cost is less than budgeted. However, the costs are higher than budget in some cost centres such as this one, and lower in others.
- 5.8 **Public Counter Land & General** is \$28k ahead of budget YTD in staff overhead charges particularly in respect of file scanning activity.
- 5.9 **Resource Consents** is ahead of budget by \$102k YTD. \$27k relates to services contracted out to EIL where the contract renewal has increased in this cost centre to \$80k more than the full-year budget, including an additional EIL staff resource. \$61k of the variance relates to the use of consultants to process high numbers of applications.
- 5.10 **Building Claims:** Two active building claims though no settlement payments made to date.

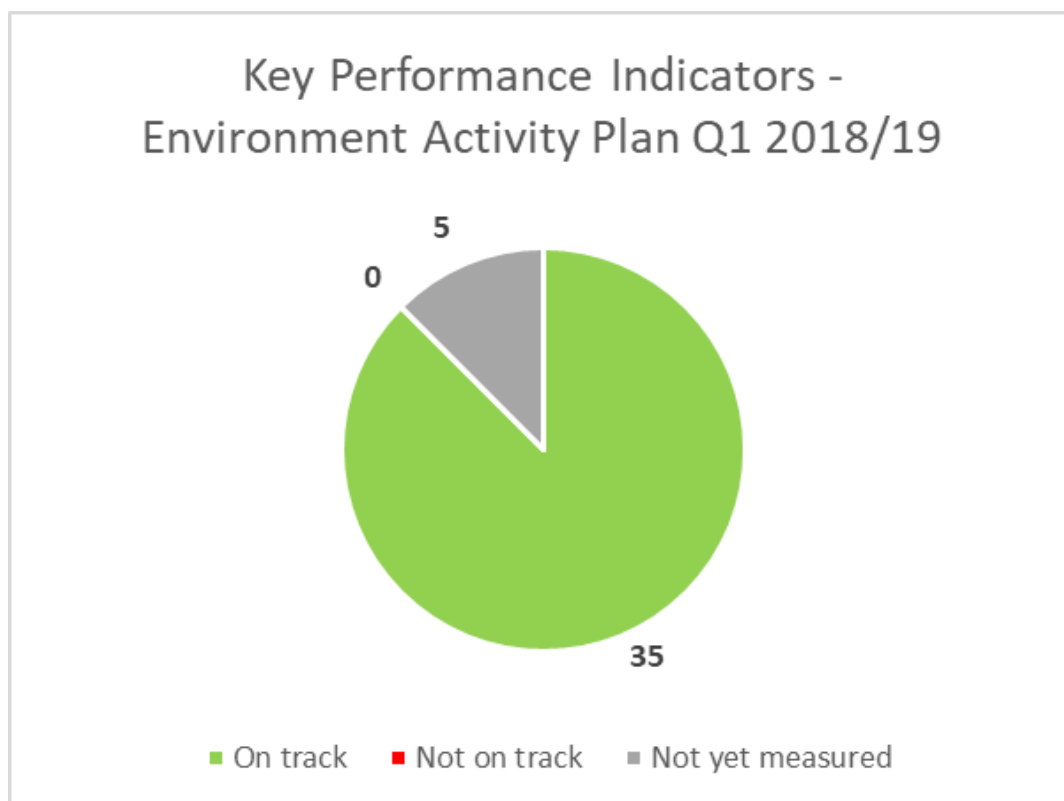
Capital Expenditure



- 5.11 Key Performance Indicators – Long Term Plan:** Details of the status of the indicators are contained in Attachment 2. The resource consents non-compliance with statutory timeframes is the activity that is not on track to meet the LTP performance measures.



- 5.12 Key Performance Indicators – Environment Activity Management Plan:** Details of the status of the indicators are contained in Attachment 3.



- 5.13 **Project Reports – Operational:** Operational Project/Programme reports by Business Unit are contained in Attachment 4.

6. Environmental Management Activity Update by Business Unit

BUILDING

Achievements

- 6.1 This quarter has focused on Project Go Live for the AlphaOne digital building control solution, which occurred on 1 October. Implementation work is under way to transition to the new workflow. The result is Nelson and Tasman now both have the same online end to end digital system which will result in better customer service and greater alignment.

Trends

- 6.2 The number of building consents and amendments received in the first quarter is:
- 297 with an estimated value of \$51,060,356 in comparison to 237 with an estimated value of \$35,535,149 in the same quarter last year.
- 6.3 The number of inspections undertaken in the first quarter is:
- 1,924 in comparison to 1,916 in the same quarter last year.
- 6.4 The increased number of consents continues the upward trending pattern that has been building through the last two quarters of 2017/18.

Strategic direction and focus

- 6.5 The Building Unit is focusing on greater alignment with Tasman on the back of the implementation of the AlphaOne digital building control solution.

Risks and challenges

- 6.6 The Building Unit has seen an increased number of building consent applications. Coupled with the activation of the AlphaOne digital building control solution, this means there is pressure on staff.
- 6.7 October and November are likely to see a further increase in applications which may mean some 20 day time limit breaches for Code Compliance Certificates and potentially for Building Consents as the new system beds in.

CITY DEVELOPMENT

Achievements

- 6.8 The City Centre Programme Lead position has been recruited and Alan Gray starts on 3 December. Alan is currently the City Centre Programme Leader from the Auckland Design Office of Auckland Council.
- 6.9 The team has been actively building relationships with the Nelson Regional Development Agency (NRDA), Uniquely Nelson, city centre developers, retailers and hospitality stakeholders to assist with the development of the City Centre Programme.
- 6.10 Preliminary work has started on the development of the City Centre Programme including working with NRDA to develop the economic positioning case for the city centre.
- 6.11 The Urban Development Capacity Assessment has been completed and is included in the Planning and Regulatory Committee 22 November agenda.
- 6.12 A contract is currently being negotiated for a consultant to assist with the preparation of a Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy which is to be completed by July 2019.
- 6.13 Consultation on the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual, draft plan changes and practice notes has closed. A total of 18 submissions were received. A hearing is scheduled for 14 November.

Trends

- 6.14 No expressions of interest were received for Special Housing Areas (SHAs) in the last round, and no new SHAs have been gazetted by Government despite being recommended in February.

Strategic direction and focus

- 6.15 Key strategic projects the team is working on over the next quarter include the Future Development Strategy, the City Centre Programme Plan and the annual review of the Development Contributions Policy.
- 6.16 The team is also involved in assisting the Strategic Property Advisor with the progression of a number of key strategic projects within the city centre.

Risks and challenges

- 6.17 There is a risk that the City Centre Programme Lead will find it difficult to spend the city centre capex fund of \$200k without any internal project managers with capacity to deliver projects.

Item 7: Planning and Regulatory Committee - Quarterly Report - 1 July-30 September 2018

- 6.18 The Urban Development Capacity Assessment highlighted that there is insufficient residential development capacity in the long term (11 to 30 years) and provides recommendations to Council on Plan enablement and infrastructure provisions required to ensure that sufficient capacity is provided. The National Policy Statement Urban Development Capacity (NPS UDC) requires that Council initiate a response within 12 months. The team is working with Asset Managers and the Planning Team in order to achieve this.
- 6.19 The Future Development Strategy contract is in negotiation.
- 6.20 Plan Change 27 to the Nelson Resource Management Plan (NRMP) to incorporate by reference the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual will be handed to the Planning Team to progress.

CONSENTS AND COMPLIANCE

Achievements

- 6.21 Four "Women on Water" workshops were conducted by the deputy harbourmaster providing basic safety at sea education and have been well received by attendees. The annual Harbourmaster's challenge involving a variety of water sports clubs competing in Nelson or Tasman relay teams resulted in the broken paddle trophy being won by Nelson. Attendees and spectators were able to try out various water activities in a safe environment.

Trends

- 6.22 Resource consent application numbers for this quarter are 61% higher than the same period last year and numbers have increased from the March-June 2018 quarter by 25%. This is a large increase in consent applications to be managed and processed.
- 6.23 Freedom camping activity has increased in the last month and compliance officers are taking a proactive approach by undertaking patrols prior to 1 December in the popular areas when capacity allows.

Strategic direction and focus

- 6.24 The harbourmaster activity will focus on ensuring recreational boaties have correct navigation lights and two forms of communication this season. Over 1700 safety checks conducted last summer identified a low level of compliance in these areas.

Risks and challenges

- 6.25 High workloads (with a significant increase in consent numbers), staff vacancies and limited capacity from external consultants to assist with processing resource consents have resulted in non-compliance with statutory timeframes and this is likely to continue while these factors remain.

PLANNING

Achievements

- 6.26 The focus in this quarter was the development of scenarios and road-testing the Draft Nelson Plan with key internal teams and planning professionals.
- 6.27 Isovist has been selected as the preferred supplier for the Eplan software. This project will begin in October.
- 6.28 DLA Piper has been selected as the preferred supplier for the Nelson Plan legal review.
- 6.29 Three council workshops were held to discuss coastal hazards technical work and proposed engagement.
- 6.30 Council staff have been working to a resolution over conflicts over vehicle access to the foreshore in Delaware (Wakapuaka) Estuary. Boats are regularly launched and retrieved from the Maori Pa Road location. Vehicles are on occasion also accessing the foreshore for other reasons, including simply driving around.
- 6.31 Rules in the Nelson Resource Management Plan are being broken as a result, and these activities have ecological impacts and are of considerable cultural offence to local hapu. Nevertheless, the location does provide a safe launch point for smaller boats, particularly in comparison with Cable Bay.
- 6.32 Council staff commissioned an impact report from the Cawthron Institute and have shared this with boaties, fishers, local residents, hapu/iwi, the Department of Conservation (DOC) and others at public meetings and hui.
- 6.33 It appears that all parties are willing to accept a proposal which limits access for boat launching and retrieval to a marked route, located on a pebble bank, away from seagrass beds and other sensitive areas. Improvements to the lay-by are also proposed, including planting, re-grading and combined signage emphasising the values of the Estuary. Users would be able to make donations which would be used for restoration purposes in the Estuary. Ultimately, this could form the catalyst for a friends-kaitiaki type group. Council would take enforcement action outside the marked route.
- 6.34 A trial of the route is proposed, provided for through a resource consent, which staff are now preparing. If successful, a longer term consent would then be sought. In advance of consent being obtained, staff will be present on-site this summer, to update users on the proposal, raise awareness about the Estuary's values, and encourage good behaviour.

Strategic direction and focus

- 6.35 The Planning Team is responding to feedback received from road-testing the Draft Nelson Plan with Council teams and planning professionals. The next version of the Draft Nelson Plan will be externally peer reviewed and undergo a first stage legal review in November.
- 6.36 Cost benefit analysis work continues, with analysis under way for the three priority Nelson Plan topics of growth, natural hazards and freshwater.
- 6.37 Preparation for coastal hazards community engagement will be a focus for the next quarter, dependant on Committee approval of the engagement approach in November.

Risks and challenges

- 6.38 It could take longer than expected to respond to the substantial volume of feedback received on the Draft Nelson Plan from key Council teams and planning professionals. Contingency has been allowed for in the recently approved amended Nelson Plan timeline.

SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT

Achievements

- 6.39 A repeater station was installed at the Maitai Dam. This will enable near real-time data to be telemetered from the flow recording sites on the upper Maitai once site upgrades at these sites have been completed, enabling timely and better quality data to be collected.
- 6.40 Several Science and Environment Team members were judges at the Cawthron Scitech Expo. Council sponsors an award for Youth Leadership with Tasman District Council.
- 6.41 Staff contributed to the annual NZ Biosecurity Institute's National Education and Training Seminar (NETS) held in Nelson in July. Nelson Nature was a keynote presentation, and marine biosecurity featured, with a Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership workshop. New science and technology were on display, highlighting updates on existing programmes and new research by NIWA and Cawthron.
- 6.42 Healthy Streams programme successes during the quarter have included: RSA Commemorative Planting on the Maitai Esplanade; gap analysis to inform work on sediment reduction in the Whangamoia Catchment; 6000 trees allocated to landowners for riparian planting in the Wakapuaka; completion and celebration of the Maitai Mahitahi Wetland at Groom Creek; and an Envirolink grant to support citizen science monitoring.
- 6.43 Nelson Nature completed an operation to reduce the number of pest animals impacting forest health and water quality in the Maitai/Roding

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catchment. Approximately 170 animals, mostly goats, were removed over a two week period.

- 6.44 A native-tree giveaway by Nelson Nature at the Nelson Market to promote the annual Great Kereru Count resulted in Nelson residents queueing to learn more about planting for native birds and receive their free native tree. Almost 400 kereru were counted in Nelson over the 10 day event with 198 observations - twice the number of observations from last year.
- 6.45 Bridge Street Early Learning has signed up to the Enviroschools programme. School planting involved approximately 2000 students with planting at Tahunanui Beach.

Strategic direction and focus

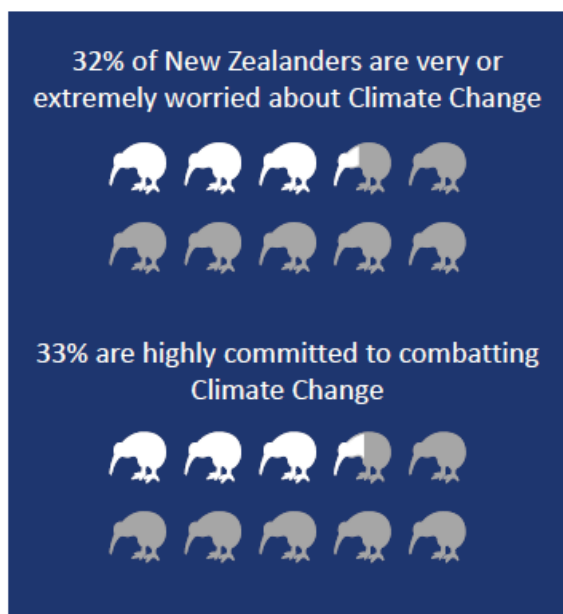
- 6.46 A draft report identifying priority sites and management actions for protecting coastal biodiversity was prepared by Nelson Nature. The report will be reviewed alongside recent climate change analysis commissioned for the Nelson Plan. This information will be used to discuss options with landowners.

Risks and challenges

- 6.47 In August the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) advised the Council that myrtle rust was found at four sites in Nelson, affecting ramarama and pōhutukawa plants. Soon after MPI declared Nelson/Tasman Bay as a known infected area. In practice this means that MPI will no longer be conducting surveillance and organism management in the area, but does require notification of any suspected infections. Properties with confirmed infections will be provided with self-management packs and associated waste permission enabling transport of infected material. This must be disposed of as general waste not green waste.

7. Attitudes

- 7.1 The following infographics have been taken from a Ministry for the Environment publication and synthesise community attitudes around three environmental issues: climate change, freshwater quality and waste minimisation. They make for interesting reading.



Source: Environmental Attitudes Baseline

Colmar Brunton Research for the Ministry for the Environment

<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Extra%20downloads/Other%20documents/new-zealanders-environmental-attitudes.pdf>

8. Policy

- 8.1 The Council has a statutory requirement to review its Gambling Policy within three years of its previous review. The previous review was completed in March 2016, and a further review is required to be completed by March 2019.
- 8.2 A review has since been undertaken and was reported to the Planning and Regulatory Committee meeting on 23 August 2018.

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- 8.3 As a result of the review, Council is proposing some amendments to its Policy. A Statement of Proposal, setting out the proposed amendments, has been consulted on and closed for submissions on 24 October 2018.
- 8.4 Hearings and Deliberations are scheduled for November 2018, and it is expected that the final Policy will be adopted by Council at its meeting on 13 December 2018.
- 8.5 When approving the Upper Trafalgar Street closure on 9 August 2018 Council resolved (CL/2018/187) –
- Requests officers to report to the Planning and Regulatory Committee on options to make Upper Trafalgar Street smoke free via Council's Smokefree Policy, following discussion with businesses and retailers in the area.*
- 8.6 Advice on Council's options was sought from Fletcher Vautier Moore but only a verbal update had been received as at 25 October 2018.
- 8.7 The advice is that, while new licences for the expanded summer closure area could include a smokefree requirement, existing licensed areas would not be covered without the licensee's consent. This would create issues of practicality and enforcement with the potential for smokefree and smoking areas being immediately adjacent to each other.
- 8.8 Council could theoretically create a bylaw prohibiting smoking in outdoor dining areas but Council's legal advisers believe that there would be a high legal risk of such a bylaw being struck down as unreasonable.
- 8.9 While many of the business operators in Upper Trafalgar Street are supportive of a smokefree vision, they were concerned about practicality and enforcement. They also raised the question of equity if customers at other outdoor dining areas across the city were still permitted to smoke.

9. Legal Proceedings Update

- 9.1 The decision on the Brook Valley Community Group appeal decision is due to be released in November.
- 9.2 The G&N Thompson appeal was settled by mediation and it is expected that mediation will also resolve an appeal in relation to works to remediate a slip (Smith).

10. Options

- 10.1 The Planning and Regulatory Committee can either receive the report or seek further information.

Author: Clare Barton, Group Manager Environmental Management

Attachments

- Attachment 1: A2077219 - Building and Consents and Compliance statistics [↓](#)
- Attachment 2: A2086289 - Long Term Plan Performance Measure Summary - Jul-Sep2018 [↓](#)
- Attachment 3: A2077436 - Environment Activity Management Plan Performance Measures Summary - Jul-Sep2018 [↓](#)
- Attachment 4: A2068933 - Report on Operational Projects and Programmes [↓](#)

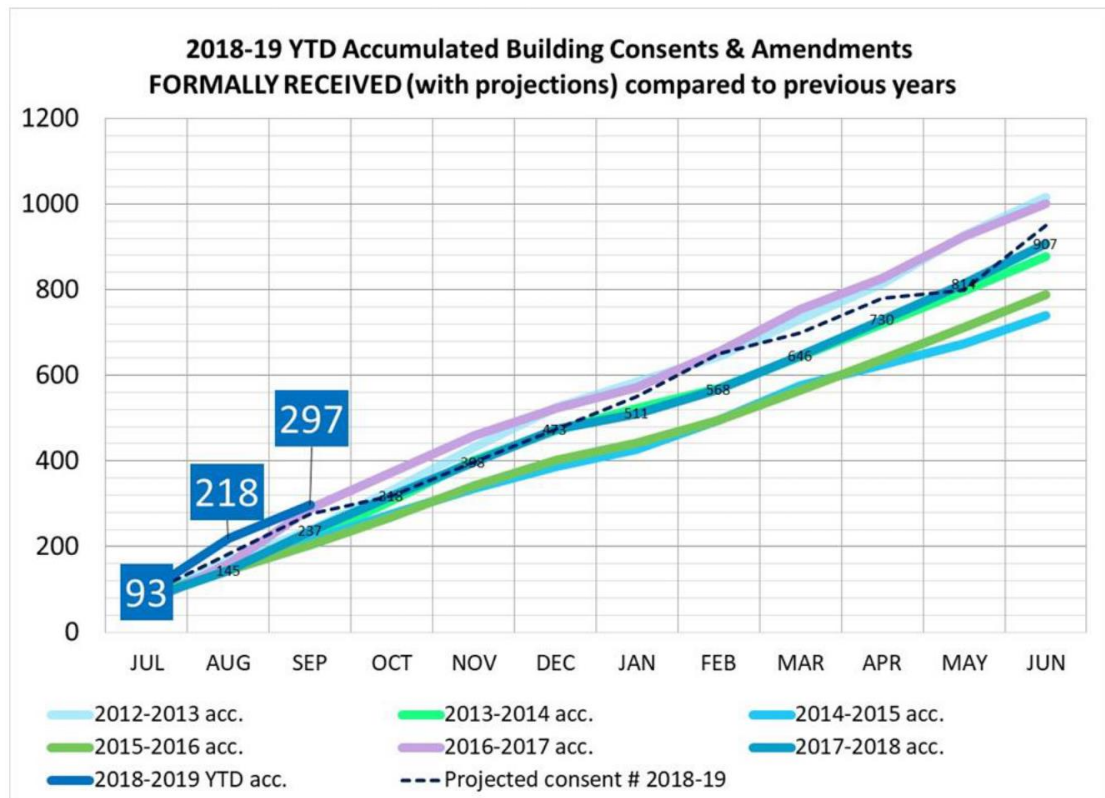
Important considerations for decision making	
1. Fit with Purpose of Local Government	Section 10 of LGA 2002 requires local government to perform regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses. This quarterly report identifies the performance levels of regulatory and non-regulatory functions.
2. Consistency with Community Outcomes and Council Policy	The Council's Long Term Plan includes performance measures for various activities and this report enables the Council to monitor progress towards achieving these measures.
3. Risk	Staff vacancies have the potential to impact work programmes. Recruitment for these roles is well advanced.
4. Financial impact	No additional resources have been requested.
5. Degree of significance and level of engagement	This matter is of low significance.
6. Inclusion of Māori in the decision making process	No consultation with Māori has been undertaken regarding this report.
7. Delegations	<p>The Planning and Regulatory Committee has the following delegation:</p> <p><i>Areas of Responsibility:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Performance monitoring of Council's Regulatory activities</i>• <i>Resource Management</i> <p><i>Powers to Decide:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>To perform all functions, powers and duties relating to the areas of responsibility conferred on Council by relevant legislation and not otherwise delegated to officers</i>

Attachment 1

Building Unit Statistics 1 July – 30 September 2018

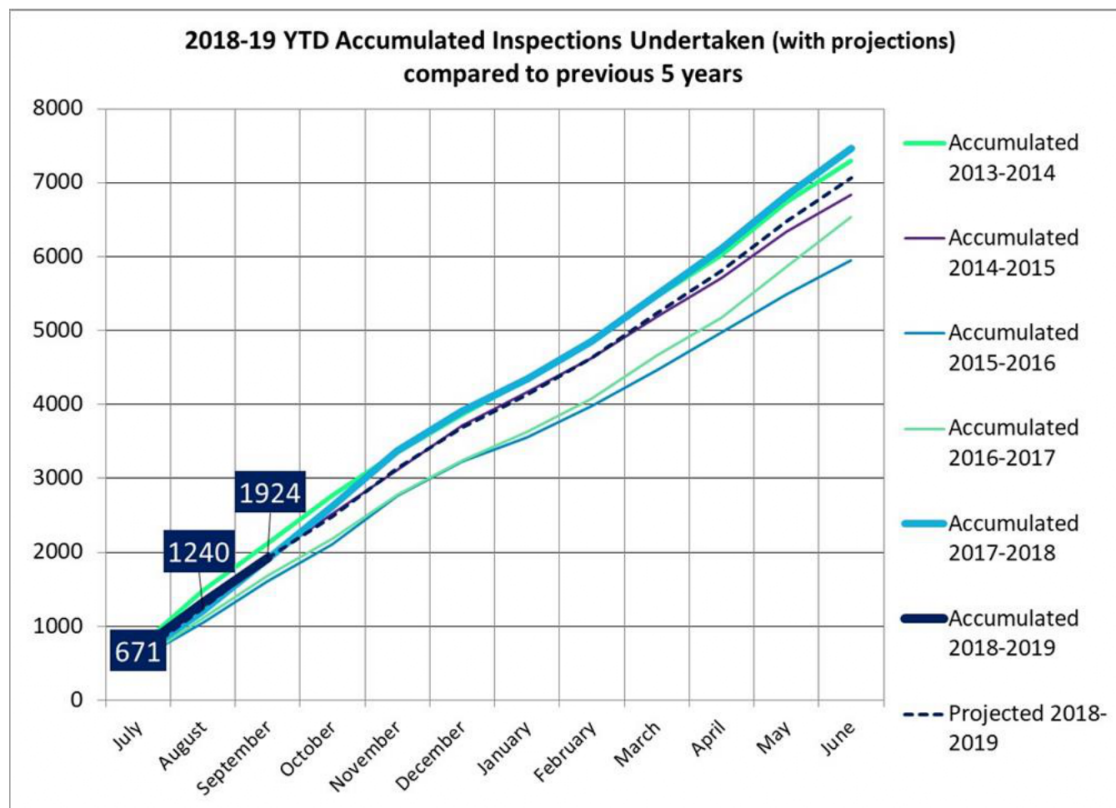
1. Quarter 1 summary for the building consent authority activity.

The first quarter has seen a 26% increase above projection in the numbers of the building consents being applied for, this is on a par with 2016/17. The total estimated value of work is also up by around \$20,000,000 in comparison to the same quarter last year.



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The Building inspections numbers have just exceeded projections and are in line with 2017/18.



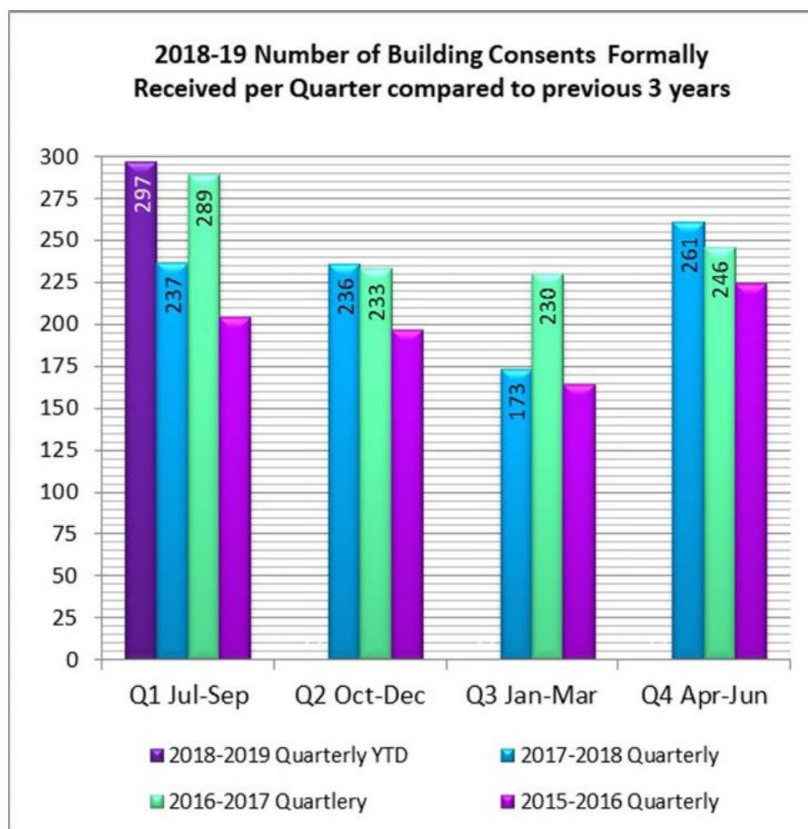
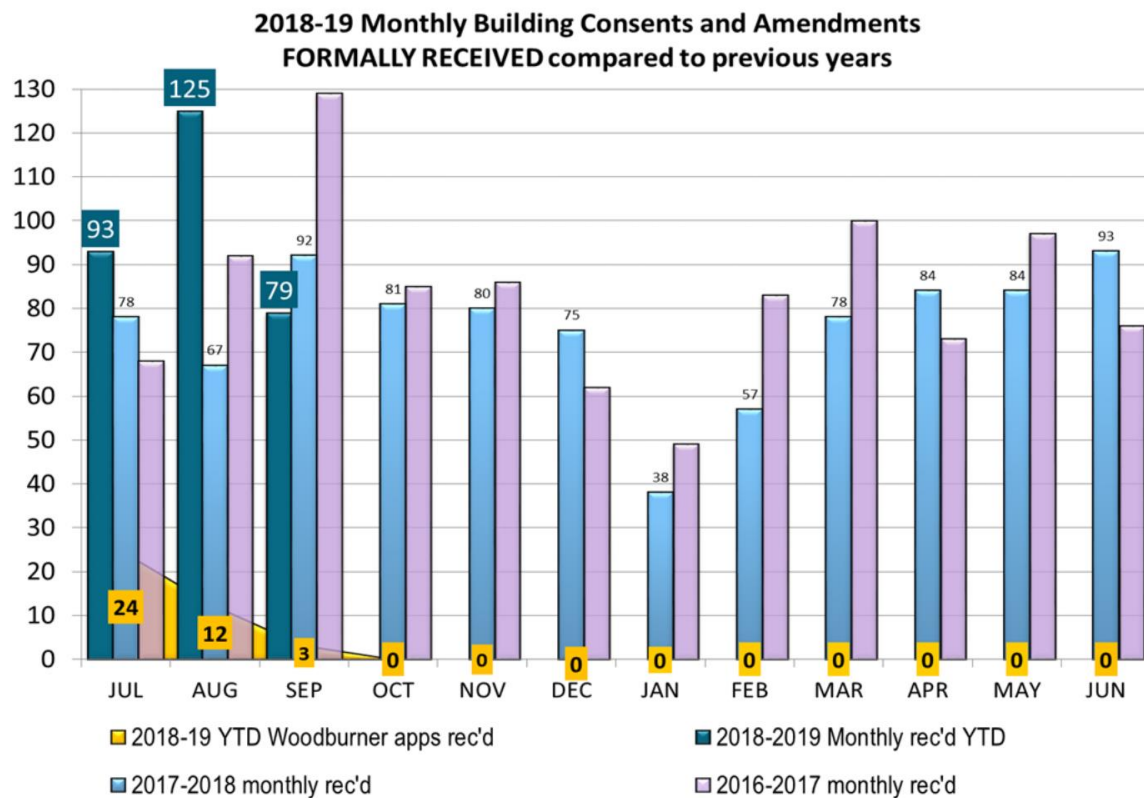
2. Building Consent Applications Received Q1

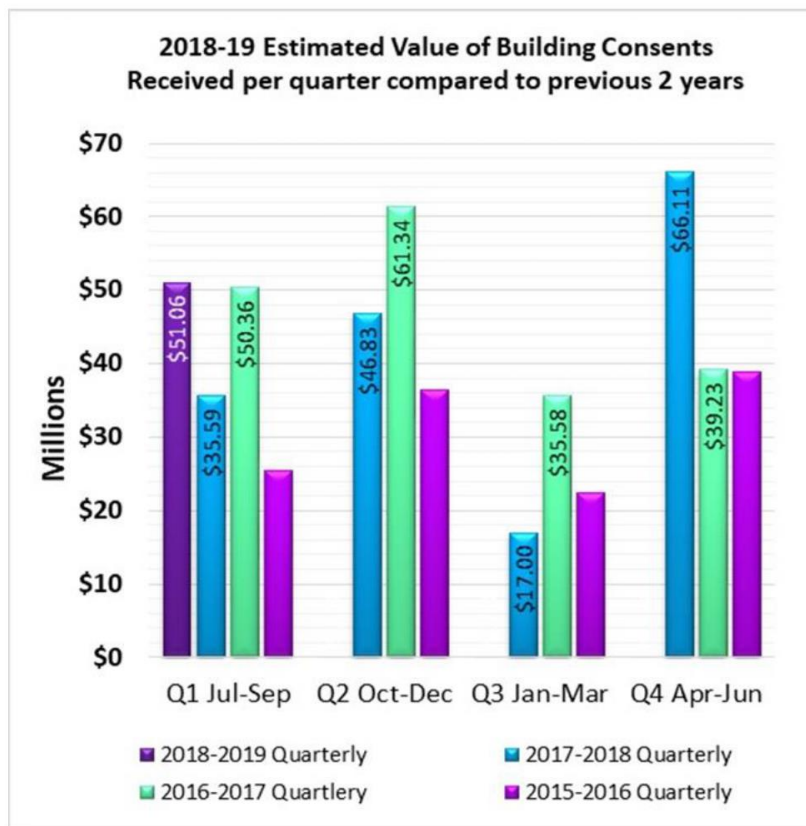
There were a total of **297** building consents and amendment applications formally received in the Q1 of this financial year which is higher than the last year by comparison.

Whilst the total estimated value is down from the last quarter (\$66,105,534) at **\$51,060,356** it is significantly higher than the same quarter last year \$36,585,149

The building unit is now projecting a 1000+ consent application year which will see the unit working at capacity if these numbers continue through the year.

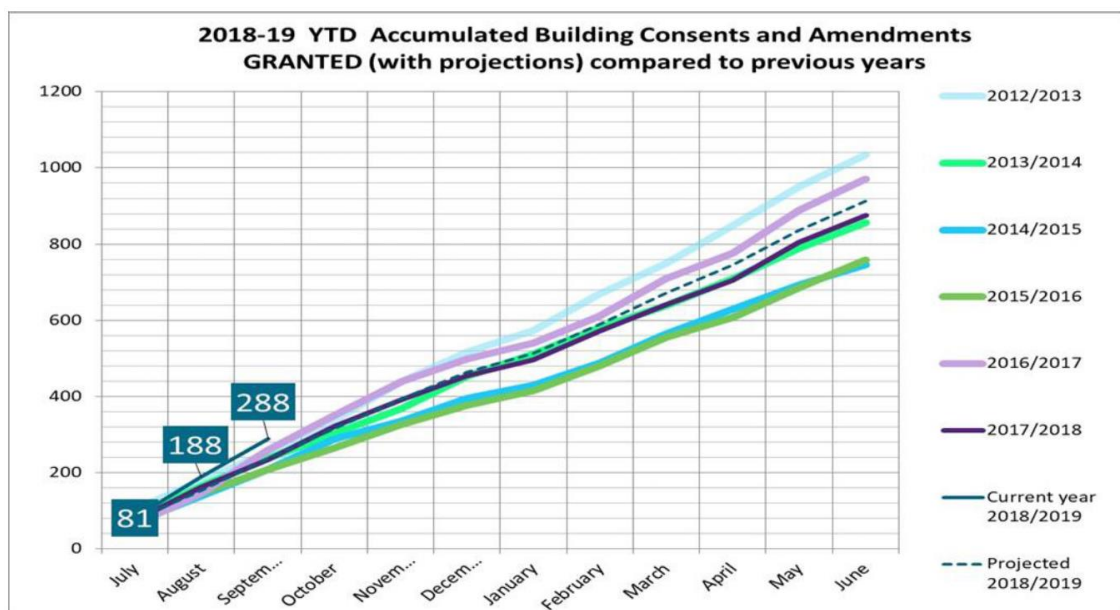
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2018: Attachment 1





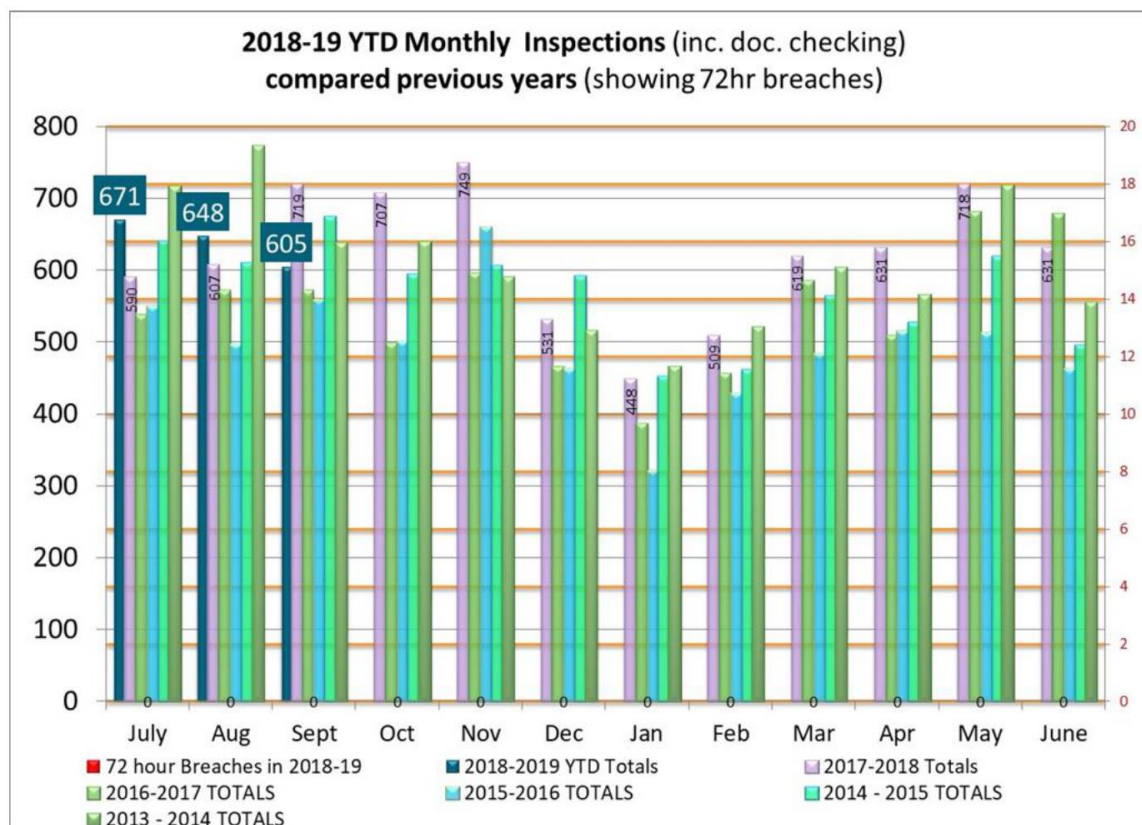
3. Building Consents Granted

Building consents granted are running higher than expected but there was a push to close out live consents before the change to Alpha One to reduce migration into the new system.



4. Building Inspections

The total number of Building Inspections undertaken in the Q1 was **1924** compared to 1916 in the same period last year.

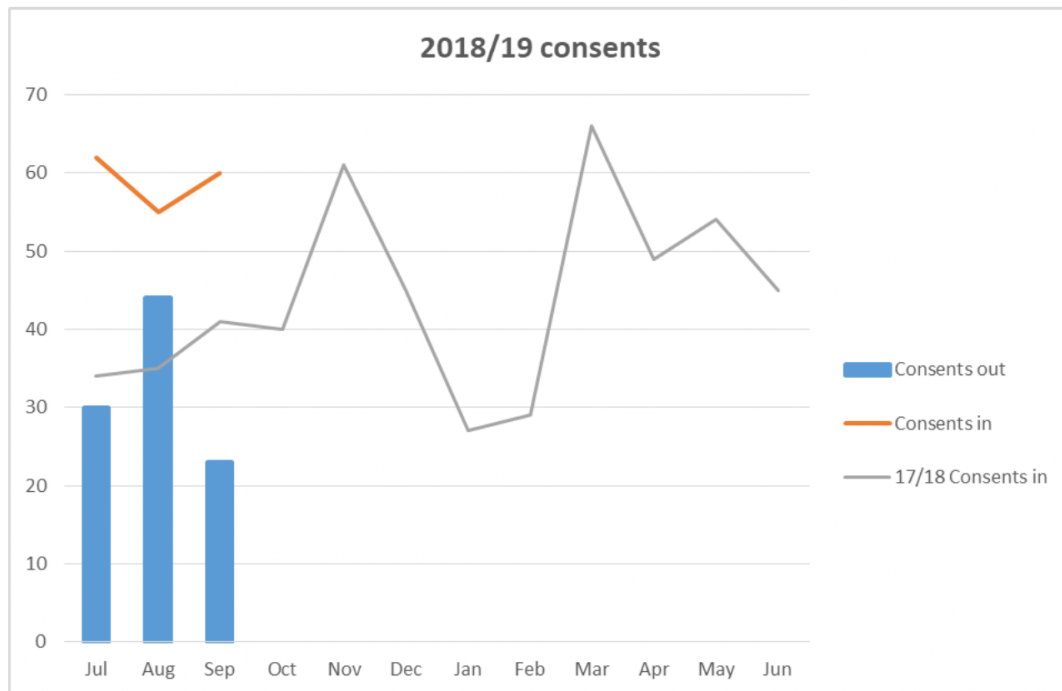


Consents and Compliance Statistics 1 July – 30 September 2018

1. Resource Consent Processing Times

Month	NON NOTIFIED				NOTIFIED AND LIMITED NOTIFIED		
	% processed on time	Average process days	Median process days	Consent numbers	% processed on time	Average process days	Consent numbers
July	87	24	19	30			0
August	91	17	18	44			0
September	73	21	19	22	100	117	1
Average from 1 July 2018	84	21	19	32	100	117	0
Total from 1 July 2018				96			1
2017/18 average	90	19	14	34	100	127	1
2017/18 totals				410			7

2. Consent numbers received and granted



3. Parking Performance

Activity	July	August	September
Enforcement			
Safety	100	165	170
Licence labels /WOF	192	339	425
Licence labels/WOF (Warnings)	48	51	58
Meters/Time restrictions	579	493	572
Total Infringement notices issued	919	1048	1225
Service Requests			
Abandoned Vehicles	35	36	28
Requests for Enforcement	52	74	90
Information /advice	26	8	11
Total service requests	113	118	129
Courts			
Notices lodged for collection of fine	314	174	174
Explanations Received	128	139	137
Explanations declined	23	24	18
Explanations accepted	105	115	119

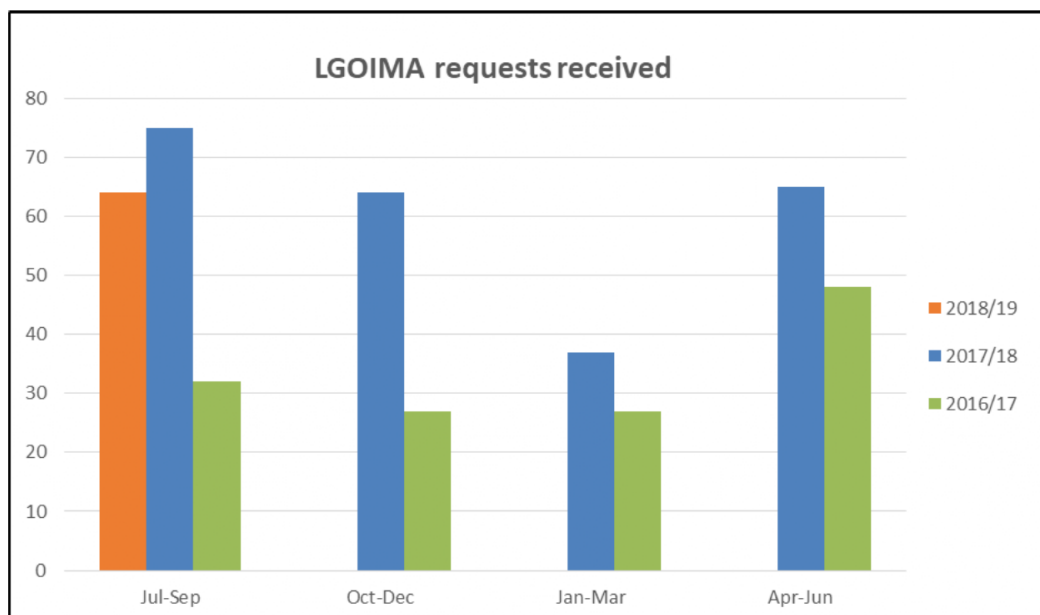
4. Environmental Health and Dog Control Activities

Activity	Responses			Total 2018/19	Total 2017/18
	July	August	September		
Dog Control	154	166	146	466	2056
Resource consent monitoring	92	112	121	325	1316
Noise nuisance	67	92	85	244	1151
Bylaw / Building / Planning	61	78	54	193	680
Alcohol applications	50	55	72	177	467
Alcohol Inspections	8	30	8	46	105
Pollution	29	25	19	73	241
Stock	5	9	9	23	107

5. Freedom Camping Enforcement

Activity	July	August	September
Service Requests	4	3	4
Numbers of Patrols	nil	nil	nil
Vehicles Checks	3	3	2
Infringements Issued	0	1	0
Education/Warnings Issued	3	2	2

6. Official Information Act Requests



7. Summary of Legal Proceedings

Party	Legislation	Matter & date of initial action	Status
J Walker	Dog Control Act 1996, section 57	Prosecution after dog attacked person 12 October 2016	District Court decision to destroy the dog appealed, High court determined decision stands, Court of Appeal refused appeal, Supreme Court refused appeal – dog euthanized 8 December 2017, Ms Walker is now seeking judicial review of the District Court decision, Council sought a strike out and costs, this was granted 2 August, Ms Walker now appealing that strike out decision
Brook Valley Community Group	Resource Management (Exemption) Regulations 2017, Resource Management Act 1991, section 13 and 15	Appeal on whether the BWST fence complies with regulations and relationship between the regulations and the RMA 26 June 2017	Court of Appeal hearing date 30 May 2018, decision expected to be issued in November.
LG & NJ Thompson	Resource Management Act 1991, section 120	Appeal against conditions imposed on resource consent 25 January 2018	Mediation on 8 August 2018 resulted in agreement
Bailey & Hayes	Resource Management Act 1991, section 316	Enforcement Order to remove illegal structure 1 August 2018	Granted, had 2 weeks from 12 September to remove structure, did not comply so Council is seeking court order to remove and dispose
Smith v Young and NCC	Resource Management Act 1991, section 120	Appeal against consent variation decision and enforcement order application to remediate slip 7 September 2018	Both matters to be mediated/heard together, no date set

Item 7: Planning and Regulatory Committee - Quarterly Report - 1 July-30 September 2018: Attachment 2

Activity	Number	What Council will provide	Performance measures	Targets	2018/19 Results	Status
				Year 1 (2018/19)	Quarter 1 comment	Quarter 1 result
Environment	7.01	Clean air	Compliance with national Air Quality Standards – number of breaches in each airshed	No more than 3 breaches in winter 2018	On target, 1 recorded to date (5 July 2018)	On track
Environment	7.02			No more than 1 breach in winter 2018	On target, 0 recorded to date	On track
Environment	7.03			No breaches	On target, 0 recorded to date	On track
Environment	7.04			No breaches	On target, 0 recorded to date	On track
Environment	7.05	Natural water ways complying with National Policy Statement Freshwater requirements	% of pristine water bodies maintained at current state (2017 baseline) as a minimum	100%	Not yet measured	Not measured yet
Environment	7.06	Safe recreational bathing sites, marine and freshwater	% key bathing sites monitored and public advised if water quality standards breached	100%	Not yet measured	Not measured yet
Environment	7.07	Resource consent processes that comply with statutory timeframes	% non-notified processed within 20 working days	100%	84% compliant	Not on track
Environment	7.08		%fast track consents within 10 working days	100%	Compliant	On track
Environment	7.09	Building unit compliance	% building consents and code compliance certificates issued within 20 working days	100%	4 Code compliance certificates were issued outside of 20 Working days so traking at 99.2% against target	On track
Environment	7.1	Dog and animal control	% of all complaints responded to within one day	90% of complaints responded to within one day	on target	On track
Environment	7.11	Food safety and public health	% premises receiving inspection as per statutory requirements	100% of premises are inspected according to legislative requirements on frequency	on target	On track
Environment	7.12	Alcohol licensing	% of licensed premises receiving two inspections per year	100% of premises inspected two times per year	on target	On track
Environment	7.13	Pollution response	% responses to emergencies within 30 minutes and all other incidents within one day	100% of emergencies responded to within 30 minutes and all other incidents within one day	on target	On track

Item 7: Planning and Regulatory Committee - Quarterly Report - 1 July-30 September 2018: Attachment 3

Level of service	Measure	LTP/AMP measure	2018/19 target	On track; not on track; not yet measured	Comment
Natural water ways complying with National Policy Statement Freshwater requirements	Grades for compulsory NPS-FM national values in all FMUs are maintained or improved (compared to previous five years average)	AMP	Maintain	Not yet measured	
	Percentage of over-allocation in over-allocated catchments is maintained or improved	AMP	Maintain	On track	No new consents issued during the quarter
Areas and condition of native ecosystems improve	Increase on 2017 baseline of the number of residents provided with advice and support for animal and pest plant control	AMP	10%	Not yet measured	
Provisions of Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy/ Plan and Nelson Small-Scale Sabella programme are implemented to ensure pests included are managed to minimise their impact on our natural areas and productive sector.	Timely reporting of pest management operations on progress towards plan/programme outcomes.	AMP	Annual reports to Council or a Council committee by 30 December	On track	Report received from Tasman District Council
Measures to encourage the community to reduce waste to landfill.	Levels of Increase in participation in Enviroschools programme are maintained or improved, compared to 2017/18 baseline number of schools and early childhood centers actively participating.	AMP	Maintain or improve	On track	Bridge St Early Learning signed up
Measurement and reduction of Nelson City Council greenhouse gas emissions	NCC carbon footprint is maintained or reduced, compared to baseline year	AMP	Maintain	On track	Staff taskforce established to measure Council's greenhouse gas emissions
Landowners are advised of natural hazard risk	LIM statements are applied to properties subject to potential natural hazard risk	AMP	100%	On track	
State of the Environment monitoring is published annually	SOE monitoring carried out and reported annually in accordance with MfE frameworks	AMP	100%	On track	A comprehensive State of the Environment report is under way
Urban Development Capacity is sufficient to meet future demand	Adequate land is zoned and services are provided for in LTP	AMP	100%	On track	
City Centre programme	City Centre programme is developed and implemented	AMP	100%	On track	
Housing Accord and Special Housing Areas	Reporting obligations are met	AMP	100%	On track	
Development Contributions	Policy reviewed annually	AMP	100%	On track	
Nelson Plan milestones are met	Draft Nelson Plan released Nelson Plan notified Nelson Plan decisions released	AMP	100%	Not yet measured	100% target for release of Draft Nelson Plan in 2020
Individuals and groups in the community receive current information to assist improving health of their Home environments	Number of talks given to community groups about healthy home environments	AMP	10	On track	Four presentations given this quarter
Resource consents compliance with statutory timeframes	% of limited notified consents processed within 100 working days	AMP	100%	On track	
	% of notified consents processed within 130 working days	AMP	100%	On track	
Building Unit compliance	% of inspections undertaken within 72 hours	AMP	80%	On track	
	IANZ accreditation	AMP	100%	Not yet measured	Assessment in June 2019
	% of Certificate for Public Use issued within 20 working days	AMP	100%	On track	
	% of fencing of swimming pool monitoring completed annually	AMP	33%	On track	
	Issue requirements for work to be undertaken and time limits for all earthquake prone buildings	AMP	100% in 2020	On track	100% in 2020

A2077436

Item 7: Planning and Regulatory Committee - Quarterly Report - 1 July-30 September 2018: Attachment 3

Level of service	Measure	LTP/AMP measure	2018/19 target	On track; not on track; not yet measured	Comment
	Undertake Building warrant of Fitness audits (MBIE recommends Audits of 20% of total number of commercial public access)	AMP	20%	On track	New staff member so is unlikely to meet 20% for the first year of this KPI
Dog and Animal Control	Respond to high priority incidents within 30 minutes	AMP	100%	On track	
	Public high use dog exercise areas are patrolled an average of at least 10 hours per week or 520 hours per year	AMP	100%	On track	
Noise Control	Attendance to sites between 10pm and 6am shall be within 1 hour	AMP	95%	On track	
Parking Enforcement	Respond to high priority incidents within 1 hour during business hours	AMP	100%	On track	
	A minimum of 5200 hours of patrols occurs annually	AMP	100%	On track	
Food Safety and Public Health	No more than three registrations or verification documents are cancelled per year based on officer error	AMP	100%	On track	
Alcohol Licensing	Monitor high risk special licenses during the event	AMP	100%	On track	
Navigation Safety	Respond to incidents to avoid loss of life, injury, and damage to vessels	AMP	100%	On track	
	Inspect navigation safety aids at least annually and maintain, replace or provide additional aids as required	AMP	100%	On track	
	Carry out a minimum of 1000 safety checks of vessels or water craft annually	AMP	100%	On track	
Pollution response	Carry out stormwater pollution prevention checks for a minimum of 300 hours per year	AMP	100%	On track	
Control of hazardous substances	Respond to high priority incidents within 30 minutes	AMP	100%	On track	
Response to complaints	Respond to high priority complaints within 30 minutes	AMP	100%	On track	Complaints ranging from bylaw to NRMP non compliance
Freedom Camping enforcement	Inspect freedom camping restricted sites a minimum of three hours per day between 1 December and 31 March	AMP	100%	Not yet measured	
Bylaw development	Review Dog Control Bylaw	AMP	100%	On track	100% target in 2019/20
	Review Urban Environments Bylaw	AMP	100%	On track	100% target in 2020/21
	Review Navigation Safety Bylaw	AMP	100%	On track	100% target in 2019/20
	Review City Amenity Bylaw	AMP	100%	On track	100% target in 2022/23

Item 7: Planning and Regulatory Committee - Quarterly Report - 1 July-30 September 2018: Attachment 4

Business Unit	Project/ Programme Name	Project/ Programme manager	Project/Programme Description	Work undertaken this quarter	% Complete	% Budget Used	Project Health	Risks and Issues	Project/ Programme Budget \$	Project/ Programme Costs to Date \$	Forecast Project/ Programme Cost \$	Carry over \$
Science & Environment	Nelson Nature	Leigh Marshall	Protecting, restoring and enhancing Nelson/Whakatu's native ecosystems and species, from the mountains to the coast.	Goat and deer control operation in Maitai/Roding; draft report on protecting coastal biodiversity prepared; Taiwan cherry control undertaken; planting of coastal sites.	25%	10%	G		490,519	48,915	490,519	0
Science & Environment	Healthy Streams	Susan Moore-Lavo	Working with the community and across Council to achieve improved outcomes for freshwater in the Nelson Region.	Community Plantings; riparian improvements; ECOLI monitoring; Fish passage surveys and remediation.	25%	10%	G		427,968	43,324	427,968	0
Science & Environment	Biosecurity	Richard Frizzell	Tasman Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy implementation and review. Nelson Small Scale Management Programme for Sabella implementation.	Deliberations meeting of Regional Pest Management Committee. Annual meeting of Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership.	25%	15%	G	Timeframe for Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan extended to provide for targeted consultation focussed on land adjoining Abel Tasman National Park. Due to be adopted by July 2019.	223,447	33,020	223,447	0
Science & Environment	Eco-building design	Richard Popenhagen	Warmer Healthier Homes	Funding agreement signed	100%	100%	G		100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Science & Environment	Air quality	Richard Popenhagen	Air quality monitoring and behaviour change	Routine air quality monitoring, smoke patrols, behaviour change programme	25%	21%	G		156,000	32,846	156,000	0
Science & Environment	Freshwater monitoring - quantity and quality	Paul Fisher/Emma Reeves	SoE monitoring and Hydrology monitoring	Routine SoE water quality and hydrology and monitoring. Repeater (ENG funding) installed in Maitai. Cawthron Maitai Reservoir biomonitoring contract, joint funding with Infrastructure.	25%	35%	G	Overspend for Tahunanui Slump Monitoring, will transfer budget from within cost centre to cover. Laboratory services RFP underway with new contractor in place by end of November 2018. Budget projections will be more firm next quarter with laboratory service, SoE fish and sediment monitoring programmes underway.	175,759	62,147	175,759	0
Science & Environment	Coast and marine monitoring	Paul Fisher	SoE estuarine monitoring, coastal programmes	Routine SoE monitoring	0%	0%	G	Estuarine fieldwork scheduled for November-February, undertaken by Salt Ecology \$35K. Remainder of programme awaiting appointment of Coastal Scientist	100,000		100,000	0

A2068933

Item 7: Planning and Regulatory Committee - Quarterly Report - 1 July-30 September 2018: Attachment 4

Business Unit	Project/ Programme Name	Project/ Programme manager	Project/Programme Description	Work undertaken this quarter	% Complete	% Budget Used	Project Health	Risks and Issues	Project/ Programme Budget \$	Project/ Programme Costs to Date \$	Forecast Project/ Programme Cost \$	Carry over \$
Science & Environment	Carbon emissions	Karen Lee	Strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions including Audit and action plan project to reduce Council operational greenhouse gas emissions and research on options for wider community	Set up of staff taskforce and training for CEMARS baseline audit	25%	3%	G	Some expenditure depends on agreeing strategic direction for regional carbon reduction	47,000	1,436	47,000	0
Science & Environment	Enviroschools	Joanna Wilson	Environmental Education for Sustainability programme to promote positive behaviour change in the wider community	Programme delivery	25%	22%	G		108,061	23,371	108,061	0
Planning	Whakamahere Whakatū Nelson Plan	Kirsten Gerrard	Develop an integrated Resource Management Plan for Nelson	Developed scenarios and used these to test the Draft Nelson with key council teams and planning professionals.	25%	16%	G	Quantum of feedback received from Draft Plan testing is high and may take longer than anticipated to respond to.	441,149	72,462	441,149	0
Planning	Eplan	Matt Heale	Eplan software for Nelson Plan	RFP complete, preferred supplier confirmed and contract preparation underway.	10%	0%	G	Dependent on Nelson Plan timeline. Project Manager needs to be appointed.	162,930	0	162,930	0
Planning	Coastal Hazards	Lisa Marquardt	Coastal hazards engagement and technical assessments	Initial technical assessments completed.	20%	26%	G	If coastal hazards engagement is delayed, funds may need to be carried forward.	114,706	30,200	114,706	0
Building	Digital Building Control Solution	Martin Brown	Implimentation of the Alpha One Digital solution with Tasman District Council to provide an end to end system for the Building Consent Process.	Go Live for the Alpha system achieved on 1 October. Both Councils now in post implimentation stage and using the system.	95%	93%	G	Team is working through the change process of the new system as it is a sizable change up from what they have been used to. There have been some work to facilitate the integration with MagIiQ and the NAX database which has become appparent from go live.	150,000	139,256	149,000	0
City Development	HASHAA	Lisa Gibellini	Legal Advice and Deed and private developer agreements for SHAs	A low level of SHA uptake has reuslited in an underspend of the budget.	25%	1%	G	Non complainece of a SHA with a Deed is trying to be reoslved, however this may require legal action to be udnertaken which will consume this budget.	100,000	1,336	98,664	0

A2068933

Business Unit	Project/ Programme Name	Project/ Programme manager	Project/Programme Description	Work undertaken this quarter	% Complete	% Budget Used	Project Health	Risks and Issues	Project/ Programme Budget \$	Project/ Programme Costs to Date \$	Forecast Project/ Programme Cost \$	Carry over \$
City Development	City Development	Lisa Gibellini	NPS Capacity Assessment, Future development Strategy and City Development Projects	The capacity assessment has been completed and the FDS scoped including the RFP and currently the contact is being negotiated. The FDS will run from the 1 November to 30 July.	5%	1%	G	The contract for the Future Development Strategy is about to be issued which will absorb three quarters of this budget. There is a risk that TDC pull out of the FDS given uncertainty about the date, and this is what is stalling the issue of this contract and this work	130,000	0	130,000	0
Strategy	Gambling Policy	Gabrielle Thorpe	Three yearly review	Review undertaken. Public consultation of proposed draft Policy in progress			G		n/a			
END OF REPORT												

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National Policy Statement - Urban Development Capacity - Quarterly Monitoring Report to End June 2018

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To ensure decision-makers are well-informed about urban development activity in both Nelson and Tasman, as required by the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC) and to seek agreement to release the monitoring report.

2. Summary

- 2.1 The NPS-UDC requires Council to monitor property market indicators on a quarterly basis, including prices, rents, resource and building consents, and housing affordability. The attached report for the April to June 2018 quarter is the fifth of these reports.
- 2.2 The trends shown in the monitoring report are broadly consistent with those detailed in the previous two quarterly reports.
- 2.3 Broadly, the monitoring report shows
- there is an undersupply of residential housing across the Nelson Urban Area (Nelson and Richmond);
 - house prices continue to increase although there has been a flattening off in house price growth; and
 - affordability remains an issue with the Nelson/Tasman/ Marlborough region being the third least affordable in the country.
- 2.4 Residential building consents for new dwellings in Nelson over the last 12 months number around 50-75 new dwellings per quarter.
- 2.5 The new price-cost ratio indicator recently released by the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) for medium growth areas shows that land costs are just above the 'acceptable' level as a proportion of the total cost of new houses.

Item 8: National Policy Statement - Urban Development Capacity - Quarterly Monitoring Report to End June 2018

- 2.6 The land ownership concentration indicator shows that a high proportion of undeveloped residential zoned land in Nelson is held by just a few land owners.

3. Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report National Policy Statement - Urban Development Capacity - Quarterly Monitoring Report to End June 2018 (R9819) and its attachment (A2084377); and

Approves the recommendations contained in the attachment that the Price-Cost Ratio and Land Ownership Concentration indicators be reported on every quarter; and

Agrees that the Rural-Urban Land Value Differential and the Industrial Zone Differential indicators are not relevant in the context of the Nelson Urban Area and should not be reported on in the future; and

Agrees to the report being circulated to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and placed on Council's website.

4. Background

- 4.1 The National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC) came into effect in December 2016. The NPS-UDC includes a policy (PB6) that requires local authorities to monitor a range of indicators on a quarterly basis including:
- Prices and rents for housing, residential land and business land by location and type, and changes in these prices over time;
 - The number of resource consents and building consents granted for urban development relative to the growth in the population; and
 - Indicators of housing affordability.
- 4.2 The NPS-UDC aims to ensure that local authorities are well-informed about demand for housing and business development and applies to local authorities that have a medium or high growth urban area within their district or region. Nelson City has the Nelson Urban Area within its boundaries, and the Nelson Urban Area has been defined by the NPS-UDC as medium growth.

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- 4.3 Local authorities are encouraged to publish the results of their monitoring.
- 4.4 The Ministry for the Environment has provided guidance on the monitoring requirements and, together with the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE), has provided an online dashboard of data on local housing markets. The online dashboard was publicly released on the MBIE website on 7 July 2017.
- 4.5 Further information has been provided from Nelson City Council resource and building consent data.
- 4.6 The report includes data for both Nelson and Tasman local authorities, recognising the connected, cross-boundary property market both Councils share. The NPS-UDC also strongly encourages both Councils to work together to implement the policies contained within it.

5. Discussion

- 5.1 Four new price efficiency indicators are presented in this latest monitoring report. These have been discussed with the Planning and Regulatory Committee in a previous meeting but this is the first quarter that they have been formally reported on. The four price efficiency indicators are:
- Price-Cost Ratio
 - Rural-Urban land value differential
 - Industrial zone land value differential
 - Land ownership concentration
- 5.2 Of the four new indicators, only the price-cost ratio and land ownership concentration are meaningful in the context of the Nelson Urban Area.
- 5.3 Council officers have discussed with MBIE representatives the value of continuing to report on all of the indicators. MBIE have agreed that only the price-cost ratio and land ownership concentration indicators should be reported on for the Nelson Urban Area.
- 5.4 A summary of the discussion of these indicators in the monitoring report is included below.

Price-Cost Ratio indicator

- 5.5 The price-cost ratio is the gap between house prices and construction costs in the Nelson Main Urban Area for standalone dwellings i.e. the cost of the land. The indicator assumes that if the cost of land is significant and/or increasing, relative to buildings costs, there is a shortage of sections relative to demand.

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- 5.6 The price-cost ratio is 1.5 when the cost of a section (land) comprises one third of the house price. Therefore, the 1.5 price-cost ratio is used as a benchmark for assessment as it signals that supply of land is relatively responsive to demand. If sufficient development opportunities exist, the ratio should be below 1.5 most of the time. It should be noted that the 25% construction cost buffer also allows for construction costs being undervalued on the Building Consent application form.
- 5.7 The latest 2017 ratio (1.55) puts the combined Nelson Urban Area just above the 'acceptable' threshold for supply of land being responsive to demand. However, it is also noted that the ratio has risen during a time which coincides with nationally high house prices, and demand for housing.
- 5.8 This indicator provides useful insight into the part land development plays in the overall cost of finished housing. It is recommended in the monitoring report that this indicator continues to be reported on every quarter.

Rural-Urban land value differential

- 5.9 The Rural-urban land value differential is intended to provide a measure of whether additional rural land should be rezoned for urban land use. The rationale is that if enough land is zoned urban then there will be a smooth transition in land value per square metre on the boundary between rural and urban land.
- 5.10 The MBIE analysis shows that there is a large differential in land value at the boundary between the urban and rural zones. This is not surprising given that typically, the urban boundary runs along the edge of a geographical feature that makes the rural land not feasible to develop. For example, almost the full eastern edge of the urban boundary sits close to the base of steep slopes and as a result, higher value development of the rural land is not likely regardless of any zoning.
- 5.11 The other unique aspect of this measure for the Nelson Urban Area is that it shows that the urban land closest to the centre of the area is of lower value than the areas closer to the rural/urban boundary. When the elongated shape of the Nelson Urban Area is taken into account, this is not surprising as the centre of the shape does not coincide with the highest value residential land. The measure would make more sense in a place like Christchurch or Hamilton where the centre of the urban area sits in the middle of a circle or square urban area.
- 5.12 This affordability measure is therefore not particularly useful in describing the issues that Nelson and Tasman face around housing affordability due to its simplistic logic. The monitoring report recommends that this measure is not reported on in the future as it is not fit for purpose in the context of the Nelson Urban Area.

Industrial zone land value differential

- 5.13 The Industrial Zone Differential indicator is intended to measure the differential in land values across the boundary between industrial land and land zoned for other uses. This is very similar to the urban/rural differential but with a much smaller dataset.
- 5.14 The analysis for this indicator shows a large amount of variability across all of the pockets of industrial land in the Nelson Urban Area. The results do not show any consistent pattern that is useful in informing future zoning or infrastructure investment decisions.
- 5.15 The very small dataset along with the widely distributed and relatively small industrial areas results in this indicator not being useful in the context of the Nelson Urban Area. Therefore, the monitoring report recommends that this indicator not be reported on in the future.

Land ownership concentration

- 5.16 The land ownership concentration measures the distribution of residentially zoned land that is undeveloped amongst the number of owners. This measure is an attempt to describe how close to a monopoly a particular area operates in with regard to the ownership of undeveloped land. For example, if all of the land was owned by one person, they could choose to release land slowly to the market to keep prices artificially high. At the other end of the scale, if undeveloped land is spread amongst a large number of owners, the market maybe more competitive with lower section prices.
- 5.17 The MBIE analysis for this indicator shows that that around 65% of the undeveloped residentially zoned land is owned by just ten people or companies with the largest land holding being 20.3%.
- 5.18 It is difficult to determine the level of ownership concentration that will begin to have an effect on section prices but for comparison, the Nelson Urban Area is in the top three worst areas for a large amount of land being held by a small number of owners along with Napier and Hamilton.
- 5.19 This indicator provides useful insight into the part ownership concentration plays in the release of land for development and the trends in land price. The monitoring report recommends that this indicator continues to be reported on every quarter to allow a long term trend to be established.

6. Options

- 6.1 Quarterly monitoring of property market indicators is a mandatory requirement under the NPS-UDC.
- 6.2 The Committee may choose to adopt the recommendations in this report or alternatively choose to instruct Council officers to report on all of the new price efficiency indicators. Reporting on all four of the new price

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efficiency indicators is a straightforward task so there is no risk to workloads. Reporting on the less relevant indicators on the other hand may introduce a lack of clarity in the reporting with the risk that readers of the monitoring report will give the same weight to these indicators as they do the more robust and relevant indicators.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 The data presented in the June 2018 NPS-UDC Quarterly Monitoring report shows that the general long term trends observed in the previous monitoring reports remain the same. That is, there is an undersupply of residential housing across the Nelson Urban Area, house prices continue to increase and affordability remains an issue.
- 7.2 The new MBIE price efficiency indicators presented in the report vary in their relevance in the context of the Nelson Urban Area and as a result not all need to be reported on in the future.
- 7.3 Council's website will be updated to include the quarterly monitoring report and the report will be provided to MBIE.

Author: Chris Pawson, Senior Analyst Environmental Management

Attachments

Attachment 1: A2084377 - National Policy Statement - Urban Development Strategy - Quarterly Monitoring Report to end of June 2018 [↓](#)

<p>Important considerations for decision making</p>
<p>1. Fit with Purpose of Local Government</p> <p>Monitoring property market indicators informs Long Term Plan decision-making on infrastructure projects to ensure sufficient development capacity is provided to meet future demand for housing and business land.</p>
<p>2. Consistency with Community Outcomes and Council Policy</p> <p>Monitoring joint indicators with Tasman demonstrates an understanding we need to collaborate to provide the best and most efficient service to our communities.</p> <p>Being well-informed on property market indicators and urban growth helps achieve the community outcome of an urban environment that is well planned, including thinking and planning regionally and ensuring affordable housing. Monitoring the market for business land helps achieve the community outcome of a region which is supported by an innovative and sustainable economy.</p>
<p>3. Risk</p> <p>The information contained in the report should inform Council about property market trends. There is some risk in using an experimental data series for housing affordability but other data sources, such as the Massey University affordability measure, also indicate the region is experiencing housing affordability pressures.</p> <p>There is a risk that the business property market isn't well understood at this stage and more work is planned to monitor prices for different types of business land.</p>
<p>4. Financial impact</p> <p>MBIE data is provided at no cost. The purchase of other data is of minimal cost and is included in existing budgets.</p>
<p>5. Degree of significance and level of engagement</p> <p>This matter is of low significance because the recommendation is to receive the report and no other decisions are required.</p>
<p>6. Inclusion of Māori in the decision making process</p> <p>No engagement with Māori has been undertaken in preparing this report.</p>
<p>7. Delegations</p> <p>The Planning and Regulatory Committee has the following powers</p> <p><i>Areas of Responsibility:</i></p>

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- *District and Regional Plans (which must give effect to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity)*

Powers to Decide:

- *To perform all functions, powers and duties relating to the areas of responsibility conferred on Council by relevant legislation and not otherwise delegated to officers.*



National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity
Nelson-Tasman Monitoring Report April - June 2018



A2084377

Summary

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC) requires local authorities within a Medium or High Growth Area to ensure they are well-informed about urban development activity by monitoring property market indicators on a quarterly basis.

The most recent Statistics New Zealand population projections for Main Urban Areas (September 2017) confirm that Nelson Urban Area remains at medium growth at 9.95% between 2013 and 2023.

This is the fifth quarterly monitoring report prepared jointly by Nelson and Tasman staff to report to both Nelson City and Tasman District Councils and covers the period April to June 2018. The indicators that are monitored in this report are housing supply, demand, prices and affordability, new sections created, and building and resource consents for both housing and business.

This edition of the monitoring report will present a short summary of the housing supply, demand and pricing which has remained largely unchanged from the last monitoring report. The main focus of this monitoring report will be on the newer price efficiency indicators introduced by MBIE and discusses the details and validity of each of these for Nelson and Tasman.

Updates on current trends in Nelson and Tasman can be summarised as follows:

The data that is collected to measure housing supply, demand and pricing naturally varies between quarters. While it is useful to monitor these datasets on a quarterly basis, care needs to be taken when looking for trends in the data over such a short period. Any changes to the trends in the data are unlikely to be seen and reliably assessed until there has been a consistent change for at least 12 months.

As a result, while there have been localised movements in the data over the last three months, there have been no changes in the overall trends.

As far as quarterly changes go, the following observations can be made:

- Dwelling sales price growth has flattened slightly
- Home affordability remains an issue with the Nelson/Tasman/ Marlborough region being the third least affordable in the country
- The number of building consents for new dwellings remains relatively steady in Nelson and Richmond

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Introduction

This is the fifth quarterly monitoring report implementing the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC) for the Nelson Urban Area. The report provides updated data and analysis of changes to the housing market for the June 2018 quarter (1 April to 30 June 2018).

The NPS-UDC requires local authorities within a Medium or High Growth Area to ensure they are well-informed about demand for housing and business development capacity, urban development activity and outcomes. Local authorities are required to monitor a range of indicators on a quarterly basis including:

- a. Prices and rents for housing, residential land and business land by location and type; and changes in these prices and rents over time;
- b. The number of resource consents and building consents granted for urban development relative to the growth in population; and
- c. Indicators of housing affordability.

The NPS-UDC also requires local authorities to use information provided by indicators of price efficiency in their land and development markets from December 2017. The indicators include price differentials between zones to understand how well the market is functioning and when additional development capacity might be needed.

The Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment (MBIE) and the Ministry for the Environment's (MfE) dashboard of data¹, which this report partly relies on, is updated approximately 8 weeks after the quarter ends, hence the reports lag on this basis.

Nelson Urban Area

The "Nelson Urban Area", as defined by Statistics New Zealand's classification of urban areas includes most of Nelson City's area and the following area units in Tasman - Richmond East and West, Aniseed Hill, Bell Island, Best Island, Hope and Ranzau. Due to the nature of the source data, some of the results contained within this report relate to the whole of both Territorial Authorities and some relates to the Nelson Urban Area only. Figure 1 shows the boundary of the Nelson Urban Area in relation to the local authority boundaries.

Population Trends

Statistics New Zealand completed its progressive update of population projections for urban areas in September 2017. For the Nelson Urban Area this concluded that population growth forecast between 2013 and 2023 has risen to 9.95%, as compared with 8.5% in 2016². This means the Nelson Urban Area is still classified as 'medium growth', according to the NPS, falling just below the ten percent threshold defining 'high growth' urban areas. The NPS-UDC notes that the definition of high and medium growth urban areas is a transitional definition and will be reviewed and amended before the end of 2018.

¹ <https://mbienz.shinyapps.io/urban-development-capacity/>

² Source – Proposed National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity Consultation Document, MfE & MBIE (2016)
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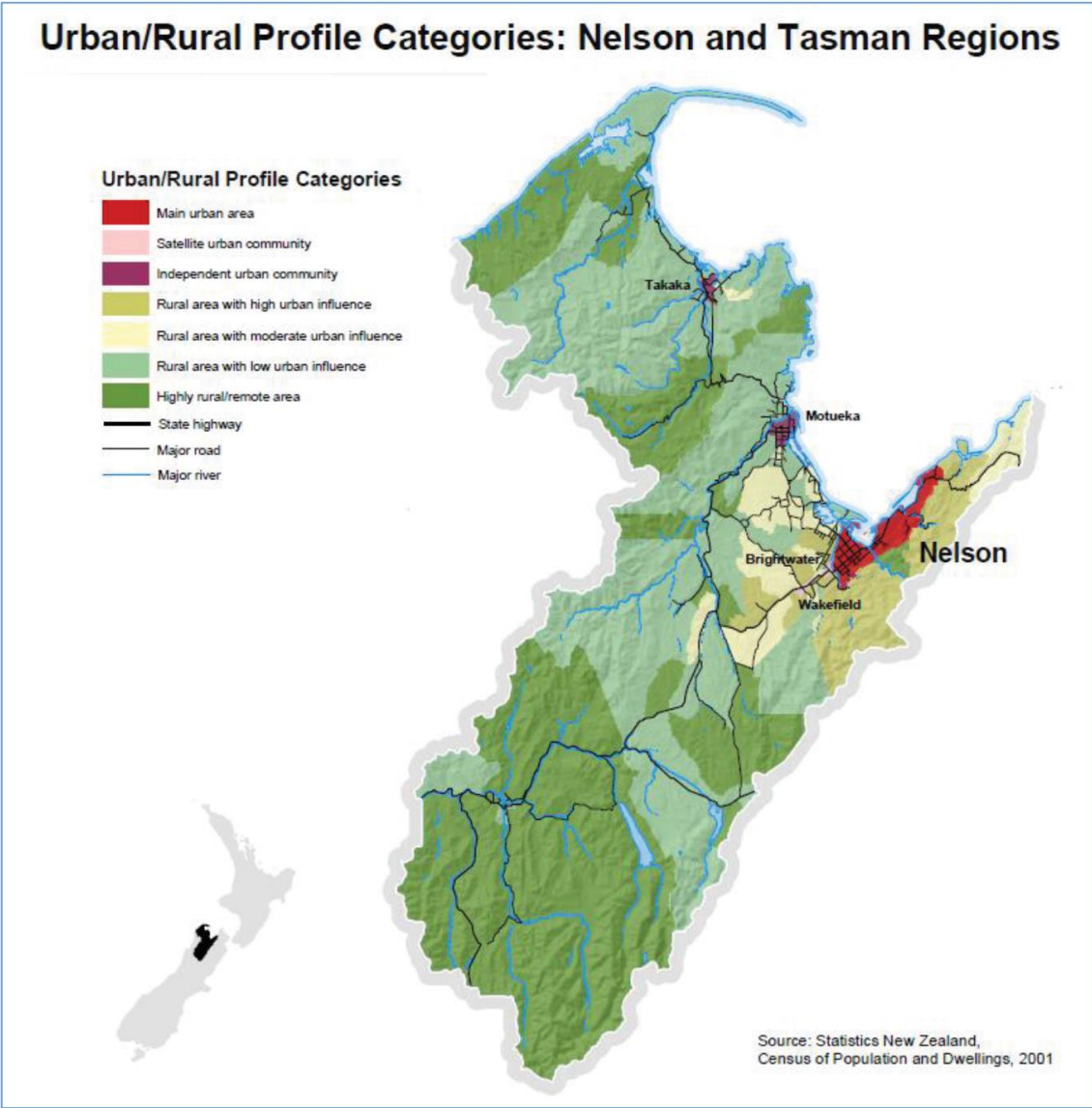


Figure 1: Nelson Urban Area in dark red

The New Zealand Treasury's Analytics and Insights team have recently developed the 'Insights' web app using data from Statistics New Zealand's Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI)³. The Insights web app provides an estimate of regional population change between censuses. A summary of key population trends between the last census in 2013 and the most recent data from 2016 are shown in Table 1 below.

Nelson City (4.2%) and Tasman District (4.6%) both have a growth rate slightly less than the New Zealand average of 4.8%. However, the contribution that internal and external migration made to each region's growth rate differed significantly. For Nelson City, overseas migrants were the main source of population growth between 2013-2016 (3.1%), while for Tasman District internal migration was the main source (2.4%). Therefore, the net gain in overseas migrants made up three-quarters of Nelson's population growth between 2013 and 2016, compared with a third of Tasman's population growth. Tasman had a greater gain

³ <https://insights.apps.treasury.govt.nz/>

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from internal New Zealand migration. Both districts have a similar increase or decrease due to natural causes (births and deaths) and New Zealanders returning from overseas.

The data presented in Insights was developed by linking administrative information across government agencies. The data will not always be accurate, particularly when presented at a very detailed level. The results from the population change tools are based on the estimated New Zealand resident population and are as at the end of June each year.









	<u>Nelson City</u>	<u>Tasman District</u>
Net & Internal Migration	4.2%  <p>increase in the population of Nelson City between 2013 and 2016 from 48,711 to 50,760 (an increase of 2,049). This compares to an increase of 4.8% for all NZ. Migration within NZ contributed 0.6% (an increase of 309) to this increase.</p>	4.6%  <p>increase in the population of Tasman District between 2013 and 2016 from 48,399 to 50,610 (an increase of 2,211). This compares to an increase of 4.8% for all NZ. Migration within NZ contributed 2.4% (an increase of 1,152) to this increase.</p>
Births & Deaths	1,542  <p>children were born in Nelson City between June 2013 and June 2016 while 1,212 people died. This represents a natural increase of 330 or 0.7%, compared to a natural increase of 1.7% across New Zealand.</p>	1,347  <p>children were born in Tasman District between June 2013 and June 2016 while 1,077 people died. This represents a natural increase of 270 or 0.6%, compared to a natural increase of 1.7% across New Zealand.</p>
External Migration - Overseas Migrants	1,983  <p>overseas migrants arrived in Nelson City between 2013 and 2016, while 453 left. This represents an increase of 1,530 or 3.1% of the population, compared to a 3.5% increase nationally. The largest source of migrants was India, with 273 arrivals.</p>	1,014  <p>overseas migrants arrived in Tasman District between 2013 and 2016, while 285 left. This represents an increase of 729 or 1.5% of the population, compared to a 3.5% increase nationally. The largest source of migrants was the United Kingdom, with 171 arrivals.</p>
Net Migration - New Zealanders	1,143  <p>New Zealanders arrived in Nelson City by 2016 after living overseas in 2013, while 1,197 departed NZ by 2016 after living in Nelson City in 2013. This represents a decrease of 54 or 0.1% of the Nelson City population, compared to a decrease of 0.4% across NZ.</p>	1,071  <p>New Zealanders arrived in Tasman District by 2016 after living overseas in 2013, while 951 departed NZ by 2016 after living in Tasman District in 2013. This represents an increase of 120 or 0.2% of the Tasman District population, compared to a decrease of 0.4% across NZ.</p>

Table 1: Estimates of regional population change between censuses (NZ Treasury⁴)

⁴ Source: <https://insights.apps.treasury.govt.nz/>

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Residential Development Trends

Market Indicators

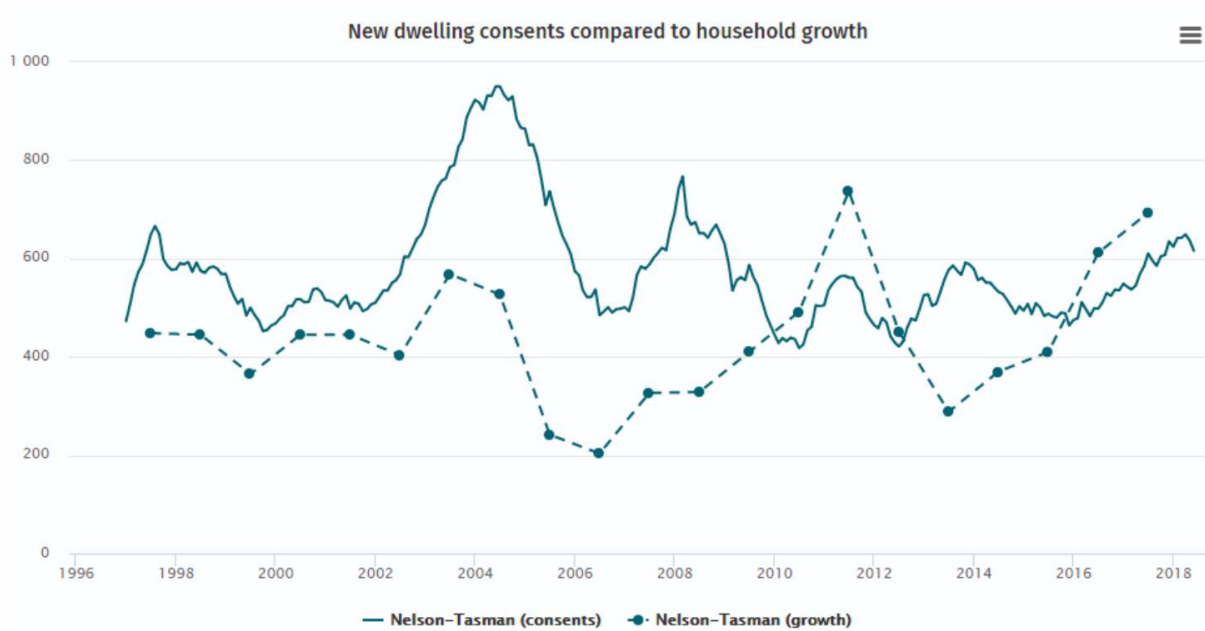
The purpose of monitoring the market indicators is to support analysis and understanding of local housing markets by local authorities and support implementation of the NPS-UDC. The MBIE and MfE have provided local authorities with a range of market indicators that local authorities are required to monitor under policy PB6 of the NPS-UDC. It is important that these indicators are not considered in isolation but instead are used together to build up an overview of the supply/demand relationship in the Nelson Urban Area.

1. Demand and Supply

Household growth is used within the MBIE/MfE dashboard as a proxy for determining demand. It is calculated from the estimated resident population, divided by the local average household size. The actual resident population and household numbers are confirmed after each Census. Previous Census's have resulted in revisions of Nelson's population estimates by +/- 4% and Tasman's by +/- 2%.

The number of new dwelling consents is used within the dashboard as a proxy for determining supply. Both sets of data for supply and demand are sourced from Statistics New Zealand and lag by six months to account for the time taken from consenting to completion (presented as a 12 month rolling average).

Over the last two decades, Nelson and Tasman have generally had sufficient new housing to meet household growth (Graph 1). However, since 2016, consents for new dwellings in Nelson do not appear to be keeping up with household growth (Graph 2). Despite Tasman's increase in new dwellings exceeding household growth in the region (Graph 3), an apparent overall under-supply in the combined Nelson-Tasman market could be one contributor to the significant increase in house prices in the last two years (Graph 4).



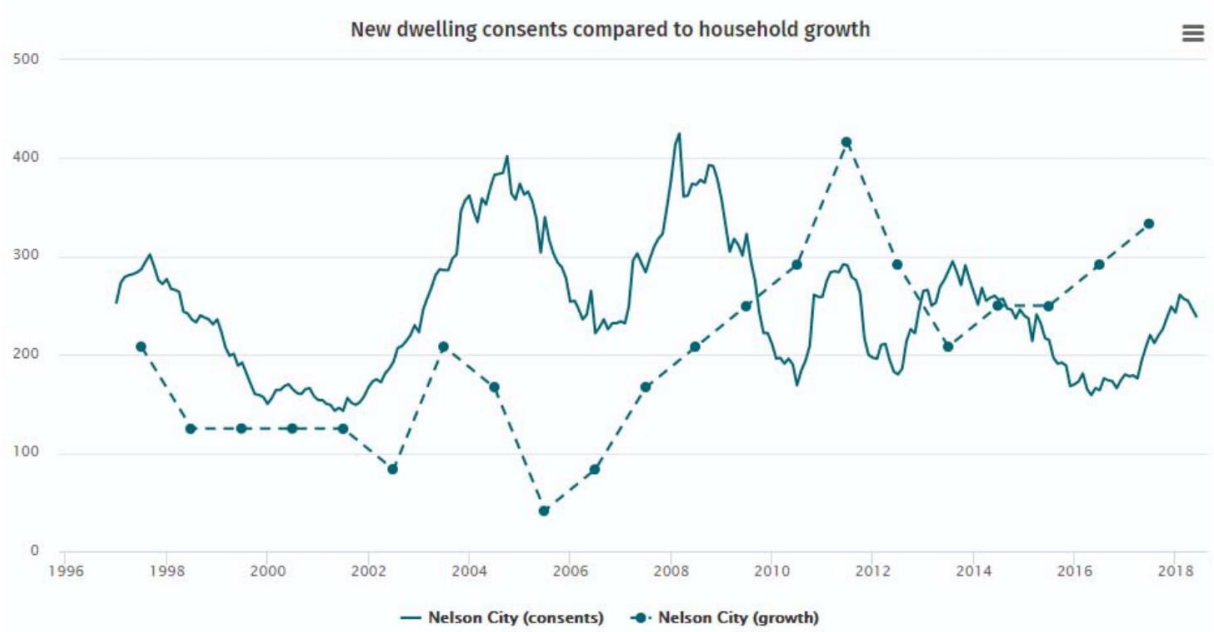
Graph 1. New dwelling consents compared to household growth – Nelson-Tasman Regions Combined.

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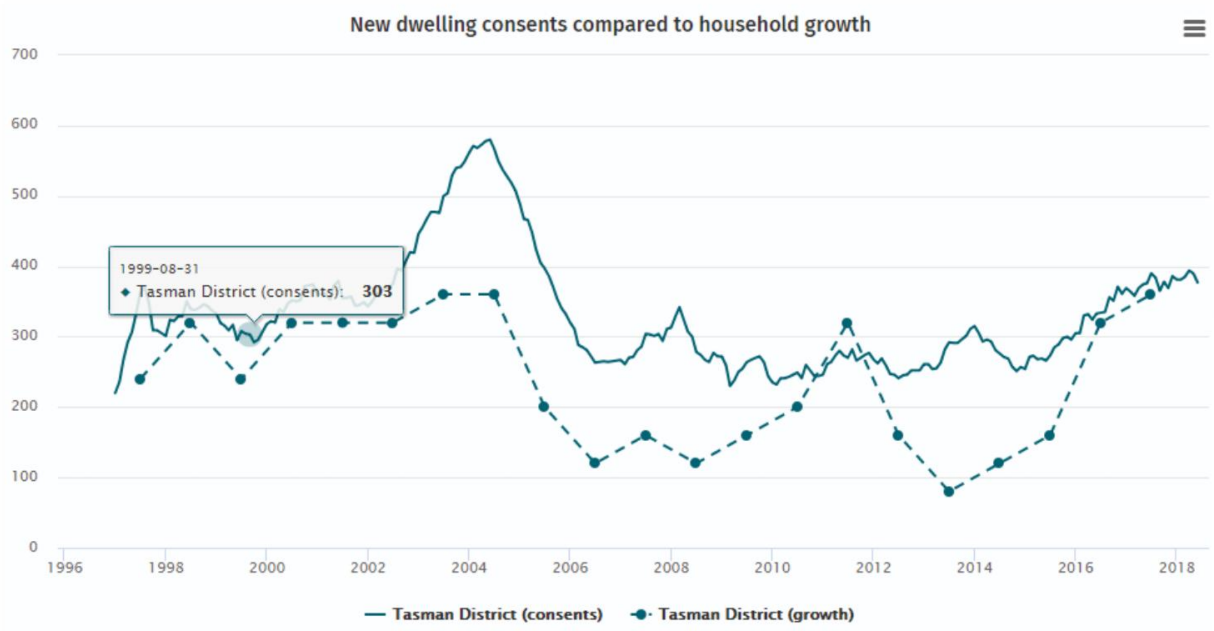
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The apparent shortage of new housing in Nelson is despite an estimated nine years' worth of available dwelling capacity. This is land that is zoned, serviced or planned to be serviced, and feasible for residential development.

In reality there are a number of market dynamics involved that affect the supply of affordable housing, including cost of infrastructure, financing packages for low income home owners, the market's limited provision of smaller housing, timing of release of land by developers/owners, and building costs.



Graph 2. New dwelling consents compared to household growth – Nelson City

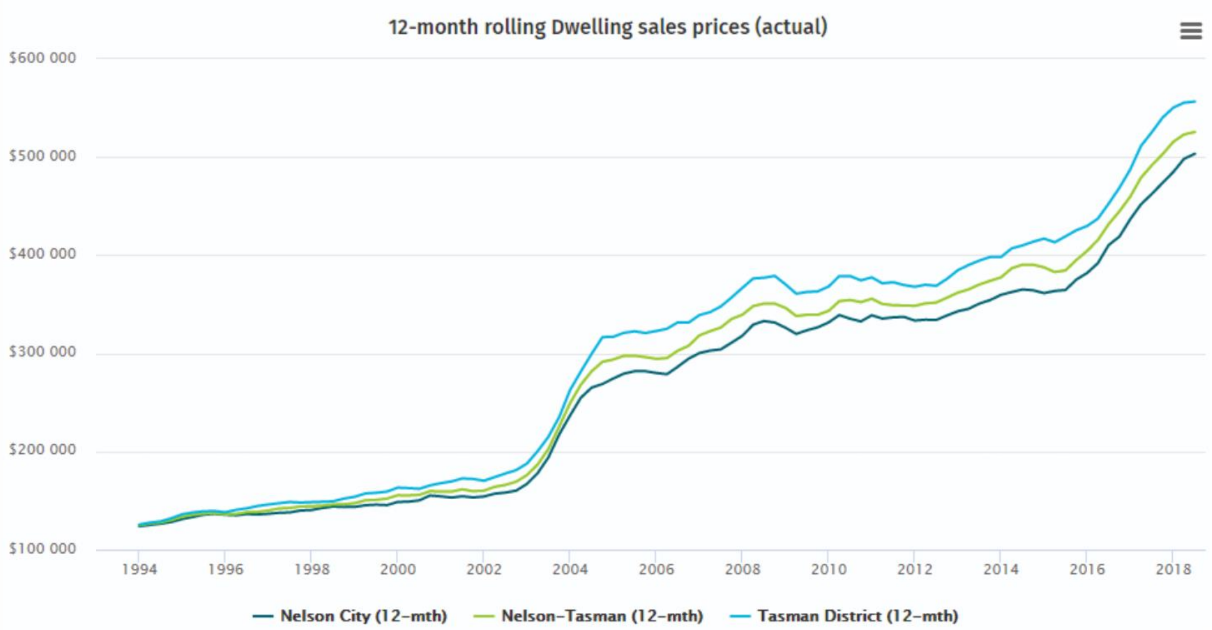


Graph 3. New dwelling consents compared to household growth –Tasman District

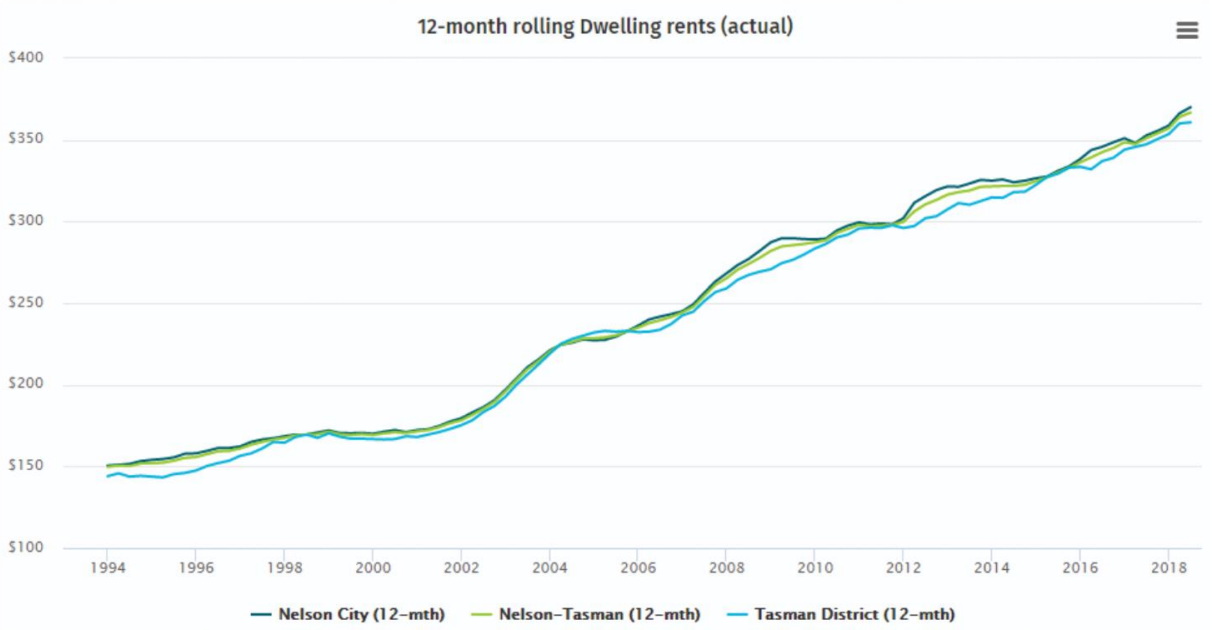
2. Prices and rents

Housing prices continue to increase over time in both Nelson and Tasman Districts (Graph 4). The median sale price for the year ended June 2018 was \$503,250 in Nelson and \$556,500 in Tasman.

Residential rents continue to increase at a slower rate than house prices over time (Graph 5). This increase may suggest that there is a shortfall in housing which is also affecting the rental market.



Graph 4: Dwelling sales prices – actual, rolling average, Nelson-Tasman combined, Nelson City, Tasman District



Graph 5: Dwelling rents – actual, rolling average, Nelson-Tasman combined, Nelson City, Tasman District

3. Housing Affordability

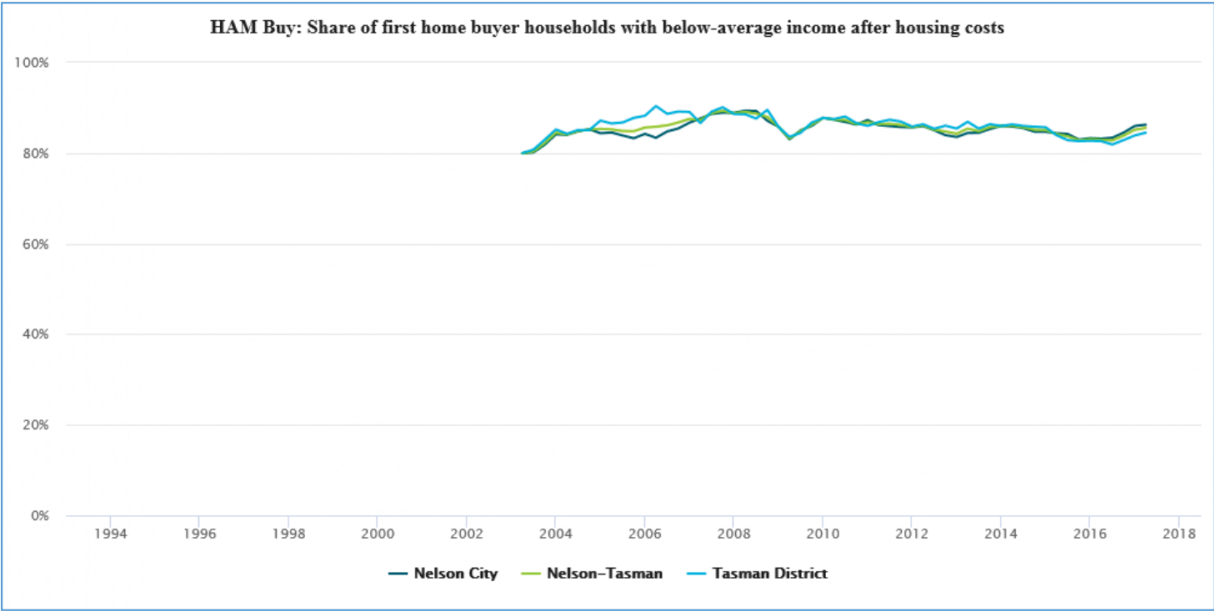
MBIE Housing Affordability Measures

The MBIE derived Housing Affordability Measures (HAM), HAM Buy and HAM Rent, measure trends in affordability of house prices and rents relative to income. The HAM uses data on household incomes of rental households, house prices, and rents. The HAM is designed to map shifts in affordability over time, showing whether there are more or fewer households that have more or less income left over after paying for their housing costs.

The HAM Buy measure for Nelson and Tasman Districts has not been updated since the last monitoring report.

The data from the March monitoring report has been included for reference. The data covering the period up to March 2017 is shown in Graph 6. The measure indicates that for the year to March 2017, 86.3% of first-home buyer households in Nelson, and 84.5% for Tasman, could not comfortably afford a typical 'first-home' priced house. This is defined as the lower quartile price point of housing in the area. For Nelson this indicates that there has been a 3.1% increase since March 2016 in the number of first-home buyer households who could not comfortably afford a typical 'first-home' priced house and a 1.9% increase for Tasman.

The HAM Rent measure for Nelson and Tasman Districts indicates that at March 2017, 68.1% of rental households in Nelson, and 65.1% for Tasman, cannot comfortably afford typical rents, being below the 2013 national affordability benchmark (Graph 7). For both Nelson and Tasman there has been little to no change in this measure since March 2016.



Graph 6: HAM Buy: Share of first-home buyer households below the affordability benchmark, Nelson-Tasman combined, Nelson City, Tasman District



Graph 7: HAM Rent: Share of renting households below the affordability benchmark, Nelson-Tasman combined, Nelson City, Tasman District

Massey University Aggregate Home Affordability Index

HOME AFFORDABILITY INDEX				PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN HOME AFFORDABILITY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS		PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN HOME AFFORDABILITY IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS	
Region	May 2017	February 2018	May 2018	Improvement	Decline	Improvement	Decline
Northland	22.7	21.14	22.6	0.3%			7.0%
Auckland	35.0	34.63	34.1	2.6%		1.6%	
Waikato/Bay of Plenty	23.0	22.79	23.2		1.2%		1.9%
Hawke's Bay	17.5	19.58	18.0		2.7%	8.1%	
Taranaki	14.5	14.05	13.5	6.7%		4.0%	
Manawatu/Whanganui	12.8	13.38	14.2		10.6%		6.0%
Wellington	20.9	21.14	21.9		4.4%		3.4%
Nelson/Marlborough	23.3	22.77	23.2	0.8%			1.7%
Canterbury/Westland	19.2	19.00	18.5	3.7%		2.7%	
Otago	15.0	15.70	16.3		8.9%		4.0%
Central Otago Lakes	40.1	40.78	36.1	10.0%		11.5%	
Southland	11.3	10.62	10.9	2.9%			3.0%
New Zealand	23.6	22.57	23.9		1.1%		5.8%

Table 2: Home Affordability Index (Massey University⁵)

The Massey Home Affordability Index (June 2018) shows that the Nelson-Tasman-Marlborough regional cluster continues to experience affordability challenges.

The index this quarter shows a 1.7% decline in home affordability in the 3 months to the end of June 2018 in Nelson/Marlborough although there has been a slight (0.8%) improvement over the 12 months to June 2018. Based on this index the region is now the third least affordable region in New Zealand along with Waikato/Bay of Plenty.

As with the HAM, the Massey Home Affordability Index takes into account the cost of borrowing as well as house prices and wage levels. The mortgage interest rate figures are drawn from Reserve Bank New Zealand data. The Reserve Bank series is based on a 2-year fixed new residential average mortgage interest rate which was revised from 5.08% to 5.05. Unlike the HAM measure, the income data provided directly from Statistics New Zealand is for both renting and owner-occupier households. Housing prices are released by the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand (REINZ).

The combination of this data provides the opportunity to calculate a reliable and useful summary index. The lower the index the more affordable the housing. The index allows for comparisons over time and between regions of relative housing affordability in New Zealand.

⁵ Source: Home Affordability Report - Quarterly Survey June 2018

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Council data

In addition to the MBIE data, both Nelson and Tasman councils have additional data on residential development trends which can provide further detail on the type and location of development. The following measures are for the Nelson Urban Area, the parts of Nelson and Tasman that are within the Nelson Urban Area, and for the whole of each District.

4. Building Consents Issued

The number of building consents issued for new dwellings in Nelson and Richmond has remained relatively steady. Table 4 details the number of new dwellings granted building consent every quarter over the last 18 months.

	Quarter					
	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18
Nelson Urban Area	83	95	96	75	132	124
NCC area units within Main Urban Area	50	63	62	54	63	75
TDC area units within Main Urban Area	33	32	34	21	69	49
NCC – all District	51	63	62	54	63	75
TDC – all District	83	100	110	78	116	102

Table 4. Building consents for new dwellings, actual numbers (Statistics New Zealand⁶)

⁶ Source: Statistics New Zealand Website – Building Consents Issued: June 2018
National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity Nelson-Tasman Monitoring Report April - June 2018

5. Yield of serviced residential sites from residential zoned land

Numbers of new sections can vary significantly between quarters, as it is a relatively short period of time to measure.

Nelson

Nelson has seen 42 sections created in the June 2018 quarter. On a 12-month basis, there were 154 sections created in the year ending June 2018, compared with 158 in the previous year.

Tasman

Tasman's figures represent only the area units which fall within the Nelson Urban Area only which essentially are Richmond and Hope. The number of new vacant lots decreased in this area for this quarter to just 3 lots.

	Quarter							
	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18
NCC area units within Main Urban Area	53	4	73	28	38	35	39	42
TDC area units within Main Urban Area (Richmond/ Hope)	Jul 16- Dec 16 29		63	0	0	64	70	3

	Year ended June 2017	Year ended June 2018
Nelson Urban Area	250	291

Table 5: Summary of residential resource consents.

6. Resource Consents for residential units

Nelson

In the June 2018 quarter, there were 11 resource consents for residential subdivisions. These consents were to create 36 new residential lots.

Tasman

In the June 2018 quarter, there were 5 resource consents granted for residential subdivisions within the Main Urban Area, yielding 8 new lots.

Non-residential Development Trends

7. Building Consents Issued for New Buildings – Total Floor Area (m2)

	Quarter					
	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18
Nelson Urban Area	15,243	2,100	14,861	2,910	9,216	3,933
NCC area units within urban area	10,126	2,076	14,279	1,206	2,934	1,700
TDC area units within urban area	5,117	24	582	1,704	6,282	2,233
All Nelson City	10,126	2,076	14,279	1,206	2,934	1,700
All Tasman District	5,782	2,185	4,348	4,620	27,578	2,718

Table 5: Summary of non-residential resource consents.

This data is for consents for new buildings that are either commercial buildings, or factories, industrial, and storage buildings, or hotels, motels, boarding houses, and prisons.

8. Yield of serviced industrial/commercial sites from industrial/commercial zoned land

Nelson

There were seven titles issued in the three months ending June 2018 for new industrial or commercial sites.

Tasman

For the three months ending March 2018, there were no titles issued for commercial/industrial subdivision in the Main Urban Area.

9. Resource Consents for industrial/commercial units

Nelson

In the June 2018 quarter, there were no commercial units consented for subdivision.

Tasman

In the June 2018 quarter, there were no commercial/industrial subdivision consents granted in the Main Urban Area.

Price Efficiency Indicators

From 31 December 2017 high and medium growth Local Authorities are required to use a set of price efficiency indicators (along with other evidence) to inform planning decisions (NPS-UDC policy PB7).

The price efficiency indicators are:

- Price – Cost ratio (homes)
- Land ownership concentration
- Rural-urban land value differential
- Industrial zone differential

Price – Cost Ratio indicator (homes)

The price-cost ratio is the gap between house prices and construction costs in the Nelson Urban Area for standalone dwellings i.e. the cost of the land.

The indicator assumes that if the cost of land is significant and/or increasing, relative to buildings costs, there is a shortage of sections relative to demand.

The price-cost ratio is 1.5 when the cost of a section (land) comprises one third of the house price. Therefore, the 1.5 price-cost ratio is used as a benchmark for assessment as it signals that supply of land is relatively responsive to demand. If sufficient development opportunities exist, the ratio should be below 1.5 most of the time. It should be noted that the 25% construction cost buffer also allows for construction costs being undervalued on the Building Consent application form.

The ratio is updated every 12 months so no additional information is available from the last quarterly report. The summary from the last report is included below for reference.

The latest 2017 ratio (1.55) puts the combined Nelson Urban Area just above the 'acceptable' threshold for supply of land being responsive to demand. However, it is also noted that the ratio has risen during a time which coincides with nationally high house prices, and demand for housing.

The fact that the ratio is increasing may explain why developers and/or building companies are building relatively large expensive homes – since the land value is increasing, the capital value has to also be relatively high to make the development viable for a developer.

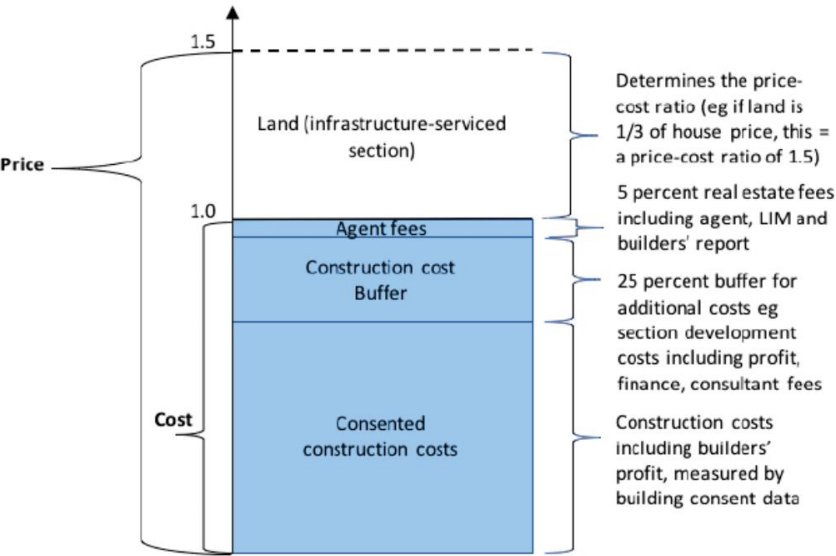
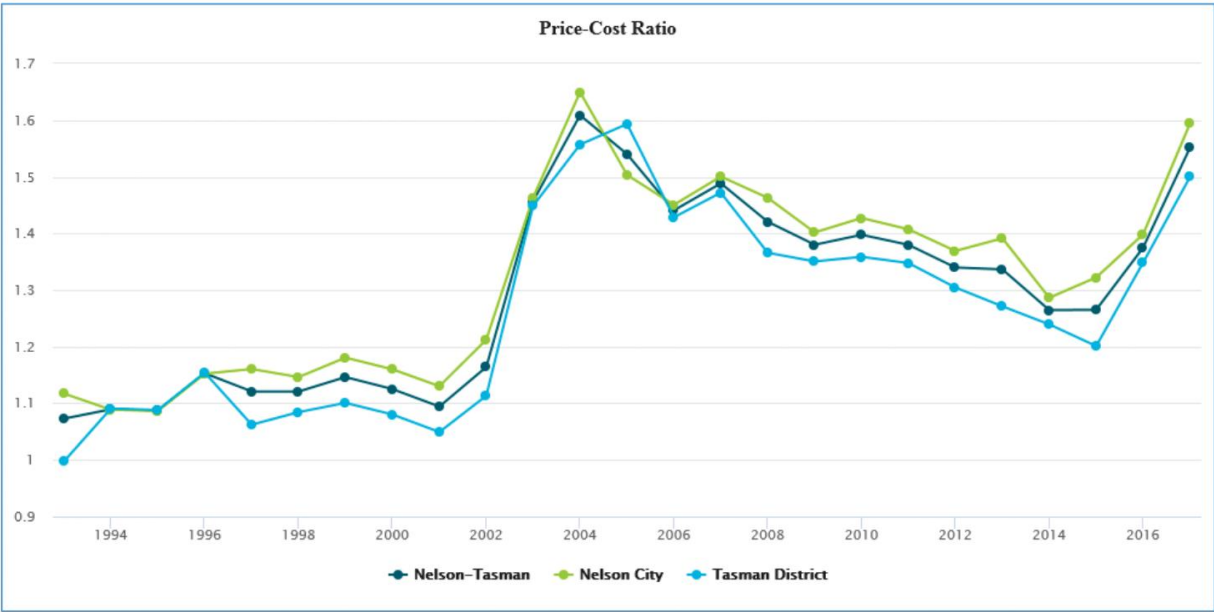


Figure 2: The Components of the Price-Cost Ratio (Source: MBIE)



Graph 8: Price-Cost Ratio, Nelson-Tasman combined, Nelson City, Tasman District

This indicator provides useful insight into the part land development plays in the overall cost of finished housing. It is recommended that this indicator continues to be reported on every quarter.

Land ownership concentration

The land ownership concentration measures the distribution of residentially zoned land that is undeveloped amongst the number of owners. This measure is an attempt to describe how close to a monopoly a particular area operates in with regard to the ownership of undeveloped land. For example, if all of the land was owned by one person, they could choose to release land slowly to the market to keep prices artificially high. At the other end of

the scale, if undeveloped land is spread amongst a large number of owners, the market maybe more competitive with lower section prices.

Table 6 below shows a summary of the ten largest ownerships of undeveloped residential zoned land in the Nelson Urban Area.

Urban area	Rank	Area (ha)	Title count	Owner number	Market share
Nelson	1	99.3	25	Owner 1	20.30%
Nelson	2	58.1	4	Owner 2	11.90%
Nelson	3	35.1	55	Owner 3	7.20%
Nelson	4	31.5	11	Owner 4	6.40%
Nelson	5	19.6	4	Owner 5	4.00%
Nelson	6	17.5	2	Owner 6	3.60%
Nelson	7	14.6	1	Owner 7	3.00%
Nelson	8	14.1	4	Owner 8	2.90%
Nelson	9	12.2	11	Owner 9	2.50%
Nelson	10	11.6	1	Owner 10	2.40%

Table 6: Undeveloped residentially zoned land – Ownership concentration

Table 6 shows that around 65% of the undeveloped residentially zoned land is owned by just ten people or companies with the largest land holding being 20.3%. These landowners are all in Nelson, with the exception of parcel ranked 10 which is in Richmond. The other large landowners in Richmond do not have landholdings residentially zoned that are large enough to feature in the top ten for this indicator. It is worth noting that it is common for some of these land owners to own multiple properties but hold them under a different company name for each. The MBIE tool does not take this into account for this indicator.

It is difficult to determine the level of ownership concentration that will begin to have an effect on section prices but for comparison, the Nelson Urban Area is in the top three worst areas for a large amount of land being held by a small number of owners along with Napier and Hamilton.

This indicator provides useful insight into the part ownership concentration plays in the release of land for development and the trends in land price. It is recommended that this indicator continues to be reported on every quarter to allow a long term trend to be established.

Rural-urban land value differential

The Rural-urban land value differential is intended to provide a measure of whether additional rural land should be rezoned for urban land use. The rationale is that if enough land is zoned urban then there will be a smooth transition in land value per square metre on the boundary between rural and urban land.

Figure 2 below shows the boundary between the urban and rural zones for the Nelson Urban Area. It is important to note the elongated shape of the urban zoned land as this has a large effect on the distribution of land values in the urban area. Of particular note is that the centre of the urban area is located somewhere around Stoke.

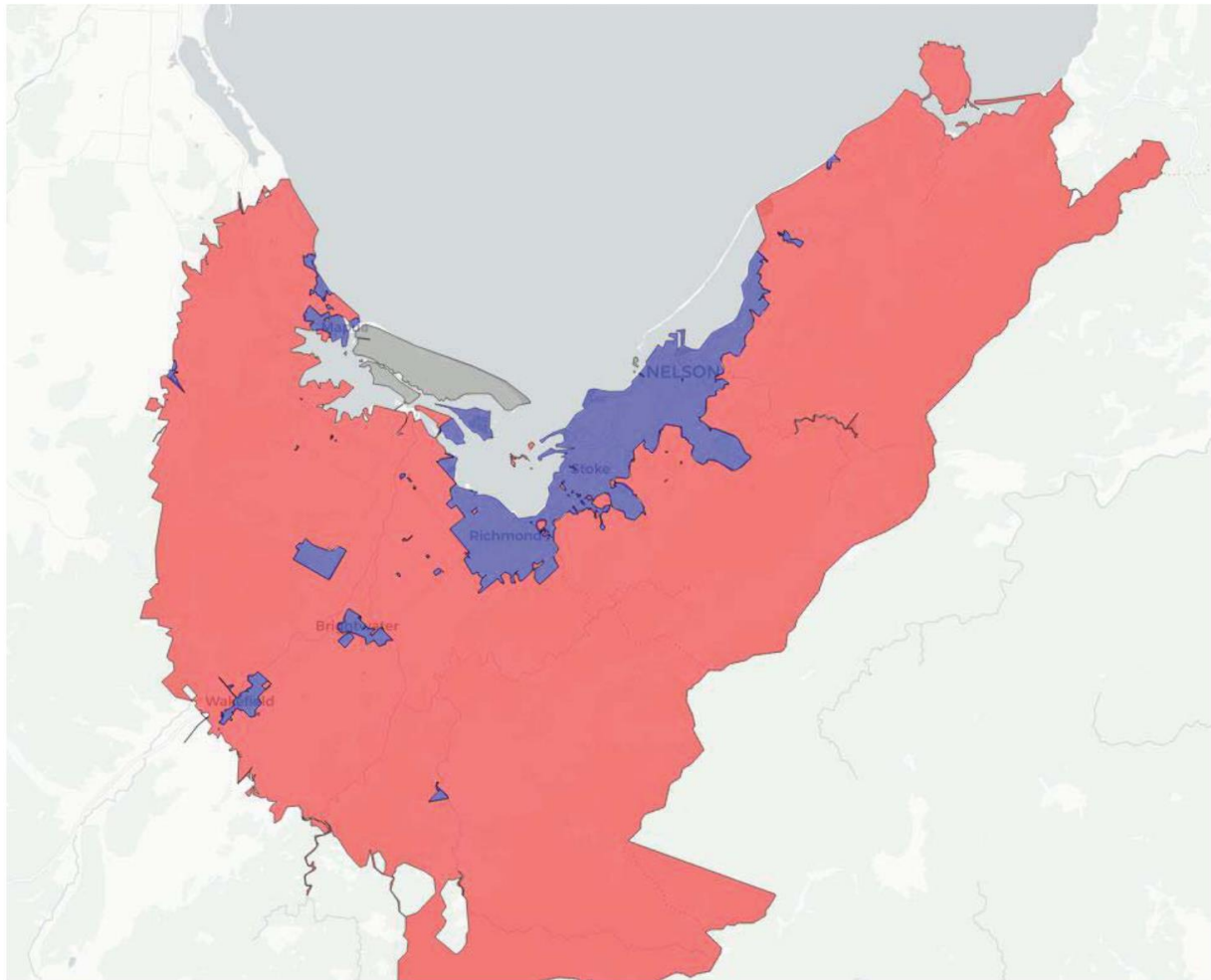
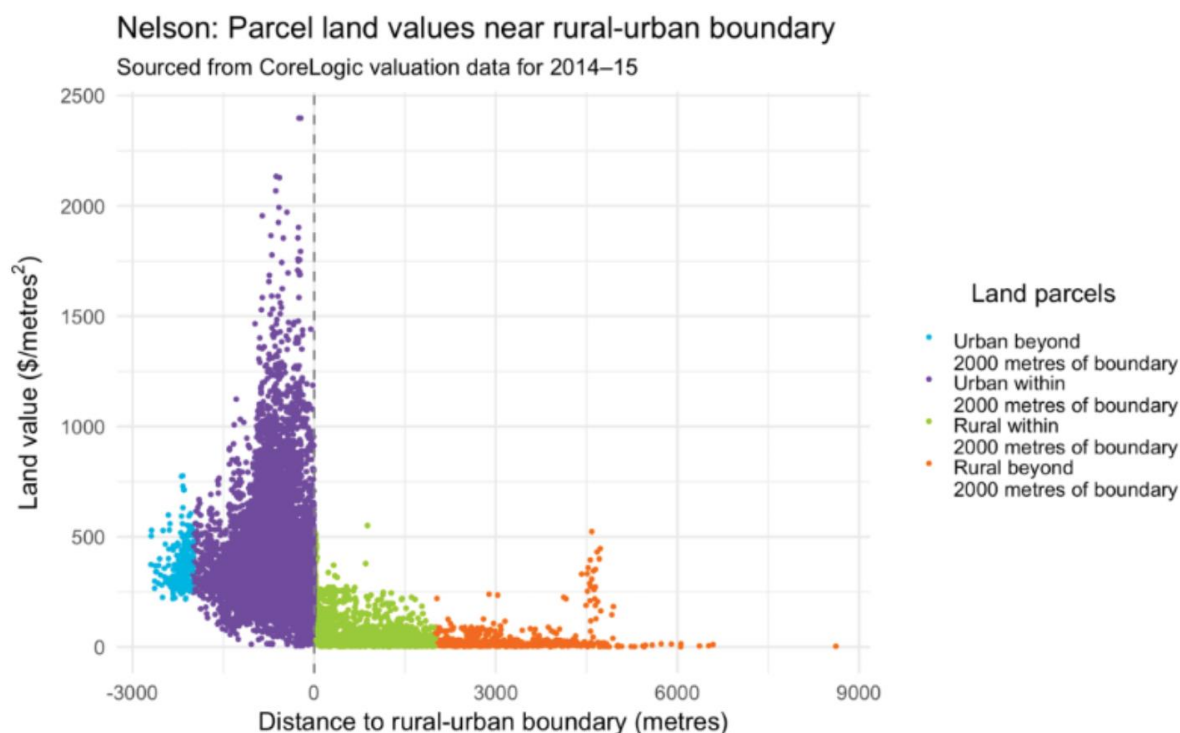


Figure 2: Rural/Residential boundary

Graph 9 below shows the distribution of land values throughout the Nelson Urban Area based on the distance from the rural/urban boundary. The dashed vertical line represents the boundary with urban land on the left and non-urban land on the right.



Graph 9: Parcel land values near rural/urban boundary

Graph 9 shows that there is a large differential in land value at the boundary between the urban and rural zones. This is not surprising given that typically, the urban boundary runs along the edge of a geographical feature that makes the rural land not feasible to develop. For example, almost the full eastern edge of the urban boundary sits close to the base of steep slopes and as a result, higher value development of the rural land is not likely regardless of any zoning.

The other unique aspect of this measure for the Nelson Urban Area is that it shows that the urban land closest to the centre of the area is of lower value than the areas closer to the rural/urban boundary. When the elongated shape of the Nelson Urban Area is taken into account, this is not surprising as the centre of the shape does not coincide with the highest value residential land. The measure would make more sense in a place like Christchurch or Hamilton where the centre of the urban area sits in the middle of a circle or square urban area.

This affordability measure is therefore not particularly useful in describing the issues that Nelson and Tasman face around housing affordability due to its simplistic logic. It is proposed that this measure is not reported on in the future as it is not fit for purpose in the context of the Nelson Urban Area.

Industrial zone differential

The Industrial Zone Differential indicator is intended to measure the differential in land values across the boundary between industrial land and land zoned for other uses. This is very similar to the urban/rural differential but with a much smaller dataset. As a result, the robustness of the indicator is questionable, even though officers spent considerable time with MBIE's consultants ensuring that the zoning patterns are correct, since they were based on

CoreLogic zoning codes (valuation information 2014 updated to 2017 levels) to define the land use types.

Figures 3 and 4 below show the industrial land uses in the Nelson Urban Area. The area captured starts in the Nelson Urban Area and buffers that contiguous area by 10km, therefore extending to Wakefield.

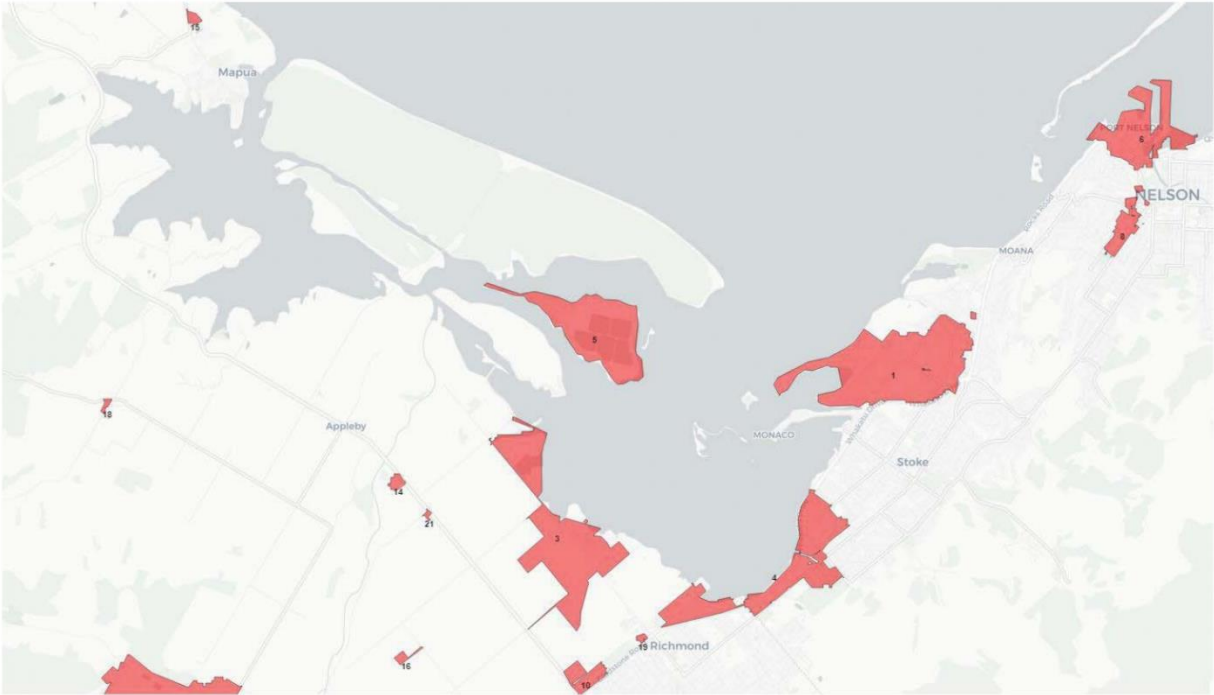


Figure 3: Industrial land use areas (Northern areas)

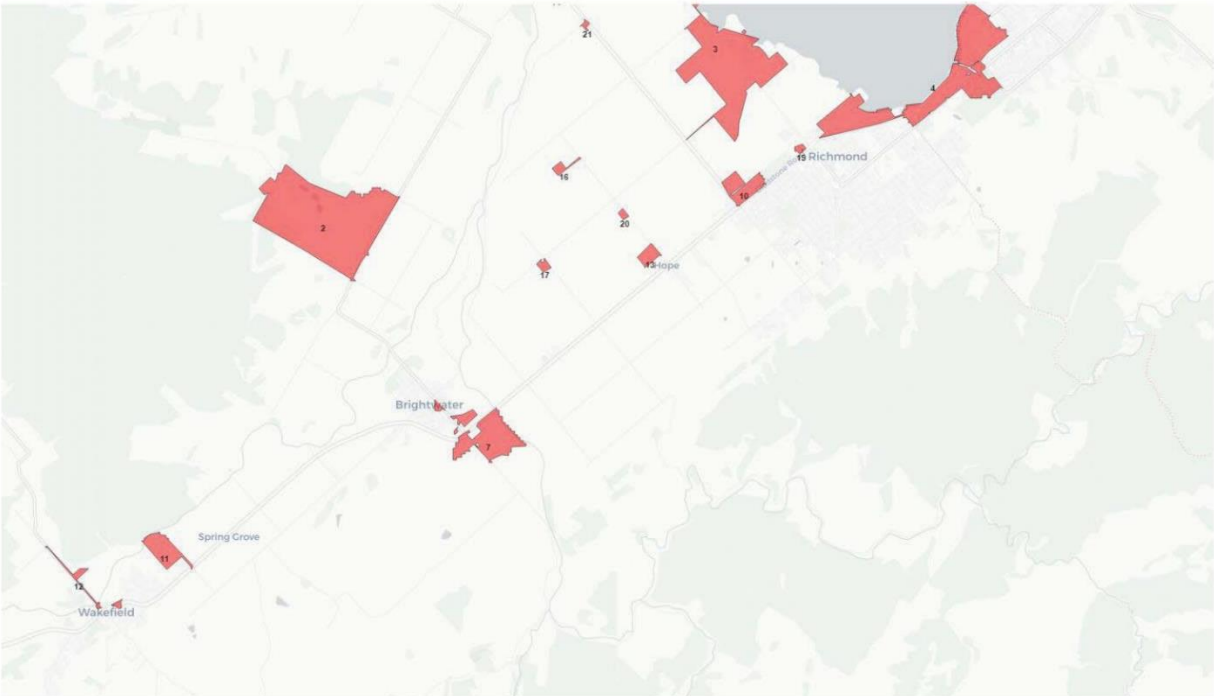


Figure 3: Industrial land use areas (Southern areas)

Item 8: National Policy Statement - Urban Development Capacity - Quarterly Monitoring
Report to End June 2018: Attachment 1

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As a result of some of the areas being small or having very few parcels to assess the land value for, not all of the areas can be assessed in a statistically robust manner. Table 7 below summarises the land values either side of the industrial area boundaries throughout the Nelson Urban Area. Only areas with statistically robust results are included in this table.

Zone #	Adjacent non-industrial zone	Number of industrial parcels	Average industrial land value (\$/m2)	Number of non-ind parcels	Average non-ind land value (\$/m2)	Difference in land value (\$/m2)	Ratio of land values
1	residential	135	177	726	285	-109	0.619
2	rural	3	5	12	10	-5	0.505
3	commercial	30	86	13	51	35	1.682
3	rural	28	64	20	14	50	4.704
4	commercial	53	134	65	297	-162	0.453
4	residential	108	183	610	282	-99	0.65
4	rural	43	295	3	80	215	3.678
7	residential	10	78	235	234	-156	0.332
8	commercial	59	382	80	741	-359	0.516
8	residential	97	363	582	242	120	1.498
10	residential	31	131	305	389	-258	0.336
11	rural	2	8	33	64	-57	0.117
13	rural	2	27	60	63	-36	0.431
15	rural	11	130	6	22	108	5.934
19	commercial	4	239	51	298	-58	0.804
19	residential	4	239	23	347	-108	0.69

Table 7: Industrial differential – summary data

Table 7 above shows that the differential in land value between industrial land and the neighbouring zones is highly variable. Where the difference in land value is shown as positive and the ratio of land values is greater than one and the industrial land is of higher value than the neighbouring land. If the difference is negative the opposite is true.

The following broad trends are observed:

- For industrial areas that border rural land, the differential can be positive or negative. Where it is negative, the adjoining rural land is typically earmarked for future higher density development and therefore cannot be classified as "rural" in the traditional sense. Where the differential is positive (the rural land is worth less than the industrial land), the rural land is of a more typical "farm" type activity with little expectation of future development.
- In general, residential land is worth more than industrial land. If the purpose of the indicator is to be applied then potentially some of the industrial land should be rezoned to residential land. This highlights one of the problems with adopting this indicator as without the industrial activity in the region, and residential in its place, the economy is likely to suffer with less employment for example.
- Zone 8 seems to be an anomaly of some sort with the industrial land being worth more per square metre than the neighbouring residential land. This may be a result of the industrial activity in this area being a higher density, light industrial and even commercial in nature as well as the close proximity to the port and Nelson centre city.

This indicator seems to reflect local nuances on the whole and is of limited value. It is proposed that this measure is not reported on in future as it is not fit for purpose in the context of the Nelson Urban Area.

National Policy Statement Urban Development Capacity Assessment 2018

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To refer the receipt of the Urban Development Capacity Assessment required under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPSUDC) to Council.
- 1.2 To refer the adoption of the recommendations of the Urban Development Capacity Assessment to Council.

2. Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

***Receives the report National Policy Statement
Urban Development Capacity Assessment 2018
(R9745); and***

***Refers to Council all powers of the Planning and
Regulatory Committee relating to:***

- ***The receipt of the Urban Development Capacity Assessment, and***
- ***The release of the Urban Development Capacity Assessment to the Ministry of Businesses Innovation and Employment and to the public, and***
- ***The adoption of the recommendations of the Urban Development Capacity Assessment.***

Item 9: National Policy Statement Urban Development Capacity Assessment
2018

Recommendation to Council

That the Council

Considers all matters relating to the receipt and adoption of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity Assessment 2018.

3. Discussion

- 3.1 The National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPSUDC) came into effect in December 2016. The NPSUDC includes a number of policies that require local authorities to undertake assessment and monitoring of urban development capacity.
- 3.2 The NPSUDC aims to ensure that local authorities are well-informed about demand for housing and business development and applies to local authorities that have a medium or high growth urban area within their district or region. Nelson City has the Nelson Urban Area within its boundaries, and the Nelson Urban Area has been defined by the NPSUDC as medium growth.
- 3.3 Officers from Nelson and Tasman Councils have been working together over the last year to undertake both individual territorial authority urban development capacity assessments, and a combined assessment of the urban development capacity for the Nelson Urban Area.
- 3.4 Nelson and Tasman Councils are required to provide their capacity assessment of the Nelson Urban Area to the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) (now the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD)) by December 2018 and are encouraged to publish the results of the capacity assessment.
- 3.5 Nelson and Tasman Councils both have a Council meeting on 13 December 2018. Given the need for officers from each Council to individually complete their territorial area capacity assessment, and then the Nelson Urban Area Capacity Assessment together, it is considered appropriate that this matter is considered by full Council on the same day as Tasman District Council considers it.
- 3.6 Tasman District Council officers are finalising their assessment in the first week of December following their Councils decision on the Waimea Dam on 30 November 2018. The decision on whether or not the dam will proceed has a significant effect on both Council's urban development capacity assessments. It is also therefore appropriate that the capacity assessment is reported to Council after the decision on the Waimea dam.
- 3.7 It is not possible to meet the MHUD deadline if the delegations stay with the Planning and Regulatory Committee as the next available meeting is 22 February 2019.

Options

3.8 The Committee can either refer this matter to Council or not:

Option 1: Refer matter to Council	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This urban development capacity assessment is of high interest to central government, development stakeholders, housing providers and the public. It is therefore considered appropriate that full Council has knowledge of the capacity assessment, its conclusions and recommendations in order that decision making can be well informed. • This capacity assessment will be received by both Council's on the same day ensuing both Councils are equally informed. • Reporting to the 13 December Council meeting will enable the capacity assessment to incorporate the effects of the decision on the Waimea Dam on urban development capacity.
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of the NPSUDC has been delegated to the Committee – more governance time will be required by full Council to consider the assessment.
Option 2: Do not refer matter to Council	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially less governance time will be required by full Council as they will only consider a recommendation by the Committee.
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The next Planning and Regulatory Committee meeting is 22 February which is after the MHUD reporting deadline of December 2018.

Author: Lisa Gibellini, Team Leader City Development

Attachments

Nil

Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan 2018

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To formally receive the iwi management plan (IMP), the Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan 2018.

1.

2. Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan 2018 (R9753) and its attachment (A2080678); and

Notes that the Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environment Management Plan 2018 (A2080678) must be kept and maintained by Council and be taken into account in preparing or changing policy statements or plans and may be taken into account by Council in consideration of applications under the Resource Management Act 1991; and

Notes that council officers will work with Ngāti Tama to identify any actions in the Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environment Management Plan 2018 (A2080678) that may be implemented by Council, including as part of the Nelson Plan review.

3. Background

- 3.1 Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust was established to administer the Deed of Settlement and implement the Te Tau Ihu Settlement Act 2014, as part of the Treaty settlement between Ngāti Tama and the Crown.

Item 10: Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan 2018

- 3.2 Part of the settlement process was an acknowledgement that Ngāti Tama, together with other iwi, had mana whenua in Te Tau Ihu.
- 3.3 An iwi management plan helps the Council and the public to understand issues of significance to Ngāti Tama and how those issues can be resolved in a manner consistent with cultural values and interests.
- 3.4 The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires that Council must take into account, keep, and maintain a record of any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority.
- 3.5 To date, Council has received four iwi management plans (IMP): Te Tau Ihu Mahi Tuna (2000), Iwi Management Plan (2002), Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho ki Whakatū Management Plan (2004) and the Pakohe Management Plan (2015).

4. Discussion

Relevance to the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991

- 4.1 The Environmental Management Plan 2018, prepared by Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust, is an iwi management plan (IMP) as described by the Resource Management Act 1991.
- 4.2 Under s35A(1)(b) of the RMA, each council must keep and maintain a record of planning documents that are recognised by each iwi authority and lodged with the council.
- 4.3 IMPs outline issues of significance to that iwi in relation to the management of natural and physical resources in their rohe. They are an important mechanism for recognising and providing for cultural values and interests. In particular they:
 - (i) assist to meet obligations under Part 2 of the RMA, by providing a general understanding of tangata whenua values and interests in the natural and physical resources in a particular area.
 - (ii) must be taken into account when preparing or changing regional policy statements and regional and district plans (sections 61, 66, 74).
 - (iii) provide a starting point for consultation with iwi and hapū on Council plans and policies (Schedule 1 clause 3(1)(d), clause 3B, and clause 3C), by providing information to understand key issues and the ways to resolve those issues.
 - (iv) provide a starting point for understanding potential effects of a proposed activity on Māori cultural values when making an application for resource consent (section 88 and Schedule 4).
 - (v) may be cited in submissions and/or evidence relating to applications for resource consent, and decision-makers may have regard to IMPs under section 104(1)(c) of the RMA.

Relevance to the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002

- 4.4 IMPs also provide useful insight and information for Council in carrying out its powers and functions under various statutes, including the Local Government Act 2002.
- 4.5 The LGA places specific responsibilities on Council to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the Treaty of Waitangi principles. It establishes baseline principles on how Council maintains and improves opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes. The receipt of the IMP is consistent with the LGA.

Ngāti Tama Environmental Management Plan content

- 4.6 The Ngāti Tama Environmental Management Plan is a wide-ranging plan that covers the broad interests of Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu (the South Island branch of Ngāti Tama). The Plan outlines issues of significance, actions to be undertaken and indicators against which progress should be made. These cover a number of areas, namely:
- (i) Cultural heritage;
 - (ii) Whenua (Maunga and Hill Country);
 - (iii) Whenua (Valleys and Plains);
 - (iv) Wai Ora (Healthy waters);
 - (v) Hau Ora (Healthy air);
 - (vi) Coastal Marine Environment;
 - (vii) Biodiversity and Biosecurity Management.

Implementation

- 4.7 Each of the chapters in the IMP contain a number of actions (147 in total) relating to Ngāti Tama's aspirations for resource management across Te Tau Ihu.
- 4.8 Of those 147 actions, 77 do not relate to current Nelson City Council (NCC) operations. These include matters not currently taking place within NCC boundaries (such as those relating to National Parks or coastal mining) or are to be undertaken by Ngāti Tama or other parties with no involvement by NCC necessary.
- 4.9 Of the remaining actions, 62 are currently part of NCC operations in full or in part, or will be considered as part of the Whakamahere Whakatū Nelson Plan review.
- 4.10 Ngāti Tama are proposing to undertake officer training on the content of the IMP.
- 4.11 Council is currently undertaking an iwi audit to understand how we can more effectively work with local iwi as well as a review of the Cultural Impact Assessment system. This work along with the development of the Nelson Plan will consider the IMP.

Item 10: Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan 2018

4.12 To date, there are eight actions listed in the IMP that relate to NCC operations which may not be a part of current operational practice. These relate to:

- Transfer of powers and joint management agreements;
- Best practice forestry operations;
- Forestry operations plans;
- Concessions in culturally sensitive areas;
- Recognising traditional associations with bird populations in management plans;
- Involvement in developing contingency plans for oil spills;
- Weed & pest control programmes; and
- Involvement in decisions relating to the use of biological control agents.

5. Options

5.1 Any iwi may lodge an IMP with any relevant Council. Those councils must keep a record of that IMP, make it available to the public if requested and are required to take it into account when preparing or changing council planning documents, and consider them in decision making processes.

Author: Mike Scott, Planning Adviser

Attachments

Attachment 1: Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan 2018 - A2080678 (*Circulated separately*) ➡

Important considerations for decision making
<p>1. Fit with Purpose of Local Government</p> <p>Receiving the iwi management plan enables council to perform its duties under the Local Government Act by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• providing for democratic local decision-making by communities; and• meeting the current and future needs of communities for performance of regulatory functions (because consideration of IMPs is a requirement under the Resource Management Act).
<p>2. Consistency with Community Outcomes and Council Policy</p> <p>Receiving the IMP aligns with the following Community Outcomes set out in the Long Term Plan 2018-28:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Our unique natural environment is healthy and protected;• Our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well planned and sustainably managed;• Our communities have opportunities to celebrate and explore their heritage, identity and creativity.
<p>3. Risk</p> <p>Receiving the iwi management plan is a requirement under the Resource Management Act 1991. There is no risk associated with receiving the document.</p>
<p>4. Financial impact</p> <p>Receiving the iwi management plan is a requirement and does not lead to an obligation requiring increased staffing. Where council commits to undertaking additional actions set out in the IMP, an increased level of resource from council may be required.</p>
<p>5. Degree of significance and level of engagement</p> <p>This matter is of low significance in terms of further engagement because it will have little or no impact on levels of service or cost to Council and receipt of an iwi planning document is an obligation. As both a regional council and a territorial authority, Council is also obliged to take the documents into account in exercising its functions under the RMA.</p> <p>Further engagement will take place between council staff and Ngāti Tama to further understand how the iwi sees the actions being implemented in Nelson City.</p>

6. Inclusion of Māori in the decision making process

An iwi management plan is a starting point for engagement with an iwi authority regarding desired environmental outcomes. This document serves to further council engagement with Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust.

7. Delegations

The Planning and Regulatory Committee has the following delegations to acknowledge the lodgement of the Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan:

Areas of Responsibility:

- *Environmental Matters*
- *Resource Management*
- *District and Regional Plans*

Powers to Decide:

- *To perform all functions, powers and duties relating to the areas of responsibility conferred on Council by relevant legislation and not otherwise delegated to officers*

Powers to Recommend:

- *N/A*

Final Water Quality Primary Contact Targets

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To confirm final water quality targets for Escherichia coli (E-coli) in Nelson's fourth order rivers to meet the requirements of the National Policy Statement Freshwater Management (NPSFM).

2. Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Final Water Quality Primary Contact Targets(R9812); and

Approves that National Policy Statement Freshwater Management water quality primary contact standards for E-coli will continue to be met in 100% of Nelson's fourth order rivers; and

Notes that Nelson City Council officers will continue to work with the Ministry for the Environment to ensure ongoing monitoring of Nelson's fourth order rivers is sufficient to gauge compliance with primary contact targets.

3. Background

- 3.1 Amendments were made to the NPSFM on 7 September 2017 that require Regional Councils to set, and make public, draft water quality targets by 31 March 2018. Final targets are required by 31 December 2018(refer Policy A6 NPSFM).
- 3.2 The purpose of these targets is to increase the number of rivers and lakes that are suitable for primary contact (swimming), nationally. The NPSFM sets an interim national target of 80% compliance by 2030 and a final target of 90% by 2040.
- 3.3 These targets only apply to rivers and lakes meeting certain characteristics such as size. In Nelson the relevant fourth order rivers

Item 11: Final Water Quality Primary Contact Targets

are Whangamoa, Wakapuaka, Maitai, and Roding. All relevant rivers in Nelson meet the national targets for primary contact (% exceedances over 540cfu/100ml). Consequently, at the 5 April 2018 meeting the Committee set a draft target of continuing to achieve water quality primary contact targets for E-coli in all of Nelson's fourth order rivers. A letter was sent to the Minister for the Environment confirming this ahead of the 31 March 2018 deadline.

- 3.4 Running in parallel to the national primary contact target work, officers have been working with Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) and iwi working groups to develop water quality and quantity objectives, limits, and targets for the Nelson Plan. Accordingly, feedback from FMU's and iwi has been sought on draft water quality primary contact targets.

4. Discussion

Target of 100% Swimmability for Nelson's Fourth Order Rivers

- 4.1 Council has advised the Minister for the Environment that primary contact targets for E-coli will be met for 100% of Nelson's fourth order rivers.
- 4.2 The Ministry for the Environment's (MfE) Clean Water Report states Nelson's fourth order streams meet the primary contact targets for E-coli and are currently rated as follows:
- Whangamoa - Good
 - Wakapuaka – Excellent in the upper reaches and Fair in the lower reaches
 - Maitai - Excellent
 - Roding (upper reaches) - Excellent
- 4.3 Council has included a number of projects in the Annual Plan and 2018-2028 Long Term Plan (LTP) that aim to maintain and enhance water quality in these rivers. This includes initiatives such as the Nelson Plan, Nelson Nature, the Maitai/Mahitahi project (for 2017/2018), Healthy Rivers, inflow and infiltration funding and "*Wakapuaka: Bursting into Life*". Council has also included a Level of Service in the LTP stating that 100% of pristine water bodies are maintained at their current state as a minimum. These initiatives support Nelson continuing to meet primary contact targets for E-coli.
- 4.4 Council officers are also in the process of developing a draft State of the Environment Report that will, amongst other things, report on specific water quality matters. This work builds on regular water quality monitoring data that will help provide ongoing guidance about the swimmability of all of Nelson's rivers. This work, along with MfE commissioned modelling will help provide a broader picture of the swimmability of Nelson's rivers and streams. In order to gauge

Item 11: Final Water Quality Primary Contact Targets

compliance with NPSFM primary contact targets officers will need to measure E-Coli levels for another two years. In the meantime Council will rely on modelling work commissioned by MfE.

Supportive Feedback on Draft Targets

- 4.5 Council officers have been engaging on freshwater matters with the Iwi Working Group (IWG) and FMU groups on the Nelson Plan freshwater provisions for the last three years. Letters were sent to all members of the IWG and FMU groups to seek feedback on the Draft Water quality primary contact targets. Feedback was received from representatives of Nelson Marlborough Fish and Game, Te Atiawa, and Ngati Koata.
- 4.6 All feedback is supportive of Council striving to meet E-coli targets in Nelson's fourth order rivers. There is support for restorative management of the Wakapuaka river and the need to continue working with iwi to ensure ongoing monitoring and improvement across all waterways. It is also noted that E-coli is only one measure of swimmability in our rivers. Measures for sediment, clarity, nitrogen, or phosphorus should also be included.
- 4.7 Improvements to the Wakapuaka river are proposed as part of the Wakapuaka Bursting into life project. To date this has included initiatives such as Cultural Health Indicator monitoring, riparian planting, fencing and weed management, and intensive source testing of E-coli.
- 4.8 Council officers continue to work with iwi on monitoring and water quality improvement projects as part of Healthy Rivers and in the development of the Nelson Plan. Draft provisions for sediment, clarity, nitrogen and phosphorus have been discussed with the IWG and FMU groups and are being tested prior to engagement with statutory stakeholders and iwi and later the wider public as part of the development of the Nelson Plan.

Potential Freshwater Policy Changes

- 4.9 MfE are currently working on amendments to the NPSFM. It is likely that these will be available for public consultation in April 2019. This work may have an impact on freshwater targets. Accordingly officers will work closely with MfE to ensure that appropriate monitoring is undertaken to inform Council's response to any proposed changes.

5. Options

- 5.1 At this stage Nelson is 100% compliant with national primary contact standards for E-coli. Feedback from key stakeholders and iwi support a target which continues to achieve compliance in all of Nelson's fourth order rivers. Work is programmed in the LTP to ensure ongoing compliance with E-coli standards. The impacts of continuing to meet this target will be further tested as part of the Nelson Plan costs benefit analysis (section 32 assessment) as the Plan develops. Additional options will be tested as part of that process. At this stage the option of continuing to meet E-coli standards in 100% of Nelson's fourth order

Item 11: Final Water Quality Primary Contact Targets

rivers is considered the most appropriate. This option reinforces Council's commitment to maintaining and enhancing water quality.

Author: **Matt Heale, Manager Environment**

Attachments

Nil

<p>Important considerations for decision making</p>
<p>1. Fit with Purpose of Local Government</p> <p>The proposal meets the Council obligations under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and NPSFM. It is considered that this approach is the most efficient way to achieve the purpose of the Local Government Act.</p>
<p>2. Consistency with Community Outcomes and Council Policy</p> <p>The proposal is consistent with Council's community outcomes and Nelson 2060 goals because the recommendation aids in protecting our natural environment and ensuring our rivers are safe for contact recreation.</p> <p>Community Outcome - Our Unique Natural environment is healthy and protected.</p> <p>Council Priority – Environment – “A healthy environment underpins the health of our community and the way people enjoy nelson...”</p>
<p>3. Risk</p> <p>The proposal is low risk as the targets have been discussed with key stakeholders and iwi partners and projects are in place to ensure ongoing compliance with targets.</p>
<p>4. Financial impact</p> <p>The costs associated with meeting targets are funded within the Annual Plan and anticipated within the 2018-2028 LTP. The recommendations will not add to these anticipated costs</p>
<p>5. Degree of significance and level of engagement</p> <p>This matter is of medium significance because a large portion of the community will be affected by how we manage freshwater but the draft targets are in line with existing levels of service so no significant change is proposed. Further engagement on targets will be undertaken as part of the Nelson Plan development.</p>
<p>6. Inclusion of Māori in the decision making process</p> <p>Engagement has been undertaken with members of the Iwi Working Group prior to finalising targets. Further engagement on water quality provisions will be undertaken via the Iwi Working Group as part of the Nelson Plan development along with a wider consultation programme with Māori.</p>
<p>• Delegations</p>

Item 11: Final Water Quality Primary Contact Targets

The Planning and Regulatory Committee has the following delegations to consider swimmability targets:

Areas of Responsibility:

- *Resource management*

Powers to Decide:

- To perform all functions, powers and duties relating to the areas of responsibility conferred on Council by relevant legislation and not otherwise delegated to officers

Engagement on Coastal Hazards

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 The purpose of the report is twofold:

- (a) To update the Committee about the work undertaken by officers in relation to climate change adaptation and coastal hazards; and
- (b) To confirm the proposed public engagement approach for coastal hazards.

2. Summary

- 2.1 The report proposes engagement with the public to gather and share information, assess vulnerability and risk, and identify and evaluate options in order to develop an adaptive management strategy in response to coastal hazards in Whakatū Nelson.
- 2.2 Public engagement on coastal hazards is required to ensure any Draft Nelson Plan provisions reflect community concerns.

3. Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Engagement on Coastal Hazards (R9679) and its attachments (A2081218, A2081234); and

Approves the proposed engagement approach regarding coastal hazards outlined in the report Engagement on Coastal Hazards (R9679).

4. Background

- 4.1 In May 2018, Council was informed of issues associated with climate change and confirmed actions relating to climate change that Council will undertake, including adaptation to coastal hazards (Climate Change report (R9121)).

Item 12: Engagement on Coastal Hazards

- 4.2 Progress has been made since then on the following confirmed actions, as listed in section 2.2 of the Climate Change report:

- (f) *Step up engagement with the community on coastal hazard risk commencing in the 2018/19 year*

This report suggests an approach for public engagement on coastal hazard issues commencing in 2019.

- (g) *Complete the technical work on coastal erosion and inundation to assess current and future coastal hazard risk in the 2018/19 year*

Draft technical assessments of coastal erosion and inundation have been completed by Tonkin and Taylor Ltd. These draft '1st pass' assessments identify areas across Whakatū Nelson that may potentially be affected by these hazards now and at different points in the future. They also provide recommendations for areas or sites that require more detailed '2nd pass assessments'. The draft assessment results were presented to Elected Members at a workshop on 18 September 2018.

- (i) *De-couple the coastal erosion and inundation work streams from the main Nelson Plan work, but include interim provisions in the draft Nelson Plan so that exposure to risk will be a consideration for activities requiring resource consent in the intervening period. Obtain Council approval (by way of a separate report) to undertake extensive community consultation using the Ministry for the Environment's pathways guidance approach on coastal hazards and initiate a variation/Plan change on completion of that work*

Work on coastal hazard technical assessments and engagement is currently de-coupled from the Nelson Plan work. Interim provisions are currently being developed for the draft Nelson Plan to reduce risk exposure until the coastal hazards work is progressed enough to be able to formulate clear planning responses. The timing of re-coupling of these two work streams will depend on the outcome of public engagement and Nelson Plan timelines.

This report seeks Council approval to undertake extensive public consultation on coastal hazards work using the 'adaptive pathways' approach, as recommended by the Ministry for the Environment in its 2017 *Coastal Hazards and Climate Change* guidance (a summary of the guidance is provided as Attachment 2).

- 4.3 Three workshops were held with Elected Members on the topic of coastal hazards in September and October 2018 in preparation of this report:

Item 12: Engagement on Coastal Hazards

- (a) Opportunities and Challenges of Coastal Hazard Management (11 September) – led by consultant Jim Dahm;
 - (b) Coastal hazard assessments (18 September) – led by officers and Dr Tom Shand, Tonkin and Taylor Ltd;
 - (c) Coastal hazard engagement (8 October) – led by officers.
- 4.4 Proposed engagement on coastal hazards is linked to other pieces of work that are currently undertaken by Council, including:
- (a) Coastal works: several coastal works were undertaken or are proposed following recent storm events to reinstate Council owned roads, including along Martin St, Monaco (first stage completed, second stage proposed) and along Seafeld Terrace, Glenduan (proposed revetment, see Seafeld Terrace remediation report R9621).
 - (b) Draft Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual (NTLDM): Consultation recently closed on the draft NTLDM as well as the Inundation Practice Note, which provides guidance for calculating minimum ground and floor levels for subdivision and new buildings for officers and development industry professionals.

5. Discussion

Climate change and coastal hazards

- 5.1 Coastal hazards are physical phenomena that expose coastal areas to risk of property damage, loss of life, environmental degradation or threats for other things valued. They include:
- (a) Coastal erosion – a natural process causing the shoreline to retreat, either temporarily or permanently. This may occur in long term natural cycles (e.g. migration of the Blind Channel) and is further influenced by sediment supply, climate and ocean conditions; and
 - (b) Coastal inundation (flooding) – a natural event that happens when extreme weather causes low-lying coastal land to be flooded with water. This may occur when high tides combine with a storm surge, larger than normal waves and/or swell or above average monthly mean sea levels caused by regular climate cycles and unpredictable variability. The extent of flooding depends on timing and the coast's physical characteristics and topography.
- 5.2 Coastal communities are also affected by sea level rise. After at least a thousand years of little change, sea level around the world began to rise around the latter half of the 19th century, and continued at a rate of around 1.7mm/year during the 20th century. Since satellite measurements began in 1993, an average sea level rise of 3.3mm/year globally has been detected. The increase is due partly to natural climate

Item 12: Engagement on Coastal Hazards

variability, and partly to warming of the atmosphere and oceans. Local changes of sea level may differ due to local conditions such as wind, current and land movement (Ministry for the Environment (MfE), 2017. *Coastal Hazards and Climate Change*).

- 5.3 One of the primary influences on sea level rise and occurrence of coastal hazards in the future is surface temperature change, which is strongly influenced by global greenhouse gas emissions. Science predicts that sea level will continue to rise in the future, and that there will be increased precipitation, extreme weather events and coastal hazards. However, the exact likelihood and timing of these hazards, and the degree and level of their impact is uncertain due to the various factors involved. This includes the variability of natural processes and responses of ocean and ice environments to ongoing climate change, uncertainty on rate of global emission and socio-economic change (e.g. response to coastal hazard risks).
- 5.4 Four sea level rise projections have been developed for New Zealand (Figure 1), that are national directions for planning and decision-making, based on different emission scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Fifth Assessment Report*:
- (a) a low to eventual net-zero emission scenario (NZ RCP2.6 M)
 - (b) an intermediate-low scenario (NZ RCP4.5 M)
 - (c) a scenario with continuing high emissions (NZ RCP8.5 M)
 - (d) a higher H+ scenario (NZ RCP8.5 H+).

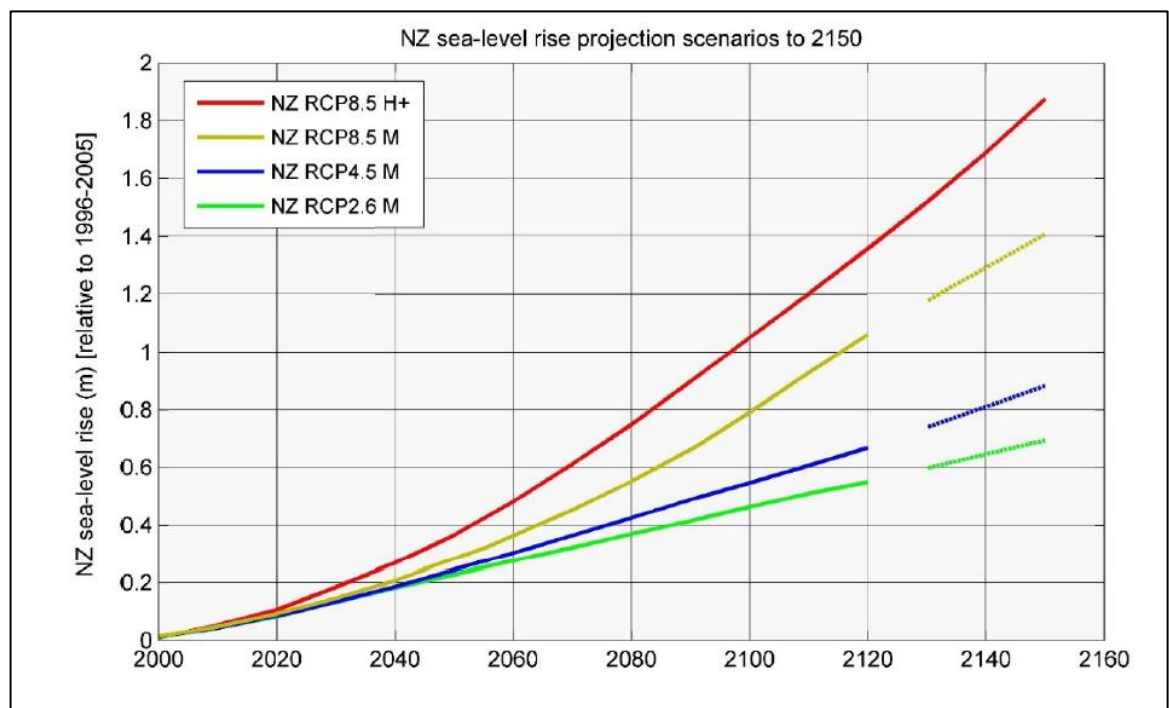


Figure 1: Four New Zealand sea level rise projections to 2150 (Source: MfE, 2017)

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- 5.5 A significant proportion of urban development and infrastructure is situated along Whakatū Nelson's coastline, and along the Haven, several estuaries, creeks and lowland rivers and on low lying land. Some of these areas are already exposed to coastal hazards (as the February 2018 storm events highlighted) and sea level rise. Records from tide gauges indicate that sea level has risen by an average of 1.78mm/year across all of New Zealand) and 1.52mm/year in Nelson over the last century (MfE, 2017).
- 5.6 Future risk for Whakatū Nelson will increase due to climate change, continued sea level rise and increased exposure to coastal hazards. The degree of future risk will depend on the community's response to and ability to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards to our social, cultural and economic values.

Role of local government

- 5.7 Local authorities are at the front line of responding to climate change and coastal hazards, including by helping the community recognise and adapt to these hazards. This is reflected in various statutory responsibilities, including under the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 and subsequent National Policy Statements, such as the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) 2010.
- 5.8 Under the RMA, local authorities are charged with addressing natural hazard risk in carrying out their RMA planning and consenting functions, including by controlling the use of land for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating natural hazards and their effects (sections 30 and 31).
- 5.9 The NZCPS 2010 specifies this task with regard to coastal hazards, directing councils, through their respective policy statements and plans, to:
- (a) identify coastal hazard areas over at least the next 100 years and assess associated risks (Policy 24)
 - (b) avoid increasing the risk of social, environmental and economic harm and land-use changes that increase the risks of adverse effects (Policy 25)
 - (c) protect, restore or enhance natural defences (Policy 26)
 - (d) develop long-term strategic responses to protect significant existing development (Policy 27).
- 5.10 Further statutory requirements in response to climate change arise under other legislation. The Local Government Act 2002 requires that Council meets the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure and local public services. The Building Act 2004 requires that buildings comply with the Building Code. In addition, territorial authorities are required to include relevant natural hazard information in Property Information Memoranda (PIMs) and Land Information Memoranda (LIMs) (under the Building Act 2004 and Local Government

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Official Information and Meetings Act 1987). As part of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group, Council is required to identify, assess and manage hazard risks, consult and communicate about them and identify and implement cost-effective risk reduction under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

- 5.11 Nelson City Council (NCC) and other local authorities have acknowledged their leadership role in adaptation as a signatory to the *Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration* and the *Local Government Position Statement on Climate Change*. Both documents emphasise the need to understand, prepare for and respond to the physical impacts of climate change together with the community and consider these matters in development and land use decision-making.
- 5.12 The New Zealand Government has signalled or is currently undertaking a range of work in relation to climate change and coastal hazard adaptation that is relevant to the role of local government. This includes:
- (a) the development of a national policy response to the Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group *Recommendations* report released in May 2018, and the introduction of new statutory requirements through the Zero Carbon Bill such as a National Climate Risk Assessment and an Adaptation Programme; and
 - (b) the release of guidance documents for local government, such as MfE's 2017 *Coastal Hazards and Climate Change* guidance and the Department of Conservation's (DoC) *NZCPS 2010 guidance note: Coastal Hazards*, in December 2017.

Responding to coastal hazards

- 5.13 Past responses to coastal hazards traditionally focused on 'hard' protection engineering measures such as seawalls and groynes. In several cases, these have led to increased exposure and vulnerability, and there are financial and engineering limits to their feasibility in the longer term. As a result, the NZCPS and updated national direction now emphasise more strategic and dynamic responses that 'work with nature' and provide 'soft' protection such as restoration of natural dune systems as well as the avoidance of use and development in high risk areas.
- 5.14 In its 2017 *Coastal Hazards and Climate Change* guidance, MfE recommends councils and communities use the 'adaptive pathways' approach for making decisions about situations with changing and uncertain conditions, such as coastal hazards.
- 5.15 The adaptive pathways approach is a dynamic and flexible approach for long term decision making, based on the premise that policies and decisions will eventually fail to meet objectives and need to be revisited and adjusted or replaced as the operating conditions change. It is centred on ongoing public engagement, with the aim of partnering with the community in each aspect of the decision.

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- 5.16 The ultimate objective of engagement is the development and implementation of an adaptive management strategy together with the community. Such a strategy will outline agreed objectives as well as a range of pathways and decision points (triggers) to guide when an approach or pathway is no longer acceptable and needs to be reviewed and/or readjusted. The strategy will also identify which frameworks and measures will be used to implement it, including through statutory planning provisions (e.g. the Nelson Plan).
- 5.17 The MfE *Coastal Hazards and Climate Change* guidance recommends a 10-step decision cycle structured around 5 key questions:
- (a) What is happening?
 - (b) What matters most?
 - (c) What can we do about it?
 - (d) How can we implement the strategy?
 - (e) How is it working?

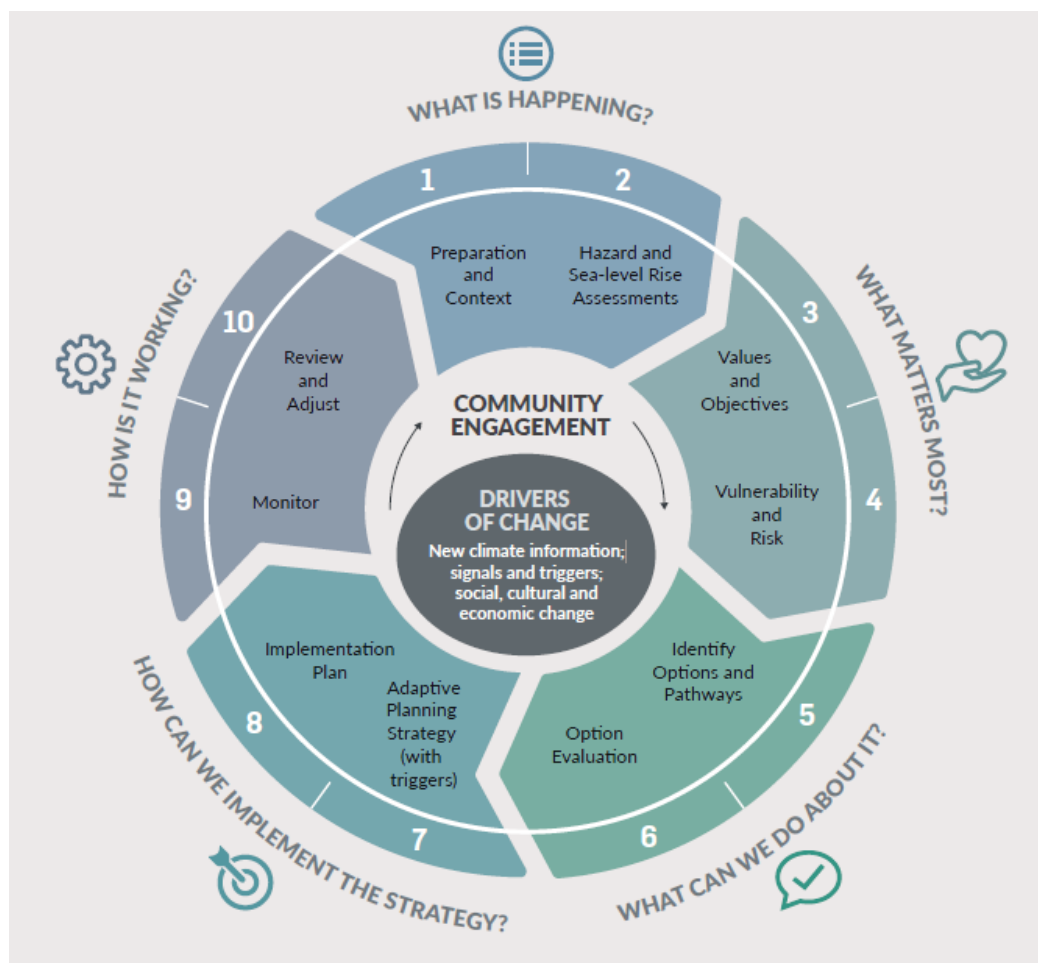


Figure 2: The 10-step decision cycle, grouped around 5 questions (Source: MfE 2017)

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- 5.18 The 10 steps are not necessarily followed in consecutive order, but might need to be revisited as new information arises or the environment changes.
- 5.19 Councils around the country have started to implement the adaptive pathways approach, including in the Hawke's Bay and Waikato regions. 'Plan Change 22' in Mapua and Ruby Bay is seen as current good practice for coastal hazards in the MfE guidance.
- 5.20 NCC has embarked on the adaptive planning process by assigning resources to this work and commissioning first pass high level assessments of coastal erosion and inundation (Steps 1 and 2 of Figure 2). Draft reports of these assessments, including recommendations for more detailed site-specific assessments, were delivered by Tonkin and Taylor Ltd in July and October 2018.
- 5.21 The draft assessments need to be shared with the public, to meet Council's obligations (as outlined above in sections 5.7-5.11) and to implement national policy and national guidance.

6. Options for public engagement

Options overview and assessment

- 6.1 NCC officers have identified and tested four options for public engagement on coastal hazards:
 - (a) Option 1: Status quo (do nothing) – release draft coastal hazard assessments on request and include information on PIM/LIM statements, without accompanying communications or ongoing engagement. Minimum input from the public on development of response options and implementation (incl. draft Nelson Plan provisions) (e.g. through statutory consultation processes).
 - (b) Option 2: Minimum engagement – release draft coastal hazard assessments, e.g. on website, accompanied by communications and presentation of information at one or two public events, and include information on PIM/LIM statements, without ongoing engagement. Minimum input from the public on development of response options and implementation (incl. draft Nelson Plan provisions) (e.g. through statutory consultation processes).
 - (c) Option 3: Intensive engagement (preferred option – see below for more detailed description) – undertake intensive engagement with affected land owners, iwi and wider community, following the adaptive pathways approach and the 10-step decision cycle. This includes a high level of community input on technical, risk and vulnerability assessments, co-design of objectives, response options and adaptation strategy, and joint ownership of implementation and monitoring.
 - (d) Option 4: Committee approach – an independent Committee (councillors, iwi, and community representatives) is established

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to lead discussion and recommend options about coastal and/or all natural hazards, supported by a Technical Advisory Group and council officers (following the Hawke's Bay model).

Option 1: Status Quo (Do nothing)	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional resources required
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Release of assessments on request and on LIM/PIM statement without verification through the public and proactive NCC-led communications leaves community to interpret information by itself – high risk of misinterpretation and opposition (e.g. Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC)) Lack of strategic response to coastal hazards means potential to create precedence cases through responding on a case-by-case basis and likely opposition to planning provisions, both of which might lead to litigation and could become very costly Potential negative reputation for NCC and loss of trust Does not follow national policy (in part. NZCPS) and best practice guidance Does not align with approach taken by TDC
Option 2: Minimum engagement	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal additional costs and resources needed
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Release of information and on LIM/PIM statements without verification through the public and only minimal NCC-led communications leaves community to interpret information by itself – high risk of misinterpretation and opposition (e.g. KCDC) Lack of strategic response to coastal hazards means potential to create precedence cases through responding on a case-by-case basis and likely opposition to planning provisions, both of which might lead to litigation and could become very costly Potential negative reputation for NCC and loss of trust Does not follow national policy (in part. NZCPS) and best practice guidance Does not align with approach taken by TDC

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Option 3: Intensive engagement led by officers (preferred option)	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements national policy (in part. NZCPS) and follows current guidance and best practice by implementing the adaptive pathways approach • Empowers community to be actively involved in decision making about coastal hazards throughout the whole process, including deciding on responses • Provides a strategic approach to respond to coastal hazards across different Council work streams • Increases community buy in and acceptance which is crucial for implementation (including through LIM/PIM statements and any Nelson Plan provisions) • Opportunity to lead a conversation with the whole of community about resilience, and to develop innovative approaches for engagement • Builds trust and improves the relationship between Council and community • Aligns with approach taken by TDC
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource intensive for planning team, which can be managed with consultant support within existing budgets • Costs for preparing and running engagement and likely follow-up site specific technical assessments (included in proposed budget) • Time intensive (depending on community buy in, potentially a 2-3 year process)
Option 4: Committee approach	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community led approach – high level of buy-in and acceptance • May develop into best practice • Supra-regional approach by forming a Committee across NCC/TDC/MDC's administrative boundaries (as done in Hawke's Bay).
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly resource intensive (other councils pay \$300k/year plus officers to set up and support)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long time frame (3-5 years process) • Outcomes unclear • Still in 'trial' phase (Hawke's Bay Regional and District Councils)
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Table 1: Options for public engagement on coastal hazards

Preferred Option 3

- 6.2 Council officers recommend the implementation of Option 3: Intensive engagement with the public, as this is the option that is most likely to achieve desired outcomes in response to coastal hazards, with least risks and resource requirements that can be met from existing budgets. No other option is considered to be able to achieve the desired outcomes under existing budget without significantly increasing risks of community opposition, misalignment with national guidance and reputational damage for NCC (see Table 1).
- 6.3 Public engagement on coastal hazards under Option 3 would take place in several stages, giving effect to the 10-step decision cycle (see Figure 2). These stages might not be followed in consecutive order and/or need to be adjusted or revisited depending on local circumstances, the emergence of new information, level of community buy in and discussion outcomes and need to adjust. The stages include:
- (a) Preparation – Introduce the topic of coastal hazards and raise awareness about the upcoming engagement process.
 - (b) Stage 1 – Raise awareness and provide general information about coastal processes and hazard management. Hear from the community about what they know about coastal change, and create a platform for further engagement.
 - (c) Stage 2 – Report back with more holistic picture of 'what is happening', incl. results from draft reports and public input. Understand vulnerability and risk, and establish values and objectives. Agree on process for further decision-making.
 - (d) Stage 3 – Discuss response options and jointly develop a draft adaptive management strategy. Verify this with the wider community.
 - (e) Stage 4 – Implement adaptive management strategy, and undertake ongoing monitoring and adjust when needed.
- 6.4 Engagement aims to target the whole of the Nelson community as well as, to a lesser extent, also non-local stakeholders. Elected members and officers have identified the following subgroups to target engagement action:
- (a) The general public

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- (b) Affected residents (e.g. in Monaco, Tahunanui, Glenduan)
 - (c) Other majorly affected landowners (e.g. Port, Airport, DoC, New Zealand Transport Agency, Cawthron Institute, Tahunanui campground, Golf Course)
 - (d) Iwi
 - (e) Youth Council and schools
 - (f) Neighbouring councils (Marlborough and Tasman District Councils)
 - (g) Local organisations and interest groups (e.g. schools, Grey Power, Generation Zero, Tasman Bay Guardians, Forest and Bird etc.)
 - (h) Non-local organisations (e.g. central government agencies, research institutes)
- 6.5 Engagement methods will be applied specifically to each of these subgroups. In summary, it is proposed that they include:
- (a) NCC's existing communication channels (e.g. OurNelson, Facebook, twitter, media release, letters and emails)
 - (b) A coastal hazards portal on the NCC website, incl. an interactive map and questionnaire
 - (c) Open public events in three locations (North Nelson, CBD, Nelson South)
 - (d) Targeted workshops with residents in areas most likely to be affected in Monaco, Tahunanui, Glenduan
 - (e) Meetings with other major landowners likely to be affected (e.g. Port, Airport)
 - (f) Hui with the Iwi Working Group, and further targeted engagement with iwi as considered appropriate
 - (g) Informational portals at key locations (e.g. Customer Service Centre, Library, iSite...), incl. printed material and computer
 - (h) Presence at major public events (e.g. stand at Saturday market) and presentations at established fora (e.g. Biodiversity Forum)
 - (i) Link into schools (e.g. through the Envirolink programme)
- 6.6 Engagement will be prepared and led by officers with support of consultants where required. Feedback from the three workshops with Elected Members has been included in this approach, and it is crucial that Elected Members are involved in this process, in particular during public

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events and meetings. Elected Members will be invited to the public meetings and informed on a regular basis about progress and outcomes of engagement via the newsletter and/or reports.

- 6.7 Preparation of engagement could commence as soon as Council approval is obtained, with Stage 1 engagement starting in February 2019. A Draft Coastal Hazard Engagement roadmap, including an indicative timeline, is provided as Attachment 1. The timeline will be adaptable to consider local circumstances, the emergence of new information, level of community buy in and discussion outcomes.
- 6.8 NCC officers are working with Tasman District Council officers to ensure alignment of the two Councils' approaches to coastal hazards, including with regard to technical assessment methodologies and engagement planning.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 The Nelson community is already affected by coastal hazards such as coastal erosion and coastal inundation (flooding). Climate change and sea level rise are expected to increase the occurrence and impacts of coastal hazards further, increasing the risk for the Nelson community.
- 7.2 Nelson City Council has a key role to play in facilitating the adaptation of the community to existing and future coastal hazards.
- 7.3 Council confirmed actions relating to coastal hazards in May (Climate Change report (R9121)), including progressing technical assessments of coastal erosion and inundation hazards, and developing an approach to engage with the public on coastal hazards based on the 'adaptive pathways' approach recommended by national guidance.
- 7.4 Council officers seek approval for an intensive public engagement programme on coastal hazards. This would commence in early 2019 with the aim to gather and share information and build a platform for ongoing engagement on coastal hazards. The ultimate objective of engagement is the development and implementation of an adaptive management strategy together with the public by 2020. The strategy will state objectives, pathways and decision points and identify which frameworks and measures will be used to implement it, including through statutory planning provisions such as in the Nelson Plan.

Author: Lisa Marquardt, Planning Adviser

Attachments

Attachment 1: A2081218 - Draft Coastal Hazard Engagement roadmap [↓](#)

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Attachment 2: A2081234 - Ministry for the Environment 2017 Preparing for Coastal Change - A summary of coastal hazards and climate change guidance for local government (*Circulated separately*) ➔

Important considerations for decision making
1. Fit with Purpose of Local Government <p>Adaptation actions by councils are closely linked to the purpose of local government to provide good quality infrastructure. Information about future impact of climate change and coastal hazards as well as community preferences for adaptation action will need to be included in any decision making about future infrastructure development or retreat.</p>
2. Consistency with Community Outcomes and Council Policy <p>The proposed approach to climate change adaptation is actively supported by all policies, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the Long Term Plan identifies responding to climate change and growing community's resilience to the more extreme weather events as a top priority (as Part of 2. Environment).• Community Outcomes include healthy, safe and resilient communities that work in partnership to understand, prepare for and respond to the impacts of natural hazards; efficient and resilient infrastructure; and a Council that provides community engagement, in particular with regard to major decisions. <p>Nelson 2060 identifies rising sea levels and a warmer, more unstable climate in Nelson as one of the key challenges; recognises the uncertainty around, and risk from, natural hazards and emphasises working as a community to better understand and minimise the impacts these might have on the things we value.</p>
3. Risk <p>Implementing the preferred option (option 3) is likely to achieve the goal of adapting to climate change and coastal hazards together with the community using the dynamic adaptive planning approach. It is also the option with the overall least degree of risk, including financial, political, reputational and legal (risks associated with each option are described in section 6).</p>
4. Financial impact <p>The proposed action can be met through existing budgets.</p>

5. Degree of significance and level of engagement

This matter is of high significance because decisions related to the adaptation to climate change and coastal hazards are likely to significantly impact on all strategic assets listed in the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, on levels of service provided by Council and, depending on the outcomes of engagement, Council's debt and rate charges. In addition, decisions will impact the whole community and future generations and might not be reversible.

Therefore intensive engagement (option 3) is suggested on this issue as outlined in the report.

6. Inclusion of Māori in the decision making process

No engagement with Māori has been undertaken in preparing this report. However, officers will be engaging with iwi on coastal hazards via the Iwi Working Group under the preferred option (option 3).

7. Delegations

The Planning and Regulatory Committee has the following delegations to consider adaptation to climate change and coastal hazards

Areas of Responsibility:

- *Environmental Matters, including monitoring*
- *Resource Management*
- *Coastal Management*
- *Regional Policy Statement*
- *District and Regional Plans*
- *Council and/or Community projects or initiatives for enhanced environmental outcomes*

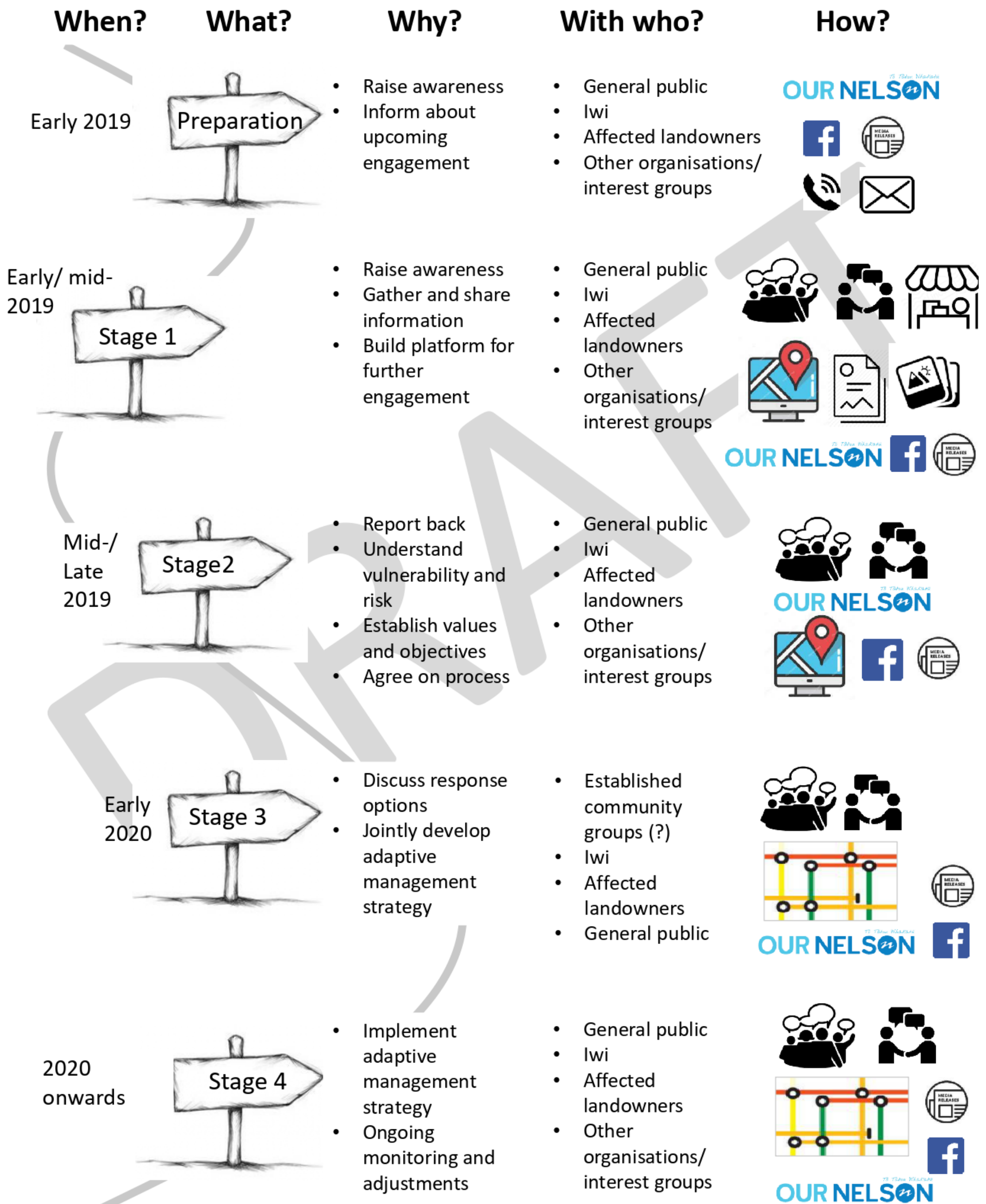
Powers to Decide:

- *To undertake community engagement other than Special Consultative Procedures for any projects or proposals falling within the areas of responsibility*

Powers to Recommend:

- *Development or review of policies and strategies relating to the areas of responsibility*

Draft Roadmap for Coastal Hazard Engagement



Attachment 1: Draft Coastal Hazard Engagement – roadmap (A2081218)

Biosecurity Annual Review

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To note the content of the Review of the 2017-18 Biosecurity Operational Plan and to approve the 2018-19 Biosecurity Operational Plan. This report has been prepared for Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council as the Regional Pest Management Strategy is a joint strategy.

2. Summary

- 2.1 Section 100B of the Biosecurity Act 1993 requires the management agency for every pest management strategy to annually review the Operational Plan and report on its implementation.
- 2.2 This report outlines progress against the existing Tasman Nelson Pest Management Strategy, pending the adoption of the new Regional Pest Management Plan currently in development.
- 2.3 The annual report confirms Nelson City Council is meeting its biosecurity obligations and work undertaken was within budget.
- 2.4 Both Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council participate in the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership along with Marlborough District Council and the Ministry for Primary Industries. This continues to be an effective forum through which to prepare for and respond to marine pest incursions.

3. Recommendation

That the Planning and Regulatory Committee

Receives the report Biosecurity Annual Review (R9814) and its attachments (A2081605, A2081603, and A2081604).

Recommendation to Council

That the Council

Approves the Operational Plan for the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2018-19 (A2081604), specifically as it relates to Nelson City Council's area.

4. Background

- 4.1 Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council have operated a joint Regional Pest Management Strategy and an Operational Plan since the introduction of the Biosecurity Act 1993.
- 4.2 Both councils are in the process of jointly reviewing their Regional Pest Management Strategy to become a Regional Pest Management Plan under the revised provisions of the Biosecurity Act (2012) and its associated National Policy Direction (2015). This review will address all aspects of the current Strategy and therefore this report and its associated documents are primarily concerned with the continuation of closing out the existing Strategy in the expectation that at the end of this financial year (2018-2019) the current Strategy will be superseded by the new Regional Pest Management Plan and associated operational documents.
- 4.3 The review of the 2017-18 Operational Plan (Attachment 1) summarises and reviews the activities undertaken by Tasman District Council in its role as the pest management agency for Nelson City Council and comments on relevant biosecurity issues.
- 4.4 Activities specifically undertaken by Tasman District Council biosecurity staff in the Nelson City Council area are detailed in Attachment 2.
- 4.5 The 2018-19 Operational Plan (Attachment 3) outlines the objectives and activities to be undertaken in implementing the Strategy within the approved total budget of \$540,000. Nelson City Council contributes \$141,000 to this.
- 4.6 A breakdown of the budget is provided against programmes of work targeting each of the pest categories in the Strategy, i.e. Total Control, Progressive Control, Containment, Boundary Control, General and Regional Surveillance, and other biosecurity work undertaken, e.g. National Pest Plant Accord, biological control and provision of education and advice.
- 4.7 The Operational Plan will be presented to Tasman District Council on 29 November 2018.

5. Discussion

- 5.1 A summary of work undertaken in Nelson is provided in Attachment 2 and key points outlined below.

Total Control pests

- 5.2 In the Strategy there are 13 Total Control pests, where the long-term aim is eradication. On all known sites, plant numbers have been reduced but for some pests, new sites have been found and this may extend the time required for eradication.
- 5.3 Inspections and control were carried out at known sites of African Feather Grass, Madeira Vine, Cathedral Bells, Climbing Spindleberry, Saffron Thistle, and Bathurst Bur; with most sites showing reduced numbers of plants. A new area of Madeira Vine was discovered on Tahunanui Drive.
- 5.4 Assistance was provided to the Department of Conservation with its Spartina programme in the Waimea Estuary.

Progressive Control pests

- 5.5 For the 18 Progressive Control pests, where the aim is to reduce the density and distribution, this is being achieved at most sites.
- 5.6 Inspections were carried out at known sites of Boneseed, Variegated Thistle, Nasella Tussock, and White-edged Nightshade, revealing a reduction in these plants. Disturbance/development at select sites created a significant increase in Variegated Thistle or White-Edged Nightshade and control was undertaken by property managers and consent holders.
- 5.7 There is a significant contribution from community groups dealing with aggressive vines such as Banana Passion Vine and Old Man's Beard, particularly in Golden Bay but also throughout both Council areas. The 2017 – 2018 survey of community group activity recorded around 40,000 hours of effort by over 1000 individuals and this is an underestimate as not all groups responded to the survey.

Containment pests

- 5.8 The 14 Containment pests are widespread throughout the Nelson and Tasman Regions and the aim is to stop the spread of these pests to properties that are not infested.
- 5.9 The continuing spread of Argentine and Darwin's ants, despite a significant commitment of resources, highlights the challenges of dealing with highly-organised social insects and the limitations of existing tools. Monitoring of Argentine Ant populations show the various infestations within the Nelson and Richmond urban areas are joining up and over the next few years are likely to form a super-colony.

Boundary Control pests

- 5.10 The Strategy has 11 Boundary Control pests which are generally widespread throughout Nelson and Tasman. The aim is to control the spread of these pests to land that is clear, or being cleared, of them.

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- 5.11 Staff have dealt effectively and efficiently with requests for intervention largely resolving the matters through negotiation.
- 5.12 Advice has been given regarding setback control provisions for gorse.

Advice and Education

- 5.13 Biosecurity staff work closely with staff from the Ministry for Primary Industries by inspecting nurseries and plant retail businesses to ensure that none of the high risk plants identified in the National Plant Pest Accord (NPPA) are being sold. All plants in the Accord are classified as Unwanted Organisms and this prevents their sale, propagation and distribution. Occasional visits to householders have been required when NPPA pest plants have been advertised on Trade Me.
- 5.14 Advice was provided on the following range of pest issues:
 - 5.14.1 Moth plant control at Birchwood School.
 - 5.14.2 Loan of possum and stoat traps.
 - 5.14.3 Feral goats in Dodson Valley/Walters Bluff area – liaised with parties involved in this issue.
 - 5.14.4 Control of ants, wasps, rats, cats, rabbits, magpies, rats, gorse and Old Man's Beard.
 - 5.14.5 Plant or plant disease identification.
- 5.15 Support was provided to the Council's Taiwan Cherry control programme.
- 5.16 Broom sites created by road reconstructions were identified and reported to Council engineering staff.
- 5.17 Surveillance was undertaken around Bomaria site in Brook Valley and identified sites of Climbing Asparagus and Cretan brake.
- 5.18 A presentation on biological control was provided for Moturoa Mission, an environmental educational activity was provided at Rough Island with 160 pupils attending from Enviroschools throughout the Nelson and Tasman Regions.

Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership

- 5.19 Tasman and Nelson Councils participate in the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership (the Partnership) along with Marlborough District Council and the Ministry for Primary Industries. The funding contribution from the three councils and the Ministry for Primary Industries has been used to fund a contractor group to undertake liaison, research, education, monitoring, contingency planning and technical advice. Work undertaken includes review of marine biosecurity threats, maintaining networks with marine organisations, stakeholder groups and businesses, surveys of the fouling status of vessel hulls both in the water and at

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service yards and questionnaire surveys of vessel operators to establish vessel travel movements and operator understanding regarding marine biosecurity. There is regular consultation with marine industry groups and ongoing work assisting with preparation of industry marine biosecurity plans associated with their operation.

- 5.20 An extensive vessel survey was undertaken during the summer of 2017/18. It included 544 Vessels and 546 coastal structures (mainly swing moorings and jetties) with seventeen days on the water with Top of the South Harbourmasters visiting vessels, inspecting their hulls and seeking travel and maintenance information from their operators. The survey of vessel hulls and the antifouling status of vessels has highlighted issues with the maintenance of some Nelson vessels and a need for increased understanding. The Council is working with the Partnership on education initiatives to address this.
- 5.21 During 2017-2018 the Partnership jointly purchased a quarantine "Fab-Dock" for sterilisation of vessels infested with marine pests of up to 20 metres long. The dock has a dedicated trailer which includes its own lifting hoist, generator plant, gear locker and all materials necessary for deployment. The unit is available for rapid response to vessels infested with marine pests across the Top of the South area (and further afield on request).

Operational Plan 2018-2019

- 5.22 The 2018-2019 Operational Plan outlines the objectives and activities to be undertaken for the implementation of the Regional Pest Management Strategy within the approved budget of \$540,000, with a contribution from Nelson City Council of \$141,000.

Next Steps/Strategy Review Timeline

- 5.23 The review of the 2012-2017 Regional Pest Management Strategy commenced during mid-2016. The 2012 amendments to the 1993 Biosecurity Act involve the replacement of the Regional Pest Management Strategy with a Regional Pest Management Plan and incorporate some significant changes. The issue of National Policy Direction for Pest Management in 2015 limited the range of pest management programs able to be declared. It also introduced strict criteria regarding the assessment and distribution of costs and benefits.
- 5.24 The Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal 2017-2027 was publically notified for submissions in November 2017 with over 80 submissions received, many with multiple parts. Further submissions in support or opposition were called for in early 2018. The Joint Regional Pest Management Committee considered these submissions during mid-2018 and reached draft decisions to recommend back to the Councils.
- 5.25 As one of these draft decisions introduced an additional Site Led Programme covering private land between Abel Tasman National Park and the sea, the Joint Committee approved targeted consultation during

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October 2018 with affected landowners. All private landowners were written too and invited to submit on this additional Site Led Programme. Note: submissions were limited to affected landowners and this specific variation as the rest of the document had already been subject to full public notification.

- 5.26 A meeting of the Joint Regional Pest Management Committee is planned for 3 December 2018 to consider submissions received on the Abel Tasman Site Led Programme and to confirm or modify that proposal. It is proposed that meeting will also review the redrafted Regional Pest Management Plan which will include all of the Joint Committee recommendations.
- 5.27 The Joint Committee will also need to review the revised Cost Benefit Analysis report, the decisions report and the Plan Process reports which document compliance of the document and process with the Biosecurity Act requirements governing the making of a Regional Pest Management Plan.
- 5.28 If the Joint Committee is satisfied with the documentation at its 3 December 2018 meeting it will then be able to recommend it to both councils for approval. Provided any additional changes required are minimal it is anticipated that both councils will consider the Joint Committee's recommendations in February/March 2019.
- 5.29 Decisions on submissions would be released following Council's approval and subject to any appeals it is hoped that the new Plan would come into force on 1 July 2019. Note: If appeals are received, those parts of the Plan under appeal may be delayed but it would still possible to proceed with parts of the Plan not subject to appeal.
- 5.30 During the period March to June 2019 a fully revised operational plan would be prepared to give effect to the new Plan over the following financial year.

6. Options

- 6.1 The review of the 2017-18 Operational Plan details work completed in the last financial year. There are no options other than to receive the review.
- 6.2 The 2018-19 Operational Plan sets the programme of work that has already been budgeted. The options are to accept or amend this Operational Plan.

Option 1: Approve 2018-19 Operational Plan (Preferred option)	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue work to effectively implement the Regional Pest Management Strategy.• Work is budgeted for.

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Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimal as meets requirement of the Strategy and within budget.
Option 2: Amend 2018-19 Operational Plan	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides for changes if deemed inconsistent with the Regional Pest Management Strategy.
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creates delays/reprioritisation of work.• Potential additional costs.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 This report provides an opportunity for reporting to Council on the implementation of its Regional Pest Management Strategy and associated biosecurity matters.
- 7.2 The 2017-18 annual Biosecurity Report outlines how Council has implemented the Strategy on biosecurity matters and associated obligations. The Report confirms the actions are appropriate and meet all requirements.
- 7.3 The 2018-19 Operational Plan provides for a consistent and efficient approach across to biosecurity management across both Nelson and Tasman. The Plan ensures the Council meets statutory obligations and activities are within budget.

Author: Richard Frizzell, Environmental Programmes Officer

Attachments

- Attachment 1: A2081605 Review of Operational Plan for the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2017-18 [↓](#)
- Attachment 2: A2081603 Review of Biosecurity Operational Plan 2017-18 - Nelson City Council region [↓](#)
- Attachment 3: A2081604 Operational Plan for the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2018-19 [↓](#)

<p>Important considerations for decision making</p>
<p>1. Fit with Purpose of Local Government</p> <p>The report and recommendations achieve a consistent and cost-effective approach to pest management across the Nelson-Tasman Regions by working jointly with the Tasman District Council. It also provides a valuable service for the Nelson community, ensuring environmental and economic risks from pests are effectively addressed.</p>
<p>2. Consistency with Community Outcomes and Council Policy</p> <p>The report and recommendations detail implementation of the regional Pest Management Strategy and align with the strategy vision of “Enhancing community wellbeing and quality of life” by providing a framework for efficient and effective pest management and making the best use of available resources. This contributes to the Council’s following Community Outcomes in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our unique natural environment is healthy and protected • Our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well planned and sustainably managed.
<p>3. Risk</p> <p>The Operational Plan for 2018/19 will meet the Council’s requirements under the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy. Any changes would risk delaying ongoing implementation of the Strategy.</p>
<p>4. Financial impact</p> <p>The 2018/19 Operational Plan has a total budgeted allocation of \$540,000 of which Nelson City Council contributes \$141,000. This funding has been approved in the Annual Plan 2018/19.</p>
<p>5. Degree of significance and level of engagement</p> <p>This matter is of low significance because it is essentially of a process nature. This annual report is a statement of accountability and while the activity affects a large number of landowners, it has not historically been contentious. The Operational Plan identifies programmed work which falls within budgeted limits. The activity is important for those landowners who are involved with managing pests, but receiving the Operational Plan is not a significant decision.</p>
<p>6. Inclusion of Māori in the decision making process</p> <p>No engagement with Māori has been undertaken in preparing this report.</p>

7. Delegations

The Planning and Regulatory Committee has the following delegations to consider the review of Operational Plans for the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy:

Areas of Responsibility:

- *Biosecurity*

Powers to Decide:

- *To perform all functions, powers and duties relating to the areas of responsibility conferred on Council by relevant legislation, falling within the areas of responsibility*

Powers to Recommend:

- *Development or review of policies or strategies relating to the areas of responsibility*
- *Any other matters within the areas of responsibility*



Attachment 1

**Review of the
Operational Plan
for the
Tasman-Nelson
Regional Pest
Management Strategy

2017-2018**

A2081605

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Introduction

Section 100 B(2(a)) of the Biosecurity Act 1993 requires the Management Agency for every pest management strategy to review the Operational Plan annually and report on the Operational Plan and its implementation within five months after the end of the financial year.

The Operational Plan lists the main activities required by the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy (the Strategy). The following report by Tasman District Council, in its capacity as the Management Agency, assesses each of these activities and comments on relevant issues.

Purpose

The purpose of the Review of the Operational Plan is to document the implementation of the Strategy over the previous financial year and allow stakeholders to examine the performance of the Council as the Management Agency for the Strategy.

Linkages

This Review of the Operational Plan should be read in conjunction with the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2012 - 2017. It is integrated, as much as possible, with both Nelson City Council and Tasman District Councils' current Annual Plan Report and the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan.

A number of biosecurity activities are also undertaken throughout the Tasman District and Nelson City Council areas by central government agencies (usually the Ministry for Primary Industries – Biosecurity New Zealand) and by industry led organisations. Examples of current MPI lead response include *Mycoplasma bovis* and Myrtle rust.

The aim for the *Mycoplasma bovis* response is eradication from New Zealand. At the time of writing there were two cattle herds in the Tasman District which have tested positive and are being responded to.

The aim for Myrtle rust response is transition from active response to long term management. Myrtle rust can be spread long distances by the wind and there have been an increasing number of Myrtle rust finds throughout New Zealand despite control efforts. There have been a growing number of finds across the Top of the South Island from Marlborough to Golden Bay. MPI are currently preparing a Long Term Management Strategy and science research strategy to guide future activity and to preserve seed and other genetic material from Myrtaceae so that genetic diversity is not lost.

Industry lead responses include Bovine tuberculosis feral vector control and Wilding Kiwifruit Vines.

Bovine tuberculosis feral vector is implemented through the National Pest Management Strategy for Bovine Tb, where OSPRI (previously the Animal Health Board) is responsible for the preparation of an operational plan and for reporting on the implementation of the TB free programme. There are currently no Bovine Tb reactor herds within the Tasman-Nelson area and currently no aerial vector control work being undertaken. However ground

control and survey activity was still undertaken along the north-western coastline of Golden Bay and along the foothills from Marahau to Nelson Lakes.

Control of Wilding Kiwifruit vines is undertaken by Kiwifruit Vine health for the purpose of controlling *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (Psa) which is a bacteria that can result in the death of kiwifruit vines. Unmanaged wildings of Kiwifruit can harbor Psa which can then potentially spread to commercial Kiwifruit vines. Wilding Kiwifruit vines are spread throughout the Tasman Nelson area.

Management Regimes - Declared Pests

The Regional Pest Management Strategy contains 62 pests (declared" pests) which cause, or are capable of causing, significant damage to the Tasman-Nelson region's environment or its primary industries.

The Strategy groups the individual pests into five categories, with varying levels of intervention by Council. In most situations, the land occupier is responsible for meeting the standards and rules for each pest. Biosecurity Officers work closely with occupiers in the management of Total Control Pests where it is more efficient to simply remove isolated pests than it is to inform a landowner of the work which needs to be undertaken and then to undertake a follow up inspection to ensure it has been done to the required standard.

As the Management Agency, Tasman District Council is responsible for ensuring that occupiers comply with their obligations, that surveillance is carried out to identify and record new infestations of pests, and land occupiers are advised of the most appropriate methods of control for each pest.

All pests listed in the Strategy are banned from sale, propagation, breeding, distribution and commercial display.

1. Total Control Pests

2017-2018 Operational Plan Budgeted Project Cost
\$41,500

Actual Project Cost
\$35,500

Total Control Pests refer to high-risk pests that are of limited distribution or density in the region for which the long-term goal is eradication. There are thirteen pest plants; eight are terrestrial and five are aquatic.

Strategy Objective

Eradication of these pests from the Tasman-Nelson region by 2022.

2017-2018 Objectives

1. Investigate all reports of new infestations to confirm identification and undertake surveillance of adjoining areas within twenty working days of being reported.
2. Inspect all sites that are classified as **New**, **Active** or **Monitoring**, on an annual basis and work with the occupier to destroy all live material.
3. Inspect all sites regularly that are classified as **Historic** to confirm their status. This will vary from annual to five-yearly inspections, depending on the biological characteristics of the pests and when it was classified as historic.
4. Record all sites containing Total Control pests on the database and actions taken.
5. Update the classification of all properties using the modified Holloran classification by 31 July.

Achievements

General

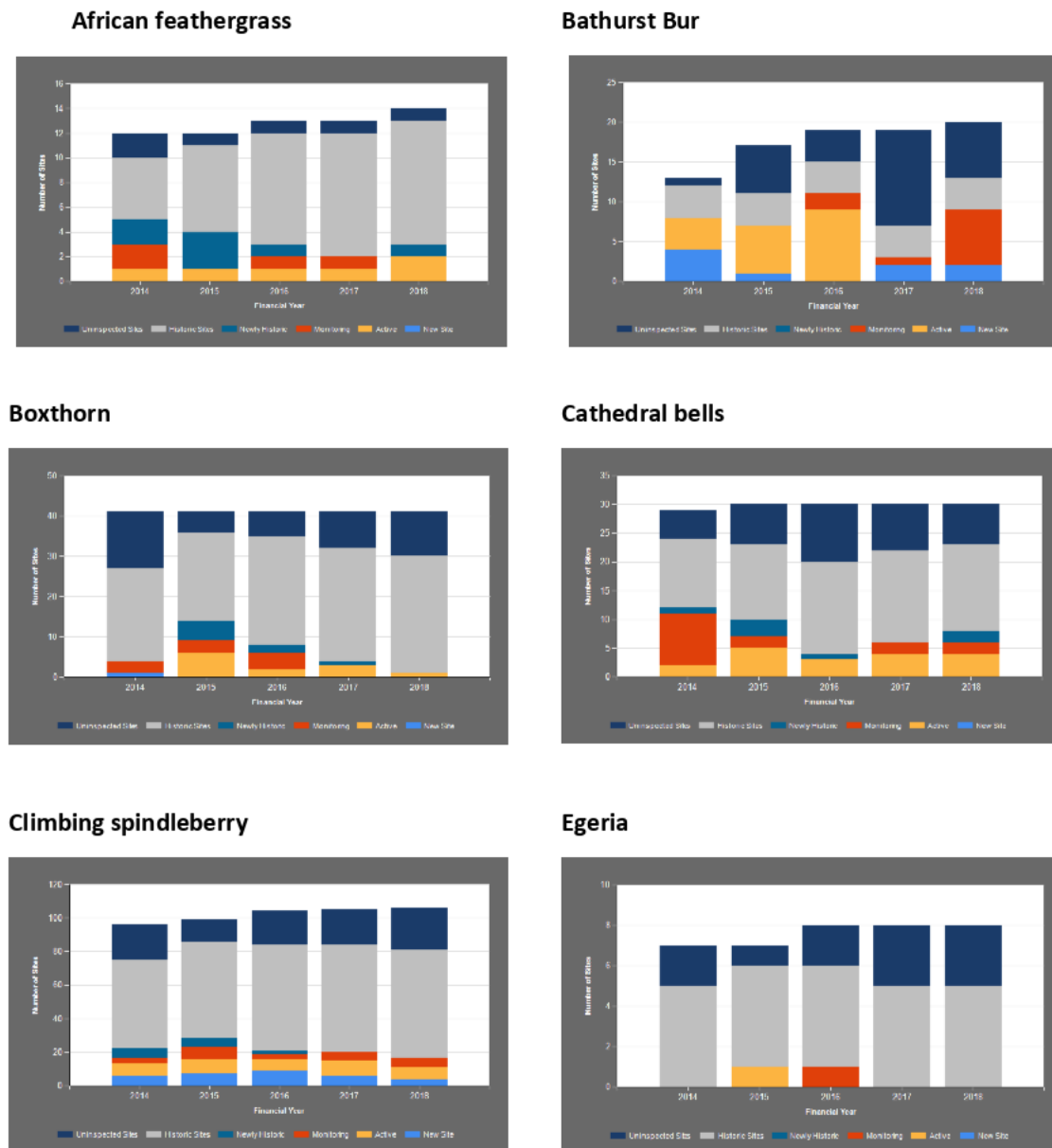
1. All new sites were inspected within twenty working days of being reported.
2. All new, active and monitoring sites of Total Control Plant Pests (African Feather Grass, Bathurst Bur, Boxthorn, Cathedral Bells, Climbing Spindleberry, Egeria, Entire Marshwort, Hornwort, Madeira vine, Phragmites, Saffron Thistle, Senegal Tea and Spartina) were inspected during the year.
3. Department of Conservation have taken on a lead role in controlling Spartina, in both Tasman and Nelson with ongoing control work within the Waimea Inlet. Tasman District Council Biosecurity staff have worked alongside the DOC undertaking this control work.
4. All live plants found were destroyed, and/or control programmes initiated and plant numbers reduced.
5. Information recorded at each site was downloaded into the pest database for storage and analysis.
6. Historical sites where live plants have been absent for several years continue to be inspected at intervals ranging from two to five years, depending on their biological characteristics. There are no inspections of Hornwort and Senegal Tea sites as these two species have been eradicated.

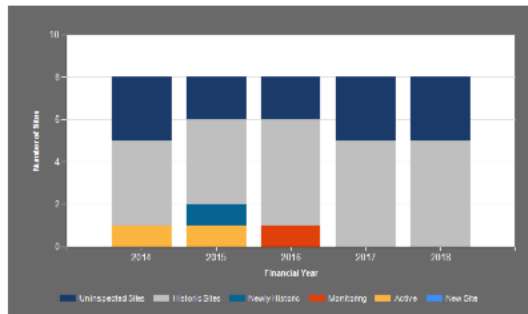
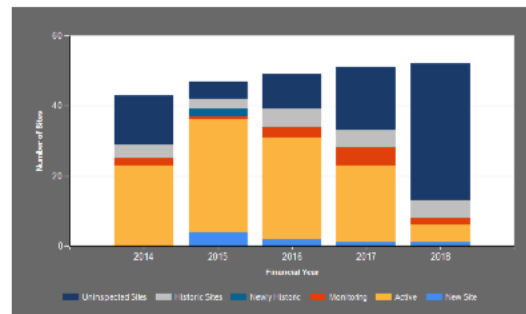
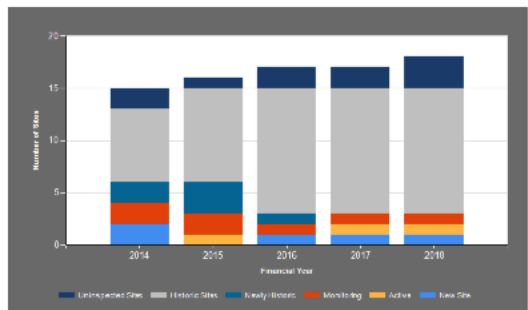
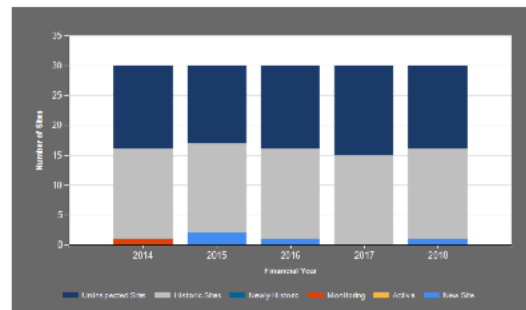
Trend Monitoring

The database for recording pest location, abundance and treatment was developed in 2004 to store the information collected using portable devices equipped with GPS and aerial imagery. The site is classified according to the existence (or absence) of live material to provide a method of trend monitoring. This has been used in the pest distribution maps in the back of the current Strategy based on the criteria described by P Holloran in 2006 (*Measuring performance of invasive plant eradication efforts in New Zealand*, New Zealand Plant Protection 59: 1-7) and provides a useful indication of the long-term trends. The results for Total Control species are shown below for the last five years. The vertical axis represents the number of properties.

Operational Plan Review for Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2017-2018

Figure 1: 5 Year trends for properties containing Total Control Pests 2013/14 -2017/18



Entire marshwort**Maderia vine****Saffron thistle****Spartina****2. Progressive Control Pests**

2017 - 2018 Operational Plan Budgeted Project Cost
\$79,500

Actual Project Cost
\$75,000

Progressive Control Pests are pests whose distribution is limited to parts of the region but in the absence of more effective methods of control, they are unlikely to be eradicated because of their biological characteristics e.g. long-term seed viability. There are eighteen pests - twelve plants, five fish and one bird (rooks).

Strategy Objective

Reduce the distribution and density of Progressive Control Pests in the Tasman-Nelson region over the term of the Strategy.

2017-2018 Objectives

1. Investigate all reports of new infestations to confirm identification and undertake surveillance of adjoining land within forty working days of being reported.

2. Inspect all sites that are classified as **New**, **Active** or **Monitoring** on an annual basis and advise the occupier of any action that is required.
3. Record all sites and the actions to be taken on the pest database.
4. Update the classification of all properties using the modified Holloran classification by 31 July where this is feasible and meaningful.
5. The Department of Conservation will inspect all properties with known or suspected infestations of pest fish, undertake control, and report to the Council by 15 August on the outcome using the modified Holloran classification.

Achievements

General

1. All reports of new infestations were investigated within thirty days of being reported.
2. All sites classified as **New**, **Active** and **Monitoring** sites were inspected and occupiers advised of the required actions.
3. All sites were recorded on the pest database, along with the required actions.
4. The distribution and density of Progressive Control Pests have been reduced at most sites. Concerted action is being undertaken by community groups at sites in eastern Golden Bay against the more widely distributed weeds such as Banana Passion Vine and Old Man's Beard and numerous community groups elsewhere in sites with significant natural values. Climbing asparagus, once a popular plant with florists, is a highly invasive vine that has become established and spread through lower sections of the hill country in eastern Golden Bay. A community group (Project DeVine Trust) has undertaken the challenge of dealing with this and other pest plants on this steep difficult terrain and it successfully bid for funding from a range of sources to control it. Biosecurity staff are working closely with the group.
- 4 LINZ have contracted this group to control Old Man's Beard and Banana passionfruit particularly in Crown Land riverbed areas.

3. Containment Pests

Containment pests are pests that are abundant in the region. There are fourteen pests - four plants (Purple Pampas, Lagarosiphon, and gorse and broom in the Howard-St Arnaud area), seven mammals (feral cats, rabbits, hares, possums, mustelids), two insects (ants) and one bird (magpies).

2017 - 2018 Operational Plan Budgeted Project Cost
\$104,000

Actual Project Cost
\$82,000

Strategy Objective

To prevent the spread of Containment Pests to adjoining properties or to parts of Tasman and Nelson that are not currently infested.

2017-2018 Objectives

1. Destroy isolated infestations and reduce incidence at other sites.
2. Provide information and advice to occupiers on methods of control.
3. Undertake surveillance for Lagarosiphon and Purple Pampas and ensure occupiers comply with Strategy rules.
4. Encourage the development of new tools and techniques to control Argentine and Darwin's Ants to slow their rate of spread within urban areas and make this information available to the occupier of infested properties.
5. Monitor changes in pest ant distribution and encourage the adoption of effective products and techniques for controlling pest ants by occupiers.
6. Respond to requests for help with animal/bird pest control within ten working days
7. Lend traps to occupiers on a short-term basis to control Magpies, Possums, Mustelids, and Feral Cats, and provide advice on the control of Feral Rabbits and Hares.

Achievements

1. Continued to identify isolated infestations and advise occupiers on methods of treatment.
2. Continued to provide information and advice on methods of control.
3. Continued to identify new infestations of Purple Pampas and Lagarosiphon, and ensure occupiers comply with Strategy rules.
4. Continued to monitor changes in the distribution of Argentine and Darwin's ants, and encourage the adoption of promising new products and techniques for controlling Argentine and Darwin's ants by occupiers.
5. Continued to respond to requests for help with animal/bird pest control within ten working days.

Discussion

A significant effort has gone into preventing the spread of Containment Pests. Effective control of pest species is dependent on the coordinated actions of many occupiers. There are many community groups operating on public and private land who are controlling predators and browsers to protect rare and endangered native species. There is very good cooperation between the Department of Conservation and OSPRI (previously the Animal Health Board) around Kahurangi National Park and this is providing significant economic and biodiversity benefits. Data is being collected from areas where pests are being effectively controlled and monitoring is being undertaken (e.g. Rotoiti Mainland Island (Department of Conservation and Friends of Rotoiti), Kahurangi Tablelands (Friends of

Flora), the Cobb Valley (Friends of the Cobb) and the Brook Sanctuary (Brook Waimarama Trust) Various trapping groups including Marsden Valley and Richmond Hills. The results show substantial increases in diversity and density of many species of native birds.

Project Janszoon (funded by Next foundation) have been controlling a wide range of plant and animal pest species within Abel Tasman National Park with the objective of ridding the park of these pest species. This work is being complimented by Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust (funded by Abel Tasman National Park tourism operators) are undertaking complimentary pest control both with the park and along its boundaries.

The two species of pest ants (Argentine and Darwin's) are continuing to spread slowly, as is Purple Pampas. Considerable effort is being put into the control of Gorse and Broom in the Howard-St Arnaud area and while there is generally good landowner support plant densities along the western boundary of the control area are increasing.

Comments on Individual Pests

1. Argentine and Darwin's Ants

Argentine ants were first identified in Tasman-Nelson in 2001 at Port Nelson. Darwin's ants are thought to have been here since the mid-1980s. During the summer of 2016-2017 Entecol (Richard Toft) were contracted to survey the current distribution of both ant species. The results of this survey were extended during the summer of 2017-2018 using a student to check for range extensions. Key findings were:

- In the Wakapuaka area Argentine ants continue to spread along the valleys but not inland or towards the sea.
- Argentine ants continue to slowly spread and infill in the Nelson Wood area.
- Argentine ants are establishing in the Nelson CBD and spreading along Vanguard St into the Victory area and along Haven road into the Port and Port Hills areas.
- Argentine ants are continuing to spread through the Nelson South and Bishopdale areas.
- Argentine ants continue to spread and infill in the Tahunanui Drive, Stoke, Monaco, Saxton Rd and Suffolk Road areas.
- In Richmond Argentine ants continue to expand in the Olympus Way area and have also have crossed the Richmond Deviation and are spreading in the Lower Queen St - Great Taste Trail areas.
- Other infestations of Argentine ants in Hope and Ruby Bay areas also continue to spread.
- In general there has been very little spread of Darwin's ants around Nelson City. Minor spread was observed at Marybank.
- In the Richmond area there was some small spread of Darwin's ants in the Sutton St, Polglase Street, and Templemore Drive areas, with the latter of these areas now abutting an Argentine ant infestation.
- In other known Darwin's ant infestation sites of Aporo Road in Tasman and Motueka there had been minor spread.
- The most recent monitoring data (Summer Student) confirms that the major populations of Argentine ants in Enner Glynn and Stoke have merged. Similarly,

the populations surrounding Nelson CBD are also close to merging and beginning to spread into Stepneyville and the Port Hills area.

- A very similar picture is occurring in Richmond, with the full merger of the Richmond CBD populations having already occurred and a coalescing of that population with the Olympus Way population expected to occur within the next year or two at most. It would now seem inevitable that a single, connected supercolony of Argentine ants that stretches from Nelson through Tahunanui, Stoke, and Richmond is very likely within 10 years. The only question is whether the Nelson City connection will be made via the coastal route to Tahunanui first or the inland route down Waimea Road.
- In many places, the populations of Darwin's ants are now very close to, or abutting, Argentine ants, so it will be interesting to see if the Darwin's can survive in the presence of overwhelming numbers of Argentine ants.
- Argentine ants were discovered at Totaranui camping area in June 2018 and are likely to have been introduced in a recreational vehicle visiting the camp. Department of Conservation are attempting to eradicate this infestation.

Each year information is made available to occupiers of properties containing invasive ants to assist them with control. As the number of infested properties continue to increase it has become more efficient to provide this information via Council publications and web sites rather than mail outs to individual properties.

A number of occupiers are using residual insecticides to control ants. X-it Ant spray is a contact insecticide with a residual life of around 2 months. Biforce granules also contain a contact insecticide that can be used on lawns, gardens, barked areas and shrubbery. There is concern about the impact of widespread use of contact insecticides on other invertebrates (e.g. worms) that are important for natural processes. Council has discontinued the use of a contractor to spray X-it Ant on the edge of foot paths as it became less effective over time.

Vanquish Pro ant bait (previously called Xstinguish bait) provides a targeted approach to ants as it is designed to be attractive to ants but not other invertebrates and the quantity of toxin used on individual properties is very low. To provide ongoing control, there is a need to protect the property from reinvasion from adjoining properties that have not been treated and X-it ant spray and Biforce granules can provide this for a period of time. Two repeat treatments at two-monthly intervals may be needed between November and March to maintain its effectiveness.

2. Australian Magpie

Biosecurity officers continue to meet the seasonal demand in rural areas for traps and call birds to reduce magpie numbers. Golden Bay occasionally has magpies arriving in the Takaka Valley via Riwaka. During this period, six birds were controlled in the Takaka, Rameka and Little Sydney Valley areas.

3. Broom and Gorse (Howard-St Arnaud)

There is ongoing surveillance for gorse and broom in the Howard / St Arnaud area. A hot, dry January proceeded by months with higher than usual recorded rainfall appears to have favoured germination of gorse and broom in the area.

Gravels and hardfill used in the road widening project along SH63 between the Howard Valley and Kawatiri Junction have been inspected for seed contamination / new growth. At this early stage, the materials used appear to be uncontaminated with

seed. Both broom and gorse continue to be found and controlled in commercial forestry blocks such as Teetotal and Station Creek near St Arnaud.

New subdivision and section developments in St Arnaud village are closely monitored for gorse and broom contamination. Tracked earth-moving machinery that has previously been used in areas containing gorse and broom is an ongoing source of potential contamination. Construction sites are therefore regularly checked for any incursion of pest weeds.

LINZ has contracted the Department of Conservation to control gorse and broom on unoccupied crown land.

4. Brushtail Possum/Mustelids/Cats/Rabbits/Hares

There is a continuing demand for traps and requests for advice on control. The Biosecurity Officers provide a very good service to occupiers.

5 Trapping Success

A record of loan trap kill rates has been established in order to measure both trapping and locational results as part of a wider monitoring programme.

6 Purple Pampas

Plants continue to be found and destroyed around scrubland and areas disturbed by earthworks associated with roading, forest harvesting and subdivision. This plant produces prolific quantities of seed that can travel considerable distances downwind and the existence of large areas of suitable habitat (e.g. scrubland) make it impossible to stop its spread. Only effective biocontrol agents can provide long-term control on a landscape level, but no suitable candidates have yet been identified.

4. Boundary Control Pests

2017-2018 Operational Plan Budgeted Project Cost
\$6,000

Actual Project Cost
\$12,500

Boundary Control Pests are eight pest plants (mostly common weeds such as blackberry, gorse and broom) and five horticultural diseases (on apples and pears) that are widely distributed.

Strategy Objective

To control the spread of Boundary Control Pests from adjacent properties or road reserve to land that is clear, or being cleared, of these pests.

2017-2018 Objectives

To intervene in response to any reasonable complaint of non-compliance by an adjoining land occupier.

2017-2018 Performance Indicators

1. Follow up all complaints regarding a nominated boundary pest/s within ten working days.
2. Advise the complainant if the complaint meets the requirements of the strategy and of the action to be taken following the inspection within five working days.

Achievements

1. The subdivision of rural land for residential properties has resulted in numerous requests for council intervention. Biosecurity Officers have dealt promptly with the issues raised by these requests. Providing detailed specifications for Gorse, Broom and Blackberry has allowed most occupiers to resolve boundary issues without further staff involvement. Others have required some staff involvement to achieve resolution. One formal Notice of Direction was served which was defaulted on. As a result the Management Agency arranged to have the necessary work undertaken and the cost was invoiced to the landowner.

5. Regional Surveillance and General Surveillance

2017 – 2018 Operational Plan Budgeted Project Cost
\$45,000

Actual Project Cost
\$68,000

Regional Surveillance Pests are four pest plants that could pose a future risk but there has been limited information on their present distribution. These are being monitored and advice is provided to occupiers to encourage voluntary control. General surveillance involves work that is undertaken to identify new pests and changes in the distribution of existing pests along with work associated with supporting national responses or local community initiatives.

Strategy Objective

To assess the distribution and monitor the spread and impact of Regional Surveillance Pests.

2017-2018 Objectives

To continue assessment of the distribution and monitor the spread and impact of Regional Surveillance Pests.

2017-2018 Performance Indicators

Map the distribution of Regional Surveillance Pests and review the literature to allow an assessment of the level of risk posed by these pests and the methods and costs of treatment.

Achievements

1. Surveillance has identified sites of Yellow Flag, Parrot's Feather and *Pinus contorta*. There has been no formal surveillance of *Undaria*, but it is regularly recorded in the port surveys undertaken for the Ministry for Primary Industries. Anecdotal information indicates that it is present in low densities throughout the district.
2. There is ongoing discussion between DOC, Nelson Forests Ltd and LINZ on the implementation of the recommendations in a report on wilding conifers in Mt Richmond Forest Park by Nick Ledgard. A Mt Richmond Forest Park Wilding Conifer Control Strategy is nearly complete with DOC as the lead agency. It involves additional work within the conservation estate and on adjoining commercial forest land in order to remove current wilding pine populations and minimise the rate of reinfestation.
3. The following plants although not on the regional surveillance list, have been recorded on our point data system to provide data on future imminent threats. These include; Akebia, Darwin's Barberry, *Gunnera tinctoria*, Horsetail, Yellow Jasmine, Kiwifruit wildings, Lantana, Pink ragwort, Sweet pea shrub, Yellow bristle grass, Asian Knotweed, and Climbing Asparagus. Some of these are now contained within the Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal being considered by the joint councils.

6. Pest Control in Sites of High Public Value

2017 – 2018 Operational Plan Budgeted Project Cost
\$12,000

Actual Project Cost
\$9,600

Strategy Objective

To control nominated pests on land designated as high public value sites.

2017-2018 Objectives

1. Undertake pest control programmes at following sites in Tasman District:
Lee Valley Reserve.
2. Liaise with the Native Habitats Tasman Operations team to identify high value sites and work with owners on developing effective pest management programmes

3. Undertake pest control programmes at sites in Nelson City selected by NCC's Parks and Reserves staff
4. Provide information and advice to individuals and community groups managing pests on high-value sites

2017-2018 Performance Indicators

- 1 Undertake pest control programmes at following sites in Tasman District:
 - Lee Valley Reserve.
 - Coastal margins from Marahau to Riwaka.
 - Other sites as recommended by biosecurity and Parks and Reserves staff.
- 2 Liaise with the Native Habitats Tasman Operations team to identify high value sites and work with owners on developing effective pest management programmes.
- 3 Undertake pest control programmes at sites in Nelson City selected by Nelson City Council's Parks and Reserves staff.
- 4 Provide information and advice to individuals and community groups managing pests on high-value sites.

Achievements

1. Lee Valley Reserve

Old Man's Beard and Barberry seedlings continue to be controlled by cutting and stem swapping, grubbing or hand removal (work is ongoing).
- 2 Sites of high significance (Nelson City)

As Japanese honeysuckle is a significant pest species within many parts of the Nelson City area and no specific site had been agreed to, the year funding allocation for site lead work was allocated towards assisting the release of a biological control agents (Honshu White Admiral) in the Nelson City area.
- 3 Printed guides, loan traps and other advice has been provided to community groups (including those operating on public land) to assist their effectiveness.
4. Marahau

Regrowth and new plants of Old Man's Beard in the Marahau River berms and valley were found and treated by cutting and stump treating.

The lower Marahau river valley forms a delta, where native plant restoration along with remnant regeneration results in high biodiversity values. This area is infested with pest plant species and control work has been undertaken to remove pest species and maintain and to enhance biodiversity values. Ice plant was poisoned on the river sandspit. Blackberry and Montbrettia was controlled in the South Eastern wetland.

6. Community Groups

Pest control work is being undertaken by a substantial number of community groups in the Tasman-Nelson regions in sites with high biodiversity values and in areas close to suburbs. There are more than 50 groups known to be controlling, pests and weeds. These include; the Brook Waimarama Sanctuary, Project Janszoon, Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust, Friends of Flora, Friends of Rotoiti, Friends of the Cobb, Friends of Mangarakau Swamp, Onekaka Biodiversity Group, Birdlife on the Grampians Trapping Group, Marsden Valley Trapping Group, and Richmond Hills Trapping Group, Nelson Centre of NZ Trapping Group, Milnethorpe Park, Parapara Trapping Group, Onehau estuary, Soper Rototai, Motupipi Hill, Friends of Paynes' Ford, Project Rameka, Otuwhero Wetlands, Kanuka Ridge trapping, Motueka OSNZ, Mapua Wetland, Dominion Flat Trapping, Battle for the Banded Rail, Kaiteriteri Bike Park, Pearl Creek, Rabbit Island Trapping, Haven Holes, Titoki Reserve, Boulder Bank, Sad Flats Trapping, Paramata Flats (F&B), Bishops Peninsula, Pepin Island Trapping, Six Mile trapping, and the Lake Rotoroa Care Group.

There are also a number of groups specifically controlling plant pests. The Tasman/Nelson Weedbusters are controlling vines in high value indigenous forest sites throughout the Moutere. Project De-Vine under the leadership of Chris Rowse has been working with landowners on rugged hill country between Motupipi and Port Ligar and has now expanded onto the Takaka Hill and Riwaka Valley, Marahau and Lower Motueka River areas where volunteer groups have established to undertake pest vine. Local volunteer Ian Price has been spraying pest plants in the undergrowth at Pearl Creek. Pest plants were mainly tall fescue, willow and blackberry.

7. Biological Control

2017 – 2018 Operational Plan Budgeted Project Cost

\$30,000

Actual Project Cost

Staff time \$13,300

National Biological Control Collective Contribution \$21,000

Total costs \$34,300

2017-2018 Objectives

1. Support the research programme approved by the regional council's Biocontrol Collective for Alligator Weed, Banana Passion Vine, Barberry, Boneseed, Smilax, Broom, Chilean Flame Creeper, Chilean Needle Grass, Nassella Tussock, Climbing Asparagus, Wild Ginger, Moth Plant, Old Man's Beard, Tradescantia, and Woolly Nightshade.
2. Monitor release sites of and the expansion of Broom Seed Beetle, Broom Leaf Beetle, Broom Psyllid, Gorse Pod Moth, Thrips, Spider Mite, and Soft Shoot Moth, Nodding Thistle Gall Fly, Receptacle Weevil and Crown Weevil, Old Man's Beard

Leaf Fungus, and Leaf Miner, Ragwort Flea Beetle and Cinnabar Moth, Scotch Thistle Gall Fly and Green Thistle Beetle.

2. Purchase and release of Japanese Honeysuckle White Admiral and Tradescantia Yellow Leaf Spot Fungus.

Achievements

1. The Council continues to support the research programme of the Biocontrol Collaborative through its financial contribution and its participation in the development of the research programme.
2. Bridal creeper rust is a naturally introduced biocontrol agent that arrived from Australia. It continues to impact on infected plants, killing new growth and reducing seed production.
3. Biocontrol agents have been collected from local sites once they have successfully established and released into new sites. Recent releases include Scotch Thistle Gall Fly and the Buddleia Weevil. Buddleia weevil has also been expanding rapidly from its initial release sites and is impacting on Buddleia in the adjoining areas. Broom Gall mites have now colonised broom plants from the Whangamoa area through the Richmond Hills and through the Waimea Basin and Motueka Valley areas. A significant impact on the health of Broom plants in these areas have been observed. Scotch Thistle Gall Flies have been released at Station Creek, Creighton Road, Shenandoah Valley, Thorpe and Golden Bay.
4. Biosecurity staff continue to monitor biocontrol agents.
 - Bridal Creeper Rust arrived here from Australia and has been killing most of the new growth and reducing seed production.
 - Broom Gall Mite. Mites are being harvested from established areas and released in new areas including Murchison and Golden Bay.
 - Broom Leaf Beetle. This is slowly establishing at the release sites on Rough Island
 - Broom Psyllid. This is causing noticeable damage to broom in the Hira Forest area.
 - Broom Seed Beetle. This has successfully established and is now widely distributed throughout the district.
 - Gorse Soft Shoot Moth. This has been very slow to establish but activity is now evident from Delaware Bay to the Richmond Hills, causing damage to growing gorse tips.
 - Nodding Thistle Crown Weevil. This has eventually established at some of its release sites but has been very slow to spread. It remained undetected on one release site for nearly 30 years and was only recently located during a routine inspection. It is now being harvested from the well-established sites and released into new locations. It has established well in the 88 Valley area.
 - Nodding Thistle Gall Fly. This is now well established through the main areas of nodding thistle infestation. This, along with the crown weevil and the receptacle weevil, has been very effective in reducing nodding thistle infestation.

- Green Thistle Beetle. Establishment of this beetle released at Matariki to control Californian thistle is being monitored.
 - Portuguese Gorse Thrips. This is well established throughout the region.
 - Ragwort Plume Moth. This has been slow to establish at release sites in the Howard Valley, Rappahanock Valley, near Maruia and near Collingwood.
 - Tradescantia agents. Tradescantia leaf beetle was released at a site on the edge of Poorman's Valley Stream and Tradescantia stem beetle was released onto a site on the Tahunanui Hillside. Both of these beetles were released at a site adjacent to Fairfield House in Nelson along with the Tradescantia tip beetle. The releases at Fairfield House and Tahunanui Hillside are beginning to damage their host.
 - Woolly Nightshade Lacebugs were released at two sites near Richmond but extensive searches have failed to locate any survivors. Results in other regions now indicate that it is only effective where the plants are shaded. A further release has now been made using lacebugs sourced from the Bay of Plenty. It appears this release has established.
4. Six plant samples were sent to Landcare Research to confirm identification.
 5. Under its contract with the Regional Councils Biocontrol Collective, Landcare Research continues to develop biocontrol agents for the pest plants in the programme and investigate methods to maximise the effectiveness of biological control techniques. This Council is involved with other regional councils in the annual review of the Biocontrol Collective research programme.

8. National Pest Plant Accord

2017 – 2018 Operational Plan Budgeted Project Cost
\$8,000

Actual Project Cost
Total costs \$1,330

Strategy Objective

1. To prevent the sale, propagation or distribution within New Zealand of any pest plant determined as an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

2017-2018 Performance Indicators

1. Ensure all plant outlets have a current copy of the New Zealand Pest Plant Manual of National Surveillance Plants, which lists the plants that are banned from sale, propagation and distribution.

2. Inspect nurseries and other plant outlets during the term of this Strategy for plants identified on the National Pest Plant Accord. Outlets with NPPA plants and outlets which raise the concern of biosecurity officers will be inspected annually until these concerns are satisfied.

Achievements

New nurseries and plant retailers were inspected as required to ensure that no plants listed on the National Pest Plant Accord were being sold.
Over the last two years there has been limited national activity occurring with the NPPA and therefore regional activity has been limited to following up previous work.

9. Provision of Education and Advice

2017 - 2018 Operational Plan Budgeted Project Cost
\$73,500

Actual Project Cost
\$72,300

2017-2018 Objectives

1. Provide information and advice to aid identification and control of pests. -
2. Provide a biosecurity display in a suitable forum if the opportunity arises.
3. Provide pest control workshops when requested to assist individuals and groups to carry out efficient and effective pest control.
4. Provide media releases on pests, - their control and on other areas of biosecurity interest.
5. Provide field knowledge and support to research and industry groups in their endeavours to resolve biosecurity issues.

2017-2018 Performance Indicators

- 1 Prepare new and update existing publications to aid identification and control of pest plants and animals.
- 2 Provide Newsline with nine "Pest of the Month" articles.
- 3 Provide advice on identification and control of pest plants and animals/insects within 5 working days of a request.
- 4 Attend at least three public environmental events and provide educational material and associated advice on regional biosecurity.

Achievements

1. Media articles and information pamphlets on Argentine and Darwin's ants were made available to the general public and the council website information updated.
2. Three brochures on Controlling Scrub Invaders, Controlling Pest Trees and Controlling Vine Invaders were updated. A further brochure on controlling vertebrate pests is in preparation. Website information was updated.
3. Biosecurity Officers responded to 404 public enquiries through the council's service request system (compared to 430 the year before) Requests were evenly spread between pest plants and pest. Enquiries included requests for assistance with the identification and control of animal, plant and insect pests.
4. "Pest of the month" articles have been regularly published in the Council's Newsline and relevant articles have been reproduced in NCC's Our Nelson. Often these articles have resulted in feedback from readers including reporting of previously unknown pest infestation locations.
5. Biosecurity officers have provided advice and lent traps to occupiers to control Possums, Feral Cats, Mustelids, Magpies, Rabbits and Rats.
6. Information packs on the National Pest Plant Accord have continued to be distributed.

10. Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership

2017 – 2018 Operational Plan Budgeted Project Cost
\$20,000 (of a total of \$80,000)

Actual Project Cost
\$25,200

1. The TOS Marine Biosecurity Partnership was established in 2009 to reduce the risk from marine pests. It has been funded by the three Top of the South councils and the Ministry for Primary Industries (Now MPI BNZ) with an annual contribution of \$20,000 from each of the three councils, \$20,000 from Central Government, and an in-kind commitment from the aquaculture industry.
2. The advocacy contract was re-advertised for a further three years (to June 2018) and the successful tenderer was P Lawless and Associates providing a continuity of the work programme.
3. The contract has been overseen by a management committee comprising representatives of the funding parties (the three councils, MPI and iwi. Richard Frizzell represents Nelson City Council. Paul Sheldon Tasman District Council was the Chair during 2017-2018 with Jono Underwood the Marlborough District Council representative and Chair for the 2018-2019 year.

4. An extensive summer vessel survey was undertaken by Barrie Forest and Peter Lawless during the summer of 2017/18. It included 544 Vessels and 546 coastal structures (mainly swing moorings and jetties) with seventeen days on the water with Top of the South Harbourmasters visiting vessels, inspecting their hulls and seeking travel and maintenance information from their operators.

The survey identified many conspicuously fouled vessels with a similar percentage (19%) to previous years' work however it was noted that a greater percentage of fouled vessels were from Nelson with a lesser percentage from Marlborough and that the least fouled vessels were visitors from outside the Top of the South (mainly from Wellington).

5. The marine pest *Sabella spallanzanii* which is subject to a "Small Scale Management Programme" in each of the three Top of the South Council areas was not detected during the survey work. A joint Sabella Small Scale Management Programme annual report is currently under preparation and will be reported separately

It was noted that the marine pest *Styela clava* had spread over recent years and was found across the entire Top of the South area.

6. The Partnership held its annual meeting in July 2018 (just outside this reporting period) and showcased current research and development in the marine biosecurity sphere. The later than usual AGM date was chosen so that the event was co-ordinated with the NZ Biosecurity Institute National Education and Training Seminar being held in Nelson that week. This synergy resulted a very good turnout for the AGM with many biosecurity and marine science attendees from different parts of the country.
7. Four Newsletters have been produced and mailed out to stakeholders and supporters with over 200 individuals and organisations with a wider distribution to more than 1,000 individuals. A survey found high levels of satisfaction with the newsletter but readers were keen to see more content on the national scene and on the activities of partners.
8. There continues to be intensive interaction with marine industry groups on a range of issues. These include marine farmers, commercial fishers, recreational fishers, port companies and harbourmasters and marina managers.
9. The Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership jointly purchased a quarantine "Fab-Dock" for sterilisation of vessels with marine pests of up to 20 metres long. The dock has been fitted with a dedicated trailer units with includes its own generator plant and all materials for deployment. The unit is available for rapid response to vessels infested with marine pests across the Top of the South area (and further on request).
10. With a National Environmental Standard for Aquaculture being prepared by Central Government there is increasing emphasis on managing marine biosecurity risks. It is probable that marine farms will need to prepare marine biosecurity plans for their farm. The partnership has been working with the industry and individual farmers to assist their understanding of marine biosecurity risks and to help them prepare effective management plans.

11. Other pests

11.1 Management of Didymo and other aquatic pest plants

In the Tasman-Nelson region, the invasive freshwater algae, Didymo (*Didymosphenia geminata*), was first recorded in the Upper Buller River in September 2005. Biosecurity staff worked with MAFBNZ (now MPI BNZ), the Department of Conservation, and Fish & Game New Zealand, to erect and maintain notices, undertake sampling, and provide information and advice to river users. MPI continues to provide the Council with annual funding (up to \$20,000) to manage a summer freshwater advocacy programme to slow the spread of established freshwater pests and stop the introduction of new pests. This work is contracted to the Nelson-Marlborough Fish & Game Council, an organisation with a very good knowledge of local waterways and credibility with recreational users. They work with the Department of Conservation staff at the Rotoiti boat shows and the Buller Kayak Festival and promote the recommended Check-Clean-Dry approach for users moving between waterways. They also raise awareness of the Check-Clean-Dry message with the increasing number of tourists visiting the areas lakes and rivers.

Fortunately, Didymo's impact in Tasman rivers has been much less than in some southern waterways. This is attributed to fluctuating water levels and intermittent flushing from significant storm events. Unfortunately, it has continued to slowly spread up tributaries and into some new waterways but the campaign has played an important role in slowing its rate of spread and most waterway users are well aware of the need to Check-Clean-Dry before moving into new waterways. The programme has now been expanded to cover a range of freshwater pest plants where an effective means of stopping their spread is to encourage users to Check-Clean-Dry when moving between waterways.

11.2 Notifiable Organisms (Plants)

These high-risk plant pests were originally classified under the Noxious Plants Act 1978 as Class "A" Pest Plants. They include Cape Tulip, Johnson Grass, *Salvinia*, Water Hyacinth and Water Lettuce. They are now included in the list of National Interest pests (see below). Notifiable Organisms are classified under the Biosecurity Act and are required to be reported if they have not previously been recorded in the region. No new Notifiable Organisms were reported during the last financial year.

11.3 National Interest Pests

The Ministry of Primary Industries has eleven high-risk pests that they are responsible for managing. These are listed in the following table.

Table 1: National Interest Pests Managed by the Ministry for Primary Industries

Common Name	Species	Goal
Salvinia*	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Eradication
Water Hyacinth*	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Eradication
Johnson Grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Eradication
One-leaf Cape Tulip	<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	Eradication
Pyp Grass	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	Eradication

Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Eradication
Hydrilla*	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Eradication
Hornwort*	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Eradication in the South Island
White Bryony	<i>Bryonia cretica subsp dioica</i>	Eradication
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Control to zero density
Manchurian Wild Rice	<i>Zizania latifolia</i>	Eradication of outlier populations

* Aquatic plants

Five National Interest Pests - Johnson Grass, Water Hyacinth, Salvinia, Hornwort and Phragmites – have previously been recorded in Tasman District but all have been eradicated from known sites. The Council continues to survey these sites and adjoining areas.

11.4 Wasps

Potential biocontrol for European wasps

Biosecurity staff have been actively involved with assisting wasp related research and control. There are two species of European wasp in New Zealand. The German wasp arrived in the late 1940s and had spread throughout within a decade. It has thrived in beech forests because of the availability of honeydew, produced on the stems of some species of beech by scale insects. It dominates native ecosystems by removing food sources used by native birds (tui, bellbird) and native animals and feeding on native invertebrates for protein. The second species of European wasp, the common wasp, arrived in the 1970s and spread very quickly. It is very similar in appearance and has largely supplanted the German wasp on many sites.



Figure 2: The facial features of Common wasp (left) and German Wasp (right)

Under the leadership of Landcare Research, a research wasp biocontrol project has been funded through the Sustainable Farming Fund. While previous efforts to find wasp biocontrol agents have been unsuccessful, the discovery of a mite associated with dead and dying German wasp colonies by a PhD student (Bob Brown) has led to renewed research.

While the research into the mites shows promise it appears that by themselves they will not adequately suppress wasp numbers and other types of biocontrol would also be required. The use of DNA analysis techniques has shown that the New Zealand population of both German and Common wasps is likely to have been from the United Kingdom while previous biocontrol agents were sourced from other parts of Europe. This discovery may explain why previous attempts at biocontrol using other parasites did not succeed.

Research effort is now focussed on potential wasp parasites from the wasp's home range (the UK) in the hope that these will prove to be more effective than those previously imported.

During the 2017-2018 period Fairfax media (now Stuff Media) initiated a Wasp Wipeout campaign based on the crowd funded give a little concept. The funds generated were allocated to groups and organisations wanting to undertake wasp control using Vespex wasp baits which are slow acting and carried back and poison the nests. Vespex has been shown to be very effective at reducing wasp numbers in the areas treated which benefits both the native fauna and people living, working and recreating in the area. Control work was undertaken during 2017-2018 at a number of sites mainly within beech forest areas which also have high user numbers.

Newly arrived species of Paper Wasp appear to have established in the area and frequently build nests in homes. Biosecurity staff regularly receive and respond to requests from property owners seeking assistance with Paper Wasps.

12. Administration, Training and Regional Pest Management Plan

2017 – 2018 Operational Plan Budgeted Project Cost
\$142,000

Actual Project Cost
\$136,000

The current Regional Pest Management Strategy expired in November 2017. Amendments to the Biosecurity Act 1993 made in 2012 along with the issuing of National Policy Direction for Pest Management in 2015 has meant that the current Strategy has to be rewritten as a Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP). Both Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council resolved to prepare a joint RPMP and to notify it before November 2017. That notification date was achieved and subsequently a Joint Committee of Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council have been overseeing a process involving hearing of submitters, preparing recommendations on submissions and redrafting of the Plan along with its supporting cost benefit analysis, decision reports and process reports as final documents for the two full councils to consider for final approval.

Biosecurity Staff have been involved throughout the RPMP preparation process assessing the justification for inclusion or exclusion of different pest species, assisting with mapping of their current and future potential distribution and assessing the costs and benefits of intervention.

External costs involved in the preparation of the new RPMP is not a Regional Pest Management Strategy Operational Plan work programme and has a separate budget. However this process relies on the extensive knowledge of the Biosecurity Staff whose time has been included within administrative overheads of the Operational Plan and is within the projected budget. The actual staff time involved in the RPMP review equates to approximately one third of the administration expenditure (approx. \$50,000).

Review of the Biosecurity Operational Plan 2017-18: Actions undertaken in Nelson City Council region (under each pest designation in the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy)

Attachment 2

1. Total Control pests

- 1.1 In the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy (the Strategy) there are 13 Total Control pests, where the long-term aim is eradication. On all known sites, plant numbers have been reduced but for some pests, new sites have been found and this may extend the time required for eradication.
- 1.2 Madeira vine: 22 sites visited requiring intensive searching for vine growth and tuber material, included one site of 2 properties at the Glen and 2 sites at Tahunanui. New area of infestation discovered on Tahunanui Drive.
- 1.3 Cathedral Bells: 12 sites in Todd Valley and one site in the Glenn visited.
- 1.4 Climbing Spindleberry: Checked 2 sites in Dodson Valley. Titoki Reserve is in monitoring status as no vegetative growth has been found for the last 2 years and the other site had 13 stem growths that were treated. A new site on Bullocks Spur on Council land previously cut and stump treated by Nelmac had numerous stem growths so follow up treatment was undertaken by Nelmac. A site on the Grampians was free of any visible growth – this is the first time for 6 years! A newer site at Monaco had a stem regrowth treated.
- 1.5 Saffron Thistle: Inspected known site on Council land in Maitai Valley. All locations where plants have been found in the past are clear.
- 1.6 Spartina: Assistance provided to Department of Conservation with Spartina programme in Waimea Estuary.

2. Progressive Control pests

- 2.1 For the 18 Progressive Control pests, where the aim is to reduce the density and distribution, this is being achieved at most sites.
- 2.2 Boneseed: 75 sites checked from Cable Bay to Monaco peninsula and up Maitai Valley. 25 plants removed from Tahuna Back Beech; seedlings recurring.
- 2.3 Variegated Thistle: Sites checked from Delaware Bay to Marsden Valley. A site in Delaware Bay (part of 1B Block) had a significant increase in plant numbers due to cultivation – property manager controlled these plants.
- 2.4 Nassella Tussock: Annual inspection of Stoke foothills site found 5 plants; later surveillance located a further 7 plants along edge of pine block.

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- 2.5 White-edged Nightshade: Ongoing monitoring of development at 35 Farleigh Street – this property is one of several in Dodson Valley that has this pest plant. Very long-lived seed germinates in massive numbers once ground has been disturbed. The resource consent for this development has a requirement that prior to leaving this site, any earth-moving machinery must be cleaned of any soil residues to the satisfaction of a Biosecurity Officer. Audit was carried out to ensure this requirement was met. Grampians site well controlled since massive seedling eruption after logging.

3. Containment pests

- 3.1 The 14 Containment pests are widespread throughout the region and the aim is to stop the spread of these pests to properties that are not infested.
- 3.2 Pampas: Completed annual control programme at Fulton Hogan quarry at Market Road. Surveillance of Nelson Forest Rai Valley block indicated a very low level of control activity. Adjoining Omakau block has relatively significant infestation as do some other small landholdings along Kokoroa Road.
- 3.3 Argentine Ants: Maintenance control undertaken at Bell Island. Ant surveillance was carried out by a student around known sites to map ongoing increase in spread. Rental car operators at Nelson airport advised of Argentine ant infestation and need to ensure their vehicles do not become infested with a colony to avoid spread to ant-free localities around the region and beyond.
- 3.4 Pest traps (stoats/possums) delivered and instruction on use provided.

4. Boundary Control pests

- 4.1 The Strategy has 11 Boundary Control pests which are generally widespread throughout the region, both in Nelson and Tasman. The aim is to control the spread of these pests to land that is clear, or being cleared, of them.
- 4.2 Advice given regarding setback control provisions for gorse.

5. Biological Control

- 5.1 Checked *Tradescantia* agent release site at Moana Avenue (have expanded out by 10 metres) and at Fairfield House (25 metres).
- 5.2 Redistributed Broom Gall Mite.
- 5.3 Monitored Woolly Nightshade Lacebug biological release site.
- 5.4 Honshu White Admiral butterfly biocontrol agent released on Japanese honeysuckle plants.
- 5.5 Tantragee release site and surrounding area checked for Green Thistle Beetle to confirm establishment – nothing detected.

6. Other activities

- 6.1 Surveillance for Taiwan cherry.
- 6.2 Goats at Dodson Valley and Walters Bluff. Map of known goat distribution provided and liaised with parties involved with the issue.
- 6.3 Moth plan control at Birchwood School.
- 6.4 Visited Bunnings and Mitre 10 Mega to check for presence of Argentine Ants and compliance with National Pest Plant Accord 2012.
- 6.5 National Pest Plant Accord enquiry in regard to growing one of the listed species, *Clerodendrum tricotimum*.
- 6.6 Broom sites created by road reconstruction were identified and reported to Council engineering staff.
- 6.7 Undertook surveillance around Bomarea site in Brook Valley while deciduous trees were still dormant, which provided for more complete surveillance. Identified sites of Climbing Asparagus and Cretan brake (*Pteris cretica*).
- 6.8 Liaised with Nelmac regarding spraying Vietnamese parsley in Poormans Stream.
- 6.9 Presentation on biological control for Enviroschools Moturoa Mission event at Rabbit Island, involving 160 Nelson and Tasman primary school students.
- 6.10 Service requests: 93 requests from Nelson residents:
 - 7 for possum issues- Response included visit to property to explain safe trap use. Position trap to protect wekas and to retrieve trap when no longer required
 - 25 for ant enquiries-mainly for argentine. Samples received for identification. Advice on control options provided
 - 6 for boundary weed issues. Require an initial inspection to confirm that there is a valid complaint. Contact the owner of the adjoining property and explain the rules as they apply under the 'Regional Pest Management Strategy'. Require control work to be implemented and check that the work has been completed within the agreed timeframe
 - 14 for wasps. With the recent incursion of the European paper wasp there has been numerous request in regard to this species. Control options are discussed
 - 4 for stoats. Traps delivered, safe use explained and traps retrieved when no longer required

Item 13: Biosecurity Annual Review: Attachment 2

- Responded to other requests such as: weed/plant –rat –other insects for Identification -rabbits- plant disease-magpies-2 cat issues-other insects.



Operational Plan
for the
Tasman-Nelson
Regional Pest
Management Strategy

2018-2019

A2081604

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1 Introduction

Under the Biosecurity Act 1993, the first joint Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy was prepared in 1996 by Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council. The Strategy was reviewed in 2001, 2007 and 2012. While a replacement Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) has been prepared in accordance with the National Policy Direction (2015) issued under 2012 amendments to the Biosecurity Act, the RPMP still has to complete the statutory process required and is unlikely to come into force until the 2019-2020 year.

The current Strategy covers 62 pests that can cause significant damage to the natural environment and to the region's primary industries. The resources for implementation of the Strategy limit the number of pests that can be included. Under the Strategy, the responsibility for control lies primarily with the land occupier.

The 62 pests in the Strategy have been selected for one or more of the following reasons:

- they are considered to pose a significant risk to the natural environment or to primary industries;
- their ability to spread and establish on nearby land;
- their present distribution is limited compared with their potential distribution;
- they can be controlled without imposing significant costs on the occupier;
- the tools to control them are available for use by occupiers.

Tasman District Council is the Management Agency for implementation of the Strategy and has the responsibility to ensure that land occupiers are meeting their obligations for pest management on their properties.

Tasman District Council works with land occupiers, provides education and advice on methods of controlling animal and plant pests, and undertakes surveillance to document pest spread and distribution. Where possible, biological control methods will be used to control widespread pests.

This Operational Plan has been prepared in accordance with Section 85 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. This Operational Plan identifies and outlines the nature and scope of activities to be undertaken on behalf of the two councils in the implementation of the Strategy for the year 2018-2019. While the Operational Plan is reviewed annually for the duration of the Strategy, this is the last year of the Strategy and a new Operational Plan will need to be prepared in accordance with the provisions of the new Regional Pest Management Plan which will supersede this Strategy. Achievements will be recorded against Objectives.

2 Purpose

The purpose of the Operational Plan is to document how the Strategy is to be implemented by Tasman District Council. This enables stakeholders to annually examine the performance of the Council as the Management Agency for the Strategy.

3 Linkages

The Operational Plan is integrated, as far as possible, with the Nelson City Council and Tasman District Councils' current Annual Plan and the 2015-2025 Ten Year Plan which provides an overview of the Tasman District Council functions and including its pest management activities. It should also be read in conjunction with the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2012-2017.

Bovine tuberculosis feral vector control is another significant pest management activity in Tasman District. It is covered by a National Pest Management Plan and OSPRI (previously known as the Animal Health Board) is responsible for preparing an operational plan and reporting on its implementation. While in the past Tasman District Council was a significant funder of this programme, this is no longer the case. This responsibility will remain with central government and the industries and landowners who directly benefit from its outcome.

4 Management Regimes - Declared Pests

The Regional Pest Management Strategy contains 62 "declared" pests which cause, or are capable of causing, significant damage to the Tasman-Nelson region's environment or its primary industries.

The Strategy groups these pests into five categories, with varying levels of intervention. In most situations, the land occupier is responsible for meeting the standards and rules for each pest, although Biosecurity Officers work closely with occupiers in the management of Total Control Pests.

As the Management Agency, Tasman District Council is responsible for ensuring that occupiers comply with their obligations, that surveillance is carried out to identify and record new infestations of pests, and land occupiers are advised of the most appropriate methods of control for each pest.

All pests listed in the Strategy are banned from sale, propagation, breeding, distribution and commercial display.

4.1 Total Control Pests

These 13 pests are limited in their distribution in the Tasman-Nelson region, but can cause significant adverse effects on its primary industries and/or its natural environment. The goal for these pests is eradication. Land occupiers are required to destroy all live material to reduce their distribution and prevent propagation. It is effective and efficient for Biosecurity Officers to work with occupiers to achieve this when resources permit. On sites close to reserves managed by the Department of Conservation, this work may be undertaken by their staff.

The Department of Conservation will also be responsible for *Spartina* eradication in the Waimea and will be assisted by Tasman District Council biosecurity staff.

Table 1: Total Control Pests

Pests	
African Feather Grass	Bathurst Bur
Boxthorn	Cathedral Bells
Climbing Spindleberry	Egeria
Entire Marshwort	Hornwort
Madeira Vine	Phragmites
Saffron Thistle	Senegal Tea
Spartina	
Total Estimated Cost 2018-2019	\$36,800

Strategy Objective

- 1 Eradication of these pests from all areas under the jurisdiction of Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council by 2022.

2018-2019 Objectives

- 1 Investigate all reports of new infestations to confirm identification and undertake surveillance of adjoining areas within 20 working days of being reported.
- 2 Inspect all properties that are classified as **New**, **Active** or **Monitoring**, on an annual basis and work with the occupier to destroy all live material.
- 3 Inspect all properties regularly that are classified as **Historic** to confirm their status. This will vary from annual to 5-yearly inspections, depending on the biological characteristics of the pests and the interval since it became historic.
- 4 Record all sites containing Total Control pests on the pest database and the actions taken.
- 5 Update the classification of all properties using the modified Holloran classification by 31 July.

4.2 Progressive Control Pests

Twelve of the 18 pests in this group are plants that are widely distributed in the Tasman-Nelson region and have biological characteristics such as long seed viability that make eradication difficult but it is considered feasible to reduce their distribution and density. Land occupiers are required to destroy and manage infestations to prevent their spread and to progressively reduce the density and distribution of plants at known infested sites.

Table 2: Progressive Control Pests

Pests	
Banana Passion Vine (Golden Bay)	Boneseed (outside the Port Hills)
Chinese Pennisetum	Climbing Asparagus (eastern Golden Bay)
Gambusia	Koi Carp
Nassella Tussock	Old Man's Beard (Golden Bay to Kaiteriteri, Upper Buller Catchment)
Perch	Purple Loosestrife
Reed Canary Grass	Reed Sweet Grass
Rooks	Rudd
Tench	Variegated Thistle
White-edged Nightshade	Wild Ginger (Golden Bay to Kaiteriteri)

Although control of Progressive Control pests is primarily the responsibility of the occupier, there are some exceptions.

- Rook control will be undertaken by Biosecurity Officers.
- Control of the five species of pest fish will be undertaken by the Department of Conservation, as set out in Memorandum of Understanding with the Management Agency.
- On sites close to reserves managed by the Department of Conservation, work on Progressive Control pests may be undertaken by their staff.

Total Estimated Cost 2018-2019	\$77,300
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Strategy Objective

- 1 Reduce the distribution and density of Progressive Control Pests in the Tasman-Nelson region over the term of the Strategy.

2018-2019 Objectives

- 1 Investigate all reports of new infestations to confirm identification and undertake surveillance of adjoining areas within 30 working days of being reported.
- 2 Inspect properties that contain sites classified as **New** or **Active** annually and advise the occupier of any action that is required.
- 3 Record sites and the actions to be taken on the pest database.
- 4 Update the classification of all properties using the modified Holloran classification by 31 July where this is feasible and meaningful.
- 5 The Department of Conservation will inspect all properties with known or suspected infestations of pest fish.

4.3 Containment Pests

Containment Pests refer to pests that are abundant in parts or most of the Tasman-Nelson region. The long-term goal is to prevent the spread of these pests to adjoining properties or to parts of the Tasman-Nelson region that are not currently infested.

Table 3: Containment Pests

Pests	
Argentine Ants	Australian Magpies
Broom (Howard-St Arnaud)	Brush-tail Possum
Darwin's Ants	Feral Cats
Feral Rabbits and Hares	Gorse (Howard-St Arnaud)
Lagarosiphon	Mustelids (Stoats, Weasels and Ferrets)
Purple Pampas	

Total Estimated Cost 2018-2019	\$84,800
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Strategy Objective

To prevent the spread of Containment Pests to adjoining properties or other parts of Tasman and Nelson that are not currently infested.

2018-2019 Objectives

- 1 Destroy isolated infestations and reduce incidence at other sites.
- 2 Provide information and advice to occupiers on methods of control.
- 3 Undertake surveillance for Lagarosiphon and ensure occupiers comply with Strategy rules.
- 4 Undertake surveillance of Purple Pampas and ensure occupiers comply with strategy rules in priority areas. Note as Purple Pampas is not subject to rules within the Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal which will replace the current Strategy, activity will be restricted to sites where Purple Pampas is at an early stage of infestation and at low density.
- 5 Encourage the development of new tools and techniques to control Argentine and Darwin's Ants to slow their rate of spread within urban areas and make this information available to the occupier of infested properties.
- 6 Respond to requests for help with animal/bird pest control within 10 working days.
- 7 Lend traps to occupiers on a short-term basis to control Magpies, Possums, Mustelids, and Feral Cats, and provide advice on the control of Feral Rabbits and Hares.

4.4 Boundary Control Pests

The benefit from controlling pest plants generally falls to the individual land occupier. An occupier of land that is clear or being cleared of a pest can reasonably expect to be protected from re-invasion from an adjoining property. On receiving a complaint and assessing that it is 'reasonable', Council will require occupiers to maintain their boundaries clear of pests to the nominated distance from the boundary or control horticultural pests to the industry standard within the nominated distance, except for fireblight when control will be undertaken by the pipfruit industry.

Table 4: Boundary Control Pests

Pest	Distance from boundary
Australian Sedge	20 metres
Blackberry	10 metres
Black Spot, Codling Moth, Powdery Mildew	500 metres from pipfruit orchard
Broom (outside Howard-St Arnaud)	10 metres
Buddleia	50 metres
European Canker	30 metres
Fireblight	500 metres from pipfruit orchard
Giant Buttercup	5 metres
Gorse (outside Howard-St Arnaud)	10 metres
Nodding Thistle	20 metres
Ragwort	20 metres

Total Estimated Cost 2018-2019	\$13,000
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Strategy Objective

To control the spread of Boundary Control Pests from adjacent properties or road reserve to land that is clear, or being cleared, of these pests.

2018-2019 Objectives

To intervene in response to any reasonable complaint of non-compliance by an adjoining land occupier.

4.5 General Surveillance and Regional Surveillance Pests

General surveillance involves work that is undertaken to identify new pests and changes in the distribution of existing pests. Regional Surveillance Pests are pests for which there are no rules requiring occupiers to undertake control, but they are still banned from sale, propagation, breeding, distribution or commercial display.

Table 5: Regional Surveillance Pests

Pests	
Parrot's Feather	Undaria
Lodgepole Pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>)	Yellow Flag

Total Estimated Cost 2018-2019	\$70,000
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Strategy Objective and 2018-2019 Objectives

- 1 Map the distribution of Regional Surveillance Pests.
- 2 To review the literature to allow an assessment of the level of risk posed by these pests and the methods and costs of treatment.
- 3 To support collaborative projects that aim to provide more effective methods of controlling these pests.

4.6 National Pest Plant Accord

The National Pest Plant Accord was developed in 2001 as a co-operative agreement between the Nursery and Garden Industry Association, regional councils and government agencies with biosecurity responsibilities. The Accord lists plants with the potential to escape from gardens and become naturalised weeds, adversely affecting productive land or the natural environment. It is intended to minimise the number of "weedy" plants being sold by retailers. Biosecurity officers visit nurseries and other plant retail outlets to ensure Accord commitments are being met.

There were 135 plants listed in the Accord as at October 2018. All these plants are classified as Unwanted Organisms under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and are banned from propagation, sale and distribution in New Zealand. Twenty-three of these are included in the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy and 21 have rules for their control.

Total Estimated Cost 2018 – 2019	\$1,500
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Accord Objective

To prevent the sale, propagation, breeding, distribution or commercial display within New Zealand of any pest plant that is determined to be an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

2018- 2019 Objectives

- 1 Ensure all plant outlets have a current copy of the New Zealand Pest Plant Manual of National Surveillance Plants, which lists the plants that are banned from sale, propagation and distribution.
- 2 Inspect all nurseries and other plant outlets at least once during the term of this Strategy for plants identified on the National Pest Plant Accord. Outlets containing NPPA plants and outlets that raise the concern of biosecurity officers will be inspected annually until these concerns are satisfied.

4.7 Pest Control in Sites of High Public Value

The public see widespread pests, such as Old Man's Beard and Possums, as having the greatest impact on the Tasman-Nelson region. However, controlling these pests across the whole of the region is prohibitively expensive in the absence of effective biocontrol agents. The most reasonable and practical approach is to target these pests at sites of high public value where they are having the greatest impact. These sites have been selected by Biosecurity staff using a combination of values (ecological, amenity, cultural, recreational, public access), an assessment of the feasibility and cost of effective control, and their history of pest control.

All pests at these high-value sites will be controlled where practical. The objective is to protect the values of the site, and is not specific to particular designated pests. As this pest control work benefits the whole community, it is funded from the general rate. There are no requirements on land occupiers to carry out control on these sites, but land occupiers and communities in close proximity will be encouraged to carry out pest control. There is no point removing a pest such as Old Man's Beard from a site if it is replaced by another climber such as Banana Passion Vine. The focus will be on achieving the greatest benefit from the available resources while considering the pest control work required to achieve long-term benefits.

Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council will be responsible for selecting their own sites where nominated pests will be controlled.

Where specific high value sites are not identified by one or both of the councils consideration will be given to allocating the High Public Value Site funding allocation to the purchase of biological control agents with the potential to benefit a wide range of valued public areas.

Total Estimated Cost 2018-2019	\$10,000
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Strategy Objective

- 1 Control nominated pests on land designated as high public value sites.

2018-2019 Objectives

- 1 Undertake pest control programmes at following sites in Tasman District:
 - Lee Valley Reserve.
 - Coastal margins from Marahau to Riwaka.

- Other sites as recommended by biosecurity and Parks and Reserves staff.
- 2 Liaise with the Native Habitats Tasman Operations team to identify high value sites and work with owners on developing effective pest management programmes.
 - 3 Undertake pest control programmes at sites in Nelson City selected by Nelson City Council's Parks and Facilities staff.
 - 4 Provide information and advice to individuals and community groups managing pests on high-value sites.
 - 5 Where specific high value sites are not identified by one or both of the councils consideration will be given to allocating the High Public Value Site funding allocation to the purchase of biological control agents with the potential to benefit a wide range of valued public areas.

4.8 Biological Control

When pests have become widespread, the benefits of control generally accrue to the individual occupier or landowner. However, biological control is a notable exception. The benefits of biocontrol agents can apply across the wider community. Traditional methods of pest control are increasing in cost and may face more restrictions in future from changes in land use, from new information on the impact of pesticides, and from changes in public attitude towards the use of pesticides. Biological control may be the only practicable long-term management option available, but it is expensive and time-consuming to identify, breed, test and introduce new agents, and the agent may not successfully establish or may prove less effective than expected.

Regional Councils formed a Biocontrol Collective with Landcare Research and the Department of Conservation to meet annually to determine the research programme for the following year and agree on funding contributions. The Management Agency has agreed to contribute \$21,000 to the 2018-2019 research programme and to set aside \$8,000 to purchase new biocontrol agents (Japanese Honeysuckle White Admiral and Tradescantia Yellow Leaf Spot Fungus) and \$1,000 to have uncommon pests identified by experts. However a new biocontrol collective contract negotiated on behalf of all regional and unitary councils may impact on the rate each of council's contribution so this sum should be considered as indicative only.

Total Estimated Cost 2018-2019	\$30,000
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Strategy Objectives

- 1 Support ongoing research into biological control through the Regional Councils' Biocontrol Collective and provide input into the development of the annual research programme.
- 2 Identify priorities for local release of biocontrol agents and arrange to purchase and distribute to suitable sites in Nelson and Tasman.
- 3 Inspect sites where biocontrol agents have been recently released and monitor progress.
- 4 Distribute established biocontrol agents into new pest sites, provide information and advice to land occupiers, record details in the pest database and advise Landcare Research of new release locations.
- 5 Identify training needs and make use of training opportunities.

- 6 Support research into methods of improving the effectiveness of biocontrol agents.

2018-2019 Objectives

- 1 Support the research programme approved by the Regional Councils' Biocontrol Collective for Alligator Weed, Banana Passion Vine, Barberry, Boneseed, Smilax, Broom, Chilean Flame Creeper, Chilean Needle Grass, Nassella Tussock, Climbing Asparagus, Wild Ginger, Moth Plant, Old Man's Beard, Tradescantia, and Woolly Nightshade.
- 2 Monitor release sites of and the expansion of Broom Seed Beetle, Broom Leaf Beetle, Broom Psyllid, Gorse Pod Moth, Thrips, Spider Mite, and Soft Shoot Moth, Nodding Thistle Gall Fly, Receptacle Weevil and Crown Weevil, Old Man's Beard Leaf Fungus, and Leaf Miner, Ragwort Flea Beetle and Cinnabar Moth, Scotch Thistle Gall Fly, Green Thistle Beetle and Honshu White Admiral.
- 3 Purchase and release of Japanese Honeysuckle White Admiral and Tradescantia Yellow Leaf Spot Fungus.

4.9 Provision of Education and Advice

Total Estimated Cost 2018-2019	\$75,000
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Strategy Objectives

- 1 Provide information and advice to aid identification and control of pests.
- 2 Provide a biosecurity display in a suitable forum if the opportunity arises.
- 3 Provide pest control workshops when requested to assist individuals and groups to carry out efficient and effective pest control.
- 4 Provide media releases on pests, their control and on other areas of biosecurity interest.
- 5 Provide field knowledge and support to research and industry groups in their endeavours to resolve biosecurity issues.

2018-2019 Objectives

- 1 Prepare new and update existing publications to aid identification and control of pest plants and animals.
- 2 Provide Newsline and Our Nelson with nine "Pest of the Month" articles.
- 3 Provide advice on identification and control of pest plants and animals/insects within 5 working days of a request.
- 4 Attend at least three public environmental events and provide educational material and associated advice on regional biosecurity.

4.10 Training and Administration

While in previous years this category has largely related to the operation of the current Regional Pest Management Strategy, that Strategy expires once the Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal 2017-2027 comes into force. It is currently anticipated that will be July 2019. This additional work significantly increases the administrative component of this year's Operational Plan.

Total Estimated Cost 2018-2019	\$154,000
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Strategy Objectives

- 1 Utilise opportunities for ongoing training and development where this is relevant to current work.
- 2 Carry out administrative responsibilities effectively and efficiently.

2018-2019 Objectives

- 1 Undertake training to update on internal and external developments and effective-use of new tools.
- 2 Lead the preparation of the new Regional Pest Management Plan including analytical input, oversight of drafting, submissions processes, analysis of submissions, decisions and associated council, committee and community processes.
- 3 Continue to meet deadlines for service requests and timesheets and respond promptly to telephone and e-mail enquiries.