

Notice is given that an extraordinary meeting of the Tasman District Council will be held on:

Date: Thursday 27 June 2024
Time: 1:00 pm - adoption LTP
Meeting Room: Tasman Council Chamber
Venue: 189 Queen Street, Richmond
Zoom conference link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86487598591?>
Meeting ID: 864 8759 8591
Meeting Passcode: 268895

Tasman District Council

Kaunihera Katoa

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor	Mayor T King	
Deputy Mayor	Deputy Mayor S Bryant	
Councillors	Councillor C Butler	Councillor M Kininmonth
	Councillor G Daikee	Councillor C Mackenzie
	Councillor B Dowler	Councillor K Maling
	Councillor J Ellis	Councillor B Maru
	Councillor M Greening	Councillor D Shallcrass
	Councillor C Hill	Councillor T Walker

(Quorum 7 members)

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AGENDA

1 OPENING, WELCOME, KARAKIA

2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Recommendation
That apologies be accepted.

3 PUBLIC FORUM

3.1 Nelson Tasman Climate Forum – Adoption of the Climate Strategy and Action Plan

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

4 REPORTS

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5.2	Adoption of Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024-2025	19
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5 CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

Nil

6 CLOSING KARAKIA

5 REPORTS

5.1 ADOPTION OF LONG TERM PLAN 2024-2034 AND CONCURRENT POLICIES

Decision Required

Report To:	Tasman District Council
Meeting Date:	27 June 2024
Report Author:	Alan Bywater, Team Leader - Community Policy; Brylee Wayman, Senior Community Policy Advisor - Data Analyst; Matthew McGlinchey, Actin Group Manager - Financial; Pip Jamieson, Principal Policy Advisor
Report Authorisers:	Dwayne Fletcher, Strategic Policy Manager
Report Number:	RCN24-06-19

1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is for the Council to adopt its final:
- Revenue and Financing Policy 2024 (pages 193-255 in Attachment 2);
 - Long Term Plan 2024-2034 (LTP) – Volumes 1 and 2 (Attachments 1 and 2) including the Annual Plan for 2024/2025;
 - Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024-2034 (Attachment 3);
 - Rates Remission Policy 2024-2034 (Attachment 4);
 - Policy on Postponement and Remission of Rates on Māori Land 2024-2034 (Attachment 5);
 - Community Facilities Funding Policy (Attachment 6);
 - Housing and Business Assessment for Tasman 2024 (Attachment 7);
 - Housing and Business Assessment for Nelson and Tasman Urban Environment 2024 (Attachment 8); and
 - Thirteen (13) Activity Management Plans (Attachment 9-21).
- 1.2 The final LTP needs to be audited and adopted by 30 June 2024 in order to meet the statutory deadlines and to set the rates for the 2024/2025 year.
- 1.3 Audit NZ commenced its final review of the LTP 2024-2034 on 4 June 2024. The audit report will be tabled at the meeting.

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

- 2.1 The Council adopted the LTP Consultation Document, supporting information, and policies for concurrent consultation at its meeting on 25 March 2024. The consultation period started on 28 March and finished on 28 April 2024 and the Council received 1,060 submissions,

including 12 late submissions. Hearings were held on 8-10 May 2024 and 131 individuals or groups were scheduled to speak.

- 2.2 The Council has met the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in preparing and consulting on the LTP Consultation Document, supporting information and concurrent consultation documents, using the special consultative procedure.
- 2.3 The final LTP 2024-2034, the concurrent policies, and the Activity Management Plans reflect the decisions made at the Council Deliberations meeting on 23 and 24 May.
- 2.4 The LTP 2024-2034 can be characterised as:
- Sustaining important services that enable the community to carry on with and enjoy daily life;
 - Maintaining infrastructure and upgrading it as needed to meet regulatory requirements;
 - Responding to climate change;
 - Providing for growth in the District's population;
 - Managing the environment;
 - Modernising the Council's digital services; and
 - Investing in community facilities.
- 2.5 The decisions the Council made on 24 May 2024 result in forecast rates increases (excluding growth) as follows:

1. 2024/2025	2. 11.1%	3. 2029/2030	4. 4.0%
5. 2025/2026	6. 7.0%	7. 2030/2031	8. 3.5%
9. 2026/2027	10. 5.2%	11. 2031/2032	12. 4.6%
13. 2027/2028	14. 4.3%	15. 2032/2033	16. 2.2%
17. 2028/2029	18. 4.9%	19. 2033/2034	20. 3.2%

- 2.6 These planned rates increases exceed our self-imposed rates increase cap in the Financial Strategy in the 2024/2025 and 2025/2026 years, as was proposed in the LTP Consultation Document.
- 2.7 We are planning for an unbalanced budget in four of the 10 years of the LTP.
- 2.8 In the LTP 2024-2034 net debt is budgeted to rise 81% to \$451.9 million by 2033/2034. We have set our self-imposed debt cap at 160% of revenue and would exceed this level in 2032/2033 and 2033/2034 as a result of borrowing for the replacement wastewater treatment plants at Motueka and Tākaka.
- 2.9 We have borrowing capacity above the debt cap and within the Local Government Funding Agency limits. Following an emergency event we intend to reprioritise existing work programmes, seek assistance from Government and borrow (above the debt cap if necessary) to fund recovery. This additional borrowing will need to be serviced by higher rates in subsequent years.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga
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That the Tasman District Council

Part A:

- 1. receives the Adoption of Long Term Plan 2024-2034 and Concurrent Policies report RCN24-06-19; and**
- 2. makes the following resolutions having given due consideration to the submissions received during the consultation process; and**
- 3. adopts the Audit Report dated xx-June 2024 tabled at the meeting for inclusion in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034; and**
- 4. resolves, pursuant to section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002, that it is financially prudent to plan for and set projected operating revenues at a different level than is sufficient to meet projected operating expenses for the 2024/2025, 2028/2029, 2032/2033 and 2033/2034 financial years, having had regards to:**
 - the estimated expenses of achieving and maintaining the predicted levels of service set out in the long-term plan, including the estimated expenses associated with maintaining the service capacity and integrity of assets throughout their useful lives; and**
 - the projected revenue available to fund the estimated expenses associated with maintaining the service capacity and integrity of assets throughout their useful life; and**
 - the equitable allocation of responsibility for funding the provision and maintenance of assets and facilities throughout their useful life; and**
 - the Council's funding and financial policies adopted under section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002; and**
 - some operating expenditure having an enduring benefit and that we have chosen not to fund this from rates e.g. the Digital Innovation Programme; and**
 - the transition to fully funding depreciation; and**
 - the desire to balance expenditure and rating demands with the impact this has on community well-being; and**
- 5. adopts the Revenue and Financing Policy 2024 (pages 193-255 in Attachment 2 to the agenda report), pursuant to section 102(1) of the Local Government Act 2002; and**
- 6. adopts the Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024-2034 (Attachment 3 to the agenda report), pursuant to section 102(1) of the Local Government Act 2002; and**
- 7. notes that the Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024-2034 has been amended to clarify that retirement village units are subject to the bedroom-based assessment for water, wastewater, and stormwater development contributions charges; and**
- 8. adopts the Rates Remission Policy 2024-2034 pursuant to section 102(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 (Attachment 4 to the agenda report); and**

9. adopts the Policy on Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Land 2024-2034 pursuant to section 102(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (Attachment 5 to the agenda report); and
10. adopts the Community Facilities Funding Policy (Attachment 6 to the agenda report); and
11. adopts the Housing and Business Assessment for Tasman 2024 (Attachment 7 to the agenda report) and the Housing and Business Assessment for Nelson and Tasman Urban Environment 2024 (Attachment 8 to the agenda report); and
12. adopts the following Activity Management Plans (Attachments 9-21 to the agenda report):
 - Environmental Management
 - Public Health and Safety
 - Transportation
 - Coastal Assets
 - Water Supply
 - Wastewater
 - Stormwater
 - Waste Management and Minimisation
 - Rivers
 - Reserves and Facilities
 - Libraries
 - Property
 - Council Enterprise; and
13. authorises the Chief Executive Officer to approve any minor edits or changes to the Activity Management Plan documents, prior to publication; and

Part B

14. adopts the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 (Attachments 1 and 2 to the agenda report) pursuant to Section 93 of the Local Government Act 2002 including the audit report in Resolution 2 above; and
15. authorises the Chief Executive Officer to approve any minor edits or changes to the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 document, prior to publication; and
16. notes that that the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 includes the Annual Plan for 2024/2025, and
17. requests that staff make the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 publicly available.

4. Background / Horopaki

- 4.1 The Council adopted the LTP Consultation Document, supporting information, and policies for concurrent consultation at its meeting on 25 March 2024. The consultation period started on 28 March and finished on 28 April 2024.

- 4.2 The Consultation Document, supporting information, and concurrent consultation material were published on the Council's website, Shape Tasman, and advertised through Newsline, social media channels, and public notices. The Council attended 12 meetings (including three drop-in sessions) around the District. The Kaihautū carried out hui with nine iwi and Māori organisations during the consultation period.
- 4.3 The Council received 1,060 submissions, including 12 late submissions. Hearings were held from 8-10 May 2024 in Richmond, Tākaka, Motueka and via Zoom. There were 131 individuals or groups scheduled to speak at hearings.
- 4.4 The Council deliberated on 23 and 24 May 2024 to consider the information and opinions expressed through the submissions, receive advice from staff and then to make decisions about changes to include in the final LTP, Activity Management Plans, the concurrent policies, and the Schedule of Fees and Charges.

5. Analysis and Advice / Tātarianga me ngā tohutohu

Long Term Plan 2024-2034

- 5.1 The final LTP needs to be audited and adopted by 30 June 2024 in order to meet the statutory deadlines and to strike the rates for the 2024/2025 year. It is possible to adopt on 1 July 2024 (due to section 55 of the Legislation Act 2019) but staff do not recommend this if avoidable.
- 5.2 At the deliberations meeting on 24 May 2024, the Council decided to proceed with its preferred options in the Consultation Document for:
- Choice 1: Financial Sustainability.
 - Choice 2.1 Sealed Road Maintenance.
 - Choice 2.2: Public Transport.
 - Choice 2.3: Safety for Pedestrians and Cyclists.
 - Choice 3: Climate Change and Resilience.
 - Choice 4: Investing in Community Facilities.
- 5.3 The Council considered staff advice about updated projections for the financial position at the end of the 2023/2024 year, budget changes since the Consultation Document and supporting information was adopted, and options to reduce the impact on rates and debt.
- 5.4 The Council made a number of decisions at the deliberations meeting that affected the budgets for the LTP 2024-2034.
- 5.5 The report to the deliberations meeting on 23 and 24 May 2024 included reducing the budgets across the organisation for consultancy by not adjusting for inflation in the 2024/2025 year. The figure of \$365,000 was contained in the report as the effect of this saving. Subsequently, staff have become aware that this was an error and the figure should have been \$260,000. LTP budgets have been altered accordingly.
- 5.6 The decisions made at the deliberations meeting have been incorporated into the LTP 2024-2034 document and the related policies and documents.
- 5.7 Volume 1 of the final LTP 2024-2034 includes:
- The Mayor and Chief Executive's message

- A description of the Council's work in general
- A summary of the Plan for 2024-2034
- A snapshot of the engagement with our community
- The Council's decisions on the Key Choices (from the Consultation Document)
- The Council's Vision, Purpose and Community Outcomes
- A financial summary
- A description of what is included in the Plan
- Council Activities Summaries
- Rates example properties
- Accounting Information – including the forecasting assumptions
- A disclosure statement
- Audit opinion (once issued)
- Appendix – Glossary of Terms

5.8 Volume 2 contains the supporting policies and strategies for the LTP:

- Funding Impact Statement (rates) including rating maps
- Financial Strategy
- Infrastructure Strategy
- Revenue and Financing Policy
- Summary of the Significance and Engagement Policy
- Statement on Fostering Māori Participation in Council Decision Making Processes through Ngā Iwi/Council Partnership
- Variations from the Water and Sanitary Services Assessment and Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

5.9 Audit NZ commenced its final review of the LTP 2024-2034 on 4 June 2024. The Audit Report will be tabled at the meeting.

5.10 The Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 is provided for adoption at this meeting (Attachments 1 and 2).

Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024-2034

5.11 The Council consulted on three main changes to the Policy:

- Including a change to criteria for small homes discounts;
- An application process and criteria for determining which non-residential developments are eligible for a special assessment; and
- Remissions for some types of development on specific categories of Māori land.

5.12 The draft Policy also contained higher Development Contributions charges, based on the growth infrastructure capital expenditure in the proposed Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 and Infrastructure Strategy.

- 5.13 The Council consulted on the Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024-2034 concurrently with the LTP Consultation Document and heard submissions on it jointly with the LTP.
- 5.14 At the deliberations meeting on 23 May, the Council confirmed the proposed changes to Policy, and agreed to further changes to the Wakefield stormwater and wastewater development contribution area maps.
- 5.15 At the deliberations meeting, the Council also declined to specify new assessment rates for development contributions charges for retirement village units. To avoid ambiguity, the Policy has been further amended to clarify that retirement village units will be assessed using the bedroom-based rates for water, wastewater, and stormwater charges. The Policy already specifies a rate for Transportation charges for retirement village units.
- 5.16 The final version of the Policy has also been updated with Development Contributions charges and Schedules that reflect the growth infrastructure costs in the final version of the LTP and relevant Activity Management Plans.
- 5.17 These changes have been made in the version of the Policy for adoption (Attachment 3). The Development and Financial Contributions Policy will remain as a separate document from the LTP 2024-2034.

Rates Remission Policy

- 5.18 We consulted on including a new rates remission policy for social housing providers and papakāinga, as well as several relatively minor changes to the Rates Remission Policy.
- 5.19 At the deliberations meeting the Council confirmed these changes and the final policy is presented for adoption at this meeting (Attachment 4).

Policy on Postponement and Remission of Rates on Māori Land

- 5.20 We proposed the introduction of the new Policy on Postponement and Remission of Rates on Māori Land and undertook consultation on this.
- 5.21 At the deliberations meeting the Council confirmed this new policy and it is presented for adoption at this meeting (Attachment 5).

Community Facilities Funding Policy

- 5.22 We consulted on the introduction of a Community Facilities Funding Policy that documents the Council's expectations for community fundraising contributions to new facilities and documents the District Facilities and Shared Facilities Rates.
- 5.23 At the deliberations meeting the Council agreed to make some relatively minor wording changes to the Policy. These have been included in the final version of the Policy for adoption at this meeting (Attachment 6).

Housing and Business Assessments

- 5.24 The Housing and Business Assessment (HBA) is required under the National policy Statement Urban Development and underpins the LTP 2024-2034.
- 5.25 The Tasman HBA and Combined Nelson Tasman HBA were adopted as supporting information the LTP Consultation Document and made available to the public.
- 5.26 Minor changes as a consequence of decisions made by the Council on the LTP 2024-2034 have been incorporated into these documents and they are presented for adoption (Attachments 7 and 8).

Activity Management Plans

- 5.27 The Activity Management Plans underpin the LTP 2024-2034. The draft Activity Management Plans were published as supporting information to the Consultation Document and some submissions were received on aspects of them.
- 5.28 The Council made several decisions at the deliberations meetings on 23 and 24 May which have been incorporated into the relevant Activity Management Plans. The Activity Management Plans (Attachments 9-21) are presented for adoption at this meeting.

6. Options / Kōwhiringa

- 6.1 The options are outlined in the following table. Staff recommend option 1.

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Adopt the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue and Financing Policy. Long Term Plan 2024-2034. Development and Financial Contributions Policy. Rates Remission Policy. Policy on Postponement and Remission of Rates on Māori Land. Community Facilities Funding Policy. Housing and Business Assessment. Activity Management Plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables the Council to meet its statutory deadlines for the LTP and related plans and policies. Enables rates to be struck for the 2024/2025 year. Enables staff to commence the processes to implement the LTP for the 2024/2025 year in a timely manner. Enables staff to contact submitters to inform them of the decisions the Council has made. The Council's intention for delivery of services can be conveyed to the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no notable disadvantages for this option.

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
2.	Do not adopt the LTP 2024-2034 and associated policies and documents	There are no notable advantages for this option.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff will not have clear direction for the delivery of services for the 2024/2025 year. The Council's intention for the delivery of its services will not be clear to the community Re-work on aspects of the documents would become necessary with associated costs and staff time requirements, prior to adoption by Council at a future date. Creates substantial difficulties with striking the rates for the 2024/2025 year.

7. Legal / Ngā ture

- 7.1 The legal requirements and considerations were detailed in the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 Deliberations Report (RCN24-05-22).
- 7.2 Under section 93(3) the Council must adopt the Long-Term Plan prior to the commencement of the first year to which it relates.

8. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

- 8.1 The engagement undertaken with iwi during the development of the Long -Term plan 2024-2034 was detailed in the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 Deliberations Report (RCN24-05-22).

9. Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Whānui

- 9.1 The overall LTP 2024-2034 and associated policies are of high significance.
- 9.2 A consultation process, using the special consultative procedure, that is consistent with the high level of significance of the decisions to be made, has been undertaken on the LTP Consultation Document and concurrent consultations, with the supporting documents providing additional information.
- 9.3 At the deliberations meeting on 23/24 May 2024 the Council noted the various budget changes since the Consultation Document, concurrent consultations and supporting information were adopted, and decided that further consultation would not be undertaken.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	High	We have received a relatively high number of submissions on the LTP Consultation Document indicating the level of public interest. Fewer submissions were received on the concurrent consultations.
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	High	We are in a period of high cost of living increases that is affecting the economic wellbeing of many in our community. Deciding on the level of the rates revenue requirement in Year 1 in particular, as well as subsequent years, will have an impact on economic wellbeing. Similarly, decisions on potential changes to levels of service could affect social, economic, cultural or environmental wellbeing.
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Medium	The impact is primarily in Year 1 of the Plan. The Council has the opportunity to make further decisions through the Annual Plan processes or if required by amending the LTP
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	Medium	The LTP includes plans for the management of our strategic assets.
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	Low	The LTP to be adopted has makes minor changes to the level of service.
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	High	The decisions made will affect the debt, rates, and the Council's finances for the next 10 years, albeit modifiable through subsequent Annual Plans.
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	NA	The LTP does not plan for the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO.

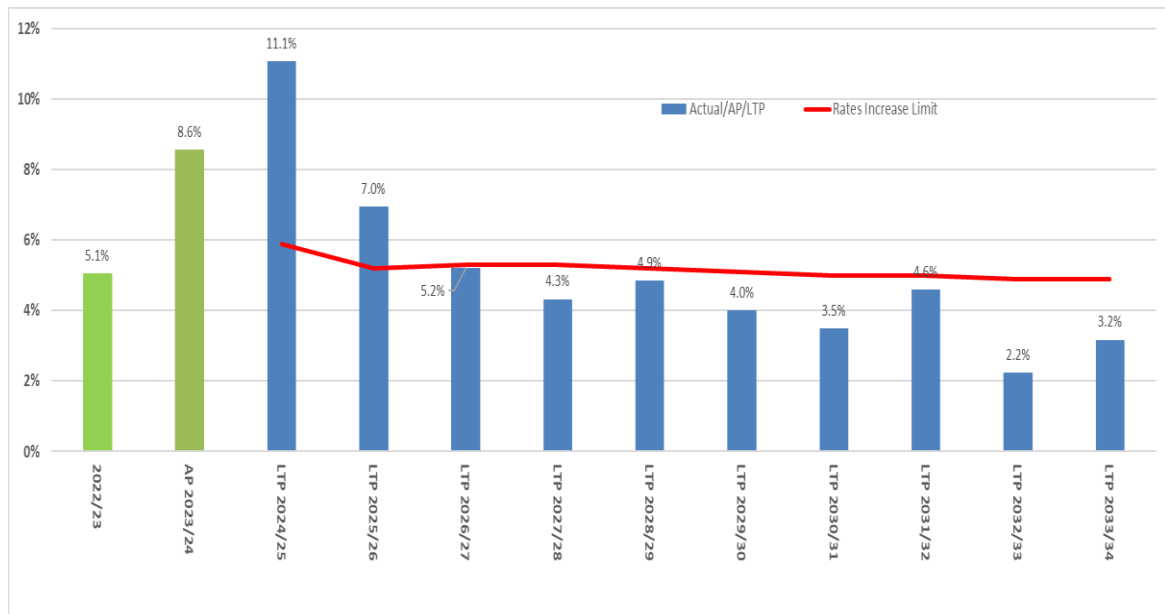
	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	NA	
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	NA	
10.	Does the proposal require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater and Affordable Waters services?	NA	

10. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

- 10.1 Following adoption, the media will be notified on the adoption of the LTP 2024-2034.
- 10.2 Once adopted the LTP 2024-2034 document will be professionally designed and posted on the Council's website. Final versions of the concurrent policies, Activity Management Plans, and other supporting information will also be posted on the Council's website.
- 10.3 Hardcopies of the LTP 2024-2034 will be made available for reference at Council service centres and libraries.
- 10.4 Submitters will be contacted by email or letter to notify them of the decisions made by the Council on the LTP 2024-2034 and concurrent consultations.

11. Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea

- 11.1 The Financial Strategy in the LTP 2024-2034 introduces a dynamic rates cap (excluding growth) based on the inflation rate the Council is expected to experience (i.e. the Local Government Cost Index (LGCI)) and an adjustor for service changes (currently set at 3% per annum). The adjustor for service changes provides some capacity to respond to further unfunded mandates imposed by the Government, as well as respond to the needs and wants of our community.
- 11.2 The planned rates increases exceed our self-imposed rates increase cap in the Financial Strategy in the 2024/2025 and 2025/2026 years.



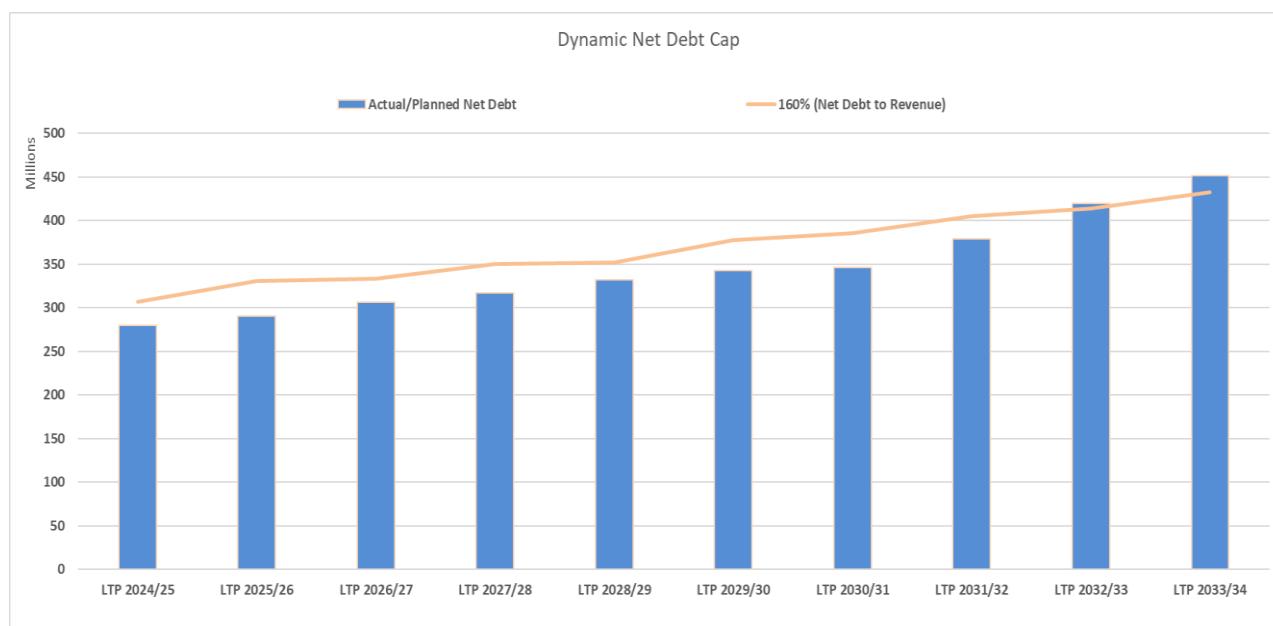
11.3 We are planning for an unbalanced budget in the following years: 2024/2025, 2025/2026, 2028/2029, 2032/2033 and 2033/2034. Unbalanced budgets are planned in these years either where:

- Some operating expenditure has an enduring benefit and we have chosen not to fund this from rates e.g. the Digital Innovation Programme; or
- We are transitioning to fully funding depreciation; or
- We are balancing expenditure and rating demands with the impact this has on community well-being.

11.4 The Financial Strategy in the LTP 2024-2034 also introduces a dynamic net debt cap at 160% of revenue.

11.5 In the LTP 2024-2034 net debt is budgeted to rise 81.7% to \$451.9 million by 2033/2034. Our self-imposed debt cap will be exceeded in 2032/2033 and 2033/2034 as a result of borrowing for the replacement wastewater treatment plants at Motueka and Tākaka.

11.6 We have borrowing capacity above the debt cap and within the Local Government Funding Agency limits. Following an emergency event we intend to reprioritise existing work programmes, seek assistance from Government and borrow (above the debt cap if necessary) to fund recovery. This additional borrowing would need to be serviced by higher rates in subsequent years.



12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

12.1 There is a low risk that the Council's consultation processes might be challenged. In general, the risks to legal challenge have been mitigated through:

- 12.1.1 providing a consultation period that meets the one-month minimum i.e. that meets the statutory requirement;
- 12.1.2 having a comprehensive consultation plan and monitoring this throughout the consultation process; and
- 12.1.3 providing several different ways for people to make submissions; and
- 12.1.4 identifying and contacting people who are interested and affected parties for various of the proposals and changes in the Consultation Document and concurrent consultations; and
- 12.1.5 providing communications technology that enabled people to present their submissions to hearings remotely.

12.2 There is some residual risk of legal challenge as a result of the post-consultation budget changes that were incorporated into the final LTP 2024-2034. The Council considered this legal risk in some detail in the deliberations report (RCN24-05-22) and decided against further consultation.

13. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi

13.1 The adoption of the LTP 2024-2034 will have an impact on both greenhouse gas emissions and climate adaptation opportunities or threats. The Council's planned programme for mitigation and adaptation was one of the key issues consulted on and having considered that feedback, decisions have been incorporated into the LTP 2024-2034.

13.2 The Council's planned response to climate change is outlined in the draft Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan which was a concurrent consultation. The Strategy and Action Plan aligns with the Government's plans, policies and legal obligations relating to climate change (e.g. Climate Change Response Act, Emissions Reduction Plan, National

Adaptation Plan etc). Staff recommend the adoption of the final version of the Strategy and Action Plan in a separate report on the agenda for this meeting.





14. Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hangai ki ngā aupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki Tūraru



- 14.1 The Council's strategy for the development of the LTP 2024-2034 has been to ensure that the document aligns with our key strategic priorities and community outcomes.
- 14.2 The LTP 2024-2034 is the vehicle through which resources are allocated for the delivery of the services and projects that the Council provides. Various Council strategies and policies, as well as statutory requirements and other obligations and risks, have been used to prioritise and allocate the resources planned in the LTP.

15. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

- 15.1 The development of the LTP 2024-2034 has been undertaken over an 18-month plus period. The Council has undertaken multiple workshops on a wide range of related topics and made decisions at some key points in the process.
- 15.2 The Council has met the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in preparing and consulting on the LTP Consultation Document, supporting information, and concurrent consultation documents. The audit on the final LTP 2024-2034 commenced on 4 June 2024 and the audit report will be tabled at this meeting. Adopting the final LTP 2024-2034, and the Rating Resolutions (in a separate report on this agenda), concludes this part of the three-year cycle.
- 15.3 The Council has similarly met the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in the preparation and consultation on the Revenue and Financing Policy, Development and Financial Contributions Policy, Rates Remission Policy, Policy on Postponement and Remission of Rates on Māori Land and Community Facilities Funding Policy.
- 15.4 The LTP 2024-2034 will come into effect on 1 July 2024 and will be in force until 30 June 2027, unless there is a subsequent amendment.
- 15.5 The LTP document will be professionally designed, reviewed again by Audit NZ (to ensure no material changes have taken place) and published prior to 30 July 2024.
- 15.6 Council staff will send copies of the final LTP 2024-2034 to the organisations required under the Local Government Act 2002, and will make copies available in Council offices, libraries and on our website.
- 15.7 Staff will also provide responses to submitters advising them of the Council's decisions on the key choices, the concurrent consultations and the other topics included in the deliberations report.

16. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

- 1.  Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024-2034 Volume 1 (*Under Separate Cover*)
- 2.  Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024-2034 Volume 2 (*Under Separate Cover*)
- 3.  Development and Financial Contributions Policy for adoption (*Under Separate Cover*)
- 4.  Rates Remission Policy (*Under Separate Cover*)

5.  Policy on the Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Land (*Under Separate Cover*)
6.  Community Facilities Funding Policy (*Under Separate Cover*)
7.  Housing and Business Assessment - Tasman (*Under Separate Cover*)
8.  Housing and Business Assessment Nelson Tasman (*Under Separate Cover*)
9.  Environmental Management Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)
10.  Public Health and Safety Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)
11.  Transportation Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)
12.  Coastal Assets Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)
13.  Water Supply Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)
14.  Wastewater Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)
15.  Stormwater Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)
16.  Waste Management and Minimisation Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)
17.  Rivers Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)
18.  Parks and Facilities Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)
19.  Libraries Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)
20.  Property Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)
21.  Council Enterprises Activity Management Plan (*Under Separate Cover*)

5.2 ADOPTION OF SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES 2024-2025**Decision Required**

Report To:	Tasman District Council
Meeting Date:	27 June 2024
Report Author:	Alan Bywater, Team Leader - Community Policy; Lyn Kearney, Strategic Policy Administrator
Report Authorisers:	Dwayne Fletcher, Strategic Policy Manager; John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RCN24-06-20

1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo

- 1.1 This report presents the finalised Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024-2025 (**Attachment 1**) for adoption by the Council.

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

- 2.1 The Council can set fees and charges to recover costs associated with its services. The Council reviews fees and charges annually and recommends changes, additions or deletions through a “Schedule of Fees and Charges”.
- 2.2 At the 25 March 2024 meeting the Council adopted the Statement of Proposal for the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/2025 for public consultation.
- 2.3 The consultation period was 28 March to 28 April 2024 which ran concurrently with the consultation on the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 (LTP).
- 2.4 This year the Council proposed to increase fees and charges by 10% in general across most areas and proposed several other changes including adding and removing some fees and charges.
- 2.5 The Council received 132 submissions on the Draft Schedule. There were 31 submitters who spoke to their submission at the public hearings on 8, 9 and 10 May 2024.
- 2.6 The Council deliberated on the written and oral submissions at its meeting on 23 and 24 May 2024 and confirmed most of the fees in the draft schedule but amended some fees.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga**That the Tasman District Council**

- receives the Adoption of Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024-2025 RCN24-06-20; and**
- notes that staff have incorporated all the changes decided by the Council at the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 Deliberations meeting on 23 and 24 May 2024; and**

3. **adopts the final Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024-2025 (Attachment 1 to the agenda report) effective from 1 July 2024; and**
4. **authorises the Chief Executive Officer to approve any minor editorial amendments to the Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024-2025, prior to it being made available on the Council's website.**

4. Background / Horopaki

- 4.1 Under the Revenue and Financing Policy, the Council recovers some costs associated with its services via fees and charges. Some of these fees and charges are set by statute and others by the Council.
- 4.2 Staff review fees and charges annually and recommend changes, additions or deletions to the Council via the "Schedule of Fees and Charges".

Review of the Schedule of Fees and Charges

- 4.3 Most fees and charges were increased by at least 10% and where appropriate rounded up or down to the nearest dollar. This increase accounts for the significant rising costs of delivering Council services across the board and is similar to the proposed rates revenue requirement increase for 2024/2025 (excluding growth). The increase helps maintain the share of the Council's revenue from fees and charges. Increasing fees and charges reduces the impact of cost increases on ratepayers but increases the costs to users of Council services.
- 4.4 The Council is required to consult on certain fees and charges using the Special Consultative Procedure under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). While the Council is not required to publicly consult on the entire Draft Schedule, the Council has done so in past years to meet all legislative requirements and decided to do the same this year.
- 4.5 The Council adopted a Statement of Proposal (including the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges) and carried out consultation under Sections 83 and 87 of the LGA.

The consultation process and its outcomes

- 4.6 The draft schedule was publicly consulted on between 28 March and 28 April 2024 and was consulted on at the same time as the 10-Year Plan 2024-2034.
- 4.7 The draft schedule and the 10-Year Plan were advertised through the Council's social media and website, Newsline, and through the public engagement tool Shape Tasman. Copies of the draft schedule were also made available at the Council's service centres.
- 4.8 The Council received 132 submissions on the schedule. We heard the following points:

Theme	Number of submissions
Opposed to a blanket increase in fees	28
The 10% increase is too high and should be less	21
Supports the principle of user-pays	12
Opposed to the proposed aerodrome fees	46
Opposed increase in gravel extraction fees and change in fee structure for rivers	3

Theme	Number of submissions
Concerns regarding the increase in waste management charges (including disposal of rubble and soils)	11
Concerns regarding fees, increase of fees, and administrative burden of building consents	2
Proposes revisions to how we process and charge for resource consents	2
Port and Marina fees with no facilities	2
Concerns regarding berthage proposed increase in fees and quality of services	2
Concerns regarding the slow and poor service at Council	13
Concerns over fees for dog registration	3
Flat rate for e-Bus users	1

- 4.9 The Council heard submitters on 8, 9 and 10 May 2024 and deliberated on the submissions (written and verbal) on 23 and 24 May 2024.
- 4.10 The Council changed the Motueka and Tākaka aerodrome fees for single aircraft movements for everyone not covered by a separate agreement to \$15 per landing and capped recreational user fees to \$15 per day. The Council confirmed the retention of the annual bulk landing fee for recreational users at a new rate of \$375 per annum. The Council confirmed the removal of proposed bond fees and confirmation of the hangar application fee at \$1,725 (to be credited against their account on successful completion of the build). The Council noted that staff will negotiate directly with Nelson Aviation College for aircraft movement fees.
- 4.11 The Council requested that enhanced data is collected on the level of aerodrome usage made by people making use of the bulk landing fee option to inform a further review of these fees to be undertaken in conjunction with the Annual Plan 2025/2026.
- 4.12 The Council made changes to the waste management minimum weight-based charge and the charge for a 60-litre refuse bag, as well as the price for a Tasman District Council rubbish bag.
- 4.13 The Council agreed to minor wording clarifications for volume-based waste charges noting these apply to the Collingwood Resource Recovery Centre (or when a weighbridge is out of service at any other site) and to amend the description of “Cleanfill” in the Schedule of Fees and Charges.
- 4.14 The Council agreed to increase the water supply charges to Nelson City Council and the Nelson Industrial Water Supply Area to reflect the increase in rates as a result of higher costs in the LTP after the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges was published for consultation.
- 4.15 These changes have been made, as well as several other minor amendments for clarification (highlighted), in the Final Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/2025 for adoption.
- 4.16 At the deliberations meeting, the Council adopted the charges for dog control to enable the public notification requirements to be met prior to 1 July 2024.

5. Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

- 5.1 The Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges for 2024/2025 has been consulted on and needs to be adopted to enable the new fees to be levied from 1 July 2024.

6. Options / Kōwhiringa

- 6.1 The options are outlined in the following table:

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Adopt the revised Draft Schedule of Fees & Charges 2024/2025, including any minor amendments agreed at the 23 May 2024 Council Meeting.	Consultation has been undertaken in accordance with the LGA, and the community's views have been considered in the decision-making. The Council can implement the schedule on 1 July 2024 allowing recovery of costs from users of the services we provide.	None.
2.	Make minor amendments to the Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/2025 and then adopt it at this meeting.	The Council can make any minor changes to the Schedule if required.	The public will not be able to have their say on these changes. There will be no analysis of the effects (financial or otherwise) of making the amendments.
3.	Not adopt the Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/2025.	The Council can request staff to report to a future Council meeting with more information on the proposed changes.	Any changes to the Schedule that are significant, or material may require a further round of public consultation. There will likely be a delay in adopting the Schedule resulting in potential lost income.

- 6.2 **Option 1 is recommended.** Staff recommend this option as all the changes agreed or confirmed at the Council meeting deliberations on 23 May 2024 have been incorporated into the updated Schedule. Adoption of the Schedule will enable the fees and charges to be implemented starting 1 July 2024.

7. Legal / Ngā ture

- 7.1 The Council can set fees and charges:
- 7.1.1 under section 12 of the LGA which is a global empowering provision that enables the Council to make decisions and undertake acts and activities in pursuit of its functions;
 - 7.1.2 under section 150 of the LGA for certain functions provided for in bylaws or in enactments that do not already explicitly provide for fees to be charged;

- 7.1.3 under section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991;
 - 7.1.4 under section 205 of the Food Act 2014; and
 - 7.1.5 under other government legislation as noted in the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges.
- 7.2 Setting fees and charges aligns with the Council's Financial Strategy and Revenue and Financial Policy.
- 7.3 The consultation on the schedule followed the Special Consultative Procedure and the principles of consultation that are required by the LGA.

8. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

- 8.1 The Kaihautū sent a memo to Te Taihū GM/CEO's forum outlining the key items being proposed in the LTP, including the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024, along with a timeline for consultation and submissions.

9. Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Whānui

- 9.1 Changes to the Schedule of Fees and Charges were assessed as a medium level of significance.
- 9.2 A special consultative procedure has been carried out.
- 9.3 There was a high level of interest amongst affected and interested parties for the proposed aerodromes fees and some interest in the waste management fees and Port Tarakohe marina fees and dog control fees.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Medium	The schedule was consulted on and the public was made aware of the proposed increases. Interest was higher than in recent years but still moderate overall.
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	Low	There may be an economic impact on some users of our services in the community.
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Low	The Council assesses the Schedule of Fees and Charges annually. The Council may decide to change the fees and charges at any point over the year, providing the relevant consultation requirements are met.
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and	NA	The decision does not relate to a strategic asset.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
	Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)		
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	NA	The decision does not change the level of service provided by the Council.
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	Medium	Fees and charges are part of the Council's plan to fund its activities and services annually. If fees and charges do not rise by approximately the same level as rates, the proportion of the funding between the two sources changes.
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	NA	The decision does not relate to a CCO.
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	NA	The decision does not relate to a public-private partnership.
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	NA	The decision does not involve exiting from or entering into a group of activities.
10.	Does the proposal require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater or particular consideration of current legislation relating to water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and services?	NA	This decision does not require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater and Affordable Waters.

10. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

- 10.1 The Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/2025 was made publicly available on the Council's website and hard copies at the Council's libraries and offices from 28 March to 28 April 2024. There were several media releases via newspaper, radio, social media releases, Giggie TV, Shape Tasman and Newsline.
- 10.2 We drew the public's attention to the consultation on the Schedule of Fees and Charges at several community consultation meetings and drop-in sessions for the LTP around the District.
- 10.3 The new schedule of fees and charges will be published on the Council's website and publicised via Newsline.

- 10.4 Staff will send letters/emails to all submitters to informing them about the decisions made by the Council.

11. Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea

- 11.1 The Schedule of Fees and Charges reflect the Council's financial statement and is in keeping with budgets set out in the LTP. If the schedule is not adopted before 1 July 2024 the Council may not be able to recover the expected costs for some Council activities in the 2024/2025 year.
- 11.2 If the Council decides not to increase the fees at a similar level as rates increase, the proportion of the costs being funded by rates will increase but may remain within the ranges in the Revenue and Financing Policy.

12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

- 12.1 Staff have arranged the timing of the Schedule of Fees and Charges process so that the new fees and charges can start on 1 July 2024. Budgets for the 2024/2025 financial year are based on the schedule being adopted by 1 July 2023. If the schedule is not adopted before 1 July 2023, the Council may not be able to recover the expected costs for some services that we provide.
- 12.2 There is a risk that the the Council's consultation processes might be challenged. This was mitigated through:
- providing a consultation period of one month. This helps ensure the community has sufficient time to understand the information and make submissions;
 - communicating the availability of the schedule through a range of methods and media; and
 - using the Special Consultative Procedure for all fees and charges.

13. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi

- 13.1 The schedule attached to this report was considered by staff in accordance with the process set out in the Council's 'Climate Change Consideration Guide 2022'.
- 13.2 Staff are not aware of any fees that might detract from the goals of the Tasman Climate Action Plan 2019.

14. Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hangai ki ngā aupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki Tūraru

- 14.1 Fees and charges are set annually by the Council which aligns with the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy ensuring costs are distributed from ratepayers onto users of Council services where there may be private benefits to specific individuals.
- 14.2 The Chief Executive Officer has delegated authority to amend waste management and commercial fees during the year if required.


15. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

- 15.1 The Council sets a schedule of fees and charges to recover some of the costs associated with its services in a way that is consistent with its Revenue and Financing Policy.
- 15.2 The Council has developed a draft schedule for the 2024/2025 calendar year and has publicly consulted on it.
- 15.3 The schedule has been updated based on the decisions made at the deliberations meeting on 23 and 24 May 2024.
- 15.4 For these reasons, staff recommend that the Council adopt the Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/2025 so that it can come into effect from 1 July 2024.

16. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

- 16.1 The Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/2025 will come into effect on 1 July 2024.
- 16.2 The Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/2025 will be made publicly available on the Council's website and hard copies at the Council's libraries and offices. A media release will be made via social media, Shape Tasman and Newslane.
- 16.3 Submitters to the consultation process will be made aware of the changes and decisions that the Council has made, via email or letter. This will occur over the next few weeks.

17. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

- 1.  Schedule of Fees & Charges 2024-2025 for adoption

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Tasman District Council

Schedule of Fees and Charges

2024-2025

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SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES 2024-2025

The Tasman District Council, acting under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), hereby prescribes the following charges. The charges shall come into force on 1 July 2024. The charges shall remain in force until amended by Council resolution, which may occur during the year. Certain charges may be amended by the Chief Executive Officer under delegated authority at any time. Some charges in this schedule are set by Government regulations and cannot be changed by the Council.

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

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

General Rules Applying in Respect of Resource Management Fees and Charges

Charges will include all reasonable staff time associated with processing and assessing applications (including plan change requests), excluding staff travel time to and from the site of application. Costs associated with consent processing and assessment such as use of consultants and laboratory costs, where these skills cannot be provided by in-house staff, will be recovered at actual costs. This policy also applies to the monitoring of consent conditions where an annual charge is not made or where costs exceed the payable annual charge and Council elects to recover the difference.

Where multiple resource consents are sought or required for related activities, the standard application lodgement fees (deposits) shall apply for each consent, except that the notification fee shall comprise one full deposit (\$5,000.00) plus 20 percent for each additional consent required provided that the Resource Consents Manager or the Environmental Policy Manager have discretion to determine a lesser total lodgement fee when there are large numbers of separate consents required.

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

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

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

Requests for reductions and waivers are generally not available. Reductions might be justified where the person liable to pay any charge reduces the costs to Council of carrying out its functions, including through self-regulation checks approved by Council. Council can provide discounts where they meet section 36AA of the RMA.

For any Resource Consent officially received by the Council, and then withdrawn by the applicant, the Council will charge for the time spent setting up and/or processing the consent to the stage of it being withdrawn. This will be charged at the hourly rate set out in this schedule.

Please note that the deposits do not always cover all of the costs of processing an application. Where processing costs exceed the specified deposit, the additional costs will be invoiced separately.

Annual charges shall be due on 1 October or on the 20th of the month following the date of invoicing, whichever is the later, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Council. A standard administration fee of \$130.00 will be applied when a consent is deemed by the Council as not currently given effect to and the ability to give effect is not currently present. Excludes permits to take water, full fees apply. Wastewater permits are exempt.

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

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

Hydroelectric power generation (≥ 2.6 l/s), suction dredging, and land-based fish farming annual charges will be based on the discharge and not the take as long as the take and discharge are of equal volume. If there is a consumptive off-take then that take will attract the annual charge as for other consumptive takes. Consents to take will still attract the minimum standard water permit annual charge.

Annual charges levied on holders of resource consents will be recovered whether permits are exercised or not.

Where a water-take consent is restricted to winter-only abstraction a 50% discount will apply.

Resource Management	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<p><i>Charges for processing resource consents and undertaking related activities have been set in accordance with section 36 and section 36AAA of the RMA and section 150 of the LGA</i></p> <p>To lodge a resource consent application with Council please email to resourceconsentadmin@tasman.govt.nz.</p> <p>There are three ways the fees are structured:</p> <p>Fixed Fee - A fixed charge payable prior to processing of a resource consent. The fixed fee charge is the full and final cost of processing of the consent application.</p> <p>At Cost - At cost processing involves the charging of the actual and reasonable cost of works.</p> <p>Deposit - A deposit is paid prior to processing commences. In accordance with section 36(5) of the RMA, the applicant is required to pay an additional charge to cover the actual and reasonable cost of items such as printing, advertising, postage, additional reports and commissioners that may be required in the processing of their application. An additional charge has been set for hard copy applications as the Council's preference is electronic lodgement. This charge covers one hour of administration to print, scan and save.</p> <p>Where the formula or standard fee is inadequate to enable the Council to recover the actual and reasonable costs that are or will be incurred to carry out an activity, or where the Council considers that additional charges are warranted, they may be imposed under section 36(5) RMA and are subject to rights of objection.</p> <p>If a refund is due, the Council policy is to repay the person who originally supplied the deposit. Unless the Council receives written authority to the contrary, it cannot refund the money owing to someone else. Processing charges or credits of \$20.00 or less are deemed uneconomic to process and the Council will not issue invoices or refunds if the total processing costs are within this \$20.00 allowable variance.</p> <p>If you feel that your consent specifically has been incorrectly or unfairly charged, you may write in and formally request a review of your charge (email: resourceconsentadmin@tasman.govt.nz). You need to provide us with a valid reason as to why your charge should be adjusted and we will consider your case.</p>		
Hourly charge-out rate for Staff – Resource Consents		
Business Support	\$187.00	\$130.00
Graduate Planner, Consents Officer	\$187.00	\$180.00
Consents Planner	\$187.00	\$195.00
Senior Planner, Team Leader, Principal Planner	\$187.00	\$210.00

Resource Management	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Independent Commissioners	At cost	At cost
Disbursements	At cost	At cost
Deemed Permitted Boundary Activity Notice	\$450.00	\$550.00
Marginal or Temporary Consent Exemption Notice (Actual charge will take account of whether Project Information Memorandum fee has been paid)	At cost	At cost
Non-notified Applications for Resource Consent The following new land use consents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building in Landscape Priority Areas • Minor repair or addition to heritage building or structure • Bores (except domestic bores between 8 and 30 metre depth) • Minor building set-back or coverage breaches with affected persons approvals supplied (if not a deemed permitted boundary activity) • Three or more dogs in residential zones with affected persons approvals supplied 	\$1,320.00 deposit	\$1,450.00 deposit
Non-notified Applications for Resource Consent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New domestic bore not exceeding 30 metres depth (set fee includes first monitoring action) 	\$720.00	\$790.00 deposit
Non-notified Applications for Resource Consent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New land use activities not listed above including, but not limited to, the following: • Dwelling or building (including setback and coverage breaches) • Land Use Activities not permitted in zone • Removal of protected tree(s) • Earthworks/Land Disturbance/Vegetation Clearance • Hazardous Facilities • Dam structure • New Discharge Permit (to land, water or air) excluding dust suppression discharge permits (refer to page 8) • New Water Permit (to dam, divert, take or use water) 	\$1,650.00 deposit	\$1,820.00 deposit

Resource Management	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Coastal Permit New Notice of Requirement Alteration of Existing Designation (Notice of Requirement S.181 RMA) New Heritage Order Replacement Water Permit (to dam, divert, take or use water) Replacement Discharge Permit (to land, water or air) Replacement Coastal Permit Transfer of Water Permit to new site (S.136(2)(b) RMA) Transfer of Discharge Permit to a new site (S.137(3)(b) RMA). 		
Non-notified Applications for Resource Consent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New subdivision 	\$3,000.00 deposit	\$3,300.00 deposit
Non-notified Applications for: Change or Cancellation of Consent Condition(s) on existing consents (S.127 RMA); or Change or Cancellation of Consent Notice (S.221(3)(b) RMA)	\$1,320.00 deposit	\$1,450.00 deposit
Notified and Limited Notification All applications under the RMA requiring notification, including applications requesting change or cancellation of consent conditions or notified S.128 RMA reviews. Additional deposits may be required.	\$5,500.00 deposit	\$6,050.00 deposit
Non-notified Application Hearing All non-notified applications under the RMA requiring a hearing, including applications requesting change or cancellation of consent conditions or notified S.128 RMA reviews. Additional deposits may be required.	\$5,500.00 deposit	\$6,050.00 deposit
Request for a change to a Plan (private plan change request). Additional deposits may be required.	\$6,600.00 deposit	\$7,260.00 deposit
Compliance, Administration, Monitoring and Supervision The following scale of charges are used to calculate the Council's actual and reasonable costs when carrying out compliance monitoring under the Resource Management Act 1991.		

Resource Management	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<p>Where the fixed charge is not sufficient to recover the actual and reasonable costs incurred in monitoring compliance with resource consents or national environmental standards, the RMA allows for additional charges to be made under section 36.</p> <p>the Council will also require a person to pay any actual and reasonable costs incurred in, in connection with monitoring permitted activities with this Act.</p>		
Business Support	\$187.00	\$130.00
Senior Compliance & Investigations	\$187.00	\$195.00
Principal Compliance & Investigations	\$187.00	\$210.00
Disbursements	At cost	At cost
<p>Resource Consent Monitoring</p> <p>Except where a specific (fixed) charge applies, monitoring compliance with consents will be charged actual and reasonable costs incurred using the charge rate x staff time. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff time to carry out inspection (if required), audit any monitoring information provided by consent holder, follow up and non-compliance and report back to consent holders • Any disbursements related to monitoring, including sampling and testing costs and any specialist or technical advice needed 	At cost	At cost
<p>Permitted Activity Compliance Monitoring</p> <p>The following activities will be charged actual and reasonable costs incurred using the charge rate x staff time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of permitted activities under a National Environmental Standard, including but not limited to Freshwater, Plantation Forestry and storing tyres outdoors • Monitoring compliance of farm operators with freshwater farm plan regulations including receiving and assessing audit reports of freshwater farm plans 	N/A	At cost
Certification of construction, earthworks, sediment control or other management plans requiring approval as part of compliance with resource consent conditions	N/A	At cost

Resource Management	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Approval of Survey Plan under S.223 RMA, approval of Engineering Plans, and Completion Certificate under S.224 RMA, including monitoring, inspection and acceptance of as built plans. No deposit is required for any of these activities. Actual Council staff time and actual costs of consultants, including disbursements, will also be charged.	At cost	At cost
Pre application and duty planning advice up to 30 minutes	N/A	Free
Pre-application and duty planning advice after the first 30 minutes of staff time. (Deposits may be required or interim charges made prior to application lodgement).	At cost	At cost
External reports and peer reviews, commissioned by Council	At cost	At cost
Dust suppression discharge permit – new permit or replacement permit. If oil on road	\$374.00	\$900.00 deposit
Dust suppression discharge permit – new permit or replacement permit. Polymer on road	\$374.00	\$500.00 fixed
Outline plan consideration (S.176A RMA)	\$902.00 deposit	\$992.00 deposit
Outline Plan Waivers (S.176A(2)(c) RMA)	\$360.00 deposit	\$400.00 deposit
Certificate of Compliance (S.139 RMA)	\$1,084.00 deposit	\$1,190.00 deposit
Existing Use Certificate (S.139A RMA)	\$1,084.00 deposit	\$1,190.00 deposit
Transfer consent holder name	N/A	At cost
Extension of consent lapsing period (S.125 RMA)	\$902.00 deposit	\$990.00 deposit
Section 226(1)(e) RMA Certificate (allowing issue of separate title) (equates to two hours)	\$374.00 deposit	\$420.00 deposit

Resource Management	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Bond Administration Fee	\$187.00	\$206.00
Certificate under Overseas Investment Act 2005	\$902.00 deposit	\$1,000.00 deposit
Certificate of Compliance for Sale of Alcohol	\$187.00	\$180.00
Document Execution and Use of Council Seal Documents requiring Council resolution, Certification or Council Seal e.g. S221, 226, 241, 243 RMA, S327A Local Government Act 1974 - Covenants, Easements in Gross and Caveats.	At cost	At cost
Objections under S.357, 357A and 357B RMA Costs of processing objections including hearings may be charged in accordance with the general rules set out in this Schedule depending on the merits of the objection. Additional deposits may be required.	\$374.00 deposit	\$550.00 deposit
Review of Consent Conditions Request for review from consent holder	\$1,084.00 deposit	\$1,190.00 deposit
All reviews carried out under Section 128 RMA	At cost	At cost
Water meter reading fee (following failed water meter returns, 1.5 hour charge out rate – includes physical site visit to audit a meter subject to resource consent conditions)	\$280.00	\$308.00
Part transfer of coastal, water or discharge permit (S.135, S.136 and S.137 RMA) with no changes to conditions of consent	\$902.00 deposit	\$992.00 deposit
Water zone allocation waiting list registration	\$360.00	\$396.00 deposit
Full transfer of Permits (S.135(1)(a), S.136(1), S.136(2)(a), or S.137(2)(a) RMA)	\$187.00	At cost
Minor amendment to existing Water or Discharge Permit to recognise change in land description as result of subdivision or similar.	\$280.00	\$280.00
Surcharge – receiving hard copy applications (see notes above)	Fixed Fee	\$130.00

Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges of Resource Consents		Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>All charges have been set in accordance with section 36 and section 36AAA of the RMA</i>			
Coastal Structures – Annual Charges			
0 – 10 lines		\$590.00	\$649.00
Each additional line		\$33.00	\$36.00
Other structures (excluding structures that extend landward of Mean High Water Springs [MHWS])		\$130.00	\$143.00
Water Permit Annual Charges			
For stock water, private domestic use, firefighting, hydroelectric power generation ≤ 2.5 l/s and permits to take water to or from storage.		\$187.00	\$206.00
Seepage or embayment at 5 l/s and greater, cooling water, private community water supplies, schools, campgrounds and retirement villages, seawater takes and frost protection (when a separate irrigation consent is held) irrespective of the quantity authorised.		\$342.00	\$376.00
For all other permits to take water, the fee is based on the average daily quantity of water authorised as set out below.			
Less than 250 m ³ /day		\$377.00	\$415.00
250 – 499 m ³ /day		\$474.00	\$521.00
500 – 999 m ³ /day		\$605.00	\$666.00
1,000 – 2,499 m ³ /day		\$777.00	\$855.00
2,500 – 4,999 m ³ /day		\$1,193.00	\$1,312.00
5,000 – 14,999 m ³ /day		\$1,913.00	\$2,104.00
15,000 – 49,999 m ³ /day		\$4,035.00	\$4,439.00
50,000 – 299,999 m ³ /day		\$11,861.00	\$13,047.00

Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges of Resource Consents	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
300,000 m ³ /day or more	\$32,018.00	\$35,220.00
For Permits to Dam Water		
Damming for non-water take purposes or where a take from storage or surface take consent is held.	\$94.00	\$103.00
Consented damming for water take purposes	\$187.00	\$206.00
Discharge Permits (Water or Contaminant)		
Permits to discharge scour water from dams and pipelines, for water resource augmentation, spillway and compensation flows, minor cooling water discharges, minor spraying operations, flood/drainage discharges, stormwater-related to commercial and industrial activities, minor sediment discharges and composting.	\$187.00	\$206.00
Fish Farming		
Less than 1,000 m ³ /day authorised discharge	\$187.00	\$206.00
1,000 – 4,999 m ³ /day	\$342.00	\$376.00
5,000 – 14,999 m ³ /day	\$915.00	\$1,007.00
15,000 – 49,999 m ³ /day	\$1,866.00	\$2,053.00
50,000 – 99,999 m ³ /day	\$4,679.00	\$5,147.00
100,000 m ³ /day or more	\$6,139.00	\$6,753.00
Food Processing Industries (including by way of example, abattoirs, fish processing, vegetable processing, dairy factories, wineries)		
Food processing wastewater to land	\$342.00	\$376.00
Semi-treated/screened waste to water		
Authorised at less than 200 m ³ /day	\$442.00	\$486.00

Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges of Resource Consents	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
200 – 999 m ³ /day	\$1,334.00	\$1,467.00
1,000 m ³ /day or more	\$2,673.00	\$2,940.00
Fully treated waste to water		
Authorised at less than 200 m ³ /day	\$187.00	\$206.00
200 – 999 m ³ /day	\$281.00	\$309.00
1,000 m ³ /day or more	\$542.00	\$596.00
Gravel Wash and Mining Discharges		
Less than 1,000 m ³ /day authorised	\$342.00	\$376.00
1000 – 2,999 m ³ /day	\$542.00	\$596.00
3,000 m ³ /day or more	\$915.00	\$1,007.00
Sawmills, Timber Processing Discharges to land	\$342.00	\$376.00
Power Generation Discharges (≥ 2.6 l/s)		
Less than 1,000 m ³ /day authorised	\$187.00	\$206.00
1,000 – 4,999 m ³ /day	\$342.00	\$376.00
5,000 – 24,999 m ³ /day	\$657.00	\$723.00
25,000 – 299,999 m ³ /day	\$970.00	\$1,067.00
300,000 m ³ /day or more	\$6,274.00	\$6,901.00

Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges of Resource Consents	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Discharge Permits for Sewage		
Resource consent annual administration fixed fee for residential dwellings with an on-site wastewater treatment system.	\$187.00	\$130.00
All other sewage including community schemes, more than two residential dwellings and commercial wastewater systems, including visitor and tourist accommodation:		
Less than 50 m ³ /day authorised	\$377.00	\$415.00
50 – 99 m ³ /day	\$602.00	\$662.00
100 – 999 m ³ /day	\$700.00	\$770.00
1,000 – 9,999 m ³ /day	\$937.00	\$1,031.00
10,000 m ³ /day or more	\$1,475.00	\$1,623.00
Permits Discharge to Land under Section 15(1)(d) RMA	\$187.00	\$206.00
Discharge Permits (Air) Annual Charges		
Major air discharges (former Pt A [Clean Air Act] activities)	\$2,928.00	\$3,221.00
Minor air discharges (former Pt B [Clean Air Act] activities)	\$469.00	\$546.00
Minor air Discharges (former Pt C [Clean Air Act] activities)	\$187.00	\$206.00
Forestry monitoring charges <i>The Forestry Monitoring Fees and Charges set out the fixed charges for inspections and sampling under the Resource Management (National Environment Standards for Commercial Forestry) Amendment 2023.</i> Note: The number of inspections required per forest will vary depending on the size, environmental risk from the activity in that location, and the degree of compliance with the regulations. Non-compliance may result in additional inspections and/or sampling to ensure compliance has been achieved.		

Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges of Resource Consents	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Monitoring of National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry permitted activities	N/A	Based on actual and reasonable costs

Rights-Of-Way	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Application Right-of-Way (S.348 Local Government Act [LGA] 1974)	\$1,084.00 deposit	\$1,192.00 deposit

Gravel/Shingle Extraction Fees	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<p><i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S36 of RMA</i></p> <p>Gravel/Shingle Extraction Fees – collected for the purpose of part funding the management (including monitoring, administration, and supervision) of the state the wider river environment, including, but not limited to, any specific effects of gravel extraction. Volume is based on solid measure (m³) or weight 1.8 tonne = 1m³ solid measure.</p> <p>Note: No discounts are applicable for gravel extraction.</p>		
Council held land or crown land managed by Council		
<p>For land owned or controlled by Council (including land administered by the Crown) in and adjacent to all rivers in the district excluding those in the Aorere and Buller catchments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For stopbanked rivers, extraction between the stopbank and the centre of the river. For non-stopbanked rivers, extraction between the edge of the modelled or observable area inundated by up to a 10yr return period flood (10% Annual Exceedance Probability) and the centre of the river. 	\$7.69/m ³	\$7.50/m ³
<p>For land owned or controlled by Council (including land administered by the Crown) in and adjacent to rivers in the Aorere and Buller Catchments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For stopbanked rivers, extraction between the stopbank and the centre of the river. For non-stopbanked rivers, extraction between the edge of the modelled or observable area inundated by up to a 10yr return period flood (10% Annual Exceedance Probability) and the centre of the river. 	\$5.76/m ³ Aorere \$4.48/m ³ Buller	\$6.00/m ³
<p>For privately held land where the payment of a gravel extraction fee is a condition of a resource consent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For stopbanked rivers, extraction between the stopbank and the centre of the river For non-stopbanked rivers, extraction between the edge of the modelled or observable area inundated by up to a 10 year return period flood (10% Annual Exceedance Probability) and the centre of the river 	\$3.99/m ³	\$4.50/m ³
Coastal Marine Area	\$5.76/m ³	\$4.50/m ³ *Plus any Crown royalties due

Gravel/Shingle Extraction Fees	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Management of gravel extraction on private land outside those areas covered above	Actual and reasonable monitoring charges at \$187.00/hr	Actual and reasonable monitoring charges at \$206.00/hr
Gravel extraction in river reaches specified by the Group Manager - Information, Science & Technology where extraction is shown to have particular river management or environmental benefit. Proposed reaches will be reported to the Environment and Regulatory Committee prior to being specified.	\$3.99/m ³	\$4.50/m ³

Building Assurance	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<p><i>The majority of fees and charges in this section, unless specified, have been set in accordance with Sections 219, 240, 243, 281 (A) and (B) – Building Act 2004 (BA).</i></p> <p>Building Consents</p> <p>All applications for building consents shall be accompanied by a \$2,000.00 deposit, this excludes solid fuel heater applications, where the fixed fee amount will be requested as a deposit. Your deposit is a payment towards costs incurred and additional fees may apply.</p> <p>Where charges are listed as a deposit only, actual charges will be invoiced at the appropriate hourly rate or part thereof. These projects will receive invoices during the stages of the building consent process, i.e. when the building consent has been recommended to grant and when the Code Compliance Certificate Application is received.</p> <p>All project information memorandum, building consent, amendment, Schedule 1 (2) discretionary exemption and certificate of acceptance applications will incur an application fee.</p> <p>Additional charges such as a Project Information Memorandum (PIM), Resource Management Check (RMA), Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) Levy, Building Research Association New Zealand (BRANZ) Levy, Quality Levy, Insurance Levy, Section 72 decision, Section 75 decision, Reserve Financial Contributions and Development Contributions may apply, see our full schedule for further details.</p> <p>BRANZ and MBIE Levies, along with a portion of S72, S76 (Building Act 2004) decision are collected on behalf of Government Departments.</p> <p>Travel fees may apply for Golden Bay Ward and Lakes Murchison Ward. This will be charged at our hourly rate. If boat access is required to access the building site, this will be recovered based on the cost incurred.</p> <p>By submitting your application, you are agreeing to our terms and conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council reserves the right to assess individual cases as required and additional reasonable charges may be requested by virtue of Section 281B of the Building Act 2004. <p>All Invoices are due to be paid by the 20th of the following month. The Council reserves the right to charge any expenses incurred in the course of recovering outstanding debts, which will be payable by the applicant.</p>		
Hourly charge-out rate for Staff		
Building Support and Residential Building Technical Officers	\$187.00	\$210.00
Commercial Building Technical Officers	\$187.00	\$240.00
Building Leadership Team	\$187.00	\$270.00
Pre-Lodgement Meetings		

Building Assurance	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
First 30 minutes	Free	Free
30 minutes or more	\$187.00/hr	As per hourly rate depending on project
Solid Fuel Heater Application (Inclusive of Application Fee)		
Freestanding	\$482.00	\$560.00
Inbuilt	\$670.00	\$770.00
Minor Works Application For minor building work, e.g. kitset/unlined carports, garages, sheds, wastewater only, swimming pools and fences requiring no more than four Inspections and includes a PIM/RMA check. (Levies, AlphaOne Application Fee, specialist input or additional requests for information will be charged additionally per hour or part thereof).	\$1,925.00	\$2,150.00
RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS		
New Dwellings		
Value up to \$400,000	\$4,150.00	\$4,200.00
Value - \$400,001 to \$600,000	\$4,400.00	\$4,600.00
Value - \$600,001 to \$800,000	\$5,000.00	\$5,200.00
Value - \$800,001-\$1,000,000	\$5,900.00	\$6,300.00
Value - \$1,000,001 or more	\$187.00/hr	\$210.00/hr
Multi-Dwelling Consents (Consents for two or more dwellings)	\$187.00/hr	\$210.00/hr
Relocated Dwellings (Not including alterations)	\$2,750.00	\$2,900.00
All Other Building Work including commercial	\$187.00/hr	\$2,000.00 deposit
Amended Plans		
Formal Amendments are charged per hour. Related additional charges may apply, e.g. AlphaOne fee, PIM rechecking, Additional inspections.	\$350.00 deposit \$187.00/hr	\$400.00 Non- refundable deposit

Building Assurance	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Onsite minor variations	\$187.00/hr	As per hourly rate depending on project
Associated Building Costs (GST inclusive)		
Application Fee Applies to all consent applications (Building Consents, Amendments, Certificate of Acceptance, Schedule 1(2) Exemptions).	\$143.75	\$165.83
Project Information Memorandum (PIM) New Construction, additions and alterations, additions/alterations	\$352.00	\$420.00
Resource Management Act Check (Not applicable if PIM application has previously been made. See PIM/RMA Rechecking fee)	\$352.00	\$420.00
PIM/RMA Rechecking fee <i>(Note: further charges may apply if changes other than minor have been made requiring planning re-assessment)</i>	\$222.00	\$210.00
Insurance Levy		
< \$20,000 assessed value	Nil	Nil
> \$20,000 assessed value	\$1.00/ \$1,000.00 value of project	\$2.00/ \$1,000.00 value of project
Quality Levy		
< \$20,000 assessed value	Nil	Nil
> \$20,000 assessed value	\$1.50/ \$1,000.00 value of project	\$3.60/ \$1,000.00 value of project
BRANZ Levy <i>Fees and charges set in accordance with Building Research Levy Act 1969</i>		
< \$20,000 assessed value	Nil	Nil

Building Assurance	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
> \$20,000 assessed value	\$1.00/ \$1,000.00 value of project	\$1.00/ \$1,000.00 value of project
MBIE Levy <i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S53 BA</i>		
< \$65,000 assessed value	Nil	Nil
> \$65,000 assessed value	\$1.75/ \$1,000.00 value of project	\$1.75/ \$1,000.00 value of project
Failed Inspection Fee To cover additional Inspections required (one hour per inspection)	\$187.00/hr	As per hourly rate depending on project
Inspection Cancellation Fee (For cancellations after 2pm the day prior to the day of inspection)	\$187.00/hr	\$210.00/hr
Certification Charge For historic consents older than 5 years	\$187.00/hr	As per hourly rate depending on project
Swimming Pool Audit Fee	\$187.00/hr	\$210.00/hr
Swimming Pool Audit conducted by IQPI lodgement	\$187.00/hr	\$210.00/hr
Work Start Extension Request or Work Completion Request	\$187.00/hr	\$210.00/hr
Refuse, lapse and withdraw of building consent administration fee	\$187.00 plus \$187.00/hr for time spent	\$210.00 plus hourly rate depending on project
Certificate of Public Use (CPU) – Section 363A Building Act 2004 Renewal	\$440.00 \$440.00	\$450.00 \$450.00

Building Assurance	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Compliance Schedule New application, whether or not associated with Building Consent	\$500.00	\$530.00
Compliance Schedule Amendments	\$300.00	\$320.00
Building Warrant of Fitness – Before due date	\$200.00	\$210.00
Building Warrant of Fitness – After due date	\$400.00	\$420.00
Building Warrant of Fitness for back flow preventer ONLY	\$80.00	\$100.00
Building Warrant of Fitness Audit Fee	\$187.00/hr	\$240.00/hr
Building Infringement Notice <i>Infringement fees are set out in the Building (Infringement Offences, Fees and Forms) Regulations 2007</i>	Charges depending on the degree of the offence	Charges depending on the degree of the offence
Notice to fix (NTF)		
Issue and administration where NTF is issued	\$200.00	\$210.00
Application for Certificate of Acceptance (COA) (Section 97 of the Building Act 2004) Applicants will be charged a \$1,250.00 application fee, charged per hour for the processing of the application, and any levies that would have been payable had building consent been applied for before carrying out the work. The deposit will be a down-payment towards these costs.	\$1,000.00 deposit \$187.00/hr	\$2,000.00 deposit
Building Act Schedule 1(2) Exempted Work (BC80) Applicants will be charged a \$460.00 deposit; applications will be charged per hour for the processing of the applications. Levies and Application Fee will be charged additionally.	\$400.00 deposit \$187.00/hr	\$460.00 non- refundable deposit
Lodgement of unauthorised building reports (pre Building Act only – pre June 1991)	\$143.00	\$210.00
Lodgement of Building Act Schedule 1 (BC74) Exempt work reports with owner's declarations	\$110.00	\$210.00
Building Code Waivers or Modification	\$250.00	\$260.00
Section 72, Section 75 (Building Act 2004) decision, plus legal disbursements	\$460.00 deposit	\$500.00 deposit

Building Assurance	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Section 124 Dangerous and Insanitary and Affected Building Notice	\$523.00 plus \$187.00/hr	\$600.00 plus hourly rate depending on project
Consultancy Specific design peer reviews (unless provided by applicant)	At cost plus 10%	At cost plus *10%
Specialist input When a PS2 design is provided this fee may not be applicable	At cost plus 10%	At cost plus *10%
Building Certificates required under other legislation (e.g. Sale & Supply of Alcohol Act 2012) Plus inspection charge (if required)	\$187.00/hr \$187.00	\$240.00/hr \$240.00
Documents requiring Council resolution, certification or Council seal; Plus actual cost (over 60 minutes) and any legal disbursements	\$187.00 \$187.00/hr	\$210.00 \$210.00/hr
Earthquake Prone Building Application fees for exemptions or extensions of time are to be paid at the time of lodgement. Additional fees may be incurred for assessment of information or other requirements and will be charged at an hourly rate of \$240.00/hour. NB: At cost is work outsourced to suitably qualified persons.		
To obtain an Engineering assessment s133AI(3)(c) by the Territorial Authority	At cost plus \$187.00/hr	At cost* plus \$240.00/hr
Application for Exemption to carry out Seismic work s133AN(2)	\$440.00	\$600.00
Application for an extension of time to complete seismic work for Heritage buildings s133AO(3)	\$440.00	\$600.00
Council to erect hoarding or fence for an EQP Building s133AR(1)(a)	At cost plus \$187.00/hr	At cost* plus \$240.00/hr
Territorial Authority may carry out seismic work s133AS	At cost	At cost*
Issue of Earthquake Prone Building notice s133AL (5 copies)	\$385.00	\$415.00
Additional or replacement earthquake-prone building notice s133AL	\$110.00 ea	\$120.00 ea
Earthquake-prone building site visit		\$240.00/hr

Building Assurance	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
(To confirm EQB notices are displayed or other reasons)		
Assessment of information related to a Building's EQP status s133AH and s133AK	\$187.00/hr	\$240.00/hr
Dam Safety regulations		To be advised**
Disputes and Investigations (where Council deemed not in fault)		\$270.00/hr
Determination Charge (Unless Council is the applicant of the determination)	\$187.00/hr	\$270.00/hr

NB

- * At cost refers to work outsourced to a suitably qualified person(s), and the additional hourly charge-out rate is to cover internal costs
- ** Costs to be established with Building (Dam Safety) Regulations 2022 coming into force on 13 May 2024.

Property Information & Development Contributions	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i>		
Land Information Memorandum requested under S44A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987		
Residential	\$347.00	\$350.00
Commercial/Industrial	\$531.00	\$550.00
<p>Large properties involving more than one certificate of title will be charged at the staff hourly rate.</p> <p>Note: Should a special request be made that results in a field inspection and/or submitter research, the Council reserves the right to charge any additional fees that are appropriate, based on the amount of time required to provide the requested information.</p>		
Property enquiries – access to Council records		
Files sent via Sharefile or transferred to USB Plus cost of USB if Council provides	\$50.00/file	\$55.00
Frequent user discount is available as follows		
A lump sum payable annually in advance for a company giving access to an unlimited number of files	\$2,200.00	\$2,500
Deposit for Development Contributions Objection Hearing	\$1,713.00	\$1,884.00
Application for Reconsideration	\$342.00	\$376.00

Environmental Health	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Food businesses <i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S205 Food Act 2014 (FA)</i> <p>Note that section 205(5) of the Food Act 2014 requires the Council when fixing fees under that section, to take into account the criteria in section 198(2) and have the options provided by sections 198(6) and (7) and 199 (other than paragraph (g)).</p> <p>Also note clause 5 of the Food (Fees and Charges) Regulations 2015, which provides for TAs to exempt waive or refund fees.</p>		
Pre-registration guidance (under LGA)	\$187.00/hr (pro rata)	\$206.00/hr (pro rata)
New Template Food Control Plan registration	\$283.00 + \$187.00/hr over 60 min	\$330.00 + \$206.00/hr over 60 minutes
Renewal of template Food Control Plan registration	\$116.00 + \$187.00/hr over 60 min	\$140.00 + \$35.00 per each additional site (for multi- site registrations)
New National Programme registration	\$283.00 + \$187.00/hr over 60 min	\$330.00 + \$206.00/hr Over 60 mins
Renewal of National Programme registration	\$116.00 + \$187.00/hr over 60 min	\$140.00 + \$35.00 per each additional site (for multi- site registrations)
Amendment of Food Control Plan or National Programme registration	\$116.00 + \$187.00/hr over 60 min	\$140.00 + \$35.00 per each additional site (for multi- site registrations)

Environmental Health	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Verification (audit) of Food Control Plan including site visit, correspondence, report, following up corrective actions	\$187.00/hr + disbursements	\$206.00/hr + disbursements
Verification (audit) of National Programme including site visit, correspondence, report, following up corrective actions	\$210.00/hr + disbursements	\$230.00/hr + disbursements
Verification appointment cancellation fee within one week of agreed time	\$121.00	\$133.00
Verification appointment cancellation fee within 48 hours of agreed time	\$240.00	\$264.00
Compliance – development & issue of Improvement Notice	\$199.00 + \$187.00/hr over 60 min Additional visits to check compliance charged at \$187.00/hr	\$300.00 + \$206.00/hr over 60 minutes Additional visits to check compliance charged at \$206.00/hr
Compliance – application for review of Improvement Notice Based on fixed fee, and processing fee after 30 minutes	\$199.00 + \$187.00/hr over 30 min	\$219.00 + \$206.00/hr over 30 min
Other Registered Premises <i>Fees and charges set in accordance with Section 7 Health (Regulations of Premises) Regulations 1966</i>		
New premises application fee	\$182.00	\$200.00
Camping ground registration fee – basic fee	\$333.00	\$333.00
Funeral director registration fee	\$333.00	\$333.00
Hairdresser registration fee	\$215.00	\$280.00
Offensive trade	\$309.00	\$330.00
Transfer of Registration Fee	\$113.00	\$124.00
Trading in Public Places <i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i>		

Environmental Health	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Mobile traders	\$113.00	\$124.00
Hawker's licence	\$63.00	\$69.00
Commercial services	\$63.00	\$69.00
Soliciting donations, selling street raffle tickets, and buskers	No fee	No fee
Registered premises application for exemption (new or renewal) fee (plus any costs associated with staff time, hearings, and inspections)	\$317.00	\$349.00
Noise		
<i>Charge set under S336 RMA</i>		
Return of property seized under S.323 and S.328 RMA	\$100.00	\$200.00
SALE OF ALCOHOL		
<i>Fees and charges set under Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012</i>		
Special Licences		
The definition of event size for special licences is: large event is for more than 400 people; medium event is for between 100 and 400 people; and small event is for fewer than 100 people.		
Special Licence: class 1 (1 large event: or, more than 3 medium events: or, more than 12 small events). NB There is provision for applications by not-for-profit fundraising and community events to be reduced by one class depending on circumstances.	\$575.00	Fixed by legislation – see table below to calculate fees
Special Licence: class 2 (3 medium events: or, 3 to 12 small events)	\$207.00	Fixed by legislation – see table below to calculate fees
Special Licence: class 3 (1 or 2 small events)	\$63.20	Fixed by legislation – see table below to calculate fees
Managers Certificate - application fee or renewal fee	\$316.20	Fixed by

Environmental Health	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
		legislation – see table below to calculate fees
Temporary Authority application	\$296.70	Fixed by legislation – see table below to calculate fees
Temporary Licence application	\$296.70	Fixed by legislation – see table below to calculate fees
Extract from Register	\$57.50	Fixed by legislation – see table below to calculate fees
Public Notice Advertising <i>Charge set as per S12 LGA</i>		
Per application	N/A	\$100.00
Refer to the table below to calculate fees for club, on or off licenses. A number of factors influence the final cost for any particular licence application or renewal fee, or annual licence fees.		

How to calculate your cost / risk rating and fees

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

Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class 1 restaurants – restaurants with a significant separate bar area which, in the opinion of the relevant TA, operate that bar at least one night a week in the manner of a tavern. Class 2 restaurants – restaurants that have a separate bar but which, in the opinion of the relevant TA, do not operate that area in the nature of a tavern at any time. Class 3 restaurants – restaurants that only serve alcohol to the table and do not have a separate bar area. Class 1 clubs – clubs which have at least 1,000 of purchase age) and which, in the opinion of the relevant TA, operate in the nature of a tavern at any time. Class 2 clubs – clubs which are not class 1 or class 3 clubs. Class 3 clubs – clubs that have fewer than 250 members of purchase age and operates a bar for no more than 40 hours each week. Enforcement Holding – has the same meaning as a "Holding" under section 288 of the Act, or a previous offence for which a holding may have been issued if the offence had occurred before 18 December 2013. 				
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Dog Control – adopted 23/24 May 2024	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges as per S37 Dog Control Act 1996 (DCA)</i>		
Registration Fees		
Urban Dogs (Includes all properties <1Ha in rural areas)	\$53.00	\$65.00
Rural (Large Properties >1Ha)	\$32.00	\$45.00
Disability Assist Dogs	No charge	No charge
Search and Rescue Dogs	No charge	No charge
Late payment fee – if registration paid after 1 August	Additional 50%	Additional 50%
<i>Fees and charges as per S32(1)(e) DCA</i> Dangerous dogs fees 150% higher than the applicable fee that would apply if the dog was not classified as a dangerous dog		
<i>Fees and charges as per S68 DCA</i> Impounding Fees		
1 st impounding	\$70.00	\$70.00
2 nd impounding	\$100.00	\$100.00
3 rd impounding	\$150.00	\$150.00
Sustenance	\$15.00/day	\$20.00/day
Drop Off or Pick Up Fee (where dogs are not impounded)	\$40.00	\$50.00
Fee for the euthanizing of impounded dogs	Actual Cost	Actual Cost
Micro-chipping		
<i>Fees and charges as per S69A DCA</i> Micro-chipping impounded dogs if required	\$25.00	\$35.00
<i>Fees and charges as per S12 LGA</i> Micro-chipping on request (when available)	\$15.00	\$20.00
Micro-chipping first registered dogs under 6 months	No charge	No charge
<i>Fees and charges as per Dog Control Bylaw 2014 s7</i> Kennel Licence: Initial Application (plus any additional costs associated with staff time, hearings and inspections)	\$100.00	\$200.00

Dog Control	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges as per S37 DCA</i> Replacement registration tag or disk	\$5.00	\$5.00

Stock Control	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Impounding Fees (per animal) <i>Fees and charges set as per S14 Impounding Act 1955</i>		
Sheep or goat	\$16.00	\$16.00
Horse, mule, donkey	\$32.00	\$32.00
Bull over the age of 9 months	\$32.00	\$32.00
All other cattle	\$27.00	\$27.00
Pig	\$32.00	\$32.00
Alpaca, llama or deer	\$27.00	\$27.00
Any other impounded stock animal will be charged at rate determined fair and reasonable for that animal		
Sustenance per animal per day or part thereof	\$5.00	\$5.00
Other fees for droving, hire of equipment, necessary medical treatment etc. will be charged at actual cost. These fees are in addition to any allowed for under the Impounding Act 1955.	Actual cost	Actual cost

Biosecurity	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Hourly staff charge-out rate that will apply when undertaking Council's responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 1993 associated with inspection and administration when issuing notices under the Act. <i>See sections 128(3) & 154(C)(c) Biosecurity Act 1993</i>	\$187.00/hr	\$206.00/hr

Maritime	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Subject to the <i>Mooring Area Bylaw 2020</i> , and the <i>Mooring Area provisions in Plan Change 72</i> to the Tasman Resource Management Plan being operative, the following proposed mooring charges will be in force. <i>Fees and charges set under S33R MTA or S12 LGA</i>		
Mooring Licence		
Application and renewal of existing mooring licence For new applications or renewal of expiring mooring licences with substantial changes or lack of inspection report	\$338.00	\$372.00
Annual monitoring and administration fee	\$187.00	\$206.00
Renewal of existing mooring licence A renewal application where there are no substantial changes required to the mooring licence conditions and where all inspection reports	\$114.00	\$125.00
Late payment fee (for annual renewal)	Additional 20%	Additional 20%
Additional costs Reimbursement of any reasonable and necessary additional costs incurred by the Council in assessing an application or enforcing compliance	\$187.00/hr	\$206.00/hr
Waitlist administration cost	\$57.00	\$63.00
<i>Fees and charges set under S33R MTA</i> The following navigation safety levies will be applied to all vessels over 500 gross tonnes that anchor within the Tasman Harbour Limits with the exemption of any vessel berthing at Port Nelson facilities for less than 12 hours (not applied to ships that are visiting Port Nelson within 24 hours of anchoring):		
Cruise vessels	\$25.00/ metre of vessel per visit	\$28.00/ metre of vessel per visit
Cargo vessels	\$0.45/ gross tonnage per visit	\$0.50/ gross tonnage per visit
Other vessels	\$0.50/ gross tonnage per visit	\$0.55/ gross tonnage per visit

Maritime	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Extended anchoring (in addition to the appropriate per visit charge)	\$0.10/ gross tonnage per week or part thereof	\$0.11/ gross tonnage per week or part thereof
Miscellaneous		
Trans-shipping (per tonne trans-shipped)	\$0.25	\$0.28
Use of Sentinel for non-emergency work (includes two crew)	\$450.00/ hour or part thereof	\$450.00/ hour or part thereof

Commercial Operator's Licence	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set as per S12 LGA</i>	\$281.00	\$309.00
Application Fee Payable on initial application and in addition to the annual fee (plus reimbursement for any reasonable and necessary additional costs incurred by Council in assessing an application, e.g. evaluation of seaworthiness, qualifications and experience).		
Annual Fee For each multiple of either one power-driven vessel or up to a total of 15 kayaks, rafts, waka or similar vessels that are not power-driven with greater than 10hpw.	\$363.00	\$399.00
Late Payment Fee	Additional 20%	Additional 20%

Community Infrastructure	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges for goods, services or amenities are S12 LGA, applications for permits and inspections under S150 LGA</i>		
Staff time for inspection (including subdivision inspections), engineering and as-built plan processing, or administration.	\$187.00/hr	\$206.00/hr
Fencing between private and Tasman District Council owned land excluding roads subject to a case-by-case basis	Council contribution - half actual cost per linear metre or \$77.00/metre (incl. GST), whichever is the lower	Council contribution - half actual cost per linear metre or \$85.00/metre (incl. GST), whichever is the lower
Transportation network charges		
Vehicle Access Crossing	\$300.00	\$330.00
Corridor Access Request (CAR) – in accordance with the Utilities Access Act 2010 and as part of a Code for the Management of a Road Corridor.		
Standard CAR – excavation (includes Traffic Management Plan {TMP} and 2 inspections)	\$531.00 (includes one revision of TMP) Additional charge if TMP non-compliant with standards after one revision \$120.00	\$584.00 (includes one revision of TMP) Additional charge if TMP non-compliant with standards after one revision \$132.00
Non-excavation on CAR/TMP (one-off event, e.g. parade/sporting events)	Initial submission \$265.00 (includes one revision) Additional charge if TMP non-compliant with standards after one revision \$120.00	Initial submission \$292.00 (includes one revision) Additional charge if TMP non-compliant with standards after one revision \$132.00

Community Infrastructure	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Revision/update of TMP after approval	\$60.00	\$66.00
Generic TMP	\$354.00 covers up to 2 hours) plus \$187.00/hr	\$389.00 covers up to 2 hours) plus \$206.00/hr
Generic TMP (inspection and mobile operations only)	\$187.00	\$206.00
Global CAR	Actual staff time and expenses \$187.00/hr	Actual staff time and expenses \$206.00/hr
Non-approval penalty (undertaking activity without approval)	CAR fee plus \$400.00	CAR fee plus \$440.00
Parking permit	\$43.00/day	\$43.00/day
Application for Tourist Facility Sign (\$100 refunded if consent refused)	\$262.00 plus actual sign materials & installation costs	\$288.00 plus actual sign materials & installation costs
Road Closure (events, parades)	\$460.00 application fee, plus actual staff costs and expenses \$2,000 refundable deposit (Insurance and public liability cover)	\$506.00 application fee, plus actual staff costs and expenses \$2,200 refundable deposit (Insurance and public liability cover)
Application for a road name change	\$450.00	\$495.00
Applications for Road Stopping (S.342 Local Government Act) (S.116 Public Works Act)	\$369.00 application fee plus actual staff costs and expenses	\$406.00 application fee plus actual staff costs and expenses

Community Infrastructure	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges under S12 or S150 LGA</i> Water supply network charges		
On Demand (Metered) Water Supply Network		
Individual connection where the physical connection to the main is between the property boundary and the adjacent kerb and no footpath exists	\$1,874.00	\$2,061.00
Disconnection of water supply (on demand and restricted connection) between the property boundary and water supply main	\$1,500.00	\$1,650.00
All other connections	Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$187.00/hr for administration	Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$206.00/hr for administration
Special water reading fee	\$80.00/reading minimum and \$187.00/hr, or part of the hour, for each site i.e. a single development.	\$88.00/reading minimum and \$206.00/hr, or part of the hour, for each site i.e. a single development.
Restricted flow water supply network		
Individual connection where the physical connection to the main is less than 10 metres from the main	\$1,874.00	\$2,061.00
All other connections	Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$187.00/hr for administration	Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$206.00/hr for administration
Alter restrictor size	\$294.00	\$323.00

Community Infrastructure	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Disconnection of water supply (on demand and restricted connection) between the property boundary and water supply main	\$1,500.00	\$1,650.00
To relocate restrictor	Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$187.00/hr for administration	Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$206.00/hr for administration
Subdivision		
Undertaking connection to main	Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$187.00/hr for administration	Actual costs (up to a maximum of estimate of costs) plus \$206.00/hr for administration
Permit to take from a Fire Hydrant supply – Murchison, Collingwood and Tapawera only. (in accordance with the Council's Public Water Supply Bylaw 2016)		
Annual charge	\$660.00 pa plus the current urban water rate per cubic metre for water consumed	\$726.00 pa plus the current urban water rate per cubic metre for water consumed
Permit to take from a bulk filling point – Richmond, Wakefield and Motueka only. (in accordance with the Council's Public Water Supply Bylaw 2016)		
Annual charge per swipe card	\$187.00 pa plus double the current urban water rate per cubic metre for water consumed	\$206.00 pa plus double the current urban water rate per cubic metre for water consumed

Community Infrastructure	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<p>General Rules Applying in Respect of Water Charges</p> <p>For Restricted Flow Water Supply, refer to the targeted rates section of Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024- 2034 for the annual supply charge. The restricted supply schemes for Dovedale, Redwood Valley, Eighty-Eight Valley, and Māpua are currently closed due to lack of capacity from the source and/or the network.</p> <p>Connections to the restricted supply for Wakefield, Brightwater, and Richmond are subject to water availability.</p>		

Waste Management	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set under S46 WMA and S12 LGA</i>		
Kerbside Collection Rubbish bags (Tasman District Council sale price)		
Small bags (45 litres)	\$4.10 ea	\$5.40 ea
Big bags (60 litres)	\$4.80 ea	\$5.80 ea
Mixed refuse		
Weight-based charge – Richmond, Mariri, Takaka, Murchison	\$282.90/ tonne	\$360.60/ tonne
Volume-based charge Collingwood or where weighbridge not available	\$100.00/m ³	\$72.00 per m ³
60 litre bag (a maximum of two bags, at 10 kg each can be charged at this rate where a weighbridge is available)	\$6.30 ea	\$3.60 ea
Light wastes surcharge (polystyrene and other similar wastes, where >25% of load)	\$203.00/m ³	\$299.00/m ³ of light waste
Fee to recover unacceptable and undeclared waste	\$30.00/load	\$33.00/load
Minimum domestic weighbridge transaction (20 kg)	N/A	\$7.20
Minimum commercial transaction	\$16.50	\$20.00
Greenwaste, cleanfill, scrap metals and recyclable materials when combined with other waste will be charged at mixed refuse rate when site constraints do not allow for separate measurement and unloading.		
Greenwaste (where accepted)		
Weight-based charge – Mariri, Takaka, Murchison	\$82.50 - \$135.00/ tonne	\$135.70/ tonne
Volume based charge, Collingwood or where weighbridge not available	\$18.70/m ³	\$20.00/m ³

Waste Management	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set under S46 WMA and S12 LGA</i>		
Minimum domestic greenwaste charge	\$4.50	\$5.00
Minimum commercial transaction	N/A	\$20.00
Classes 3, 4 and 5 fill material (where accepted) The source location must be declared on request and the Council retains the right to refuse loads or recover costs for disposal of material.		
Weight based charge – Richmond, Mariri	\$40.00/tonne	\$200.00/tonne
Volume-based charge - where weighbridge is not available	\$80.00/m ³	\$300.00/m ³
Minimum domestic charge	N/A	\$5.00
Minimum commercial transaction	\$16.50	\$20.00
Clean concrete, brick and rubble (where accepted) All material must be clean and free of contamination, including asbestos, wood and steel reinforcing		
Weight based charge – where accepted	N/A	\$75.00/tonne
Volume based charge - where weighbridge is not available	N/A	\$150.00/m ³
Minimum domestic charge	N/A	\$7.50
Minimum commercial transaction	N/A	\$20.00
Weighbridge charge		
Weighbridge docket for public and commercial vehicles (when site operational constraints allow)	\$15.00/vehicle	\$16.50/vehicle
Scrap metals (where accepted)		
Scrap steel (sheet and heavy gauge by arrangement)	\$40.00/tonne or \$20.00/m ³	\$50.00/tonne or \$25.00/m ³
Car bodies and other vehicles (clean, drained, without wheels batteries and clear of waste)	\$40.00/tonne	\$50.00/tonne or \$25.00/m ³
Refrigerating Whiteware (including fridges, freezers & dehumidifiers)		
Weight based charge – Richmond, Mariri, Takaka, Murchison (at mixed refuse rate)	\$282.90/tonne	\$326.60/tonne

Waste Management	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set under S46 WMA and S12 LGA</i>		
Per item – Collingwood or where weighbridge is not available	\$14.00 ea	\$15.50 ea
Other Whiteware	\$40.00/tonne or \$5.00 ea	\$50.00/ tonne
Recyclables (where accepted) Domestic customers (quantities less than 1.0m ³)		
Glass (bottles) – clean, colour sorted	No charge	No charge
Clean paper and cardboard	No charge	No charge
Clean, plastic bottles and containers (Grades 1, 2, 5 only)	No charge	No charge
Clean cans	No charge	No charge
Unsorted or contaminated materials	At mixed refuse charge	At mixed refuse charge
Commercial customers or domestic customers greater than 1.0m ³	By arrangement with site contractor	By arrangement with site contractor
Tyres (where accepted)		
Car and motorcycle	\$13.50 ea	\$14.50 ea
Car tyres on rims	\$29.00 ea	\$32.00 ea
Truck (truck tyres on rims and other large tyres not accepted)	\$40.00 ea	\$44.00 ea
(from 1 September 2024 some tyres under certain circumstances will be free to dispose).		
Paint (where accepted)		
Resene branded	No charge	No charge
Other brands: containers 4 litres or smaller	\$1.50 ea	\$1.70 ea
Other brands: containers greater than 4 litres	\$3.50 ea	\$3.90 ea
Hazardous waste (where accepted)		
Automotive Oil	No charge	No charge
Gas cylinders	No charge	No charge
Batteries (automotive and small household)	No charge	No charge

Waste Management	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set under S46 WMA and S12 LGA</i>		
Household hazardous wastes – up to 20kg annually (The source location must be declared, and the Council retains the right to refuse some materials; Commercial or agricultural hazardous waste not accepted)	No charge	No charge
Commercial customer services		
Dallas tags for commercial waste customer (up to one per product per vehicle)	N/A	No charge
Replacement tags	N/A	\$25.00 ea
Kerbside recycling services		
Additional kerbside recycling services - annual fee	\$160.00	\$153.00
Additional kerbside recycling services - part year (per month)	\$13.33	\$12.75
Replacement mobile recycling bin (delivered)	\$176.00	\$194.00
Replacement mobile recycling bin (from Resource Recovery Centre)	\$88.00	\$97.00
Additional or replacement glass recycling crate (delivered)	\$34.00	\$37.00
Additional or replacement glass recycling crate (from Council or RRC)	\$28.50	\$31.35
Cancellation fee to collect mobile recycling bin (if a bin from an invoiced service is not returned)	\$105.00	\$116.00
Exchange fee to deliver a smaller or larger recycling bin (This fee is waived for customers with genuine mobility problems)	\$105.00	\$116.00
York Valley and Eves Valley landfill charges (operated by the Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit)		
General refuse (Municipal Solid Waste)	\$243.80/ tonne	\$287.50/ tonne
Polystyrene	\$3,047.50/ tonne	\$3,723.70/ tonne

Waste Management	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set under S46 WMA and S12 LGA</i>		
Light wastes and sawdust (treated and untreated)	\$254.15/ tonne	\$586.50/ tonne
HAIL and Hazardous waste¹		
York Valley - before Eves Valley begins accepting HAIL waste	\$219.65/ tonne	TBC if charge still exists
York Valley - after Eves Valley begins accepting HAIL waste	\$241.50/ tonne	\$287.50/ tonne
Eves Valley Only if tested, within specified limits (to be confirmed), and able to be blended	\$163.30/ tonne	\$188.60/ tonne
Notes on landfill charges from Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Draft Business Plan 2024-2025: This charging table includes charges for HAIL and hazardous material (≈35% discounted rate) for HAIL that meets the criteria that allows it to be reprocessed when received at Eves Valley (once the proposed new facility is operational) and which can be disposed to a nearby clean or managed fill site. The specified limits are still to be confirmed. HAIL requiring disposal to York Valley Landfill is proposed to move to the general waste rate once an alternative facility for disposal is available at Eves Valley, and hazardous material disposed at York Valley remains at the general refuse rate. An additional rate is proposed for the disposal of sawdust and light wastes at York Valley Landfill of \$510 per tonne (excl. GST), commencing in 2024/25. This rate reflects the significant difference in density and lack of compaction of sawdust and other light waste loads have when compared to general refuse and is a better representation of the value of airspace consumed by sawdust and light wastes. Sawdust and light wastes are currently charged at the same rate as general refuse. Light wastes are wastes that - in the opinion of the NTRLBU and its operators - are significantly less dense than general waste. For example, wastes that contain more than 25% polystyrene by volume. This budget is based on the Waste Disposal Levy increase to \$60 per tonne (excl. GST) for the 2024/2025 year.		

¹ HAIL = Hazardous Activities and Industries List

Water Supply	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 Incl. GST
Water supplied by Tasman District Council to Nelson City Council (Nelson Residential Water Supply Area) per cubic metre supplied	\$5.23	\$6.12
Water supplied to Nelson Industrial Water Supply Area (per cubic metre supplied) Plus fixed daily charge per rating unit	\$3.16 \$1.45	\$3.56 \$1.80

A penalty of 10% will be added to the amount of water charges remaining unpaid on the day after the final date for payment as shown on the water invoice.

Tasman District Council supplies water to some parts of the Nelson City, including the Champion Road/Hill Street North area and the Wakatu Industrial Estate, shown on the maps attached to this Schedule of Charges and referred to as Nelson Residential Water Supply Area and Nelson Industrial Water Supply Area.

Water supplied will be charged in accordance with the 2021 Engineering Services Agreement between Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council, or in accordance with any subsequent enacted agreement if applicable. For the water supplied to the Nelson Industrial Water Supply Area and to 484 and 490 Nayland Road, Stoke, and 910 Main Road Stoke, water charges may be charged directly to the customer and will be set to approximate the same rates charged as if the entities had been located in the Tasman District.

Wastewater Network		Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Connections			
Stand-over for connection only		No charge	No charge
Wastewater Network Charges for Nelson City Council Properties			
The Council provides wastewater services to a small number of properties within the Nelson City Council boundaries. The wastewater charges are set at the same \$ amounts as the wastewater rates that are paid by the residents of Tasman District. Please refer to Council's Funding Impact Statement for details of the amounts.			
Trade Waste Discharges <i>Fees and charges set in accordance with Wastewater Bylaw 2022</i>			
Conditional Trade Waste activity			
Temporary Discharge		\$187.00	\$206.00
Grease Converter Annual Charge (where the grease converter was in operation prior to June 2015 and is therefore allowed by Wastewater Bylaw)		\$187.00	\$206.00
All other Conditional Trade Waste Activity Annual Charge		\$530.00	\$583.00
Conditional Trade Waste Conveyance and Treatment Charges			
Volume		\$2.33/m ³	\$2.39/m ³
Five-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)		\$2.33/kg	\$2.61/kg
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)		\$0.15/kg	\$0.16/kg
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		\$1.36/kg	\$1.65/kg
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)		\$1.89/kg	\$2.05/kg
Total Phosphorus (TP)		\$1.03/kg	\$0.89/kg

General Rule in Respect of Trade Waste and Domestic Wastewater Charges

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

Stormwater Network	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Stand-over for connection only	No charge	No charge

Motueka and Tākaka Aerodromes	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<p><i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i></p> <p>For general aviation user landing charges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational user landing charges capped at \$15 per day A final stop (or if no final stop then the first touch and go) for any registered aircraft for each 60-minute period, is charged as a landing fee. Unpaid landings will be invoiced and will incur an administration charge of \$150 per invoice No Cash payments are allowed. Any non-prepaid landings will be invoiced on a monthly basis to the registered owner of the aircraft If unpaid after three months debt will be passed to debt collection agency - additional collection charges to apply Long-term parking agreements will be negotiated individually with commercial operators Hangar application fees are non-refundable. Hangar Application fees will credit against future rental for any hangar that progresses. The charges may be varied by the Enterprise & Property Services Manager where special circumstances exist. 		
Single Aircraft movement – applies to everyone not covered by a User Agreement	Per aircraft movement \$10.00	Per aircraft movement/day \$15.00
Hangar Application fee (this will be credited against rental accounts once completion of Hangar(s))	Per application not charged	Per application \$1,725.00
Regular recreational user landing charges (via annual invoice):	Per annum	
Single User Aircraft	\$250/aircraft	\$375/aircraft

Port Tarakohe	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<p><i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S33R MTA and S12 LGA</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charges are based on a fee per metre Length Overall (LOA) of the vessel, or part thereof, or berth size, whichever is the greater (incl. GST). The LOA is measured from the vessels bow tip at deck level to the outer edge of the transom or stern, not including the rudder, outboard or fittings. All vessels on the Marina must be insured and hold a current EWOFF. Port Tarakohe has cameras located around the Port to monitor activity, health & safety and security risks. The footage from these cameras will be used to support enforcement of charges for the use of facilities at the port. Cargo transferred between vessels within the Port is liable to standard wharfage charges. All charges for berths, moorings, storage and leased areas are payable in advance. For any overdue payments the penalty/default interest within the agreement will apply. If none specified, then a penalty interest charge of 1% per month will be payable. All berth, mooring, storage and leased area users are required to sign a current port-user-agreement when requested by the Port Manager. Berth and mooring users without a port-user-agreement will incur a 10% surcharge. No storage is permitted on wharf structures unless specifically authorised by the Port Manager in writing. Storage rates apply after 24 hours of cargo/material arriving (allowance to be made for extenuating circumstances such as bad weather). Storage to be in the assigned areas only. Bulk cargo in transit may have extended demurrage with approval of the Port Manager. A fixed marine fueling site, or any mobile fueling where oils are transferred by way of a hose or similar between shore-and-ship, or ship-to-ship, is required to have a Tier-1 Fuel Transfer Site Oil Spill Contingency Plan approved in advance by the Council's Regional On-Scene Commander. This does not apply to the transfer of self-contained fuel containers (tote tanks, sealed drums or similar) from shore-to-ship or ship-to-ship. The Council as Port Operator has full control over any activities conducted within the Port and therefore approval in writing is required before any fuel transfer is permitted – any approvals will also be subject to per litre charges. Discounts for long-term bulk contracts and long-term wharf berthage can be approved by the Property & Enterprises Manager. 		
Debt recovery invoice	\$50.00	\$150.00
Avoidance of weighbridge	\$50.00 administration charge and \$750.00 weighbridge charge	\$100.00 administration charge and \$900.00 weighbridge avoidance charge
Incorrect entering of information into the weighbridge system	\$50.00	\$75.00

Port Tarkohe	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Penalty fee for not notifying the Port Manager 24 hours before arrival to pre-arrange berthage requirements	\$100.00	\$150.00
Penalty storage charge	\$500.00	\$600.00
Penalty fee for not removing non-permitted storage within 48 hours	\$500.00 + removal fees	\$600.00 + removal fees
Penalty fee for not seeking approval and/or not complying with fuel transfer requirements	\$2,000.00 + costs of repair + costs of activity	\$2,500.00 + costs of repair + costs of activity

Wharfage	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S33R MTA and S12 LGA</i>		
Fish and shellfish Includes all marine animals	\$29.00/tonne	\$32.00/tonne
Fuel and oil Other than fixed facility, and fuel transfer only – no storage	\$0.10/litre	\$0.12/litre
General cargo	\$12.00/tonne	\$15.00/tonne
Passengers Where no vessel berthed	\$10.00/ person	\$11.00/ person
Boat movements Includes refloating etc.	\$35.00/tonne	\$40.00/ tonne
Weighbridge All truck movements > 1.5 tonne	\$8.00/ entry/exit	\$9.00/ entry/exit

Berthage	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S33R MTA and S12 LGA</i>		
Wharf berthage per day	\$8.00/metre	\$9.00/ metre
Wharf berthage ancillary services – security, line charges and all other services	\$110.00/hr	\$180.00/hr
Marina/mooring berthage per day	\$5.00/metre or \$55.00/vessel whichever is greater	\$5.50/ metre or \$60.00/ vessel, whichever is greater

Berthage – Annual Rates	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Plastic Marina - Berth length:	Per Annum	Per Annum
8 metre – restricted access	\$3,200.00	\$3,400.00
8 metre	\$4,000.00	\$4,300.00
10 metre	\$5,000.00	\$5,300.00
12 metre	\$6,000.00	\$6,300.00
14 metre	\$7,000.00	\$7,400.00
16 metre	\$9,500.00	\$10,000.00
18 metre	\$10,750.00	\$11,500.00
20 metre	\$13,250.00	\$14,000.00
25 metre	\$30,000.00	No longer applicable
Concrete Marina - Berth length:	Per Annum	Per Annum
12 metre – restricted access	\$7,800.00	\$8,500.00
12 metre	\$10,000.00	\$11,000.00
15 metre	\$12,400.00	\$13,500.00
25 metre	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Moorings	\$2,200.00	\$2,300.00
Live Aboard Charge (additional to berthage)		
Marina	\$150.00/ month	\$160.00/ month

Boat Ramp	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S33R MTA and S12 LGA</i>		
Port Tarohe boat ramp barrier arm	\$12.50/use	\$13.50
Boat ramp access card	\$200.00/pa (plus \$10.00 for each access card)	\$215.00 (plus \$15.00 for each access card)
Pōhara Boat Club Members boat ramp access card – fees collected and paid by Pōhara Boat Club prior to issue of card	\$130.00/pa (plus \$10.00 for each access card)	\$150.00 (plus \$15.00 for each access card)

Mooring Charge	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl GST	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S33R MTA and S12 LGA</i>		
Mooring	\$75.00/ month	\$80.00/ month

Storage (maritime)	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i>		
Boat Storage Compound		
Weekly	\$60.00	\$65.00
Monthly	\$175.00	\$220.00
Annually	\$1,550.00	\$1,700.00
20' TEU container		
Monthly	\$350.00	\$380.00
Annually	\$3,500.00	\$3,800.00
40' FEU container		
Monthly	\$700.00	\$750.00
Annually	\$7,000.00	\$7,500.00

Collingwood Holiday Park		Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<p><i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peak season is 1 December to end of March, plus all holiday weekends. • Off-peak season is 1 April to 30 November, excluding holiday weekends. • All reservations require a 20% non-refundable deposit. • Reservations are only confirmed on receipt of the 20% deposit with the balance being due on arrival. • No reduction in fees for early departures or late arrivals. • Minimum tariffs and stay periods may apply. • Any damages or loss costs may be recovered from the registered guest/s. These may be passed to a debt recovery service and may include additional collection fees. • A 10% discount is offered to all Super-Gold card holders on the non-peak season rates. Not offered in conjunction with any other offer. • A 10% discount is offered to all Tasman District Council Ratepayers in the non-peak season, who present a rating notice in their name. Not offered in conjunction with any other offer. • A 10% discount is offered to members of NZMCA with presentation of their current membership card or App that is in their name, during off-peak season only. Not in conjunction with any other offer. Photographic identification may be requested for verification purposes. • Availability and bookings can be completed on the following website: https://collingwoodholidaypark.co.nz/ • The charges may be varied within guidelines approved by the Property Services Manager. • A 75% refund will apply to Cancellations 72 hours or more before the date of arrival. No refund will apply to cancellations within 72 hours of the date of arrival. 			
PEAK SEASON (1 December – 31 March, plus all holiday weekends) Low season all other times			
Sites (Tent/Caravan/Motorhome)	Charges from High Season 2023	2024 High Season Per Night	2024 Low Season Per night
Waterfront (1 or 2 persons)	\$60.00	\$72.00	\$60.00
Powered (1 or 2 persons)	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$50.00
Unpowered (1 or 2 persons)	\$45.00	\$51.00	\$40.00
Extra Adult	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$20.00

Collingwood Holiday Park	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST	
Extra Child 2-14 years	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Extra Child under 2 years	Free	Free	Free
Cabins	Per Night	Per Night	Per Night
Ensuite Cabin (1 or 2 persons)	\$140.00	\$155.00	\$120.00
Waterfront Cabin (1 or 2 persons)	\$140.00	\$160.00	\$130.00
Standard Cabin (1 or 2 persons)	\$100.00	\$120.00	\$100.00
New Standard Cabin (1 or 2 persons)	\$130.00	\$150.00	\$120.00
Basic (1 or 2 persons)	\$90.00	\$110.00	\$90.00
Extra Adult	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00
Extra Child 2-14 years	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
Extra Child under 2 years	Free	Free	
EXTRA CHARGES			
Linen Hire (per person)	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00

Corporate	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i>		
GIS Map Prices (per copy)		
A4	\$5.00	\$5.00
A3	\$10.00	\$10.00
A2	\$15.00	\$15.00
A1	\$20.00	\$20.00
A0	\$30.00	\$30.00
Subsequent copies		
A4	\$2.00	\$2.00
A3	\$5.00	\$5.00
A2	\$7.50	\$7.50
A1	\$10.00	\$10.00
A0	\$15.00	\$15.00
Electronic files (e.g. Maps and GIS data in electronic format)	\$187.00/hr	\$206.00/hr
Official Information Requests – Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 cl 13 The first hour of staff time and the first 20 pages of photocopying are free. Staff time will be charged out at a rate of \$50.00 per half hour. Copying will be charged out at the normal rate applicable. Charges will be payable in full in advance of the release of the information. See Council's LGOIMA Policy for further information	\$38.00/ half hour	\$50.00/half hour

Photocopying	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 Incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i>		
All photocopying will be charged at the rates below plus staff time.		
A4 black and white		
Single sided	\$0.30	\$0.30
Double-sided	\$0.50	\$0.55
A3 black and white		
Single sided	\$0.50	\$0.55
Double-sided	\$1.00	\$1.10
Colour copies A4	\$2.50	\$2.75
Colour copies A3	\$3.00	\$3.30

Customer Services	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i>		
Record of Title	\$23.00	\$25.00
Survey Plan	\$23.00	\$25.00
Historic Titles	\$23.00	\$25.00
Scanning of Minor Building Consent applications for electronic processing	\$2.50/page Maximum 20 pages	\$2.75/page Maximum 20 pages

Property Services	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 and S150 LGA</i>		
Grazing License		
Grazing land - application for license to occupy	\$200.00	\$230.00
Grazing land license to occupy documentation fee	\$200.00	\$230.00
Grazing land annual license to occupy rental fee	By negotiation with a minimum \$500.00/pa	By negotiation with a minimum \$575.00/pa
Retail/Community License to Occupy		
Retail - application for license to occupy (This is for vending carts, outdoor dining, market operator etc.)	\$200.00	\$230.00
Retail license to occupy documentation fee	\$200.00 plus disbursements	\$230.00 plus disbursements
Retail license to occupy temporary retail cart rental fee	\$95.00/week	\$100.00/week
Retail license to occupy area for outdoor dining	\$50.00 per week up to 15m ² , then \$5.00 per week per additional m ²	\$56.25 per week up to 15m ² , then \$5.00 per week per additional m ²
Market operator license to occupy	On a case- by-case basis by negotiation	On a case-by- case basis by negotiation
Community-based license to occupy application fee	\$200.00	\$230.00
Community-based license to occupy (sports clubs). Minimum rental (excludes disbursements)	\$300.00/pa	\$345.00/pa

Property Services	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Short Term Encroachments (less than 5 years)		
Application for license to occupy	\$200.00	\$230.00
License to occupy documentation fee	\$200.00	\$230.00
Long Term Encroachments (underground services, bach, garage, carport)		
Application fee for long-term occupation agreement	\$250.00	\$287.50
Documentation fee for long term occupation agreement (plus disbursements and staff costs)		
Annual Rental for Short Term and Long Term Encroachments		
Above ground encroachment in rural 1 or rural 2 zoned land up to 20m ²	\$300.00/pa	\$345.00/pa
Above ground encroachment in any other zoned land up to 20m ²	\$600.00/pa	\$690.00/pa
Above ground encroachment over 20m ² in any zone	Charged at market value determined by independent valuer at applicant's costs	Charged at market value determined by independent valuer at applicant's costs
Below ground encroachment minimum fee (actual costs on a case-by-case basis taking into account the scale of the encroachment)	\$300.00/pa	\$345.00/pa
Miscellaneous		
Application to transfer license	\$200.00	\$230.00
Transfer of license document fee	\$200.00	\$230.00
Road stopping application fee. (if application is approved all costs including staff time and disbursements are payable in advance in addition to the application fee).	\$600.00	\$750.00

Cemetery	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i>		
Plot – purchase right of burial		
RSA in designated areas	No fee	No fee
New Plot – 13 years and over	\$1,750.00	\$1,850.00
Natural Burial	\$1,750.00	\$1,850.00
Out of District Fee		
Out of District Fee on any Burial Plot – extra to above	\$1,750.00	\$1,850.00
Children's areas where set apart		
Child 1-12 years – children's area single plot	\$250.00	\$300.00
Stillborn – 0-1 years – children's area single plot	No fee	No fee
Ashes – purchase right of burial		
RSA	No fee	No fee
Rose Garden – all ages	\$600.00	\$630.00
Tree Shrub Garden – all ages	\$600.00	\$630.00
Ash Berm – all ages	\$600.00	\$630.00
Stillborn	No fee	No fee
Out of District Fee on any Ash Plot – extra to above	\$600.00	\$630.00
Richmond Memorial Wall Plaque Space	\$240.00	\$300.00
Burial interment fees		
RSA	\$900.00	\$950.00
Interments – 13 years and over	\$900.00	\$950.00
Child – 1-12 years	\$250.00	\$300.00
Stillborn	No fee	No fee
Disinterment/Reinternment	Actual cost	Actual cost
Weekend – additional fee on any burial (Saturday and Sunday 10 am to 2 pm with agreement from the operator)	\$300.00	\$350.00

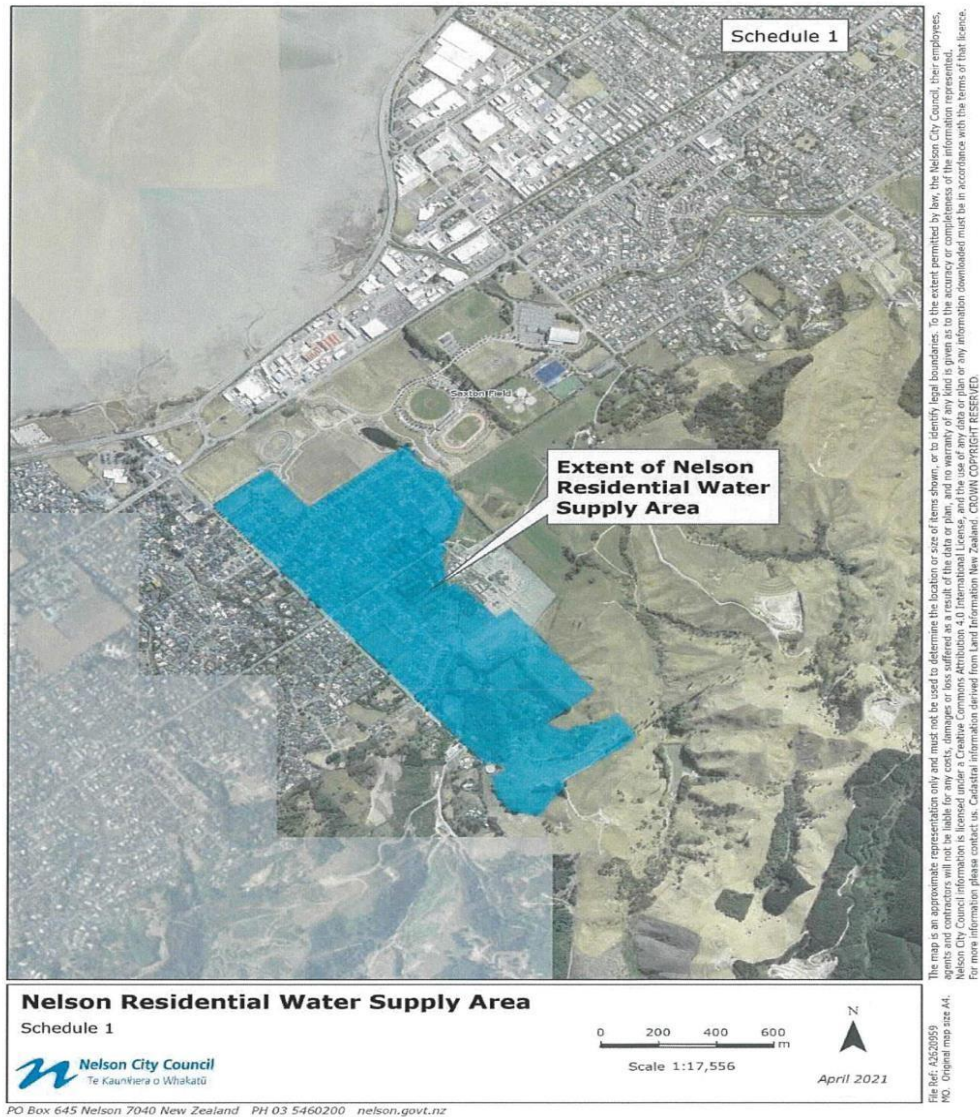
Cemetery	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i>		
Public holiday additional fee on any burial with agreement from the operator	\$600.00	\$700.00
Ash Interment Fees		
All ash plots in all cemeteries – all ages	\$200.00	\$250.00
Disinterment/Reinternment – ashes	Actual cost	Actual cost
Weekend additional fee on any ash interment (Saturday and Sunday 10am to 2pm) with agreement from the operator	\$210.00	\$250.00
Public holiday – additional fee on any ash interment with agreement from the operator	\$310.00	\$350.00
Miscellaneous		
Concrete cutting when required	Actual cost	Actual cost
Late fee applies where a burial or ashes interment extends on-site after 4:30 pm on a weekday or after 2:00 pm on a Saturday or Sunday (per hour)	\$250.00/hr	\$300.00

Sports Grounds	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i>		
Some Council owned Sports Grounds are run by Management Committees, who set their own charges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative Training Tournaments and out-of-season one-off use for sports fields and associated facilities – charges will be at cost of preparation. These fees will be inflation-adjusted annually All fees are per season 		
Type:		
Cricket – Senior grade	\$4,060.00/ block	\$4,410.00/ block

Sports Grounds	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
Cricket – Second grade	\$3,100.00	\$3,370.00
Cricket – Artificial pitch	No charge	No charge
Rugby, Rugby League, Baseball, Football, American Football - Senior	\$450.00	\$490.00
Rugby, Rugby League, Football – Senior (where no field allocated)	\$121.00/ occasion	\$130.00/ occasion
Rugby, Football and Baseball - Junior	No charge	No charge
Athletics	\$156.00/track	\$170.00/track
Summer Rugby, Touch & Football - Senior	\$133.00/field	\$150.00/field
Velodrome – Cycle Club	\$480.00/ season/club	\$520.00/ season/club

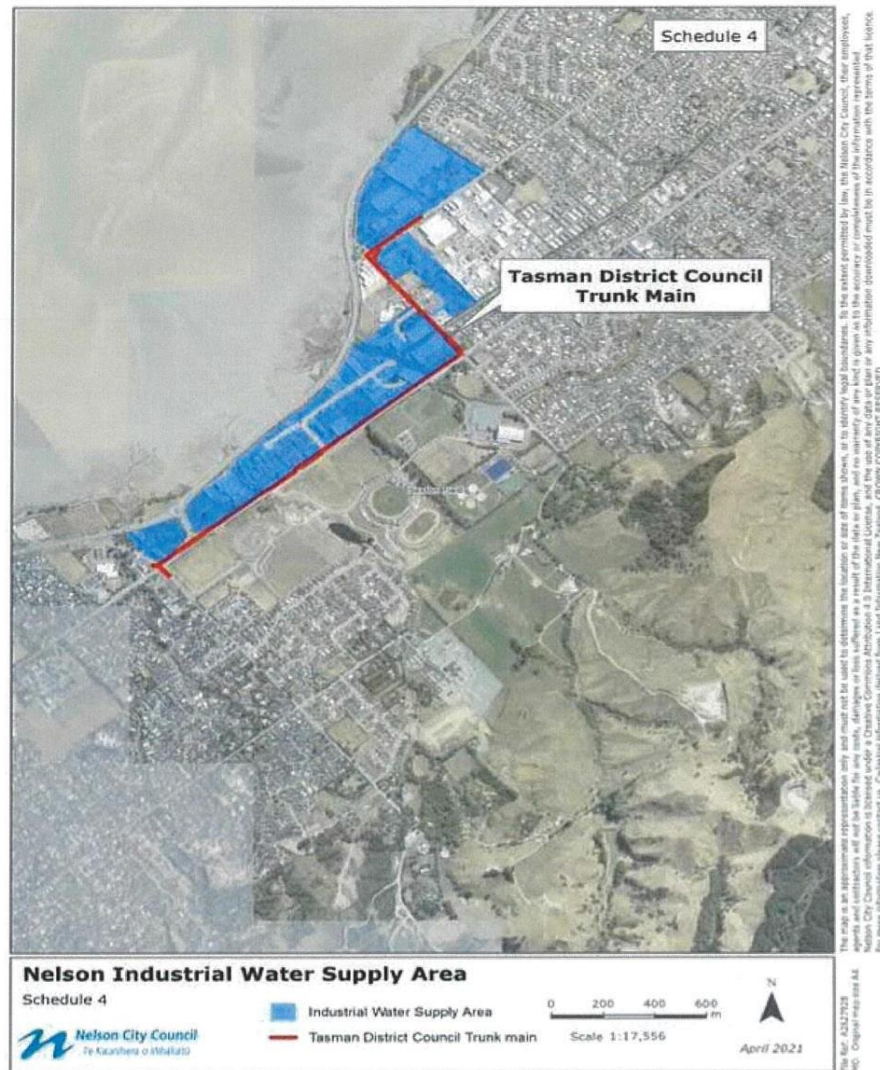
Miscellaneous Reserves & Facilities	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i>		
Fencing between private and Tasman District Council owned land excluding roads subject to a case-by-case basis	Half actual cost per linear metre or \$77.00/metre whichever is the lower	Half actual cost per linear metre or \$85.00/metre whichever is the lower
Kina Campgrounds - Adult (16+ years), children no charge	\$14.00/night	\$15.00/night
McKee Campgrounds - Adult (16+ years), children no charge	\$15.00/night	\$16.00/night
Permit (Commercial activity) – Reserves Mobile traders/Vendors/ Amusements/Hawkers Short-term/temporary activity i.e., day, weekend or holiday period	\$50.00 application fee and \$30.00 per day/or part of	\$55.00 application fee and \$35.00 per day/or part of
Commercial Filming in Reserve (per day/part of)	\$270.00	\$300.00

Library	Charges from 1 July 2023 incl. GST	Charges from 1 July 2024 Incl. GST
<i>Fees and charges set in accordance with S12 LGA</i>		
Loans		
New adult books – three-week loan	\$1.50	\$1.50
All magazines in adult section – two-week loan	\$0.50	\$0.50
DVDs – two-week loan	\$4.00	\$4.00
Holds and Requests		
Holds within Tasman District Libraries	\$2.00	\$2.00
Requests (inter-loan) outside Tasman District – minimum charge (further charges will apply if a fee is charged by the lending library)	\$5.00	\$8.00
Requests (inter-loan) outside Tasman District – child members	No charge unless a fee is charged by the lending library	No charge unless a fee is charged by the lending library
Miscellaneous		
Replacement Membership Card	\$3.00	\$3.00
Lost and Damaged Books	Replacement cost + administration fee	Replacement cost + administration fee
Lost Book Administration Fee (non-refundable)	\$8.00/item	\$8.00/item
Damaged Book Administration Fee (if charged)	\$5.00/item	\$5.00
Library room hire charges (Meeting rooms and Learning Suite)		
Non-profit Use - 1 hour	\$10.00	\$10.00
Non-profit Use - half day (4 hours)	\$20.00	\$30.00
Commercial Use - 1 hour	\$28.00	\$30.00
Commercial Use - per day	\$137.00	\$150.00



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5.3 LONG TERM PLAN RATES RESOLUTION 2024-2025**Decision Required**

Report To:	Tasman District Council
Meeting Date:	27 June 2024
Report Author:	Margie French, Senior Revenue Accountant
Report Authorisers:	Mike Drummond, Group Manager - Finance
Report Number:	RCN24-06-21

1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo

- 1.1 To set the Tasman District Council rates for the 2024/2025 rating year.

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

- 2.1 Approval of the Council's work programme through the adoption of the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 determines the amount of rates funding required to complete that programme.
- 2.2 The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 sets out the procedure and requirements for setting rates, due dates, and penalties.
- 2.3 The Council is required to pass a resolution on an annual basis to set the rates, due dates, and penalties for the forthcoming rating year.
- 2.4 This report is for setting the rates, due dates, and penalties for the Council's 2024/2025 financial year.
- 2.5 The rates in this report are GST inclusive.
- 2.6 As is good practice, the rates resolutions, except for actual numbers, have been reviewed for legislative compliance by a legal consultant.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council:

- receives the Long term Plan Rates Resolution 2024-2025 report RCN24-06-21; and**
- sets the following rates under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the financial year commencing on 1 July 2024 and ending on 30 June 2025;**

Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
General Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the District	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.2043 cents

The capital values are assessed by independent valuers. Their results are audited by the Office of the Valuer General.

Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)		Every rateable rating unit in the District	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 394.00

Targeted Rates

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
1	Stormwater Rate				
			Every rateable rating unit in the District which has a land value		
		Urban Drainage Area- Stormwater Differential	Rating units in the Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0468 cents
		Balance of the District- General Drainage Stormwater Differential	Rating units with land value, that are not in the Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0049 cents
<p><i>Ratepayers in the Urban Drainage Rating Area receive greater benefit from stormwater infrastructure or cause the need for stormwater infrastructure. For this reason the Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied as follows:</i></p> <p><i>*Urban Drainage Area –Stormwater Differential- A differential of 1 will apply.</i></p> <p><i>*Balance of the District- General Drainage Stormwater Differential- A differential of 0.105 will apply.</i></p>					
2	Water Supply Rates				
2.1	Water Supply Rates – Urban Water Supply Metered Connections and Rural Water Extensions to Urban Water Schemes (“The Club”)				
2.1(a)	Water Supply – Urban Water Supply Metered Connections (excluding Motueka Water Supply): Volumetric charge		Provision of service being the supply of metered water to those rating units in the District which have metered water connections, excluding those connected to the Motueka Water Supply.	Per m ³ of water supplied	\$ 3.56

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
2.1(b)	Water Supply – Urban Water Supply Metered Connections (excluding Motueka Water Supply): Service Charge		Provision of a service being a connection to a metered water supply by rating units in the District, excluding those connected to the Motueka Water Supply.	Fixed amount per connection (meter)	\$ 437.99
2.1(c)	Water Supply- Rural Water Extensions to Urban Water Schemes		Provision of a service being a connection to a supply of water via a rural extension to urban schemes through a low flow restricted water connection.	Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day (based on water restrictor volume). E.g. 2m ³ /day restrictor volume will be charged at two times the listed annual rate	\$ 1,038.70

The 1m³ base rate is set at 80% of the Urban Metered Connections volumetric rate multiplied by 365.

The extensions that will be charged this rate are: Best Island Water Supply, Māpua/ Ruby Bay Water Supply, Brightwater/Hope Water Supply, Richmond Water Supply, Wakefield Water Supply, and any others which are referred to as the Other Rural Water Supply Extensions.

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
2.2	Water Supply Rates – Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections				
2.2(a)	Water Supply – Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections: Volumetric charge		Provision of service being the supply of metered water to rating units connected to the Motueka Water Supply	Per m ³ of water supplied	\$ 3.39
2.2(b)	Water Supply – Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections: Service charge		Provision of service being a connection to the Motueka Water Supply	Fixed amount per connection (meter)	\$ 100.49
2.3	Water Supply – Rural Connections				
2.3(a)	Water Supply- Dovedale Rural Water Supply		Provision of a service being a connection to the Dovedale Rural Water Supply through a low flow restricted water connection		

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
		Dovedale Differential A*		Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day up to 2m ³ /day (based on water restrictor volume).	\$ 999.24
		Dovedale Differential B*		Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day above 2m ³ /day (based on water restrictor volume).	\$ 776.85

The Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied:

**Dovedale Differential A- includes the supply of water for up to and including the first 2m³ per day. This rate is charged based on the extent of provision of service using the size of restrictor volume, with a base of 1m³ per day. A differential of 1 per 1m³ per day will apply.*

For example, rating units with a 2m³ per day restrictor volume will be billed two of the Differential A charge.

**Dovedale Differential B- includes the supply of water greater than 2m³ per day. This rate is charged based on the extent of provision of service using the size of restrictor volume, with a base of 1m³ per day will apply. A differential of 0.77 per 1m³ per day will apply.*

For example, rating units with a 3m³ per day restrictor volume will be billed two of the Differential A charge and one of the Differential B charge.

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
2.3(b)	Water Supply- Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply		Provision of a service being a connection to the Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply through a low flow restricted water connection	Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day (based on water restrictor volume). E.g. 2m ³ /day restrictor volume will be charged at two times the listed annual rate	\$ 699.86

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
2.3(c)	Water Supply- Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply		Provision of a service being a connection to the Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply through a low flow restricted water connection	Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day (based on water restrictor volume). E.g. 2m ³ /day restrictor volume will be charged at two times the listed annual rate	\$ 499.97
2.3(d)	Water Supply- Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply- Service Charge		Provision of a service being a connection to the Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply through a low flow restricted water connection	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$ 531.38
2.3(e)	Water Supply- Hamama Rural Water Supply- Variable Charge		Provision of a service being a connection to the Hamama Rural Water Supply	Rate in the \$ of Land Value	0.0458 cents
2.3(f)	Water Supply- Hamama Rural Water Supply- Service Charge		Provision of a service being a connection to the Hamama Rural Water Supply	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$ 311.30
2.3(g)	Water Supply- Hamama Rural Water Supply- Fixed Charge based on set land value		Rating units in the Hamama Rural Water Supply Rating Area	Rate in the \$ of set land value (which is the land value at the time capital works were completed in 2005)	0.1650 cents
2.4	Water Supply Firefighting				
2.4(a)	Water Supply: Motueka Firefighting		Rating units in the Motueka Firefighting Water Supply Rating Area	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 95.74
2.4(b)	Water Supply: Tākaka Firefighting- Capital		Every Rating Unit in the Golden Bay Ward		

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
		Tākaka CBD Differential	Rating units in the Takaka Firefighting Water Supply Commercial CBD Rating Area	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0448 cents
		Tākaka Residential Differential	Rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Residential Rating Area	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 32.54
		Tākaka Balance of Golden Bay Ward Differential	Rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Rest of Golden Bay Rating Area	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 10.06
2.4(c)	Water Supply: Tākaka Firefighting-Operating		Rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Commercial CBD Rating Area and Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Residential Rating Area.	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$21.53
2.5	Water Supply - Dams				
2.5(a)	Water Supply-Dams: Wai-iti Valley Community Dam		Where land is situated, and the provision of service and the activities controlled under the Tasman Resource Management Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991. This rate will apply to those rating units in the Wai-iti Dam Rating Area that are permit holders under the Resource Management Act 1991 because they are able to use the amount of augmented water as permitted by their resource consent and apply it to the land in accordance with the amount and rate specified in the resource consent.	Extent of provision of service: charged at \$ per hectare as authorised by water permits granted under the Resource Management Act 1991	\$ 212.21

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
3	Wastewater Rate		Provision of a service. The provision of service is measured by the number of toilets and/or urinals ("pans") connected either directly or by private drain to a public wastewater system with a minimum of one pan being charged per connected rating unit		
		First toilet or urinal ("pan")		Uniform charge in the \$ for each toilet or urinal (pan)	\$ 766.93
		2nd-10th toilets or urinals ("pans")		Uniform charge in the \$ for each toilet or urinal (pan)	\$ 575.20
		11th or more toilets or urinals ("pans")		Uniform charge in the \$ for each toilet or urinal (pan)	\$ 383.47
<p><i>The costs associated with wastewater are lower per pan the more pans that are present. For this reason the Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied as follows:</i></p> <p><i>*One toilet or urinal. A differential of 1 is set.</i></p> <p><i>*2-10 toilets or urinals. A differential of 0.75 is set.</i></p> <p><i>*11 or more toilets or urinals. A differential of 0.5 is set.</i></p>					
4	Regional River Works Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the District.		
		River Rating Area X Differential	Rating units in the River Rating Area X	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0338 cents
		River Rating Area Y Differential	Rating units in the River Rating Area Y	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0338 cents
		River Rating Area Z Differential	Rating units in the River Rating Area Z	Rate in the \$ of Land Value	0.0141 cents

The river works benefits are not equal throughout the District. For this reason, the Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied.

The differentials are planned so that the Area X Differential and Area Y Differential will be charged at the same rate, and the total amount of rates planned to be generated by the combined Area X Differential and

Area Y Differential is the same as the planned rates generated for the Area Z Differential.

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
5	Motueka Business Rate		Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Motueka Business Rating Area A and B and the use to which the land is put. The land usage categories as set out in the Rating Valuations Rules 2008 for actual property use that will be charged for this rate include: Commercial, Industrial, Multi use commercial/ industrial, Residential-public communal/ multi use, Lifestyle- multi use, Transport, Utility services- communications, Community services- Medical and allied, and Recreational		
		Motueka Business Area A Differential	This will apply to properties with land use categories as listed above for rateable rating units in Motueka Business Rating Area A	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0377 cents
		Motueka Business Area B Differential	This will apply to properties with land use categories as listed above for rateable rating units in Motueka Business Rating Area B	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0188 cents

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
6	Richmond Business Rate		Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Richmond Business Rating Area and the use to which the land is put. The land usage categories as set out in the Rating Valuations Rules 2008 for actual property use that will be charged for this rate include: Commercial, Industrial, Multi use commercial/ industrial, Residential- public communal/ multi use, Lifestyle- multi use, Transport, Utility services- communications, Community services- Medical and allied, and Recreational	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0377 cents
7	Māpua Stopbank Rate		Rating units in the Māpua Stopbank Rating Area	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 44.70
8	Torrent Bay Replenishment Rate		Rating units in the Torrent Bay Rating Area A and B		
		Torrent Bay Area A Differential	Rating units in the Torrent Bay Rating Area A	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 857.52
		Torrent Bay Area B Differential	Rating units in the Torrent Bay Rating Area B	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 270.79
9	District Facilities Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the District	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$ 139.34
10	Shared Facilities Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the District	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$ 65.86
11	Museums Facilities Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the District	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 79.35
12	Refuse/ Recycling Rate		Rating units in the Refuse- Recycling Rating Area	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 152.54

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
13	Māpua Rehabilitation Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the District	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 4.53
14	Golden Bay Community Board Rate		Rating units in the Golden Bay Community Board Rating Area, which is the Golden Bay Ward	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 15.63
15	Motueka Community Board Rate		Rating units in the Motueka Community Board Rating Area, which is the Motueka Ward	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 15.36
16	Warm Tasman Rate		Provision of service which occurs when homeowners apply and are approved into the scheme which results in the installation of a wood burner and/or insulation into their property	Extent of provision of service: calculated per \$ of the total cost of the installed works and the administration fee charged over a 9-year period including GST and interest	\$ 0.1467
17	Waimea Community Dam – Environmental and Community Benefits Rates				
17.1	Waimea Community Dam-Environmental and Community Benefits District wide Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the district	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$ 107.09
17.2	Waimea Community Dam-Environmental and Community Benefits ZOB Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the Waimea Community Dam Zone of Benefit Rating Area	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0097 cents

and;

3. sets the dates and amounts for payment of rates in 2024/2025 as follows;

For rates other than volumetric metered water rates, rates are set as at 1 July each year and the Council invoices rates quarterly, with the instalment invoice dates being 25 July, 25 October, 25 January and 25 April. Each instalment is one quarter of the total annual rates payable for the year. Rates are due and payable to the Tasman

District Council. The 2024/2025 rates instalments due dates for payment are:

Instalment 1 Due Date	20 August 2024
Instalment 2 Due Date	20 November 2024
Instalment 3 Due Date	20 February 2025
Instalment 4 Due Date	20 May 2025

Volumetric metered water rates are invoiced separately from other rates. Invoices for the majority of users are issued six monthly and invoices for larger industrial users are issued monthly.

The 2024/2025 due dates for payment are as follows:

Meters invoiced in June (may include but is not limited to meters in Murchison, Upper Tākaka, Pōhara, Collingwood, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	22 July 2024
Meters invoiced in July (may include but is not limited to meters in Hope, Brightwater, Wakefield, Tapawera, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 August 2024
Meters invoiced in August (may include but is not limited to meters in Māpua, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 September 2024
Meters invoiced in September (may include but is not limited to meters in Motueka, Kaiteriteri, Riwaka, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	21 October 2024
Meters invoiced in October (may include but is not limited to meters in Richmond, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 November 2024
Meters invoiced in November (may include but is not limited to meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 December- 2024
Meters invoiced in December (may include, but not limited to meters in Murchison, Upper Takaka, Pōhara, Collingwood, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 January 2025
Meters invoiced in January (may include but is not limited to meters in Hope, Brightwater, Wakefield, Tapawera, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 February 2025
Meters invoiced in February (may include but is not limited to meters in Māpua, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 March 2025

Meters invoiced in March (may include but is not limited to meters in Motueka, Kaiteriteri, Riwaka, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	22 April 2025
Meters invoiced in April (may include but is not limited to meters in Richmond, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 May 2025
Meters invoiced in May (may include but is not limited to W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	23 June 2025

Payments received will be applied to the oldest outstanding amounts first; and

- 4. authorises penalties to be added to rates that are not paid after the due date as follows:**

For rates other than volumetric metered water rates, under Section 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 the Council prescribes a penalty of ten percent (10%) of the amount of rate instalments remaining unpaid after the due date to be added on the following dates:

Instalment 1 Penalty Date	21 August 2024
Instalment 2 Penalty Date	21 November 2024
Instalment 3 Penalty Date	21 February 2025
Instalment 4 Penalty Date	21 May 2025

For volumetric metered water rates, a penalty of 10 percent (10%) will be added to the amount of metered water rates remaining unpaid after the due date to be added on the following dates:

Meters invoiced in June	23 July 2024
Meters invoiced in July	21 August 2024
Meters invoiced in August	23 September 2024
Meters invoiced in September	22 October 2024
Meters invoiced in October	21 November 2024
Meters invoiced in November	23 December 2024
Meters invoiced in December	21 January 2025
Meters invoiced in January	21 February 2025
Meters invoiced in February	21 March 2025
Meters invoiced in March	23 April 2025
Meters invoiced in April	21 May 2025
Meters invoiced in May	24 June 2025

On 10 July 2024, a further penalty of five percent (5%) will be added to rates (including previously applied penalties) that remain unpaid from previous years on 9 July 2024. On 10 January 2025, a further penalty of five percent (5%) will be added to any portion of previous years' rates (including previously applied penalties) still remaining unpaid on 9 January 2025.

The above penalties will not be charged on a rating unit where the Council has agreed to a programme for payment of rate arrears or where a direct debit programme is in place and payments are being honoured, in accordance with the Council's Rates Remission Policy; and

5. notes that the Funding Impact Statement contained in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 includes rating maps that relate to the rates that are set based on "where the land is situated", and depict the relevant areas where those rates apply. The Funding Impact Statement also includes differential definitions that are relevant for ratepayers to understand how the rates will be applied. The rating maps, differential definitions and rating definitions are adopted as part of the Long Term Plan, rather than as part of the rate setting process.

4. Background / Horopaki

- 4.1 The Council is required to pass a resolution on an annual basis to set the rates, due dates, and penalties for the forthcoming rating year.
- 4.2 This resolution must be passed after the Long Term Plan is adopted and the resolution must be consistent with the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy and the Funding Impact Statement contained in the Long Term Plan.

5. Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

- 5.1 The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) requires the Council to resolve to set the rates and penalties each rating year.
- 5.2 Staff recommend that the Council adopts the rates resolution report.

6. Options / Kōwhiringa

- 6.1 The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) requires the Council to resolve to set the rates and penalties each rating year.
- 6.2 Staff recommend that the Council adopts the rates resolution report.
- 6.3 Exercising the option to not pass this rate setting resolution would mean that assessments and invoices for rates could not be issued for the 2024/2025 rating year, unless or until the rates for the year were set.
- 6.4 Not setting the rates would have serious financial consequences for the Council including impacting its ability to meet its financial commitments.
- 6.5 The options are outlined in the following table:

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Adopt the rates as set out in this Rates Resolution Report (recommended)	<p>We can collect rates to fund the agreed work programme.</p> <p>Meets legislative timeline.</p> <p>The Council has funding to implement the programme in the Long Term Plan which commences on 1 July 2024.</p> <p>The Long Term Plan (if previously adopted by the Council) will not need to be amended.</p>	No obvious disadvantages.
2.	Do not adopt the Rates Resolution Report.	<p>This option would be appropriate if the Council has decided not to adopt the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 which is the subject of a separate report on this agenda. The Long Term Plan must be adopted prior to the rates resolution being passed. And the rates resolution must be consistent with the Long Term Plan.</p>	<p>Any major changes will very likely mean we cannot meet legislative timelines.</p> <p>It will involve revising the rates resolution, Funding Impact Statement and the Long Term Plan 2024-34, involving substantial staff and other resources.</p> <p>It creates a clear risk that the first rates instalment will not be collected.</p> <p>Creates uncertainty for staff in preparing for the 2024/2025 year.</p>

6.6 Option one is recommended.

7. Legal / Ngā ture

- 7.1 The LGRA sets out the procedures that local authorities need to use to set and assess rates, and the relevant requirement for rates.
- 7.2 Section 23 of the LGRA states that rates must be set by resolution; must relate to a financial year; and must be set in accordance with the relevant provisions of the local authority's Long Term Plan and Funding Impact Statement for the financial year.
- 7.2.1 The resolution states that the rates apply to the financial year commencing on 1 July 2024 and ending on 30 June 2025.
- 7.2.2 The rates are consistent with the provisions in the Funding Impact Statement contained in the Long Term Plan 2024 - 2034.
- 7.3 Section 23 of the LGRA also states that within 20 working days of making a resolution, a local authority must make the resolution publicly available on its internet site.

7.3.1 This action item has been added to this report.

- 7.4 Section 24 of the LGRA states that the local authority must state the financial year to which the rate applies and the dates by which the specified amounts must be paid in the resolution for setting a rate.

7.4.1 The resolution states the financial year and the due dates for payment of the rates.

- 7.5 Section 57 of the LGRA states that a local authority may, by resolution, authorise penalties to be added to rates that are not paid by the due date. The resolution must be made not later than the date when the local authority sets the rates and must state how the penalty is calculated and the date it is to be added to the unpaid rates. The penalty must not exceed 10% of the amount of the unpaid rates.

7.5.1 The resolution is being made on the same date the rates are set, states the rates amounts owing that the penalty will be applied to and states the date it is to be added to the unpaid rates. The penalties to be set do not exceed 10% of the unpaid rates.

- 7.6 Section 58 of the LGRA states that different types of penalties may be applied including a penalty on rates assessed in the financial year for which the resolution is made that are unpaid after the date specified, and a further penalty on rates assessed in a prior financial year that are unpaid on the later of:

7.6.1 the first day of the financial year for which the resolution is made, or

7.6.2 five (5) working days after the date on which the resolution is made.

- 7.7 A further penalty can be added on the rates from prior years if the rates are still unpaid six months after that penalty was added.

7.7.1 All permitted types of penalties are proposed to be set to encourage the timely payment of rates, and to reduce the risk that the general ratepayer who is meeting their obligations is funding collection costs due to late payments by the remainder of the ratepayer base.

7.7.2 The penalty dates have been set taking into account these legislative requirements.

- 7.8 The Funding Impact Statement contained in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 includes rating maps that relate to and depict where the rates that are set based on “where the land is situated” apply. The Funding Impact Statement also includes differential definitions that are relevant for ratepayers to understand how the rates will be applied. The rating maps, differential definitions and rating definitions are adopted as part of the Long Term Plan, rather than as part of the rate setting process.

- 7.9 Section 93 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the LGA) states that a local authority must have adopted a Long Term Plan before the commencement of the first year to which it relates. Section 95 of the LGA states that for the first year of a Long Term Plan, the Funding Impact Statement included must be regarded as the Annual Plan of the authority for that year, and that one of the purposes of the Annual Plan is to contain the proposed annual budget and Funding Impact Statement for the year to which the Annual Plan relates.

7.9.1 The Council will have already adopted the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 before the rates resolution is brought forward.

7.9.2 The Funding Impact Statement contained in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 is consistent with the funding mechanisms specified in the draft rates resolution.

8. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

- 8.1 Iwi engagement is considered as part of the Long Term Plan processes, not the resolution to set the rates.

9. Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Whānui

- 9.1 Ratepayers will have a high degree of interest in the rates that will be set by this resolution. However, this resolution is confirming the rates that were considered and consulted on through the Council's Long Term Plan 2024-2034 process, via the special consultative procedure. Staff have considered the extent of any changes from the draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 to these updated resolutions, and do not consider there to be any need to consult further prior to adopting this rates resolution.
- 9.2 The rates resolution is the mechanism by which the planned rates for the Long Term Plan, are set.
- 9.3 The rates resolution is consistent with the final Funding Impact Statement included in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034.

Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Low	While all ratepayers have an interest in the level of rates they will be charged, the level of rates and how they are set are primarily considered as part of the Long Term Plan process, with the resolutions being the formal decision that sets the rates.
Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Low	Rates are set annually.
Does the decision relate to a strategic asset?	NA	
Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	NA	
Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	High	This decision enables the rates that have been developed for 2024/2025 to be set and collected. The key decision that sets the level of rates required is the adoption of the Long Term Plan, with the resolutions the formal setting of the rates.

Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	NA	
Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	NA	
Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	NA	
Does the proposal require inclusion of Māori in the decision making process (consistent with s81 of the LGA)?	NA	

10. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

- 10.1 Communication is considered as part of the Long Term Plan processes, not the resolution to set the rates.

11. Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea

- 11.1 The total value of rates (including rates penalties) planned to be collected for the 2024/2025 financial year is \$110.3 million (GST exclusive) out of a total income of \$232 million (GST exclusive).
- 11.2 The rates have been set to meet the Council's budget requirements in a manner consistent with the Funding Impact Statement contained in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034.

12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

- 12.1 There are significant financial, legal and reputational risks that would arise from not correctly following the legislated rate setting process or not setting the rates at all.
- 12.2 There would also be significant risks arising if the rates set were not consistent with the Funding Impact Statement in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034.

13. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi

- 13.1 Climate change is considered as part of the Long Term Plan processes, not the resolution to set the rates.

14. Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hangai ki ngā aupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki Tūraru

- 14.1 Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans is considered as part of the Long Term Plan processes, not the resolution to set the rates.
- 14.2 The rates resolution in this report must be consistent with the adopted Long Term Plan 2024-2034.

15. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

- 15.1 Staff recommend that the Council resolve to set the rates, due dates and penalty dates as required by the LGRA and as set out in this report.

16. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

- 16.1 Once approved, staff will verify the rates are correctly entered into the Council's financial system rates module to be used for the 2024/2025 rates invoicing and collection processes.
- 16.2 Staff will ensure the rates resolution is publicly available on the Council's website within 20 working days of the resolution date.
- 16.3 Rates assessments will be issued with the first instalment by late July 2024.

17. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

Nil

5.4 ADOPTION OF TASMAN CLIMATE RESPONSE AND RESILIENCE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN 2024-2035

Decision Required

Report To:	Tasman District Council
Meeting Date:	27 June 2024
Report Author:	Anna Gerraty, Senior Community & Reserves Policy Advisor; Barbara Lewando, Senior Climate Change Advisor
Report Authorisers:	John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy; Alan Bywater, Team Leader - Community Policy; Dwayne Fletcher, Strategic Policy Manager
Report Number:	RCN24-06-22

1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo

- 1.1 To adopt the revised Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 (see **Attachment 1**) for implementation.

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

- 2.1 Climate change is a key strategic challenge for the Council and others. Under the Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration 2017, the Council committed to developing and implementing 'ambitious action plans that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support resilience'. The Council adopted the first Tasman Climate Action Plan in September 2019 (RCN19-09-11) and has been progressively implementing it over the past five years.
- 2.2 A review of the 2019 Action Plan commenced in 2022. An initial 'seeking feedback' consultation round was held from 13 March to 5 May 2023. The ideas received were incorporated into a revised draft document, which included a request for a standalone Strategy. During development of Tasman's 10 Year Plan 2024-2034, staff worked with elected members to include draft 10-year budgets alongside relevant actions in the Climate Action Plan appendix.
- 2.3 Consultation on the resulting draft Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 (Strategy and Action Plan) was undertaken concurrently with consultation on Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024-2034, with submissions open between 28 March and 28 April 2024. Hearings on both the draft Strategy and Action Plan and 10-Year Plan were held from 8-10 May 2024.
- 2.4 The Council received 156 submissions on the draft Strategy and Action Plan. Of the 764 submissions received on key choice 3 of Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024-2034, 46% agreed with the proposed level of investment in the Council's climate response and 31% wanted the Council to invest more.
- 2.5 On 30 May 2024, a workshop was held with the Mayor and Councillors to discuss all submissions received on the draft Strategy and Action Plan and proposed edits to the

document in response. Further edits were made, as per directions received at that workshop. Overall, there was strong support from submitters for the draft document. Edits made focused on refinement rather than extensive revision of content. The resulting final version of the Strategy and Action Plan is now presented to the Council for adoption (see **Attachment 1**).

Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

1. receives the Adoption of Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 report RCN24-06-22; and
2. notes that 156 submissions were received on the draft Adoption of Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 during the recent public consultation round; and
3. notes that the draft Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 has been amended in response to this feedback and edits made focused on refinement rather than extensive revision of content; and
4. notes that the draft ten-year budgets contained within the Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 have been updated to reflect the final inflated figures included in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034; and
5. adopts the Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035, as appended in Attachment 1 to the agenda report.

3. Background / Horopaki

- 3.1 Climate change is a key strategic challenge for the Council and others. Under the Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration, signed by the previous Mayor in 2017, the Council committed to:
 1. *“Develop and implement ambitious action plans that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support resilience within our own councils and for our local communities. These plans will:*
 - *promote walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options;*
 - *work to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses and infrastructure in our district; and*
 - *support the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles.*
 2. *Work with our communities to understand, prepare for and respond to the physical impacts of climate change.*
 3. *Work with central government to deliver on national emission reduction targets and support resilience in our communities.”*
- 3.2 The Council adopted the first Tasman Climate Action Plan in September 2019 (RCN19-09-11). This consolidated the various streams of work connected with climate change across the Council and focused them into a coordinated and coherent approach. Steady progress has been made implementing that plan over the past five years. Annual reports documenting this progress are available on [the Council's website](#).

- 3.3 A review of the Council's 2019 Action Plan commenced in 2022, following publication of New Zealand's [Emissions Reduction Plan](#) and [National Adaptation Plan](#), which are required by the amended Climate Change Response Act. Both plans include many actions that local government is responsible for implementing. One aim of the review was to weave these new requirements into the Council's updated plan.
- 3.4 An initial 'seeking feedback' consultation round was held from 13 March to 5 May 2023. Ideas received from the public were incorporated into a revised draft document, which included a new Strategy. During the development of Tasman's 10 Year Plan 2024-2034, staff worked with elected members to include draft 10-year budgets alongside relevant actions in the Climate Action Plan appendix.
- 3.5 Consultation on the resulting [draft Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035](#) (Strategy and Action Plan) took place concurrently with consultation on Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024-2034, with submissions open between 28 March and 28 April 2024. Details of the Council's proposed investment in climate response were included both within the LTP Consultation Document (under key choice 3) and Appendix 1 of the draft Strategy and Action Plan.
- 3.6 Of the 764 submissions received on key choice 3 of Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024-2034, 46% agreed with the proposed level of investment in the Council's climate response and 31% wanted the Council to invest more.
- 3.7 The Council received 156 submissions on the draft Strategy and Action Plan. These submissions are presented in Attachment 2 to this report. Attachments provided by submitters can be [viewed online](#).
- 3.8 Hearings on both the draft Strategy and Action Plan and 10-Year Plan were held from 8-10 May 2024.
- 3.9 Deliberations on the 10-Year Plan were held on 23 and 24 May 2024, where the Council made two resolutions related to the draft Strategy and Action Plan (RCN24-05-22):

Draft Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan

74. notes the 156 submissions received on the draft Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan; and

75. notes that staff are working through all the feedback received and will present a marked-up version of the document, containing recommended edits, to the Council for adoption on 27 June 2024; and

- 3.10 A workshop was held with the Council on 30 May 2024 to discuss feedback received from submitters on the draft Strategy and Action Plan and proposed edits to the document in response. Further edits were made, as per directions received at that workshop. The resulting final version of the Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 is presented to the Council for adoption and implementation (see Attachment 1). A marked-up version of this document is appended as Attachment 3.

4. Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

- 4.1 The Council received 156 submissions on the draft Strategy and Action Plan during the concurrent consultation round.
- 4.2 Approximately two-thirds (105 submitters) supported the draft Strategy and Action Plan with many requesting it be even more ambitious. Of the remaining submitters, 30 opposed the

draft document, 15 didn't clearly state their preference either way and six felt that responding to climate change is not a priority.

- 4.3 The submissions reflected a diverse range of perspectives and recommendations. There is widespread acknowledgment of the urgent need to address climate change for the wellbeing of current and future generations. Many submissions expressed support for specific actions outlined in the draft strategy, such as promoting public transport use and upholding Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi. However, there were calls for bolder and more specific outcomes, including embedding travel planning and expanding green infrastructure initiatives.
- 4.4 Recommendations also emphasised the importance of setting clear targets, aligning them with the IPCC 6th Synthesis Report, and implementing robust monitoring mechanisms. Community engagement, education, and behaviour change campaigns were highlighted as essential for raising awareness and promoting climate action. Infrastructure and urban planning priorities include sustainable projects and brownfield intensification. Suggestions were made to engage with the agricultural sector to reduce methane emissions. Financial implications are a concern, with calls for careful consideration of funding sources and prioritisation of investments.
- 4.5 The importance of prioritising adaptation measures to enhance community resilience was also highlighted by submitters. Overall, the submissions reflected a nuanced understanding of the climate challenge and emphasised the importance of decisive action while considering the diverse needs and perspectives of the Tasman community.
- 4.6 As noted in Section 3 of this report, the final version of the Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 (presented in Attachment 1) has been amended to reflect feedback received during public consultation and updated to include final inflated 10-year budgets alongside relevant actions.

5. Options / Kōwhiringa

- 5.1 The options are outlined in the following table:

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Adopt the Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035.	The final version of the document presented in Attachment 1 reflects the outcome of a thorough review process, involving iwi engagement, two public consultation rounds and workshops with elected members. Budgets to implement many of the individual actions listed in the Action Plan have been allocated via the LTP 2024-2034.	No disadvantages.

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
2.	Do not adopt the Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035.	No advantages.	It is widely accepted internationally that the costs of inaction or delayed action outweighs the cost of acting now.

5.2 Option 1 is recommended.

6. Legal / Ngā ture

- 6.1 As stated in paragraph 3.3, the government published New Zealand's first [Emissions Reduction Plan](#) (ERP) and [National Adaptation Plan](#) (NAP) in 2022. Both plans are mandated under the amended Climate Change Response Act (2002) and include multiple actions that local government is responsible for implementing. The revised Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 incorporates relevant directions from both the ERP and NAP.

7. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

- 7.1 Staff engaged with iwi on the plan review early in 2023, holding kanohi-ki-te-kanohi (face-to-face) hui with Pou Taiao staff from several iwi Trusts and emailing others. Climate change is a key issue for iwi, particularly adaptation. Two iwi Trusts provided feedback on the draft Strategy and Action Plan in their submissions on Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024-2034.

8. Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Whānui

- 8.1 Overall, the significance of this decision is medium-high. A two-step public consultation process has been undertaken as part of the plan review. Submissions received indicate widespread public interest in and support for the Council's climate response.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	High	General public awareness of climate change has heightened in recent years, with legislative change, declarations of 'climate emergencies', school strikes for climate and increasing media coverage of climate change. The public expect both central and local government to act as a leader in this space. Of the 764 submissions received on key choice 3 of Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024-2034, 46% agreed with the proposed level of investment in the Council's climate response and 31% wanted Council to invest more.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
			This indicates strong support for adoption of the Strategy and Action Plan.
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	Medium	The Strategy and Action Plan aims to improve well-being.
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Low	The budgets allocated to individual actions within the Climate Action Plan are also included in the LTP 2024-2034. The Council can decide to alter these budgets at any time.
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	No	
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	No	
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	No	A separate report on the agenda recommends that the Council adopt the LTP 2024-2034, which includes all budgets relating to the Strategy and Action Plan.
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	No	
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	No	
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	No	
10.	Does the proposal require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater or particular consideration of current legislation relating to water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and services?	No	

9. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

- 9.1 The process to review the Strategy and Action Plan is described in section 3 of this report. Shape Tasman was used for both rounds of public consultation and notification of the opportunity to submit on the draft was included in the special edition of Newsline published for Tasman's 10-Year Plan and concurrent consultations. Once adopted, the final Strategy and Action plan will be published on the Council's website and letters sent to all submitters advising them of this.

10. Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea

- 10.1 The LTP 2024-2034 budget includes funding of \$72.2m to implement the Strategy and Action Plan over the next 10 years. This funding is allocated across a wide range of projects and initiatives spanning a range of Council activities, with a total investment of \$66.1m in mitigation actions and \$6.1m in adaptation actions.

11. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

- 11.1 The risk of adopting the Strategy and Action Plan is low, due to the thorough review process undertaken. In contrast, the reputational risk to the Council of choosing not to adopt the Strategy and Action Plan is high.

12. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi

- 12.1 The Strategy and Action Plan sets out the Council's proposed response to climate change between 2024 and 2035.

13. Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hangai ki ngā aupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki Tūraru

- 13.1 The Strategy and Action Plan reflects the budgets allocated in the LTP 2024-2034. It aligns with national legislation, policies and plans and the TRMP.







14. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

- 14.1 Science clearly shows that climate change is happening now and that the impacts on the environment and our communities are predicted to worsen over time.
- 14.2 A new Strategy has been developed and the 2019 'Tasman Climate Action Plan' updated. The resulting 'Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035' (see Attachment 1) is presented to the Council for adoption.

15. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

- 15.1 If the Council chooses to adopt the Strategy and Action Plan, staff will publish it on the Council's website and start implementing the short-term actions. Quarterly progress updates and detailed annual reports on progress implementing the Strategy and Action Plan will continue to be provided to the Strategy and Policy Committee.

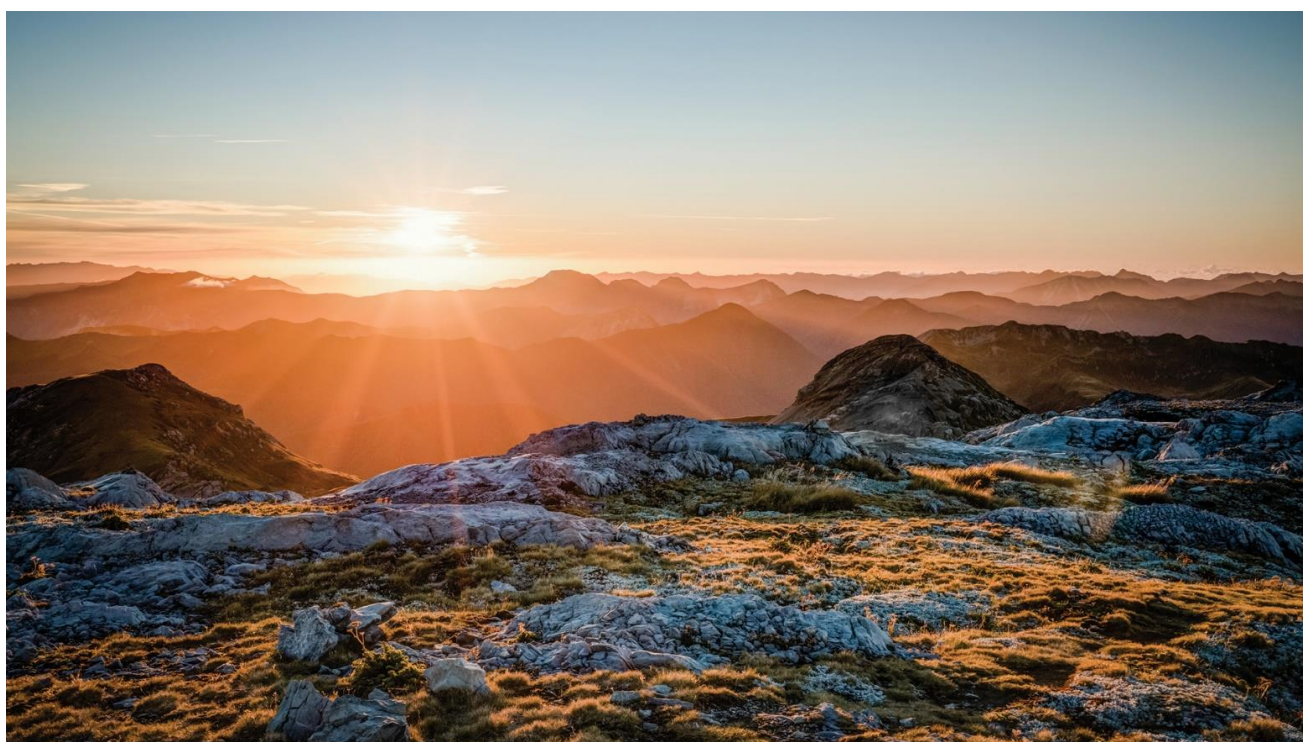
16. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|-----|
| 1. |   | Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 | 119 |
| 2. |   | Submissions on draft Strategy and Action Plan | 151 |
| 3. |   | Marked-up version of Strategy and Action Plan | 167 |

TASMAN CLIMATE RESPONSE AND RESILIENCE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN 2024-2035

**Our strategy for a low-emissions, resilient and
innovative Tasman District *Te Tai o Aorere***

Version for adoption (27 June 2024)



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Whakatauki

He peka tītoki e kore e whati

The branch of the tītoki tree will not be broken

As well as many other chiefly attributes, the tītoki tree is known for its resilient nature, its young branches bend and sway with the wind and its inner wood is extremely tough. This term was often afforded to a person or people hard to conquer.

Foreword

Climate change impacts all of us and threatens the wellbeing of our environment and communities. The [Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy](#) highlights the importance of Tūpuna Pono/being good ancestors and the [‘Together Te Taihū partnership agreement’](#) provides a framework for strong regional relationships across iwi and local government. We must act now to reduce emissions, prepare for current and future impacts, and respond to the effects we are already experiencing. This *Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* guides our transition to a low-emissions, resilient, and innovative Tasman District.

Tasman District Council *Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere* (the Council) is committed to improving the wellbeing of our environment, communities, and economy, making this the best possible place to live, work and do business. Across the region, climate change has already affected our weather, natural environment, taonga species, food production, mahinga kai, biosecurity, health and wellbeing, infrastructure, and the economy.

Climate change impacts are predicted to increase in magnitude under all forecast scenarios. While the timing and extent of such impacts are unknown, there will be significant environmental, social, cultural, and economic consequences. The Council has already been active in responding to climate change; however, we recognise that more needs to be done and urgent action is needed. Climate change presents significant challenges and opportunities. We must plan thoroughly, act now, collaborate, strive for fairness, and seize opportunities.

Our response to this evolving challenge is the development of this *Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy*. In conjunction with our updated *Tasman Climate Action Plan* (see Appendix 1), the Strategy intends to provide a coordinated and appropriate response to assist all residents of Tasman District *Te Tai o Aorere* (the District) in dealing with the challenges that climate change is expected to bring.

The Council is a signatory to the [Local Government Leaders’ Climate Declaration](#). In 2019, the Council approved the first Tasman Climate Action Plan with the aim of becoming carbon neutral by 2050. In 2022, central government published the [Emissions Reduction Plan](#) and [National Adaptation Plan](#), both of which outline specific expectations for local government’s role in climate action. Council’s response and allocation of resources to all these matters require careful consideration.

This *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* marks our commitment to local action on climate change. It serves as a guide for our actions, aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the unavoidable impacts of changing weather patterns through the period 2024-2035 and beyond.

Efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change can also bring opportunities, such as cost savings from lower energy bills, making better use of our resources, new business and employment opportunities, innovation, support for healthier, more sustainable lifestyles, and making our communities more resilient. The strategy aims to position Tasman District to capitalise on these opportunities.

We invite our iwi partners, businesses, community groups and individuals to embrace the transformative changes we can collectively take. We have a legal and moral responsibility to balance the needs of all species with human needs for economic wellbeing, to secure a just, safe, climate-resilient future for all.

Mayor

CEO

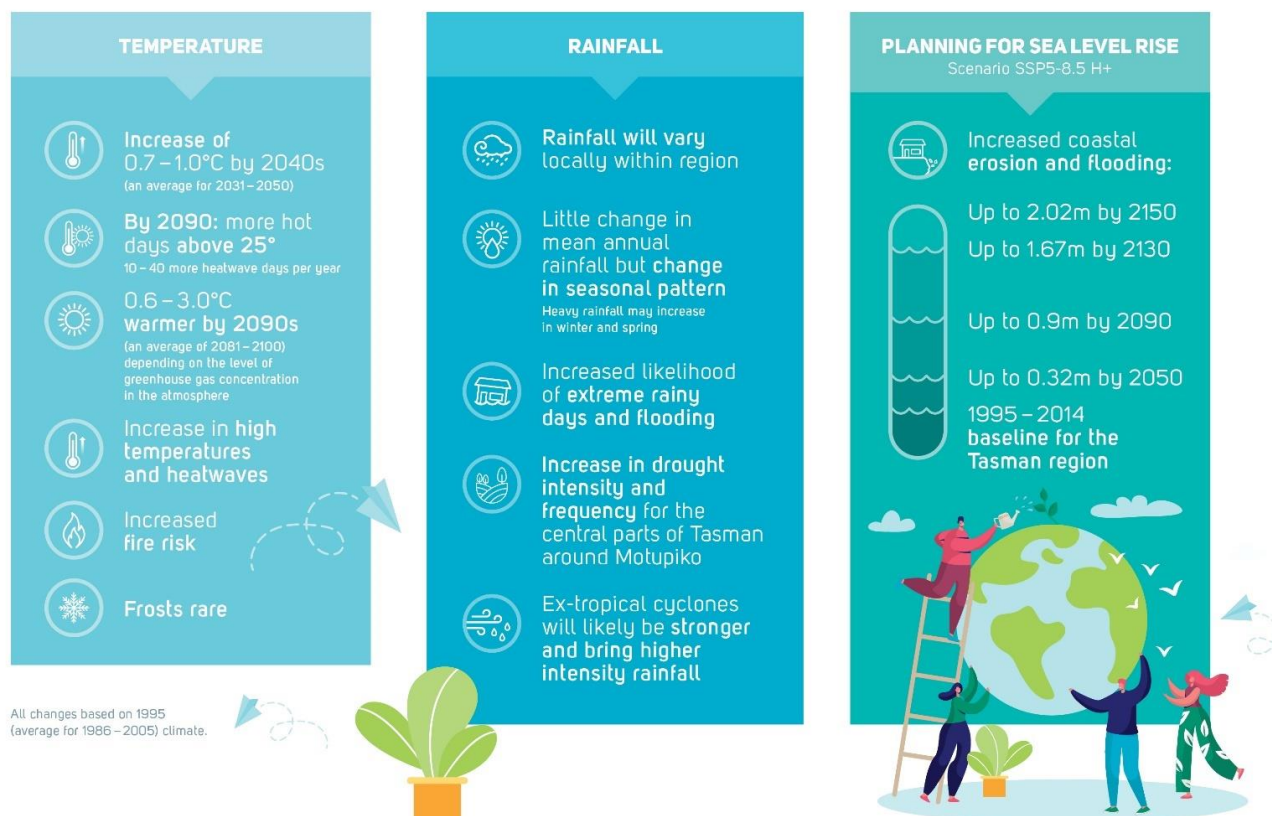
Introduction

There are a growing number of people and organisations in Tasman District acting on climate change. We already know many of the things we need to do to tackle this challenge, but we need to do them faster and more widely. Many of these actions will make our region a better place: healthier, less polluted, more accessible, and self-reliant. Even if climate change is a global problem, its effects are most immediately felt on a local level, in our communities, workplaces, and families. It is here on the ‘frontline’ where many solutions lie. At the local level, Council plays a critical role in helping communities prepare for, and respond to, natural hazard events, whose incidence and severity are increased by rapid changes in the climate. We can, directly and indirectly, reduce emissions across all sectors of society in the region, and we are on the frontline in preparing our community for changes in the climate.

This *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan* identifies the key areas that the Council will prioritise to reduce emissions from its activities, adapt to the changing climate, and influence and encourage the wider community to also do so. Contextual information is provided in Appendix 2.

Some of the predicted effects of climate change in Tasman District are summarised in the following infographic¹:

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS FOR THE TASMAN DISTRICT



Climate change impacts and risks are becoming increasingly complex and more difficult to manage. Multiple climate hazards will occur simultaneously, and multiple climatic and non-climatic risks will interact, resulting in compounding overall risk and risks cascading across sectors and regions. Some responses to climate change result in new impacts and risks².

¹ At the time of writing, this was the most up-to-date information available about climate change impacts for Tasman District, which has been downscaled from global climate models. More up-to-date District-specific information is due to be released by NIWA late 2024.

² Finding from the recent IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) WGII [Summary for Policymakers](#).

Emissions profiles for the region and Council's own activities are shown in Figures 1 and 2:

Figure 1: Tasman District's regional emissions³

Gas type contributions to total CO₂-e emissions,

2022

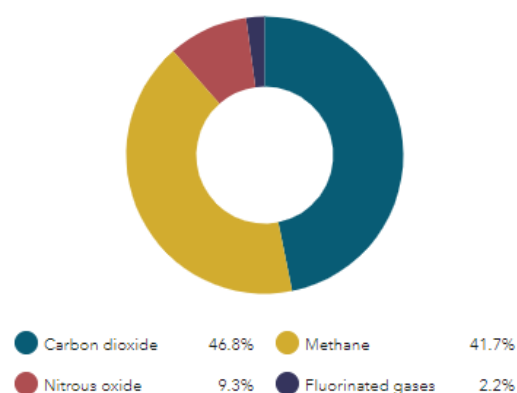
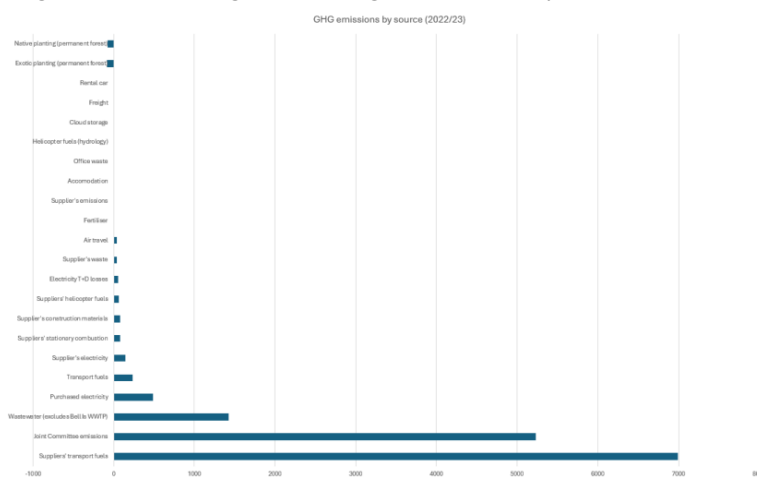


Figure 2: Council's greenhouse gas emissions by source (2022/23)



We hope that this Strategy is an inspiration to iwi, communities, businesses, and everyone who lives or works in the region. We all have an important part to play in ensuring the Tasman District is a safer, wealthier, fairer, healthier, and greener place for the generations to come.

The *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* will be used to promote conversations on climate change and disaster resilience. Consequently, how we can be more sustainable, both internally and externally. The Council can lead on this in a variety of different ways, including making the issue locally relevant, and through the specific actions outlined within the Strategy.

Purpose

Our *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* is a framework for collaborative action and part of a larger conversation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate future harm and plan for the impacts of climate change. It reinforces Council's commitment to climate change leadership, based on the latest scientific advice, government legislation, and community calls for action. The Council is committed to adopting a 'whole-of-society' approach to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The Strategy's purpose is to provide a roadmap for Council to demonstrate leadership, meet its audit and statutory obligations and community aspirations to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The Strategy, and its associated Action Plan, define targets and several actions that will contribute to achieving key outcomes. Resourcing requirements for implementing each action have been defined as part of the Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024-2034 budget development (see pages 8-19 below). The action plan will be subject to regular review.

To adequately address climate change and natural disasters, plans, policies, decision-making, frameworks, and deliverables must embed legal, indemnity, budgetary, asset management, infrastructure, planning, and environmental implications and obligations. The Strategy has been designed to *mainstream* effective climate change action within Council and make it a natural part of decision-making processes, within our financial means.

It is expected that this Strategy, as a living document, will evolve through engagement with the people of Tasman District, as new opportunities are discovered, as new initiatives come forward, and as understanding and technology advance. The Strategy is therefore a starting point, rather than an exhaustive list of opportunities and actions.

³ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/how-are-my-regions-emissions-tracking>

Council's Vision

Thriving and resilient Tasman communities

Te Manawaroatanga o Te Tai o Aorere kia tupu, kia rea

Our Mission

A low-emissions, resilient and innovative Tasman District *Te Tai o Aorere*

Our principles for guiding action on climate change

Honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi - We affirm our enduring partnership with iwi, as set out in the [‘Together Te Tauihu Partnership Agreement’](#), acknowledging and support iwi aspirations for rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga over lands, taonga and climate solutions. **Be collaborative** - we will collaborate with communities, young people, households, businesses, iwi, rural sector groups, local and central government organisations, and draw on existing knowledge to develop and implement actions. We will support individuals, families, and communities to undertake their own initiatives and adaptation responses.

Act boldly - we will display the strong leadership required to address the climate challenges and opportunities for the District.

Be equitable, fair and inclusive - we support a just transition⁴, empowering inclusive, equitable Climate Resilient Development⁵ for everyone.

Think long term - we will take an intergenerational approach to ensure that our responses to climate change are sustainable, long-term, and benefit current and future generations.

Be evidence-based - our actions and responses to climate change will be evidence-based, including science, data, local knowledge, values, and mātauranga Māori.

Seek opportunities - we will support positive and innovative ideas that contribute to climate solutions for Tasman District.

Climate change is integrated into decision-making - we will incorporate climate change into existing frameworks, plans, projects and decision-making.

Key Outcomes

This Strategy aims to achieve the following:

- Council and Tasman District collectively contribute to New Zealand's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- Tasman District becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change;
- Council shows clear leadership on climate change issues and supports a just transition; and
- Our communities are informed and enabled to undertake climate action.

⁴ The term 'just transition' is intended as an umbrella that encompasses a broad range of concepts such as inclusiveness, justice, equity, fairness, wellbeing and sustainability, as well as processes such as representation, collaboration, partnership, co-design and participatory democracy. Source: [What are just transitions? | Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment \(mbie.govt.nz\)](#).

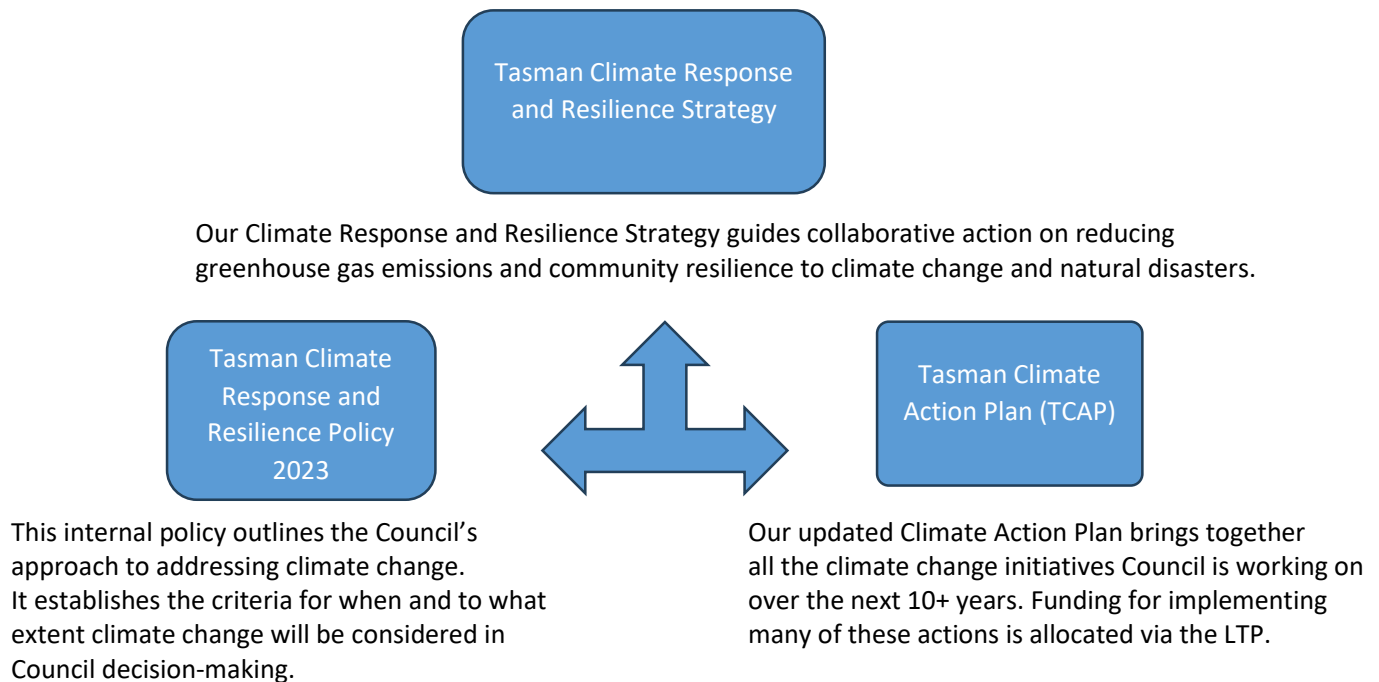
⁵ Climate Resilient Development is a framework developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. It combines strategies to adapt to climate change with actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to support sustainable development for everyone.

Monitoring and Plan Review

The Strategy and Action Plan is a living document that will be updated as part of future Annual Plan or LTP processes.

Progress towards achieving our targets is reported quarterly, with detailed reports produced annually. All reports are published on the Council's [website](#).

Figure 3: Relationship between climate strategy, policy and action plan



Strategy on a page

Our mission: A low-emissions, resilient and innovative Tasman District *Te Tai o Aorere*.

	Key outcomes	Key success measures	Priority actions	Summary of LTP budget allocated to key actions over 10 years (inflated \$)	Total LTP budget allocated over 10 years (inflated \$)
MITIGATION	1. Council and Tasman District collectively contribute to New Zealand's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	1(a) Biogenic methane emissions reduce by 10% below 2017 levels by 2030 and 24-47% by 2050 or earlier. 1(b) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases reduce to zero by 2050. 1(c) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases from Council's activities reduce 43% by 2030 and 65% by 2035, compared to the 2020/21 baseline to align with New Zealand's commitments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and implement emissions reduction pathways for our region and Council's emissions. Develop a low-emissions transport network and system. Develop planning frameworks that promote low-emissions infrastructure and buildings, and renewable energy solutions. Promote compact, connected neighbourhoods, which enables sustainable urban intensification. Reduce all types of solid waste and encourage others to do so via waste minimisation grants. Embed circular economy principles in activities. 	30.1m Public transport initiatives 17.55m Active transport initiatives (see Transportation AMP for details of both) 11.38m Capturing and reusing landfill gas (see AMP for NTRLBU) 5.42m Minimising waste and reducing waste to landfill 1.14m Diverting construction waste 43k Business case for diverting food waste (see Solid Waste AMP for details on these three waste budgets) 101k Auditing emissions inventories (Strategic Policy budget) 63k Warmer healthier homes funding contribution Reducing and transitioning Council vehicle fleet to EVs and installing EV chargers (see Council Enterprises AMP for details) Ongoing investment in commercial forestry (see Council Enterprises AMP for details) Other planting initiatives to sequester carbon (see Environmental Management AMP for details)	66.1 million+
ADAPTATION	2. Tasman District becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change.	2(a) Climate-resilient development and infrastructure in the right locations. 2(b) The resilience of network infrastructure to climate change risks is progressively improved across all Council networks. 2(c) Ecological adaptation to climate change is taken into account when making decisions. 2(d) Climate and disaster risk reduction considerations is embedded into decision-making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the resilience of our communities by working with them to enable and support adaptation planning. Build the right things in the right place to reduce our climate risk exposure. Future-proof new infrastructure and, where practicable, existing infrastructure to be climate resilient. Protect, restore, or enhance our natural environment to enable ecosystem resilience. 	3.55m Catchment enhancement/creating 'green infrastructure' in rural areas 573k Implement Tasman Biodiversity Strategy (see Environmental Management AMP for details of both) 227k Addressing climate change risks at landfills (closed landfill improvements) (see Solid Waste AMP) 1.33m Develop climate adaptation plans for communities 329k Maintain and improve Climate Risk and Resilience Explorer tool 94k Develop regional climate adaptation strategy (last three form part of the Strategic Policy budget)	6.1 million
LEADERSHIP	3. Council shows clear leadership on climate change issues and supports a just transition.	3(a) Council's elected representatives and staff demonstrates regional leadership. 3(b) Decisions of Council consider the implications of climate change for current and future generations. 3(c) Climate change and disaster resilience considerations are mainstreamed into Council's plans. 3(d) Council collaborates with others on climate action. 3(e) Council's staff work collaboratively to implement this climate action plan. 3(f) Council reports on its progressive implementation of this climate action plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate climate change considerations into all Council decision-making. Partner with central government and others to share resources, fund and deliver climate-resilience and low-emissions projects across the District. In achieving this outcome, we need to ensure that we do not cause or exacerbate inequalities, or leave any individual, whānau, or community behind, as we transition to our mission.	Staff time only	0
INFORMATION	4. Our communities are informed and enabled to undertake climate action.	4(a) Meaningful collaboration and involvement in climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives. 4(b) Private adaptation and business adaptation to climate change occurs in Tasman District. 4(c) Council collaborates with the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum to engage with and inform Tasman residents about climate change actions and options, across a broad spectrum of interests. 4(d) Climate change considerations are aligned to the four wellbeings and the Sustainable Development Goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data, information, and guidance are made available to help communities and Council work together to assess and reduce their own climate risks. Key outputs from the Nelson-Tasman Regional Climate Risk Assessment are widely distributed and utilised. Support our businesses and communities through the low-emissions transition and reduce their emissions. 	Staff time only	0
TOTAL LTP BUDGET ALLOCATED TO IMPLEMENT TASMAN CLIMATE ACTION PLAN OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS					\$72.2 million+

Key outcomes will be measured via targets and achieved by implementing the actions set out in Appendix 1.

APPENDIX 1: Tasman Climate Action Plan

Note - boxes shaded light blue are from the government's Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) 2022

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget (\$) <i>inflated</i>	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
MITIGATION ACTIONS	1. Council and Tasman District collectively contribute to New Zealand's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	1(a) Biogenic methane emissions reduce by 10% below 2017 levels by 2030 and 24-47% by 2050 or earlier.	41.7k	(i) Undertake annual inventories of Council's greenhouse gas emissions and have these independently audited biennially.	(i) Undertake annual inventories of Council's greenhouse gas emissions and have these independently audited biennially.	
		1(b) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases reduce to zero by 2050.	24.7k Strategic Policy budget	Model projected emissions and monitor and review targets once the next Emissions Reduction Plan is finalised.	Model projected emissions and monitor and review targets once future Emissions Reduction Plans are finalised.	
		1(c) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases from Council's activities reduce 43% by 2030 and 65% by 2035, compared to the 2020/21 baseline to align with New Zealand's commitments.	35.1k Strategic Policy budget	(ii) Undertake a biennial inventory of Tasman District's greenhouse gas emissions, model projected emissions and work with others to identify actions for reducing our collective community emissions footprint.	(ii) Continue biennial updates to inventory, modelling and implementation of actions.	
		Note: <i>Targets 1(a) and 1(b) are the government targets specified in the Climate Change Response Act (Part 1B) and therefore apply to both the entire Tasman District and Council's activities.</i>	0	(iii) Review Council's Corporate Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) to reflect final LTP budget allocation. <i>Note: Many of the actions aimed at reducing the Council's emissions listed in this table are described in more detail in the CERP.</i>	(iii) Implement Council's Corporate Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) and review the programme prior to LTP budget development.	
			0	(iv) Investigate and prioritise potential energy efficiency and renewable energy generation initiatives for Council facilities and assets (e.g., installing solar panels at Council offices, community and recreation facilities – see CERP for details).	(iv) Implement energy efficiency and renewable energy generation initiatives for Council facilities and assets, as identified in the CERP (if budget provided for in 2027 LTP).	(iv) Monitor technology for improvements to energy efficiency and implement these where feasible.
			0	(v) Investigate the feasibility of switching to refrigerants with a lower emissions impact at Richmond Aquatic Centre and other Council owned facilities.	(v) Begin replacing refrigerants to those with lower emissions impacts at Council owned facilities.	(v) Continue replacing refrigerants to those with lower emissions impacts at Council owned facilities.
		<i>Target 1(c) specifies interim targets for Council's emissions for intervening years.</i>	0	(vi) Investigate potential methods of reducing emissions from the Richmond Aquatic Centre (e.g. with solar panels and other energy efficiency initiatives).	(vi) Switch to a refrigerant with a lower emissions impact at Richmond Aquatic Centre, if feasible.	(vi) Implement emissions reduction initiatives at Richmond Aquatic Centre.
			0	(vii) Develop a solar/renewable energy investment policy, focusing on both 'behind the meter' and utility scale options*, including Council's potential role in owning solar farms, co-investment with partners or leasing land for others to build solar farms on. Undertake a feasibility study of potential solar investments. <i>* 'Behind the meter' solar investments supply electricity to the assets/facilities they are connected to, and any excess can be sold to local electricity distribution networks. Utility scale solar farms supply local distribution networks.</i>	(vii) Consider investing in renewable energy initiatives on Council-owned land, co-investment with partners or leasing Council-owned land to others for this purpose. Pilot a solar farm array on otherwise unused Council-owned land or in collaboration with others.	(vii) Continue investing in renewable energy initiatives.

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget (\$) <i>inflated</i>	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			0	(viii) Update Council's Procurement Policy to include climate change considerations, that focuses on the four wellbeings (society, environment, culture, and economy) that are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the requirements for major suppliers to provide annual emissions monitoring information to Council. Implement updated policy. Review and implement procurement processes to include climate change and natural hazards considerations in the purchasing of goods, including infrastructure, and services.	(viii) Continue to implement Procurement Policy.	(viii) Review and implement revised Procurement Policy.
			Refer to Council Enterprises AMP budget	(ix) Continue to invest in forest plantations and participate in the ETS programme. Explore opportunities to expand Council's forestry enterprise (apply the principles of 'right tree, right place' to investment opportunities for both plantation and carbon forest). Explore opportunities to work with rural landowners to encourage uptake of agroforestry and silvopasture in the region.	(ix) Continue to invest in forest plantations and carbon forests and participate in the ETS programme.	
			0	(x) Continue to work with others on ecological restoration initiatives to sequester carbon, including blue carbon and seaweed-based industries.	(x) Continue to work with other to increase carbon sequestration.	
			0	(xi) Develop a 'Wood Encouragement' policy for the building sector, which encourages use of timber over concrete.	(xi) Promote the 'Wood Encouragement' policy.	
			0	(xii) Consider low-emissions design principles/ construction materials when building or renovating Council-owned buildings and community facilities.	(xii) Continue to incorporate low-emissions design/materials into work on Council-owned buildings.	
	ERP goal: By 2050, Aotearoa will have a circular economy that keeps materials in use for as long as possible and a thriving bioeconomy.	ERP target: All municipal landfills must capture gas by the end of 2026	11.38m (expecting a positive return on investment by selling gas) Refer to NTLBU budget for details	(i) Continue capturing gas at the York Valley and Eves Valley landfills. Investigate options to reuse gas from landfills.	(i) Continue capturing gas at the York Valley and Eves Valley landfills and implementing viable reuse options.	
		ERP target: 40% reduction of biogenic methane by 2035	5.42m Solid Waste AMP	(ii) Implement the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan to reduce total waste to landfill by 10% per capita by 2030 (e.g., promotion of circular economy, education, grants, service changes etc).	(ii) Implement programmes to support reduction of all types of waste across the District.	
		ERP target: Prohibit organic waste disposal in landfills by 2030.	1.14m Solid Waste AMP	(i) Trial diversion of construction waste at the new facility located at the Richmond resource recovery centre. Work together with NCC to reduce generation of construction waste in both regions.	(i) Build other facilities for diverting construction waste throughout the region.	(i) Continue diverting construction material.

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget (\$) <i>inflated</i>	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			42.6k Solid Waste AMP	(ii) Plan for all organic waste to be diverted from landfill by 2030. Undertake a detailed business case with NCC to determine approach for potential separation and collection of household food scraps, pending government regulations (business case is 75% funded by MfE for FY24/25). Seek government/external funding for processing facilities for household putrescible waste and other organic wastes from commercial sources. No budget is assigned for actions beyond detailed business case.	(ii) Pending outcomes of business case and funding applications, begin development and implementation of new services for collecting and processing organic waste.	(ii) Continue operating and improving services for collecting and processing organic waste. Install new facilities and services in smaller communities as resources allow.
	ERP goal: By 2035, Aotearoa New Zealand will have significantly reduced transport-related carbon emissions and have a more accessible and equitable transport system that supports wellbeing.	ERP targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce transport emissions by 41% by 2035 and net zero by 2050. 	-	ERP action: Reduce our reliance on cars and support people to walk, cycle and use public transport. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Public transport</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the reach, frequency, and quality of public transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support uplift in urban bus patronage. Consider improvements to, and new opportunities for, inter-regional public transport services. Require only zero-emissions public transport buses to be purchased by 2025. <u>Active transport (walking and cycling)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a step-change in cycling and walking rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantially improve infrastructure for walking and cycling. Support initiatives to increase the uptake of e-bikes. Provide support for local government to develop network plans for walking and cycling. Ensure safer streets and well-planned urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Accessible Streets proposals nationwide to support safe walking, cycling/scooter and other active modes. 		
		Public transport target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of all urban populations in the District who take public transport to work or school increases to 2% by 2035 and to 4% by 2050 (as at 2022, 1% use public transport). 	0	(i) Encourage more people to utilise public transport services as part of their everyday journeys (e.g., via promotions, behaviour change initiatives, travel planning, publicising the 50% public transport concession for Community Services Card holders etc).	(i) Continue encouraging more people to utilise public transport services as part of their everyday journeys.	(i) In conjunction with NCC and Waka Kotahi, investigate options for expanding and improving public transport services.
			29.27m Transportation AMP	(ii) Implement the next stage of the Regional Public Transport Plan (RPTP) (e.g., add earlier and later bus services and, if required, increase the number of overflow buses) ⁶ .	(ii) Implement the next stage of the Nelson-Tasman RPTP.	(ii) Review and implement the Nelson-Tasman RPTP.
			839k Transportation AMP	(iii) In conjunction with central government and NCC, fund and improve supporting infrastructure for public transport services (e.g., construct additional bus stops and shelters).	(iii) In conjunction with central government and NCC, improve key bus stops and terminals to facilitate increasing patronage (e.g., install electronic messaging boards about bus arrival times).	(iii) Continue to fund and improve public transport services and infrastructure.

⁶ Includes Total Mobility budget of \$1.7m over 10 years.

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget (\$) <i>inflated</i>	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)	
		Active transport target: <ul style="list-style-type: none">By 2050, 29% of all urban populations walking to work or school and 31% cycling (as at 2022, 11% walk and 8% cycle to work or school).	11.22m Transportation AMP	(i) In conjunction with central government, continue to maintain existing active transport networks and invest in new footpaths in urban areas.	(i) Continue to maintain and deliver improvements to active transport networks and steadily remove impediments to use of these networks (e.g., develop new separated cycle lanes, shared paths, slow-speed town centres and slow-speed residential streets/greenways).	(i) Continue to improve active transport networks, including those in rural areas and connections between urban centres.	
			0	(ii) Encourage increased use of active transport networks, focusing on walking or cycling to work or school in urban areas.	(ii) Continue to encourage increased use of active transport networks. Review the Walking and Cycling Strategy .	(ii) Implement the revised Walking and Cycling Strategy and continue to encourage increased use of active transport networks.	
			5.69m Transportation AMP	(iii) Create and implement a joint speed management plan for Nelson-Tasman. <i>Note: lowering speed limits across both regions will enhance the safety of active transport modes and reduce emissions from vehicles by reducing fuel consumption.</i>	(iii) Review and continue to implement the speed management plan.		
			0	(iv) Provide for active transport within new developments, as required through the resource management plan and Nelson-Tasman Land Development Manual.	(iv) Effectiveness of provisions are monitored and reviewed as necessary.		
		No net increase in vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT) within Tasman District by 2050. <i>Note: due to population growth, and if current trends continue, an additional 16,000 daily drivers are expected in Tasman District by 2050.</i>	958k Transportation AMP	(i) Improve the spatial pattern of growth, to reduce the need to travel by implementing the Future Development Strategy 2022-2052 and progress rezoning of land to provide for brownfield intensification opportunities and medium density managed greenfield expansion. Maintain/provide dedicated infrastructure (e.g., by implementing the Walking and Cycling Strategy) to encourage residents to use alternative transport modes for short trips.	(i) Continue implementing the Future Development Strategy and associated zonings of land as well as the Walking and Cycling Strategy. Incorporate liveable community concepts into resource management plan development.	(i) Continue implementing the Future Development Strategy and the revised Walking and Cycling Strategy. Implement liveable community concepts in urban development.	
			0	(ii) Promote, encourage, and implement incentives to increase the use of alternative transport modes (e.g., ride-sharing, EV use, fleet sharing).	(ii) Continue to promote, encourage, and implement incentives to increase the use of alternative transport modes (e.g., ride-sharing, EV use, fleet sharing).		
		ERP targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce transport emissions by 41% by 2035 and to net zero by 2050.Increase zero-emissions vehicles to 30% of the light fleet by 2035.	-	ERP actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Accelerate the uptake of low-emissions vehicles.Improve EV-charging infrastructure across Aotearoa to ensure that all New Zealanders can charge when they need it.			
			See Property AMP budget	(i) Continue to reduce the size of Council’s vehicle fleet, transition the majority to electric vehicles and install EV-charging infrastructure.	(i) Continue to reduce the size of Council’s vehicle fleet and transition the majority to electric vehicles.	(i) Review the need for Council to own a vehicle fleet and assess the feasibility of utilising an EV-sharing service instead.	
			0	(ii) Encourage flexible working arrangements, virtual meetings, and virtual conferences, to reduce travel time and associated emissions.	(ii) Encourage flexible working arrangements, virtual meetings, and virtual conferences, to reduce travel time and associated emissions.		

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget (\$) <i>inflated</i>	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)	
			0	(iii) Encourage providers to increase the network and capacity of zero-emissions infrastructure across the District, in line with the Government’s national EV-charging infrastructure strategy. <i>Note: this includes fast charging/hydrogen stations for E-bikes, light vehicles, and heavy vehicles.</i>	(iii) Continue to encourage providers to increase the network and capacity of zero-emissions infrastructure across the District.		
			0	(iv) Work with NCC to investigate the establishment of EV car-sharing services for Nelson-Tasman.	(iv) Promote the uptake of any EV car-sharing services that are established within Nelson-Tasman.		
		ERP targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce transport emissions by 41% by 2035 and to net zero by 2050.• Decarbonise the public transport bus fleet by 2035.• Reduce emissions from freight transport by 35% by 2035.• Reduce the emissions intensity of transport fuels by 10% by 2035. All new large passenger, cargo, and offshore fishing vessels to meet highest carbon-intensity reduction, as set by the International Maritime Organization, by 2035.		ERP action: Decarbonise heavy transport and freight: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Accelerate the decarbonisation of the public transport bus fleet (\$41m funding available)- Work to decarbonise freight, aviation, and maritime transport- Implement the Sustainable Biofuels Obligation- Support cross-cutting and enabling measures that contribute to the delivery of a low-emissions transport system.			
		Public transport target: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decarbonise the public transport bus fleet by 2035.	0	(i) By mid-2023, replace at least 85% of the diesel-powered buses in Nelson-Tasman’s public transport fleet with electric buses.	(i) At least 85% of Nelson-Tasman’s public transport fleet is electric buses.	(i) When reviewing the provision of public transport services, ensure providers supply zero-emissions vehicle for the public transport fleet in Nelson-Tasman.	
		ERP goal: By 2050, Aotearoa New Zealand’s building-related emissions are near zero and buildings provide healthy places to work and live for present and future generations.	1(d) Council decisions for planning and infrastructure design supports private individuals and businesses to reduce their emissions to near zero by 2050 and build climate-resilience.	0	(i) Implement the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy (NTFDS), including the housing intensification component, to reduce the need for car travel and ensure that new housing/business developments are in locations that are resilient to climate change impacts/natural hazards.	(i) Review and implement the NTFDS.	(i) Implement the NTFDS.
	0			(ii) Encourage low emission materials in building industry, housing and optimise sustainable design.	(ii) Continue encouraging low emission materials in building industry, housing and optimise sustainable design.		
	63.1k			(iii)Work with government and local providers to encourage people to retrofit insulation to their homes.	(iii) Encourage people to retrofit insulation to their homes.		
	0			(iv) Include enabling provisions for appropriate renewable energy generation and associated distribution network infrastructure in resource management plans.	(iv) Planning documents enable renewable energy generation and associated distribution network infrastructure.		

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget (\$) <i>inflated</i>	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
ADAPTATION ACTIONS	2. Tasman District becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change.	2(a) Resilient communities that incorporate climate-resilient development and infrastructure in the right locations.	0	<p>(i) Council's policy statements, strategies and plans developed and implemented under the resource management system and Local Government Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan for natural hazards and sea level rise and consider future climate risks when identifying areas for development; enable climate-resilient development and infrastructure in the right locations; prioritise nature-based solutions⁷ where possible; identify vulnerable people, communities, and transition to a more resilient environment; and is responsive to climate change adaptation requirements. <p>Implement the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy 2022 – 2052.</p> <p>Implement national direction that includes climate change resilience.</p>	(i) Continue to mainstream climate adaptation within the development and implementation of Council's policy statements, strategies, and plans.	
			0	<p>(ii) Regulatory activities (resource and building consenting) continue to account for inundation and sea level rise based on Ministry for the Environment guidance and apply the TDC/NCC 'Inundation Practice Note' for setting minimum ground and floor levels for subdivision, new buildings, and major alterations.</p>		
			329k Strategic Policy budget	<p>(iii) Maintain and update information in the Nelson-Tasman risk and resilience explorer tool.</p> <p>Integrate information and recommendations from the Nelson-Tasman Climate Change Risk Assessment when developing resource management plans and Long Term Plans.</p> <p>Conduct scenario analysis to help Council further explore climate-related risks and opportunities to better understand the resilience of Council assets and investments.</p>		
			94k Strategic Policy budget	<p>(iv) Develop a regional climate adaptation strategy for adoption by the Council and monitor and report annually on achievement of the strategy. This action may be integrated or delivered through the new resource management plan and Long Term Plan.</p>		

⁷ The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines nature-based solutions as “actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits”.

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget (\$) <i>inflated</i>	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			1.33m Strategic Policy budget	(v) Collaborate with central government, iwi, businesses, and communities to co-create adaptive pathways and prepare climate adaptation plans for Tasman's communities. Adaptation plans should be based on national guidance and best practice, ensuring iwi and communities values and aspirations are embedded in our adaptation approach.	(v) Pilot implementation of one community adaptation plan. Review other plans to incorporate lessons learnt/new knowledge then begin implementing all adaptation plans.	(iv) Continue to implement and revise adaptation plans.
			227k Solid Waste AMP	(vi) Evaluate climate risks for Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) sites, closed and open landfills and contaminated sites and undertake any required work to address them.	(vi) Undertake work to manage climate risks affecting landfills and contaminated sites.	
		2(b) The resilience of network infrastructure to climate change risks is progressively improved across all Council networks.	0	<p>(i) Work together with NCC to develop an Infrastructure Resilience Strategy for critical infrastructure (i.e., water supply sources and water security, stormwater, wastewater, transportation, and solid waste) in Nelson-Tasman.</p> <p>Activity Management Plans (AMPs) increasingly account for climate change risks, uncertainty and resilience for the entire life of current and future infrastructure (i.e., futureproof design).</p> <p>All Council assets are assessed for climate change risks at their proposed location before decisions on siting of a new asset/replacement of existing assets are made.</p> <p>Assess climate change impacts for all new developments and infrastructure, starting at the business case stage, to identify to what degree a proposal supports or conflicts with our climate goals over its lifecycle.</p> <p>Funding for repairing or replacement of network infrastructure accounts for climate change risks and resilience.</p>	<p>(i) Activity Management Plans (AMPs) align with the Infrastructure Resilience Strategy and account for climate change risks, uncertainty and resilience for the entire life of current and future infrastructure (i.e., futureproof design).</p> <p>Implement relevant aspects of the Infrastructure Resilience Strategy and AMPs.</p> <p>Funding allocated and maintained through future plans.</p>	<p>(i) Review and implement relevant aspects of the Infrastructure Resilience Strategy and review AMPs.</p> <p>Funding maintained through future plans.</p>
			0	(ii) The Long Term Plan 2024 - 2034 provides enough debt headroom to respond to emergency events and their anticipated repair/replacement/relocation costs, factoring in climate-related risks.	(ii) Adequate debt headroom and/or emergency funds maintained or increased as climate-related risks increase.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget (\$) <i>inflated</i>	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
		2(c) Ecological adaptation to climate change is taken into account when making decisions.	0	<p>(i) Continue to assess ecological vulnerability under climate change.</p> <p>Prioritise species and habitat protection programmes based on climate change vulnerability.</p> <p>Identify and support natural readjustment of habitats and ecosystems in response to climate change (sea level rise, drought, flooding, landslides, and wildfire).</p> <p>Recognise the role indigenous biodiversity has in climate mitigation and adaptation and implement recommendations for a prioritised biodiversity implementation programmes.</p>	(i) Implement prioritised programmes.	
			573.4k Environmental Management AMP	(ii) Implement the Tasman Biodiversity Strategy and identify key community groups and members to liaise with.	(ii) Implement the Tasman Biodiversity Strategy alongside community. Revise Strategy as appropriate when works are identified, completed, or realigned.	
			3.55m Environmental Management AMP	(iii) Work together with other agencies to support the creation of 'green infrastructure' in rural areas, to benefit farmers, land managers and the wider District (e.g., catchment enhancement, planting trees, riparian fencing and planting, protecting and restoring wetlands).	(iii) Continue to encourage the creation of 'green infrastructure' in rural areas through funding and grant support. Recognise and implement green infrastructure and nature-based solutions across Tasman District.	
			0	(iv) Investigate options for how Council can be more agile and responsive to increased biosecurity risks (including shipping biosecurity risks) and pest management requirements in response to the rapidly changing climate.	(iv) Continue monitoring and research into new options for biosecurity and pest management. Plan for and respond to biosecurity incursions that occur as the climate alters.	
		2(d) Climate and disaster risk reduction considerations is embedded into decision-making.	0	<p>(i) Review best practice on how this has been achieved at a local level, including the interlinkages between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Integrate disaster risk reduction into climate change adaptation.</p>	(i) Continue to integrate disaster risk reduction into climate change adaptation.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget (\$) <i>inflated</i>	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
LEADERSHIP ACTIONS	3. Council shows clear leadership on climate change issues and supports a just transition.	3(a) Council demonstrates regional leadership.	0	(i) Update Council's Climate Response and Resilience Policy.	(i) Update policy.	
			0	(ii) Elected members and staff collaborate with iwi, government agencies, NCC, youth councils and others to provide clear and consistent messaging, directions, and action for change.	(ii) Elected members collaborate with iwi, government agencies, NCC, youth councils and others to provide clear and consistent messaging and directions for change.	
			0	(iii) Develop and implement guidelines for elected members on incorporating climate change considerations into decision-making.	(iii) Implement guidelines.	
			0	(iv) Investigate the potential for Council's Long Term Plan 2024-2034 to bundle resourcing requirements for this Action Plan. If viable, apply for LGFA climate change loan funding with discounted interest rates.	(iv) Where viable, access discounted LGFA loan funding to finance implementation of this Action Plan.	
			0	(v) Collaborate with others on opportunities to secure external funding for climate change initiatives, including from international funding sources.	(v) Continue to collaborate with others to secure external funding.	
			0	(vi) Leverage the 2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator to showcase Tasman climate change actions and access multi-stakeholder partnerships and engagement tools in support of climate action.	(vi) Continue involvement and programme.	(vi) Transition to next programme.
		3(b) Decisions of Council consider the implications of climate change for current and future generations.	0	(i) Include assumptions for climate change in the Long Term Plan, including provisions for uncertainty, based on the latest IPCC reports and MfE guidance.	(i) Review and include assumptions for climate change in the Long Term Plan.	
			0	(ii) The Long Term Plan incorporates budgets to give effect to this climate action plan.	(ii) The LTP provides for implementation of this climate action plan.	
			0	(iii) Review and implement the guidance to staff on incorporating climate change considerations into Council reports.	(iii) Develop an assessment tool that includes operational and embodied carbon to support this guidance. Review and monitor implementation of guidance.	
			0	(iv) Review the Statement of Intent documents for all CCOs and CCTOs (e.g., Nelson Airport, Port Nelson, Tasman Bays Heritage Trust, Waimea Water Ltd etc) and NRDA to ensure they incorporate climate change considerations and relevant directions (e.g. emission reduction initiatives).	(iv) Review the Statement of Intent documents for all CCOs and CCTOs to ensure they incorporate climate change considerations and relevant directions.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget (\$) <i>inflated</i>	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			0	(v) Explore the feasibility of a climate change dashboard, to ensure decision-making is informed by relevant data.	(v) Implement and update dashboard.	
			0	(vi) Implement ‘ A guide to just transitions/He puka arataki whakawhitinga tika ’ to develop the vision and leadership to address the challenges and disruptions Tasman District faces. Develop and implement a just transition policy and incorporate into revised action plan to ensure actions benefit communities and support the more vulnerable.	(vi) Review and monitor.	
			0	(vii) Work with others to create an “Economic Climate Change Risk Assessment for Nelson-Tasman” investment report for mitigation and adaptation.	(vii) Review and update report.	
		3(c) Climate change considerations and disaster resilience are mainstreamed into Council’s plans.	0	(i) Identify and collate key documents that guide Council’s climate response and ensure these are integrated into plans.	(i) Update information.	
		3(d) Council collaborates with others on climate action.	0	(i) Advocate to central government for climate action funding.	(i) Advocate to central government for climate action funding.	
			0	(ii) Identify key partnership opportunities broadly and in relation to more specific action categories (e.g., working with iwi, NCC, the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum, businesses, rural communities and sector groups, public sector agencies, Youth Councils and Nelson Tasman 2050).	(ii) Key partnerships are established and joint inter-sectorial action plans are being implemented.	(iii) Joint inter-sectorial action plan implementations are continuing and sustainable.
			0	(iii) Work with others to enable use of technology and rapid prototyping of innovative ideas to transition Tasman into a low-emission and resilient region.	(iii) Continue transition initiatives.	
			0	(iv) Identify and support local champions to enable resilience initiatives and transition to low-emissions business models.	(iv) Identify and support local champions to enable resilience initiatives and transition to a low- emissions business model.	
			0	(v) Identify projects led by businesses within Tasman District that drive innovation and accelerate climate positive impact and consider funding a number of these.	(v) Provide funding support to projects.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget (\$) <i>inflated</i>	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			0	(vi) Encourage and support community change projects that inform, educate, and inspire climate action (e.g., via community grants funding, in-kind support etc).	(vi) Support community change projects.	
			0	(vii) Align climate resilient action with international best practices and enable knowledge sharing.	(vii) Identify international best practices, and collaborate	
			0	(viii) Advocate to NEMA for improved leadership in disaster preparedness and encourage them to develop and roll out an online system to encourage, recognise and channel funds to volunteer efforts towards survival and recovery of disaster events (similar to the East Coast Exchange developed during Cyclone Gabrielle).	(viii) Continue to advocate for improved leadership in disaster preparedness at the national level, encouraging them to develop and roll out tools for use by CDEM groups in all regions.	
		3(e) Council's staff work collaboratively to implement this climate response and resilience strategy and action plan.	0	(i) Cross-Council climate change team is supported to progress implementation of this action plan.	(i) Cross-Council climate change team is supported to progress implementation of this action plan.	
			0	(ii) Provide training to staff on low-emission opportunities for Council activities and encourage personal behaviour change (e.g., through the Take the Jump Campaign).	(ii) Continue to provide training to staff on low-emission opportunities for Council activities and encourage personal behaviour change.	
		3(f) Council reports on its progressive implementation of this climate action plan.	0	(i) Staff prepare brief quarterly reports and a detailed annual report to the Strategy and Policy Committee on progress with implementing this action plan.	(i) Continue regular reporting on progress.	
				Develop further metrics to benchmark progress of this Action Plan. Progress updates will also be included in Council's Annual Report.		

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget (\$) <i>inflated</i>	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
INFORMATION ACTIONS	4. Our communities are informed and enabled to undertake climate action.	4(a) Meaningful collaboration and involvement in climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives.	0	(i) Develop a communications and behaviour change programme that builds on any nationally-provided programmes to raise climate change awareness and encourage people to become involved in community initiatives. Promote innovations, changes, and initiatives that individuals and businesses can take to reduce emissions, benefit from climate changes, and improve resilience (e.g., resource sharing scheme).	(i) Implement communications and behaviour change programme and promote initiatives.	(i) Revise and implement communications and behaviour change programme and promote initiatives.
			0	(ii) Develop branding to communicate messaging more effectively around climate action.	(ii) Refresh branding.	
			0	(iii) Update Council's website with relevant and up-to-date information on the local impacts of climate change and the Council's responses to climate change.	(iii) Website maintenance and updates.	
			0	(iv) Work together with others to create and maintain a Nelson-Tasman climate change information hub/platform.	(iv) Maintain the platform and continue building collaboration.	
		4(b) Private adaptation and business adaptation to climate change occurs in Tasman District.	0	(i) Work with central government, crown research institutes and other research providers to obtain updated information (e.g., from NIWA) on local climate impacts for Tasman District; and collate relevant information from other sources. Publicise this information widely.	(i) Ongoing information gathering and publication.	
			See adaptation budget above	(ii) Widely publicise key findings from the Nelson-Tasman Local Climate Risk Assessment and encourage their use in adaptation planning by others across the District. Create a targeted communication programme to explain what the data means for specific communities.	(ii) Widely publicise key findings from the Nelson-Tasman Local Climate Risk Assessment and encourage their use in adaptation planning by others across the District.	
		4(c) Council collaborates with the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum to engage with and inform Tasman residents about climate change actions and options, across a broad spectrum of interests.	0	(i) Elected members and Council staff are represented on the Leadership Group of the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum. These representatives abstain from voting to maintain impartiality.	(i) Continue active involvement with Nelson Tasman Climate Forum.	
		4(d) Climate change considerations are aligned to the four wellbeings and the Sustainable Development Goals.	0	(i) Ensure that climate change considerations link the four wellbeings (society, environment, culture, and economy) and align with the Sustainable Development Goals.	(i) Review and update.	

APPENDIX 2: Context for Council's climate response

Tasman's changing climate

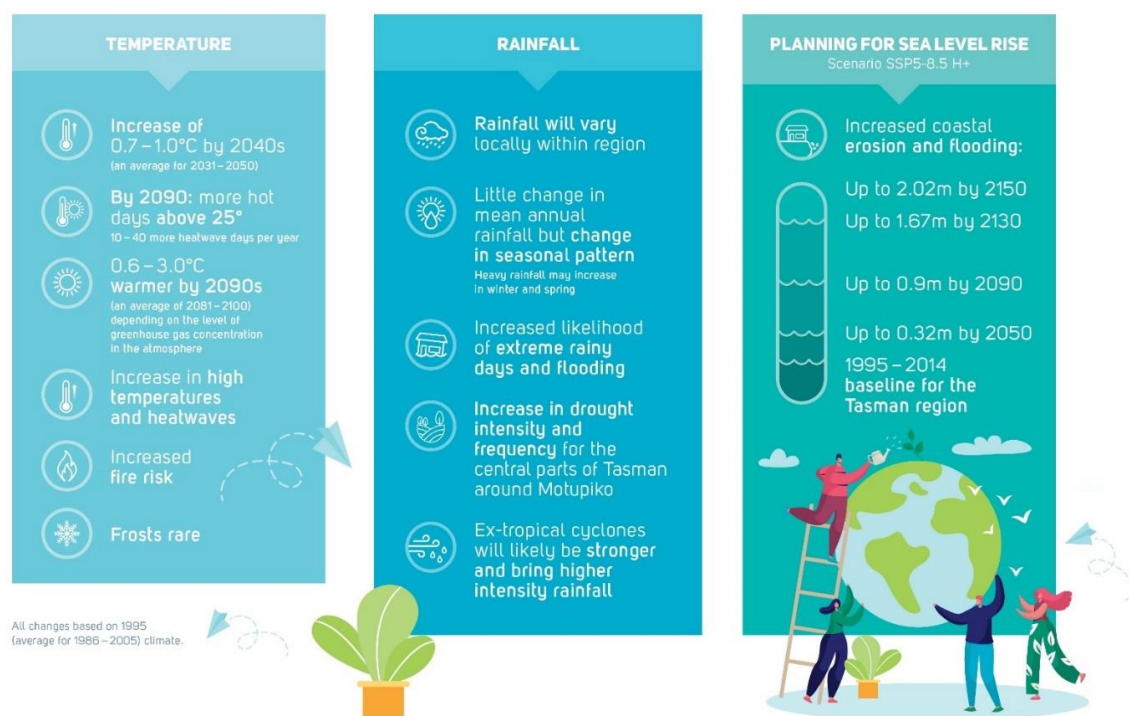
Significant changes to our climate are likely in the future. Average temperatures are projected to increase by a further 0.5°C to 1.5°C during the 2020s, and exceed 2°C before 2050 and 3°C by 2090, increasing heat stress on people, animals, and plants.

The local impacts of climate change

If global greenhouse gas emissions continue at their current rate, scientists anticipate that the District's coastline will be subject to a 32cm sea level rise by 2050, a 90cm rise by 2090, a 1.66m rise by 2130, and a 2.02m rise by 2150⁸. This will have significant impacts on low-lying coastal areas of the District, cause significant drainage issues and place a major strain on our infrastructure and communities. Given the exact rate and timing of sea level rise remains uncertain, we will apply the most up-to-date scientific evidence in our decision-making processes.

NIWA has predicted the effects of climate change in the Tasman District for the years 2040 and 2090 (Climate Change and Variability Tasman District, NIWA, August 2015)⁹. These impacts are summarised in the following infographic:

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS FOR THE TASMAN DISTRICT



⁸ Ministry for the Environment (2024). *Coastal hazards and climate change guidance*. Source: <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/coastal-hazards-and-climate-change-guidance/>

⁹ At the time of writing, this was the most up-to-date information available about climate change impacts for Tasman District, which has been downscaled from global climate models. More up-to-date District-specific information is due to be released by NIWA later in 2024.

Relevant impacts of climate change for Tasman include:

Coastal hazards – There may be increased risk to coastal roads and infrastructure¹⁰ and private property from coastal erosion and inundation, increased storms, and sea-level rise.

Heavy rain – The capacity of stormwater systems may be exceeded more frequently due to heavy rainfall events which could lead to surface flooding. River flooding, hill country erosion and landslip events may also become more frequent.

Drought – By 2090, the duration of droughts could more than double. More frequent droughts are likely to lead to water shortages, increased demand for irrigation and increased risk of wildfires.

Disease – There may be an increase in the occurrence of summer water-borne and food-borne diseases such as Salmonella. There may also be an increase in tropical diseases.

Biodiversity – Climate change increases pressures on our indigenous biodiversity through changes to habitat and food webs, as well as increasing competition pressures from pest species. These interconnected challenges of biodiversity loss and pressures are highest in our coastal and lowland ecosystems.

Biosecurity – Climate change could increase the spread of pests and weeds. Warmer temperatures may make pests such as mosquitoes, blowflies, ants, wasps, and jellyfish more prevalent in the region. Similarly, agricultural diseases such as fungi and viruses may infiltrate areas where they are currently excluded. There may also be a loss of habitat for native species.

Agriculture and horticulture – Warmer temperatures, a longer growing season and fewer frosts could provide opportunities to grow new crops. Farmers might benefit from faster growth of pasture and better crop growing conditions. Horticultural crops such as kiwifruit and wine grapes are likely to show the greatest gains from higher average temperatures. However, these benefits may be limited by negative effects of climate change such as prolonged drought or greater frequency and intensity of storms. Other crops such as hops, and berry fruit may be more difficult to grow in our region.

Tasman District's regional greenhouse gas emissions

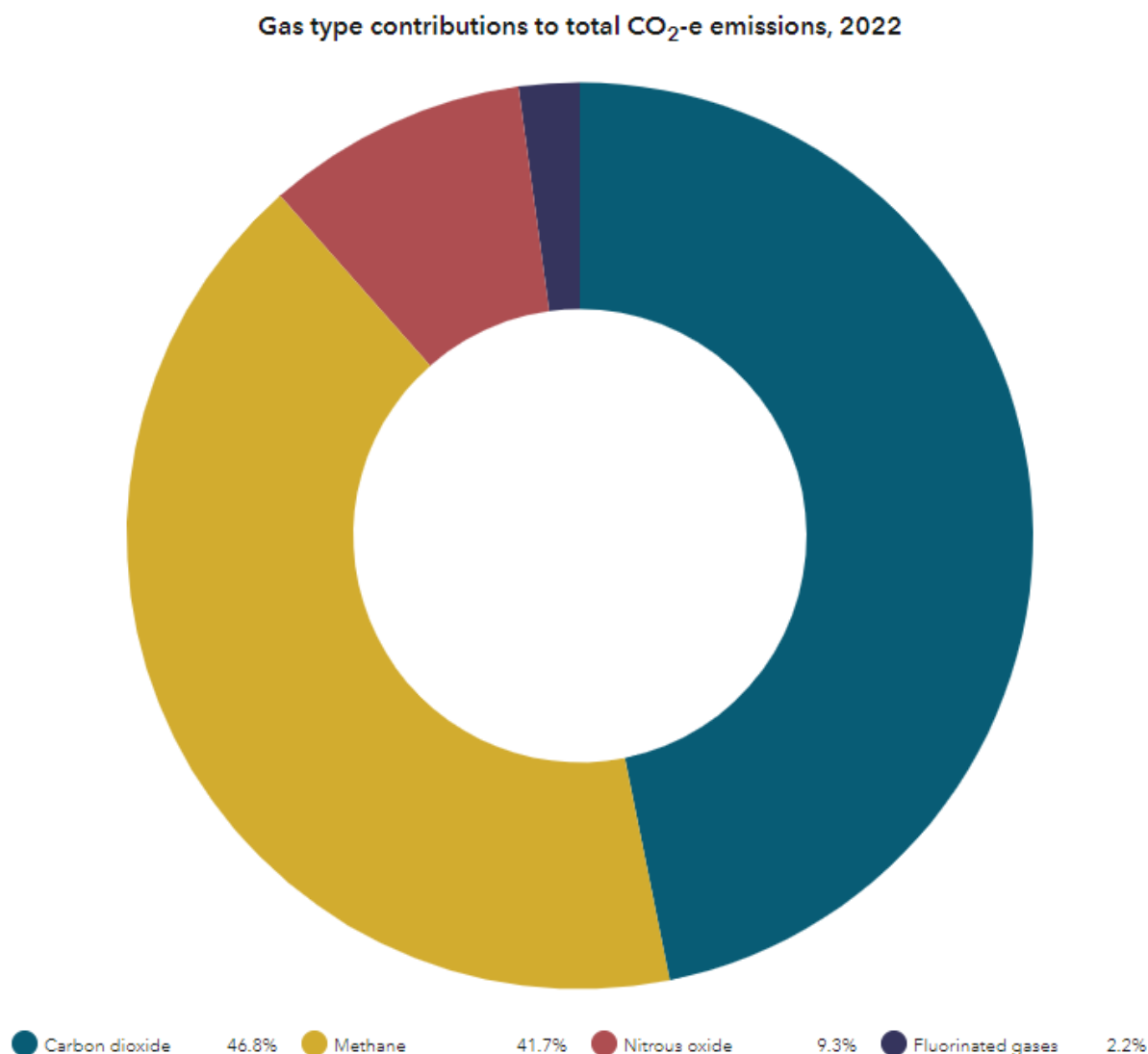
Statistics NZ estimated that Tasman District's total regional emissions in 2022 were 740 kilotonnes of CO₂ equivalents – a reduction of 4.1% since 2007. Tasman District contributes 1% to New Zealand's total emissions. We rank 15th out of 16 regions for both total emissions and methane emissions, 13th for carbon dioxide emissions and 12th for emissions intensity (i.e., 12.6 tonnes of CO₂e per capita).

We are working together with NCC to develop a more detailed analysis of community emissions in both regions, based on the Global GHG Protocol for Communities.

The Tasman region's emissions profile identifies key opportunities to focus attention efforts on agriculture (to reduce methane) and energy, as well as options for maintaining or increasing carbon removal potential through forests. Globally, we need to reduce emissions to limit the considerable adaptation costs and risks our communities will face, and we need to do it urgently.

¹⁰ The total replacement value of exposed infrastructure for Tasman District at MHWS +0.5m is estimated at \$90 million (for MHWS +1.5M is \$200 million). Local Government New Zealand (2019) *Vulnerable: The quantum of local government infrastructure exposed to sea level rise*.

Figure 1: Tasman District's regional emissions¹¹



Council's corporate greenhouse gas emissions

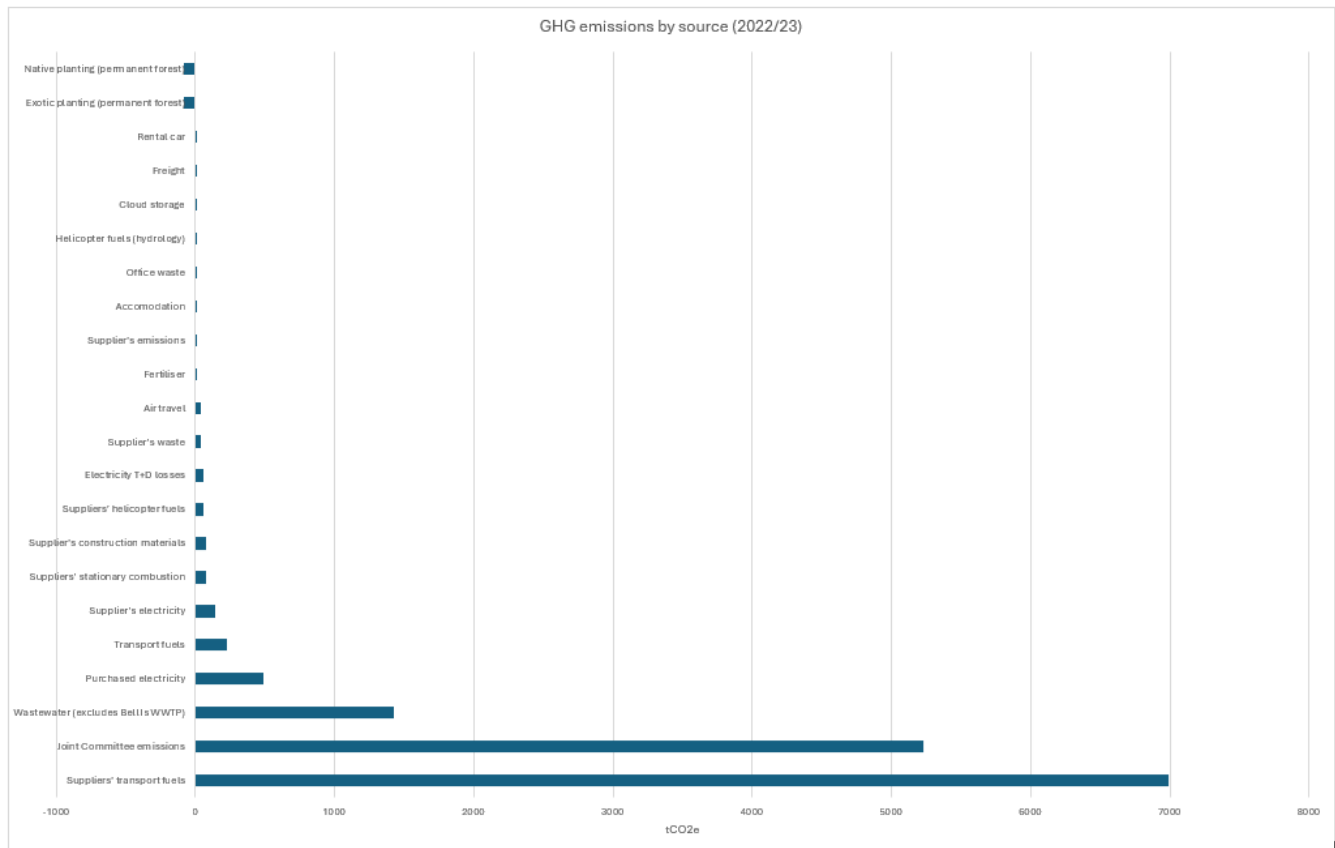
Our baseline greenhouse gas emissions inventory was completed for the 2020/2021 period and we have measured Council's emissions annually since then. For the [2022/2023 period](#), Council's net emissions were 14,713 tonnes of CO₂e. This equates to 1.9% of Tasman District's emissions in 2022.

Council's primary emissions sources were from supplier transport fuels and Joint Committee emissions¹². The Council's other large emission sources were other wastewater treatment plants, purchased electricity, and Council's transport fuels. Together, these sources make up 97% of our gross emissions for the 2022/23 period.

¹¹ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/how-are-my-regions-emissions-tracking>

¹² Joint Committee emissions are the Council's 50% share of emissions from York Valley Landfill, Bell Island WWTP and Nelson-Tasman Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM). The remaining 50% of these emissions are included in Nelson City Council's GHG inventory.

Figure 2: Council's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by source (2022/23)



International commitments and science

Council uses data from multiple official international sources. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change. The IPCC prepares comprehensive [Assessment Reports](#) about knowledge on climate change, its causes, potential impacts and response options. The IPCC also produces Special Reports, which are an assessment on a specific issue and Methodology Reports, which provide practical guidelines for the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories.

International bodies and national governments, including New Zealand, have set increasingly ambitious targets to address the climate change emergency. The following summarises the most significant targets arising from international sources.

The main targets are:

Paris Agreement 2015: sets a target of net zero emissions by 2050 to keep the global temperature rise below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the overall increase to no more than 1.5°C. Under this Agreement, New Zealand must reduce greenhouse gas emissions. New Zealand's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement (updated in 2021), sets a headline target of a 50% reduction in net emissions below our gross 2005 level by 2030.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: outlines targets and priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks. New Zealand has signalled its strong commitment to adopt a 'whole-of-society' approach to implement the Sendai Framework.

United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030: Goal 13: Climate Action – sets the requirement for nations to ‘Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by 2030’. A set of 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals were adopted in 2015 by all United Nations member states as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. The most directly applicable goal is Goal #13: Climate Action, particularly:

- 13.1 *Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries*
- 13.2 *Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning*
- 13.3 *Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.*

New Zealand is committed to playing its part at home and abroad to advance the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

National legislation

The ***Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019*** created a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels and allow New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change. The ***Climate Change Response Act*** (the Act) now includes this new Zero Carbon framework, ensuring that all key climate legislation is within one Act. The legislated framework includes tools to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions (targets, emissions budgets and emissions reduction plans) and improve our climate resilience (national climate change risk assessments and national adaptation plans). The Act and associated regulations are the Government's principal response to managing climate change.

Figure 3: The Climate Change Response Act sets out tools for the transition (the Zero Carbon Framework)



Under the Act, the first [National Climate Change Risk Assessment](#) was published in 2020, identifying the key climate risks for Aotearoa. The first three [emissions budgets](#) and the [Emissions Reduction Plan](#) were published in May 2022, followed by the first [National Adaptation Plan](#) in August 2022. We have considered the new expectations for local government in implementing these plans when revising our Action Plan (see Appendix 1).

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is another key piece of legislation that requires local government to manage the significant risks from natural hazards and have regard to the effects of climate change. The resource management system reform currently underway may provide greater clarity around the roles and responsibilities for local government in relation to climate change.

Local government framework

The [Local Government Position Statement on Climate Change](#) highlights a critical need for proactive collaboration between central and local government, which recognises the different mandates and roles for climate change responses.

Tasman District signed the [Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration](#) in 2017. The declaration outlines our commitment to climate change and provides a further definition to our strategic direction and aligns with Local Government New Zealand's approach. The declaration encompasses four well-beings of environmental, social, cultural, and economic prosperity. This *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* aligns with Council's vision: *Thriving and resilient Tasman communities*.

Tasman District Council's role

The Council sets out its purpose in strategies, policies, and action plans. As the Council has a legal obligation to build climate change and sustainable development into all its work, it is important that these are considered in a full, transparent, auditable manner. Policies, developments, and decisions must be prepared and considered with due regard to their environmental impacts.

At the local level, Council plays a critical role in helping communities prepare for, and respond to, natural hazard events, whose incidence and severity are increased by rapid changes in the climate. We can, directly and indirectly, impact emissions across the region, and we are on the frontline in preparing our community for changes in the climate.

Council can have a direct impact on emissions and our climate preparedness through:

- regulatory tools like resource management plans and resource consents
- provision of infrastructures like roads, cycleways, and footpaths
- provision of services like solid waste management and public transport
- purchasing of goods and services
- reducing emissions from our own activities.

Indirectly we can have an impact on emissions and adaptation by:

- collaborating with other councils, businesses, and organisations (e.g., on joint emissions reduction or sequestration projects)
- influencing decisions (e.g., liaising with central government)
- advocating to those who have a responsibility to act (e.g., submissions to central government)
- empowering and educating our community, businesses, and industry to support behaviour change.

The Council continues to operate in a sustained period of fiscal constraint, combined with increasing energy costs and environmental levies. Although it is a time of intense pressure on resources, the expanding green economy presents an opportunity to set a positive agenda. For example, the use of renewable and low-emissions

technologies can stimulate jobs, reduce reliance on fossil fuels with associated harmful carbon emissions, reduce energy costs, and create income for the Council.

The Action Plan (see Appendix 1) collates all climate change projects that Council has allocated funding to via our LTP 2024-2034, along with several new actions that are not yet funded. Some actions will reduce Council's emissions footprint and others will reduce the community's emissions footprint. Adaptation actions aim to increase the climate resilience of Tasman District. Implementation of actions will drive change in areas such as procurement, waste production/disposal, travel and transport, and asset management.

Corporate integration

The *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* does not seek to duplicate existing work, but rather to bring together and focus attention on crucial areas where the Council has to do more to increase cross-service response and maximise best value. Successful implementation requires integration with other Council strategies, management, and action plans, including but not limited to:

- [Long Term Plans](#) (including our Infrastructure Strategy and Financial Strategy)
- [Activity Management Plans](#)
- [Te Taihu Regional Land Transport Plan](#)
- [Regional Public Transport Plan](#)
- [Walking and Cycling Strategy](#)
- [Nelson-Tasman Waste Management and Minimisation Plan](#)
- [Urban Stormwater Strategy](#) and stormwater catchment management plans
- [Tasman Resource Management Plan](#)
- [Future Development Strategy](#)
- [Intensification Action Plan](#)
- [Tasman Biodiversity Strategy](#)
- [Reserve Management Plans](#)
- [Coastal Management – responding to climate change](#)

Working in collaboration

Reducing New Zealand's emissions and adapting to climate change requires partnership with, and action by, central government, public service agencies, local government, iwi, businesses, community groups and residents. Successful implementation of this strategy relies on the sustained engagement of all sectors of society to work together to achieve mutually agreed outcomes.

Council will collaborate with other agencies, organisations, and our communities to achieve consistent understanding of environmental, social, cultural and economic opportunities and consequences of climate change, including but not limited to those related to:

- infrastructure (vertical and horizontal)
- waste management
- public transport
- regulatory function
- land use.

We also collaborate with **central and local government**, including Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council. Public services are required to work more collaboratively under the Public Service Act 2020. The Regional Public Service Commission brings sectors together locally to discuss important regional issues. Under the Carbon Neutral Government Programme, the public sector is required to become carbon neutral by 2025.

The importance to Council and community of responding to the challenges of climate change is reflected in the [Te Taihu: Intergenerational Strategy](#). This strategy, led by Wakatū Incorporation in partnership with councils,

iwi, and stakeholders from across the Top of the South, includes climate change and regenerative outcomes as a priority area. The vision for the Strategy is that we will be good ancestors, reflecting the fact that the primary impacts of climate change will be faced by our descendants. The actions in this plan contribute to the Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy outcomes.

Project Kōkiri is a collaboration of local leaders, set up to navigate and mitigate the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Nelson and Tasman regions. The group has worked together to prepare a medium term economic development plan: the **Nelson Tasman Regeneration Plan 2021-2031**. One of the top ten economic challenges identified in that plan is climate change, which is already affecting our horticulture, aquaculture and agriculture industries, native ecosystems, infrastructure, health, and biosecurity. We are a coastal region and must make challenging decisions on future investments in infrastructure and strategic land use planning. Consideration of the transitions required within the current economy to a lower-emissions focus, and a focus on the future resilience of the region in response to the significant challenges presented by climate change, is at the heart of the regenerative economic thinking in that plan.

In November 2021, the Council formally signed the ***Charter of the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum*** (the Forum) as a 'Climate Ally'. Launched in February 2020, the Forum is the first of its kind in New Zealand; a community-led initiative that enables unprecedented community involvement in climate action. Council has considered the Forum's 'Climate Action Book' when reviewing the action plan (see Appendix 1). Councillors and staff represent the Council on the Forum's Leadership Group, which meets monthly at present. We have also had initial conversations with ***Businesses for Climate Action*** (who lead the **Mission Zero** programme) and the ***Nelson Tasman Chamber of Commerce***.

Delivering the Strategy: Action Plan

The Action Plan contained in Appendix 1 details key actions required to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 and a more resilient Tasman District. It demonstrates the scope and extent of the direction the Council needs to take to realise its stated targets and deliver upon the aspirations contained within this Strategy.

Due to the overarching nature of climate change, and how it affects all parts of the Council's operations, cooperation and involvement is crucial to discuss and agree key actions. Consideration of other Council priorities and workstreams need to be considered on an ongoing basis to ensure that efficiencies, both financial and operational, are realised wherever possible.

Many elements can affect the Action Plan's delivery, including funding programme timelines, technological development, and service delivery. While this makes it impossible to foresee properly over the life of the Strategy, the uncertainty emphasises the need to build a clear action plan to ensure that the Council is aware of alternative scenarios and can make long-term decisions with an appreciation of difficulties that may lie ahead. It is also acknowledged that progression of some actions is reliant upon external funding and/or legislation, and engagement with external bodies will be actively pursued in support of the progression of these actions.

Realising transformative potential in a changing climate

This requires bold, integrated, innovative action to address constraints imposed by the economic, cultural, and political dynamics. Council joins the call to 'Build Back Better' as key dimensions for resilience with a radical departure from business as usual. Recognising the root drivers of climate risk in our initiatives offers an opportunity to move in a positive direction by endorsing the need for a transformative agenda in our region.

Performance and review

The Action Plan is intended to be a living, evolving document that can account for climate change related legislative and societal changes expected over the coming years. The targets within the Action Plan provide the

performance management framework for the Strategy. Quarterly reports on progress and a detailed annual report are provided to the Strategy and Policy Committee. Selected targets may also be included in the Council's Long Term Plan and Annual Reports.

National well-being framework

Section 10(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 states that the purpose of local government is: “(b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future”. The Treasury's Living Standards Framework provides a vision for New Zealanders' well-being, with measures of national wellbeing covering a range of economic, cultural, social and environmental indicators, and targets. The *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* is expected to contribute positively to community well-being at both the regional and national level.

Strategy benefits

For the Council and partners:

- financial and non-financial savings, for example:
 - from making more efficient use of resources
 - it is widely accepted internationally that the costs of inaction or delayed action outweighs the cost of acting now, i.e., preventative action taken now is less costly in the long run
- supports informed decision-making and policymaking
- compliance with legal requirements
- external funding opportunities for climate change-related projects
- income generated from renewables and rural economy, tourism, and recreation
- new market opportunities (e.g., waste-by-products linked to the circular economy, competitive advantage, and reduced risk).

For householders:

- improved value for money, support healthier lifestyles
- helping reduce risk to wellbeing and home security (e.g., sustainable transport options to reduce congestion and improve access to jobs and services).

For businesses:

- financial savings (reduced energy bills)
- increased efficiency/productivity
- economic opportunities in sectors such as low-emissions technology, renewable and the rural economy, tourism, and recreation
- new market opportunities and increased sales (e.g., waste-by-products linked to the circular economy, sustainable transport options to reduce congestion and improve access to jobs and services, competitive advantage, and reduced risk).

For the local environment and communities:

- healthier ecosystems and cleaner air
- species and habitats resilient to the changing climate
- promotes the redevelopment of brownfield land providing opportunities near goods and services
- fosters people-centric urban design, emphasising walkability, cycling, and efficient public transport.
- encourages the sustainable design of new buildings.

For future generations:

- A more stable, secure, resilient future.

This Strategy is critical in realising these aspirations. The updated Action Plan leverages extensive data and information collected by the Council, outlining necessary efforts that the Council and our community must take to achieve its mission.

Attachment 2: All submissions received on draft Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 (May 2024)

SubID	Submitter	Submission (note, detailed attachments can be viewed online)
32105	Mr Allan Sims	It's a scam. Follow not lead with responses remember 20 years ago all ice in the arctic was to have melted by now
32118	Mrs Kath O'Regan	Emmissions reductions yes, but do not waste money you haven't got on pie-in-the-sky PC projects until you sort out the basics. Too much money is being sucked up by a very green airey fairy "so called plan" What exactly is meant by your umbrella terms "resilience" and ecosystems" Talk plain English and tell us with bullet points exactly what you mean thank you.
32120	Ms Amanda Anthony	Let's get on with it.
32125	Mr Jamie Daubney	I understand we have to put effort in here however as our region only generates roughly 0.00001% of the world's emissions we certainly have more important things to focus on.
32153	Mr Ian Harper	No need to go overboard with this. Common senses should apply. If we're going to let housing developments occur in low lying area's, we should adopt the Auckland approach of putting a flag in the title.
32166	Mr Dave Ross	The debate over climate change, Carbon emissions etc is fraught with many inaccurate calculations. Until we have full clarity, status quo is the answer.
32169	Barbara Nicholas	Make it happen!
32206	Mrs Rosemary Moretti	When the council allows subdivisions to be built on swamp land I do not see the point of even commenting.
32217	Mrs Melanie Ellis	I agree with proposed changes.
32233	Ms Liz Chandler	There are still far too many people who don't understand the risks and consequences of climate change to our futures. Investing in education will be crucial as will efforts to increase local resiliency. Any very localised community initiatives that support short food chains (e.g community gardens) and community-sufficiency will help with both mitigation and adaption. Investing in local facilities that bring people together will support community building which will be essential as we move towards a more localised future.
32261	Mr Owen Meiklejohn	its about control not climate change.
32262	Ms Jo Monaghan	What's missing is any commentary about densification rather than urban sprawl, creating walkable communities and controlling development by enabling and encouraging lower carbon building typographies, building methods and rating systems. The construction sector contributes massively to carbon emissions profile in NZ, so without changes here, the zero target by 2050 will fall well short. Richmond in particular should aim to become a leading example of what good sustainable city/town planning looks like, there doesn't seem to be a rigorous framework in place that will support good quality, low carbon solutions.
32269	Ms Tania Jones	This needs to be an urgent priority
32275	Trish Ross	Don't rush into changing anything.
32293	Mrs Paula Pointon	To help with tangible outcomes. Clearing rivers, and creeks to prevent flooding damage. And flood walls for sea erosion.
32313	Mrs Jean Linda Gorman	In Wakefield, the Pitfure has had some spectacular floods. This stream drains some 11 sqkm of farmland and needs space to accommodate the flow. Increased run-off from Wakefield housing developments causes problems downstream in Spring Grove and Brightwater. Allow "Room for Rivers", do not allow development on, or infilling of flood plains. Ensure 'detention' areas on creeks to reduce peak flows. There are some excellent examples of this eg: for the creek going through Washbourne Gardens where a small lake is allowed to fill during flood-stage. The Wai-iti has a good many pine forests in the catchment and this has caused unexpected problems in the past... 1984 being the latest. Forestry slash caused the same problems they had from Cyclone Gabrielle. The gravel build-up upstream and under the bridge needs prompt reduction. Further developments near the river need careful consideration. In Richmond further development of Headingly Lane and the land seaward of Lower Queen should cease. Specifically: Page 4 'Climate Change Impacts' figures are already out of date. We are now 1 deg over 1995 level and sea-level rise is accelerating. 2m by 2100 is present estimate. Page 8 Council Action in Mitigation cannot include the planting of forestry trees. Pines cause their own problems and are ultimately harvested so do NOT mitigate climate change. Permanent trees such as tree-crops or natives are mitigating factors. "Ongoing investment in Commercial Forestry" should be deleted from the document. "2 (a) Climate Resilient development in the right locations" cannot possibly include recent development of Lower Queen St. "2(d) Climate and disaster risk reduction considerations is embedded into decision-making." This is plainly not the case.
32314	Mr Selwyn King	Let's get it done.

32320	Mrs Christine Joy Clements	looks like a good plan lets see if this can come to fruition
32324	Ms Holly Partridge	I reckon instead of retreating and putting hazard notices on properties we could try put infrastructure in place to protect them.
32347	Terence Kroupa	Too much time and money is spent on this.
32352	Mr Adrian Riordan	Not Needed
32357	Mr Graeme North	Hoping for minimum outcomes is simply not going to work any more as the climate that we are used to having no longer exists, so all planning now needs to recognise that any infrastructure or development invested in now will be setting the scene for hundreds of years into the future, and that future is going to be very different to what we are used to. Think how old some of the existing infrastructure is already. Anything done now will last at least as long if not longer, so a very long term view needs to be adopted. Changes to the climate are accelerating and nearly all worst case scenarios are being exceeded, so this needs to be keep forefront in all planning decisions from now on. Sea level rises are not going to stop anytime soon, indeed they are accelerating, and a lot of Tasman is vulnerable so coastal retreat needs to be seriously engaged with, and a start to that si not putting any new development on lower lying coastal land, or on flood plains.
32370	Mrs Julie Nevin	SEE ATTACHMENT. Discussion on the plan suggesting it does not appear to include indirect impacts. Supporting mainstreaming approach and responsive leadership by Council. Supports key outcomes with reservations about accuracy of two bullet points quoted and summary table on page 8.
32376	Mr Graham Wilson	Forget it as it comes round over time and spending money on it is worthless
32389	Mr Aidan Limmer	Climate change is a have, stop wasting time and money on it
32395	Mr Richard Clarke	"we will continue to see increased flooding, droughts, etc in our and our childrens lifetime". How on earth do you know that? This looks like crystal ball gazing and has no place in the real world of running a Council. And, if you really believe that, WHY are you allowing subdivision in Lower Queen Street?
32402	Kevenenergy Fourie	SEE ATTACHMENT. Roll out the Energy efficient house strategy that is in its infancy in NZ
32436	Dr Martin Grinsted	TDC should pursue Option B. The implications for rates are small relative to the extra benefits in pursuing this option.
32437	Mr Bryant Quarterman	Do the basics and don't get involved in all the hype.
32440	Mr Gary Bohm	I think it's obvious we will never reach most of the targets set. The growth in the district has been huge and we continue to polluting and ruining the environment. Even the council is responsible for this with the amount of forestry slash and sediment going into the rivers etc from their plantations. Things will not change enough in time, it's a fanciful target which just keeps changing.
32446	Mr Dj Musk	Respond all you like. The world won't stop turning.
32452	Ms Trish Sullivan	Needs more action !
32473	Mr Nigel Carson	Waste of our rates and there should be an option c which is the bare minimum amount needed to be lawful.
32477	Ms Sylvia Huxtable	I support the above plan -
32492	Alison Pickford	I truly believe that the Council is not looking far enough ahead - is not considering the climate change issue seriously enough, with too much of a business-as-usual approach and climate change as a 'side dish' It is truly here - it is now. Climate response and actions are far more urgent than any other issue. See comments above on climate change and resilience. Be truly thoughtful ancestors.
32493	Mr Rowan Miller	Don't be swayed by environmental activists!
32512	Abbie Langford on behalf of Golden Bay Community Board	The Board agreed in principle with the proposed changes.
32524	Mr Stephen Lavery	Create a seperate plan for the next 20 years - retreat etc, do not spend a cent until we have an agreed plan. incrementalism won't cut it for this issue.
32526	Mr Markus Schneider	Stop this plan completely and save all money. Climate has always changed since mankind exists and will continue to do so. Climate models have a high chance of failing and it is not responsible to waste ratepayers money for potential developments.
32529	Mrs Simone Schneider	Stop and save this money.
32544	Mr Anthony (Tony) Aldridge	No, thanks.

32554	Mr Les Stewart	Forget about Climate change response and save our tax money! Do your homework and truly investigate the actual cause of climate change! The true information is out there if you bother to look rather than listening to idiots with a hidden agenda. Look at the crap that the human race produce and then dump. There is an ever growing "plastic Island" in the Pacific ocean but nobody seems to want to talk about this. Stop producing toxic chemicals! Stop the use of plastics in todays modern society! Go back to glass bottles and paper or woven bags. Use materials that actually break down and will either compost or can be recycled. Place more emphasis on re-purposing objects that would normally be dumped. Teach recycling skills in schools rather than this transgender nonsense and identifying as animals. How pathetic have we become for goodness sake!!!
32561	Scott Nicol	It is pleasing to see the effort going into the plan. A lot of the topics in this LTP are the implementations of the plan and are covered in the rest of this submission. It is important for the carbon reduction of the region to get momentum that the council takes leadership and backs the progressive options you have outlined. While in the short term they are costly these actions will save considerable money soon - both by reducing the carbon coast and by building the community strengths to be able to handle the challenges on the way., actions of spending now to save later. The disappointing aspect is the impression the council gives of not doing anything in most things by putting zero budget on the tables. I presume this means that staff will cover this in the jobs. If so is is vital that the council indicates that the staff will be valued and their work in this action plan prioritised - or these zeroes will really mean nothing gets done. I expect that many things in the pan will need funds to be allocated as the projects grow and so I recommend the council to put in 5 year and 10 year indicative budgets - on top of staff time. This would show that while these actions do not cost ratepayers now there is action coming. I also recognise that htis is not well known as the plan is new. This can be added with future revisions.
32576	Jane Cumberworth	Initiatives to further reduce emissions are needed. Resilience is a high priority. E-buses an excellent change
32577	Siobhan Hayes	More action
32579	Mrs Margaret Besier	Can't comment at moment
32583	Mrs Debbie Pearson	Congratulations on an excellent plan. This provides a good roadmap for climate actions. Importantly it integrates the climate change and resiliency lens into everything the council does. I fully support the intention to partner with other organisations to leverage each other's strengths in projects. As a community this will allow us to deliver more than any one of us can deliver on our own. This is our time to act boldly and collaboratively, working together to ensure a better future for our children. I endorse the willingness to empower communities to take initiatives forward. I fully endorse the actions outlined here where council leads by example - implementing initiatives that reflect sustainable choices in council buildings, processes and renewable asset investment. I support the emphasis on improved public transport options and improved active transport infrastructure. There are step-changes needed in the building industry to reduce toxicity of materials, reduce waste, improve thermal efficiency and encourage the use of low emission materials. I encourage council to support new building materials and approaches that enable these objectives to be met. The current system makes introducing innovative new approaches a costly and longggggg process. I look forward to working together with council in the creation of "green Infrastructure" in Golden Bay.
32590	Mrs Marion Satherley	I disapprove of TDC Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan. As I stated earlier Climate Change is not real, It is a manmade narrative with a wide ranging global agenda behind it. Research deep into what the World Economic Forum have in store for us all. The most recent science does not support the Climate Change narrative. The data ICCP and other world NGO's have based their predictions on is incomplete data to get the result they desire. Are you aware, if the carbon in the world is reduced much lower than what we currently have, everything will die, including ourselves. Everything needs carbon to survive and the times in history when the earth was the most abundant was when the carbon levels were higher than what they are today. TDC needs to stop relying on external NGO's that have an agenda and start doing broader research with the many climate scientist who have extensive research experience on what has influenced the worlds climate and its circles going back thousands of years beyond the data ICCP and many others have used.
32592	Dr Joanna Santa Barbara	I have contributed to a very detailed group response to the Tasman Response Strategy and Action Plan and will not repeat those details here. I'm highly supportive of the Council's efforts to move forward on climate action, and want to urge them forwards to more urgent action.
32593	Mr Guy Mollett	Don't allow development in dumb places, regardless of the pressure developers put on council.
32599	Mr Adam Waring	We are too small a population to make a difference, when money is tight focus on core services, we need to see value in our rates. This is luxury spending
32601	Mr Jack Santa BARbara	supportive, but especially with doing more and more quickly. I support the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum's submission on the Plan, which contains many details for further action
32604	Elizabeth McCarthy	The programme of work contributing to climate change adaption and mitigation should be in action from today onwards, not a starter in 2034.
32618	Graham Vercoe	Do not saddle the community with costs that are not based on fact

32619	Mrs Freya Hogarth on behalf of Wakefield School	Continued focus on becoming a more resilient region to the effects of climate change is very important to our school and our students.
32624	Mr Benjamin Walch	I very much support this effort and would encourage Council to make this area even more of a priority.
32626	Mr Ryan Ashton	Need to do exercises with all emergency services and get everyone working together, as seen in the rural resilience expo, not all emergency services work together yet, so in response to climate change we need to have everyone working together and have the same goal
32630	Janet Mossop	Keep forward thinking and sustainability at front of mind
32633	Mrs Nadia Hay	Do research on Climate Change and search out other experts rather than just following the national narrative. Many experts disagree with a climate response and therefore, as a council that serves the rate payers, it should do its research to see if a climate response is in fact needed, especially to this degree.
32634	Mr peter lawless	Applaud actions proposed.
32638	P Besier	Continue on the course and be ready to adjust to unexpected weather events
32644	Hana Wilkinson on behalf of Te Whatu Ora - Health New Zealand	<p>SEE ATTACHED. Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the draft Tasman Climate Response Strategy. This submission has been compiled by the National Public Health Service (NPHS) Te Waipounamu Region, Health New Zealand - Te Whatu Ora. NPHS Te Waipounamu services the South Island including Te Tai o Aorere Tasman.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NPHS recognises its responsibilities to improve, promote and protect the health of people and communities of Aotearoa New Zealand under the Pae Ora Act 2022 and the Health Act 1956. 2. Pae Ora requires the health sector, as one of its roles, to protect and promote healthy communities and health equity across different population groups by working together with multiple sectors to address the determinants of health. 3. NPHS is focused on equitable health outcomes. For purposes of defining Equity, we use the definition of that that was sanctioned by the Ministry of Health in 2019. In Aotearoa New Zealand people have differences in health that are not only avoidable, but unfair and unjust. Equity recognises different people with different levels of advantage require different approaches and resources to get equitable health outcomes* (*https://www.tewhatauora.govt.nz/whats-happening/about-us/who-we-are/achieving-equity/). 4. This submission responds to some of the proposals provided in the strategy. 5. This submission also sets out matters of interest and concern to NPHS Te Waipounamu. <p>Specific Comments</p> <p>NPHS-Te Waipounamu would like to commend TDC on a well thought out strategy. It is pleasing to see some of the recommendations we gave in the 2023 early engagement have been adopted such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inserting travel planning as so (i) Encourage more people to utilise public transport services as part of their everyday journeys (e.g., via promotions, behaviour change initiatives, travel planning, publicising the 50% public transport concession for Community Services Card holders etc). NPHSNM further recommends council to be bolder and include more specific outcomes in the medium and long-term actions. For example a long-term action could include “local public sector organisations have travel planning sustainably embedded into their organisations”. This flows onto point 4 – intersectoral action. 2. Broadening the action Work together with other agencies to support the creation of ‘green infrastructure’ in rural areas to a wider remit ‘Tasman District’ under the long-term action. Additional wording is recommended as following: Recognise and implement green infrastructure and nature-based solutions across Tasman District e.g. greener urban areas. 3. Mobilising communities/neighbourhoods to volunteer and enabling action - Encourage and support community change projects that inform, educate, and inspire climate action. 4. Bolder actions under 3(d) Council collaborates with others on climate action and the inclusion of public sector agencies. As stated in our early engagement feedback, solutions to ‘wicked’ problems demand collaborative and adaptive inter-sectorial approaches. 5. Including the following under ‘Working Collaboratively’ Public services are required to work more collaboratively under the Public Service Act 2020. The Regional Page 27 Public Service Commission brings sectors together locally to discuss important regional issues. Under the Carbon Neutral Government Programme, the public sector is required to become carbon neutral by 2025. 6. Replacing the National Performance Framework with the Treasury’s Living Standards Framework. <p>NPHS-NM requests council review the following outstanding recommendations which don’t appear to have been adopted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi - NPHS-NM is pleased to see the placeholder principle to Uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and that the wording will be done in partnership with iwi. - Given that the Treaty of Waitangi and Te Tiriti o Waitangi are different texts, in international law the contra proferentem principle applies where preference is given to the indigenous text. Therefore, NPHS-NM recommends TDC consistently adopts ‘Te Tiriti o Waitangi’ throughout the strategy as stated below: Te Tiriti o Waitangi

		<p>8. Under 'Our communities are informed and enabled to undertake climate action' we noted the behaviour change campaign has retained the initial wording. As mentioned in our early engagement feedback, whilst we support the action to develop a communications and behaviour change programme, there is potential for this programme to be received as information overload by the public if, it is not done in conjunction with current programs such as 'The Jump'. NPHS-NM noted The Jump was referred to under '3(e) Council's staff work collaboratively to implement this climate response strategy and action plan. Additional wording could be included to reduce ambiguity for example: (i) Develop a communications and behaviour change programme, that avoids duplication of current programmes, and builds on any nationally-provided programmes to raise climate change awareness and encourage people to become involved in community initiatives. NPHS-NM recommend council consider how financial contributions to the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum could be made to support their existing behaviour change campaign along with other work done by the forum. Noting that this behaviour change campaign is a global initiative and therefore will support the global movement required for climate action.</p> <p>9. Under 'Key Outcomes' include a 2030 target in addition to the 2050 target. The UN Sustainable Development Goal 13 Climate Action, states To address climate change, we have to vastly raise our ambition at all levels. To be effective in initiating and monitoring climate action, target setting needs to be in short, medium and long term.</p> <p>10. In addition to above, NPHS-NM recommends that all targets are amended to be in line with the standard set in the IPCC 6th Synthesis Report.</p> <p>11. In addition, in our 'early engagement' feedback we mentioned work that our public health colleagues in Ōtautahi/Christchurch are doing with Christchurch City Council and Environment Canterbury. They have developed this report Climate Change and Health in Waitaha Canterbury: A scoping and profiling report to inform Health Impact Assessment (cph.co.nz) and are looking to expand the report across Te Waipounamu and are keen to involve Te Tau Ihu in the process. We would value discussing this report and the opportunities this might provide with you and other climate change staff within our Te Taihū councils.</p> <p>12. In line with our recent Public Health Review of Nelson Tasman Draft Joint Waste Assessment, NPHS-NM recommends Council is more ambitious with its goal to reduce total waste to landfill by 10% per capita by 2030.</p> <p>13. As part of emissions reduction, NPHS recommends that TDC consider committing to the C40 Good Food Cities Declaration. Research released by C40 Cities revealed that food is amongst the biggest sources of consumption-based emissions from cities. NPHS would support TDC signing this declaration given the commitment to aligning food procurement to planetary health guidelines, supporting in increase healthy plant-based food consumption and reducing food loss and waste.</p> <p>14. Nelson City Council has outlined its intention to develop a climate change strategy in their Long Term Plan. We strongly encourage Tasman and Nelson to consider amalgamating these strategies. Climate change is a global issue and requires a collaborative approach to local action.</p>
32649	Mrs Janet Bradley	Climate change is BS and you know it. So stop wasting money on it. Really, stop it.
32655	Ms Katerina Seligman	Please prioritize climate action and environmental sustainability above all else. They are the most important challenge we are all facing right now
32661	Ms Debs Martin on behalf of TNC and KMTT	SEE ATTACHED. The KMTT Strategy and recent suite of workshops to improve implementation of the Strategy, highlighted the need for strong and urgent climate action - both for mitigation and adaptation. All of our work programmes now take this into account and several are driven by the imperative to ensure strong outcomes for both the climate and biodiversity, e.g. landscape scale reforestation and connectivity. Climatic events over recent years - whether drought, fire, flood, or storm surge - have shown the vulnerability of our communities, infrastructure, and primary production. Our biodiversity is similarly threatened, and the need to take bold climate action must be at the forefront of everyone's decision making. We urge strong investment and support for this work.
32667	Mr Malcolm Macleod	I hope ratepayers will not be subsidising those who invested poorly in property.
32681	Koa Saxby	I ticked Option A - an affordable level of investment spread over the next 10 years, but I would be equally happy with Option B - a higher level of investment.
32685	Alistair Sheat	This is the issue of our times. We must act to lessen the disruption our grandchildren will face.
32686	Ms Marieann Keenan	I support Tasman's response strategy and action plan.
32695	Mr Brett Farrell	Too hard basket for me. As an individual have to do my best to recycle and keep my footprint as light as possible
32696	Ms Echo Bauer	We need to do everything possible and it is the most important part of our future
32705	Ms Inbar Zamir	Would be nice to have a _short_ description of it. I don't have time to read all the long documents you create
32708	Margo Crick	Continue the most important TDC action on climate change for the wellbeing and ongoing survival of our district.
32725	Mr Martin Whyte	*'transitioning Council's vehicle fleet to Electric Vehicles'. Waste of public funds at this early stage of transportation evolution, Maybe gradual conversion over a long period of time if it is still prudent to do so only. ie; What would happen to the electric fleet if Hydrogen becomes more efficient. will the fleet be changed again ?
32738	Andy Walker	doesn't look good for the people that don't get many council services..but still pay high amounts of tax. for these services..

32753	Mr Larry Ching	Acknowledge and accept this is a significant issue. Plan long term to mitigate the effects of climate change
32761	Ngāti Kuia	<p>We acknowledge we are now in a time of great change. A time in which we need to guide our people to ensure the survival of future generations.</p> <p>As tāngata whenua, we have an obligation to care for all whānau in our rohe.</p> <p>Te Ao Māori lens is essential to the planning and adapting to a changing climate. If it works for iwi, we know it will work for the whole community.</p> <p>We submit that climate change is a symptom of too many people consuming and disposing of materials irresponsibly.</p> <p>We propose that the current climate change initiatives are presented as a diversion to the real issues we are confronting. These initiatives support the climate change industry such as solar energy farms, electric vehicles and technology solutions. All perpetuating business as usual in disguise.</p> <p>We request the Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan supports Kaitiakitanga with resources, partnerships, and collaboration to enable our community to flourish.</p> <p>We support applications for funding to deliver our priority projects to enable change to the way we live, so that we are prepared for large scale emergencies and extreme weather events.</p> <p>Our priority projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an Emergency Response Plan • Establishing household scale maara kai, community gardens and market gardens • Assessing the freshwater needs and options for ongoing supply for our community • Explore opportunities for developing circular solutions of benefit to the economy at a local scale • Exploring opportunities to improve energy security at a local scale, such as bio-mass, micro hydro, passive heating (improved building technology for warmer/cooler homes) • Look at ways to improve how waste is managed, including minimisation and reuse. • Assessing current and future requirements for freshwater (town supply, bores, roof water) • Continuing to work with council to uphold Te Mana o te Wai hierarchy, even more important given the latest response from the coalition Government. <p>The highest priority actions to achieve the above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geospatial mapping and planning to visualise current and future risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities for whānau • Improving stormwater drainage to respond effectively to storm events • Investigating pathways and support towards potential relocation of homes and activities away from at-risk areas • Expanding tree planting and wetland restoration efforts • Supporting land use change that upholds regenerative management practices, sustainable food a
32763	Mr Martyn Shirtliff	Unfortunately a lot of trust has gone with the current council as some of the projects that have been rolled out especially with our roads has shown a very short sighted approach and doesn't show any support to business in the region and money has been wasted or not properly managed
32785	Mr Roy Bensemann	<p>I oppose this policy,</p> <p>The Council has huge debt, it is not in a position to be a leader in this field. It needs to stick to its core activities and once its in a better position financially maybe look at where the NZ Government is on these issues then.</p>
32787	Elizabeth Kitson	Do more. Ignore the deniers.
32788	Pete Trewavas	I have no problem with international climate goals as long as they are the up-to-date ones and not the ones New Zealand is still using at present. The IPCC has reduced their outrageous climate change reductions required now quite substantially and New Zealand needs to work towards the updated version sooner rather than later.
32802	Ms Erin Dunlop	<p>This plan requires a whole separate submission process! While the council has addressed greenhouse gas emissions from Council Activities, it has not addressed emmissions from agriculture. According to your graph, agriculture emissions make up almost half of the emissions in our region. How can you as a council, regulate this? If you are not, then your Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan is a waste of time. There is also no mention at all of the Fast Track Approvals process, or the changes in the RMA that are pending. Will you be consulting again when those changes come in? Because that will significantly impact the proposed 10 year plan, as well as the Climate Response Strategy. I am disappointed, there is not mention of RMA regulations in either plan.</p> <p>I feel that without clarification around the pending changes to the RMA and how this impacts the proposed 10 year plan, and the Climate Response Strategy, there should be a further consultation process which includes these clarifications.</p>
32805	Ms ELEANOR DENTON	<p>SEE ATTACHED: I've lived in Nelson since 1991 and have always been passionate about the environment. As I'm about to become a grandmother in June, I'm submitting a proposal to the Tasman District Council to support existing and new environmental initiatives, including collaborations with the Nelson City Council on cycleways and e-bus services.</p> <p>Specific comments about waste management have been tagged under Waste Management and Minimisation Activity.</p>

32819	Dr Ricarda Scherschel	To reach the goals of waste diversion and minimisation, and a reduction of methane from landfills, a large part of Tasman needs food waste composting facilities. Also, other initiatives to reduce waste to landfill, behavioural change campaigns need further support. Burning of plastic waste is still an issue in the Tasman/Moutere area and needs to be minimised.
32825	Geoff Rowling	We need action.
32832	Mrs Anne Turley	The plan needs to be practical, achievable, and relevant.
32834	tim and barbara robson	We believe there must be a focus on emissions reduction and a focus on helping and empowering community to do just that. (it is apparent that there is a move by some small pressure groups to advance "alarmist" and conspiracy views on the reality of climate change and fully support your wish to help understanding. We note too that some Climate Change information in Appendix 2 needs to be updated to acknowledge the speed at which climate change is occurring. We think its important that Councils continually think about challenging a Business as Usual way of thinking and acknowledge that this doesn't serve us any more. To quote de Bono - "a whack on the side of the head" approach is needed. This means leading with courage - to move away from encouraging fossil fuel dependency and bad practice at individual, business and societal level:. URBAN PLANNING: Greenfield development should not continue. WASTE: Organic waste to landfill by 10% per capita will not go close to meeting emissions targets. AGRICULTURAL EMISSIONS: FURTHER (diplomatic!) efforts needed to help and empower this group to reduce footprint (with a focus on methane!?)
32841	Josephine Tucker	Congratulations you are making headway. Also having paper copies encourages older people without access to computers to have input and understanding of climate action plan. T
32845	Ian Davey	The world is drowning in DEBT and because it is compounding exponentially this is happen ing now and a far greater threat to mankind and the planet than 'climate change'. The money system is under our direct control unlike the climate. Money affects every facet of our lives yet very few understand it. we all see the EFFECT but never understand the CAUSE i.e. the money system.
32856	Mr Stephen Gray	1. Reducing our Greenhouse emissions in Tasman will have no effect on any climate change that affects Tasman. 2. "We will apply the most up-to-date scientific evidence in our decision-making processes." I question whether you are following this statement. The UN has recently reduced its projection factor significantly. NIWA have been negligent in adopting this change in its forecasts. There are many questions being raised regarding methane emissions and whether they have in impact. 3. I find your sea level rise projections fanciful. There are many coastal areas in New Zealand where there is evidence of land rise. 4. I do not want Council to incur Ratepayer Debt by following your action plan. Council already has excessive debt. If we can't pay for it, don't do it.
32859	Mrs Bridget Myers	I hope that responding to a less stable future and looking carefully at the long list of what needs to be done, will bring the council a thankful public for their foresight. A level of preparedness and action will hopefully help the region to adapt and survive the inevitable changes that we must face. I have lived through a long period of the awakening to what man can do to upset the balance of nature, now I yearn to see what organisations can do together to make a more positive future
32860	Mr Richard Struthers	Act decisively in the regulatory arena for example do not allow construction in high risk areas. Also, do not allow further development of high value horticultural land such as the Waimea Plains.
32862	Mrs Imola Brandsch	More working bees for beach and other places cleanup also with kids and some fun/potluck after. More information about the consequences of plastic pollution.
32869	Mr Raphael Therkleson	Continue as is.
32877	Mr Keith Morrison	We need to act boldly and achieve a carbon neutral Council and Tasman District by 2050. Climate and disaster risk considerations must be including in all decision making procedures.
32879	Dr Anna Berthelsen	SEE ATTACHMENT. Please see my uploaded submission document

32880	Mr Cameron Carter	<p>SEE ATTACHMENT. COMMENTARY FOR THE TDC CLIMATE RESPONSE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN</p> <p>I propose: A low-emissions, resilient and innovative Tasman District Te Tai o Aorere, now and in the future, living in balance with nature and doing our fair share in meeting New Zealand’s climate goals.</p> <p>The timeframe recognises the intent of the Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy in designing the future we also want.</p> <p>Our fair share means a 7% reduction of CO2 and other long-lived gas emissions in our region each year.</p> <p>Waste</p> <p>Prohibit organic waste disposal in landfills. Reducing total waste to landfill by 10% per capita by 2030 is insufficient to meet emissions reductions plan targets. Best practice refrigerant management at resource recovery centres is vitally important.</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Seriously engage with mode shift. Separated cycleways and much more.</p> <p>Urban planning</p> <p>No greenfield development. Elaborate on how the development of the Tasman Environment Plan and the revised Regional Policy Statement will address emissions reductions.</p> <p>I recommend investment in home insulation to reduce energy needs in the home.</p> <p>New infrastructure proposals</p> <p>Emissions footprint of all new infrastructure matched to regional emissions budget.</p> <p>Emissions monitoring: The Plan critically needs provisions for monitoring of regional emissions to be able demonstrate progress on reductions: publishing as soon as possible the monthly fossil fuel sales statistics the Council already has; developing and regularly publishing regional emissions; and showing emissions reductions alongside the financials for the options residents are being asked to choose amongst in the next LTP.</p> <p>I recommend the Council consider a solar generating facility to support our region in the case of a natural disaster.</p> <p>Information dissemination</p> <p>I support your assigning high priority to advancing understanding so that most people support transformational measures. I add some further ideas.</p> <p>Agricultural emissions</p> <p>I acknowledge these are difficult to deal with at regional level, but their extent warrants frequent ongoing engagement with sector groups.</p> <p>Uncertainty over which parts of the Plan will proceed</p> <p>Numerous items in the Action Plan are unfunded, including all in outcomes 3 and 4 Leadership and Information. The latter are allocated staff time, and it is possible other zero-funded items will be funded from other budgets. It is vital the Plan clearly states which items will proceed (and their constrai</p>
32881	Ms Liz Byrne	I support a carbon-neutral Council and Tasman District by 2050 and the embedding of climate and disaster risk reduction considerations.

32885	Mr Allen Berthelsen	<p>COMMENTARY FOR THE TDC CLIMATE RESPONSE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN</p> <p>I propose: A low-emissions, resilient and innovative Tasman District Te Tai o Aorere, now and in the future, living in balance with nature and doing our fair share in meeting New Zealand’s climate goals.</p> <p>The timeframe recognises the intent of the Te Taihu Intergenerational Strategy in designing the future we also want.</p> <p>Our fair share means a 7% reduction of CO2 and other long-lived gas emissions in our region each year.</p> <p>Waste</p> <p>Prohibit organic waste disposal in landfills. Reducing total waste to landfill by 10% per capita by 2030 is insufficient to meet emissions reductions plan targets. Best practice refrigerant management at resource recovery centres is vitally important.</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Seriously engage with mode shift. Separated cycleways and much more.</p> <p>Urban planning</p> <p>No greenfield development. Elaborate on how the development of the Tasman Environment Plan and the revised Regional Policy Statement will address emissions reductions.</p> <p>I recommend investment in home insulation to reduce energy needs in the home.</p> <p>New infrastructure proposals</p> <p>Emissions footprint of all new infrastructure matched to regional emissions budget.</p> <p>Emissions monitoring: The Plan critically needs provisions for monitoring of regional emissions to be able demonstrate progress on reductions: publishing as soon as possible the monthly fossil fuel sales statistics the Council already has; developing and regularly publishing regional emissions; and showing emissions reductions alongside the financials for the options residents are being asked to choose amongst in the next LTP.</p> <p>I recommend the Council consider a solar generating facility to support our region in the case of a natural disaster.</p> <p>Information dissemination</p> <p>I support your assigning high priority to advancing understanding so that most people support transformational measures. I add some further ideas.</p> <p>Agricultural emissions</p> <p>I acknowledge these are difficult to deal with at regional level, but their extent warrants frequent ongoing engagement with sector groups.</p> <p>Uncertainty over which parts of the Plan will proceed</p> <p>Numerous items in the Action Plan are unfunded, including all in outcomes 3 and 4 Leadership and Information. The latter are allocated staff time, and it is possible other zero-funded items will be funded from other budgets. It is vital the Plan clearly states which items will proceed (and their constraints) and which are not funded at all.</p>
32889	Murray Biggs	<p>Climate Change is a great money dissolving hoax. Stop playing the silly game just because some clueless politician said so.</p> <p>Eliminate climate change from the TDC agenda and get TDC back on financial track.</p>
32896	Ms Evelyn Shackley	What Tasman Climate Response Strategy?
32899	Ms Maria Koch	<p>Priority needs to be on climate change mitigation; we all have a responsibility to the next and future generations to reduce the climate emergency as much as possible. I would support any council initiative to that effect.</p> <p>Secondly, we need to look at adaptation - Golden Bay has a number of areas that will be adversely affected by rising sea level, extreme rainfall and storms. In some areas the only option may be managed retreat, which needs to be considered carefully and with respect as it affects people's sense of place and livelihood.</p>
32903	Mrs Sarah Whittle	<p>From NelsonTasman2050 FB Page: Now is the time for our Council to beef up investments that push more efficient, well-designed “brownfield” intensification of our centres, not sprawling greenfield expansions that we’ll come to regret later. As a bonus this strategy is also highly effective in reducing our collective GHG emissions while delivering much more attractive urban living conditions and protecting our beautiful countryside. This may cost more initially, but we will reap the benefits in the years to come.</p>
32919	David Bartle	<p>The climate strategy has become core business for the council. The content of this strategy is very well informed and thought-out. It merits the wholehearted support by all council members who recognise that we are in a climate crisis. We've seen graphic local evidence in the extraordinary flooding/landslides from extreme weather in the North Island as well as Nelson and on the west coast. Scientific proof is irrefutable, and we owe it to our children and grandchildren to take appropriate actions. Additional funding is highly desirable.</p>
32929	Ms Rita Maria Virtama	Please get proactive.

32931	Ms Louise Raymond	Need to mitigate coastal inundation risks for Motueka and also make sure any predictions are accurate, as what you have in place now is making it difficult for some Motueka home owners to insure their properties. Effectively deeming them worthless but yet the valuations of these properties and the resulting rates have gone up. Home owners will ultimately suffer.
32939	Mr Alan Caudwell	these increases
32941	Joanna Santa Barbara on behalf of Nelson Tasman Climate Forum	SEE ATTACHMENT. Please see our attached full submission on the Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan (submission # 32951).
32949	Mr Chris Stephenson	Action to make our communities resilient in the face of climate change is a great investment.
32953	Ms Kathleen Lloyd	(Also tagged to Stormwater Activity). Improved stormwater drainage away from the residential-zoned houses on Old Mill Road, Brooklyn should be prioritised. There is an identified issue with stormwater excess in very high rainfall events, running from orchard land onto the road, the unpaved footpath, and overwhelming the drainage ditch on the other side, which is not properly maintained by either the orchard landowner or the TDC (I have submitted several complaints & queries about this over several years). The landowner does maintain drainage ditches on Umukuri Road, but has explained that he does not think it is his job to maintain the one on Old Mill Road. This issue is separate to any flooding that might occur from the Brooklyn Stream (whose floodbanks have been improved by TDC). The flooding of the unpaved footpaths also contributes to worsening the problem, as the drainage ditch fills up with fine gravel off the footpath as well as abundant weeds that are infrequently sprayed or cut, and annual influx of shelterbelt prunings. So we have a drainage ditch that is bunged up and full of weeds most of the time, and a footpath there that gets washed into the ditch, as well as (only in very heavy rainfall) some risk to our downstream properties. It would be good to see some attention to this. I would do the work myself but I run my own business, care for a big section, and am not sufficiently fit for such a big job.
32958	Adrienne Leng	Well done on this Plan and supporting it is essential
32959	Mr Klaus Wendlandt	encourage the use of public transport, the use of bicycles, more bike tracks,
32964	Ms Rima Piggott on behalf of Te Āwhina Marae	SEE ATTACHMENT: We seek greater support and funding for climate change resilience projects. We recommend the new Motueka wastewater treatment facility is delivered earlier. We request support to ensure TAM can play a role in emergency and crisis responses and this needs be resourced appropriately. Our region is one of the most ecologically rich and diverse parts of the country but we are suffering from biodiversity decline and we are vulnerable to climate change impacts. We must treat these challenges as emergencies and respond accordingly to ensure future generations are given the chance to enjoy a healthy thriving environment here in Te Taihū. We are committed to being better kaitiaki of our lands and resources. We encourage Council to support initiatives such as the proposed Climatorium to establish a centre for climate solutions, waste reduction, energy efficiency, climate sensitive design, and protection of water. This Wakatū-led initiative could be located in Motueka with the right support and activate international partnerships and investment. We need assistance with increasing our solar capacity at the marae to ensure we are making use of renewable energy potential, not adding to our regions carbon footprint. We are concerned that any delay to the new Motueka waste water treatment facility makes us vulnerable to a climatic event that could have devastating impacts for our local environment. We have already experienced this and cannot afford to delay the relocation and development of a new facility any longer. We request that this brought forward to 2025 (not 2029) as it is a critical resilience project for our region.
32975	Philip Catchpole	No need to jump on this ideology. Climate always has and always will change. We are not affecting it.
32981	Mr Shane Quinlivan	more restrictions needed for where buildings can be consented based on near to long term climate modeling. lms should contain up to date info on extreme event vulnerability. houses should be rated according to energy efficiency, and security and quality of water supply.

32986	Dr Jozef van Rens	<p>Several points</p> <p>With regards to Waste : Prohibit organic waste disposal in landfills. Reducing total waste to landfill by 10% per capita by 2030 is insufficient to meet emissions reductions plan targets. Best practice refrigerant management at resource recovery centers is vitally important.</p> <p>With regards to Transport, seriously engage with a mode shift. Separated cycleways and much more. Reduce car use. Tasman has about the highest car ownership and vehicle kilometers travelled in New Zealand, and New Zealand is among the highest in the world</p> <p>With regards to Urban planning: No greenfield development.</p> <p>I recommend investment in home insulation to reduce energy needs in the home.</p> <p>With regards to new infrastructure proposals: check emissions footprint of all new infrastructure to see if they are matched to regional emissions budget.</p> <p>With regards to emissions monitoring: The Plan critically needs provisions for monitoring of regional emissions to be able demonstrate progress on reductions: publishing as soon as possible the monthly fossil fuel sales statistics the Council already has; developing and regularly publishing regional emissions; and showing emissions reductions alongside the financials for the options residents are being asked to choose amongst in the next LTP.</p> <p>I recommend the Council consider a solar generating facility to support our region in the case of a natural disaster.</p> <p>There is a big need for work on information dissemination</p> <p>With regards to agricultural emissions: I acknowledge these are difficult to deal with at regional level, but their extent warrants frequent ongoing engagement with sector groups.</p> <p>I ask TDC to contribute to funding the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum and Take the Jump (please see their LTP submission).</p> <p>I would like to record my appreciation for many excellent initiatives supported by the council:</p> <p>The development of a 'climate lens' for all decision-making</p> <p>Streets for People Projects</p> <p>Support for Aotearoa Bike Challenge and for Take the Jump campaign.</p> <p>Construction waste diversion</p> <p>Composting workshops</p> <p>Mapping habitats at risk from climate change and opportunities for protection and restoration.</p> <p>The Rural Resilience Expo</p> <p>Leadership in Aotearoa Climate Adaptation Network</p> <p>Work to achieve a standardised greenhouse gas emissions modelling tool.</p> <p>Joint work with NCC on waste management and risk assessment</p>
32987	Ms Jodi Ellis	<p>Prioritize solar implementation across existing residential and commercial properties throughout Tasman. Provide more opportunities to divert waste that can be recycled ie provide can collections in public spaces. You had a trial in Motueka several years ago but they disappeared. Why did it fail? How can it be improved to reduce contamination? Give businesses or community groups that are doing their bit by sharing their actions in your Newsline eg Toad Hall has implemented solar and Motueka Weka peckers is collecting tetrapacks. These are worthy actions and should be highlighted within the wider community so we can support.</p>
32991	Dr Tord Kjellstrom	<p>Produce district-wide mitigation and adaptation plans for climate change are updated every 2-3 years. Make sure every opportunity for using urban planning (e.g promoting more apartment living close to Richmond CBD) to reduce need for private car transport. Plan and work towards a "15-minute city".</p>
32997	Ms Joyce Robinson	<p>Biff it. It's false.</p>
33002	Mr David Sissons on behalf of Waimea Inlet Forum working group	<p>SEE ATTACHMENT 2. We strongly support those parts of the draft Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan which will protect the ecological values and the natural functioning of Waimea Inlet. See attached PDF file.</p>
33010	Dr Fiona Ede on behalf of Nature and Climate Group of NTCF	<p>SEE ATTACHMENT. Please refer to our submission on the CRSAP.</p>
33014	Ms Nicola McCormick	<p>There was no mention of how building permits would work...there should be a stronger focus on not allowing buildings to be developed in areas that are clearly at risk.</p>
33018	Mr Jeff Santa Barbara	<p>We need urgent and radical action at all levels of government to address our changing climate.</p>

33023	Ms Teresa James	Thank you for this detailed plan that is in line with national and international efforts to curb and adapt to climate change. As think at much resource as possible should be given to enact it.
33024	Dr Robin Treadwell	In the face of increasing likelihood of disasters I think provision of essential services to communities must come ahead of other expenditure. Council needs to be proactive and plan for these, and ensure community does also eg. medical centres, pharmacies, supermarkets, schools, marae need to be 'disaster proof'. Councils role could be to educate, facilitate preparations/mitigate likely impacts
33025	A Morton	Treat this as urgent and aim for higher percentages sooner - the goals are worthy but the timeline is too long. We need to see more changes. Otherwise future generations will cry that we did 'Too little , too late'.
33028	Karen Driver	<p>Thank you for developing this critical document. I support the detailed and well researched submission from the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum. I have also input into that submission as a member of the Forum. I repeat the key points of that submission here to emphasise my support:</p> <p>Our fair share, 7% reduction of CO2 and other long-lived gas emissions in our region each year.</p> <p>Waste: Prohibit organic waste disposal in landfills. Reducing total waste to landfill by 10% per capita by 2030 is insufficient to meet emissions reductions plan targets. Best practice refrigerant management at resource recovery centres is vitally important.</p> <p>Transport: Seriously engage with mode shift. Separated cycleways, public transport and much more.</p> <p>Urban planning: No greenfield development. Elaborate on how the development of the Tasman Environment Plan and the revised Regional Policy Statement will address emissions reductions.</p> <p>New infrastructure proposals: Emissions footprint of all new infrastructure matched to regional emissions budget.</p> <p>Emissions monitoring: The Plan critically needs provisions for monitoring of regional emissions to be able demonstrate progress on reductions: publishing as soon as possible the monthly fossil fuel sales statistics the Council already has; developing and regularly publishing regional emissions; and showing emissions reductions alongside the financials for the options residents are being asked to choose amongst in the next LTP.</p> <p>Information dissemination: I support your assigning high priority to advancing understanding so that most people support transformational measures. NTCF added some further ideas in their submission.</p> <p>Agricultural emissions: I and NTCF acknowledge these are difficult to deal with at regional level, but their extent warrants frequent ongoing engagement with sector groups.</p> <p>Uncertainty over which parts of the Plan will proceed: numerous items in the Action Plan are unfunded, including all in outcomes 3 and 4 – Leadership and Information. The latter are allocated staff time, and it is possible other zero-funded items will be funded from other budgets. It is vital the Plan clearly states which items will proceed (and their constraints) and which are not funded at all.</p> <p>Accurate information on climate change: I am seriously concerned that much of the climate information presented in Appendix 2 is dated.</p> <p>NTCF: Provide funding to support the work of NTCF and allow them to expand the work they do for the region.</p>
33031	Mr Kohei Koyama	No need.
33032	Mrs Margaret Creed	Stop with the Climate rubbish and stick to core services. What we need is a kitty for extreme weather or earthquakes and Tim King said at one of the LTP community meetings that if we have a major disaster that rates would go up 50%. This is irresponsible and not "sustainable".
33035	Elsbeth Collier	Need the highest possible funding for all climate related issues, both resilience and cutting carbon emissions in the district. Public transport and walking and cycling initiatives should have high priority.

33038	Ms Robin Schiff	<p>I am seriously concerned that much of the climate information presented in Appendix 2 is dated, and the Plan doesn't recognize increasing evidence that climate change appears to be occurring faster, with more damaging impacts, than scientists previously understood.</p> <p>with regards to the Active Transport Target The targets look appropriate. I request a 2030 target.</p> <p>I believe that it will take investment in a full-time staff member to accomplish them. This person would work on School Travel Plans with individual schools, Work Travel Plans with individual businesses (in collaboration with Businesses for Climate Action), and with other community groups. Such work could begin with the Council itself, perhaps beginning with Workride as is occurring in Nelson City Council, and expanding to a work travel plan for all council employees. I understand that TDC already has a high rate of councillors and employees using bikes to commute - an excellent base on which to build. Such an initiative would certainly show leadership in this area.</p> <p>With regards to: Encourage increased use of active transport networks, focusing on walking or cycling to work or school in urban areas.</p> <p>I suggest working together with users of these networks to co-design new facilities.</p> <p>With regards to: Create and implement a joint speed management plan for Nelson-Tasman</p> <p>I are in favour of a speed management plan that prioritizes pedestrians' and cyclists' safety.</p> <p>A glaring omission from the Plan is the development of separated cycleways in the short-term action period of 2024-2026. It is deferred until 2027-2030. This is not acceptable. I understand that this may be related to central government funding being withdrawn from this area. I wish to convey how unsatisfactory this is, especially for commuting cyclists. I know that this is a major factor inhibiting people from substituting active transport for car use. Extension of cycleways is essential to reducing transport emissions.</p> <p>I request TDC lobbies central government to continue to fund footpaths from the roading budget, and not transfer the costs to the Active Transport budget as they apparently plan to do.</p>
33041	Mr Jace Hobbs	<p>I am seriously concerned that much of the climate information presented in Appendix 2 is dated, and the Plan doesn't recognize increasing evidence that climate change appears to be occurring faster, with more damaging impacts, than scientists previously understood. with regards to the Active Transport Target The targets look appropriate. I request a 2030 target. I believe that it will take investment in a full-time staff member to accomplish them. This person would work on School Travel Plans with individual schools, Work Travel Plans with individual businesses (in collaboration with Businesses for Climate Action), and with other community groups. Such work could begin with the Council itself, perhaps beginning with Workride as is occurring in Nelson City Council, and expanding to a work travel plan for all council employees. I understand that TDC already has a high rate of councillors and employees using bikes to commute - an excellent base on which to build. Such an initiative would certainly show leadership in this area. With regards to: Encourage increased use of active transport networks, focusing on walking or cycling to work or school in urban areas. I suggest working together with users of these networks to co-design new facilities. With regards to: Create and implement a joint speed management plan for Nelson-Tasman I are in favour of a speed management plan that prioritizes pedestrians' and cyclists' safety. A glaring omission from the Plan is the development of separated cycleways in the short-term action period of 2024-2026. It is deferred until 2027-2030. This is not acceptable. I understand that this may be related to central government funding being withdrawn from this area. I wish to convey how unsatisfactory this is, especially for commuting cyclists. I know that this is a major factor inhibiting people from substituting active transport for car use. Extension of cycleways is essential to reducing transport emissions. I request TDC lobbies central government to continue to fund footpaths from the roading budget, and not transfer the costs to the Active Transport budget as they apparently plan to do.</p>
33043	Dr Gill Harker	<p>I am seriously concerned that much of the climate information presented in Appendix 2 is dated, and the Plan doesn't recognize increasing evidence that climate change appears to be occurring faster, with more damaging impacts, than scientists previously understood. with regards to the Active Transport Target The targets look appropriate. I request a 2030 target. I believe that it will take investment in a full-time staff member to accomplish them. This person would work on School Travel Plans with individual schools, Work Travel Plans with individual businesses (in collaboration with Businesses for Climate Action), and with other community groups. Such work could begin with the Council itself, perhaps beginning with Workride as is occurring in Nelson City Council, and expanding to a work travel plan for all council employees. I understand that TDC already has a high rate of councillors and employees using bikes to commute - an excellent base on which to build. Such an initiative would certainly show leadership in this area. With regards to: Encourage increased use of active transport networks, focusing on walking or cycling to work or school in urban areas. I suggest working together with users of these networks to co-design new facilities. With regards to: Create and implement a joint speed management plan for Nelson-Tasman I are in favour of a speed management plan that prioritizes pedestrians' and cyclists' safety. A glaring omission from the Plan is the development of separated cycleways in the short-term action period of 2024-2026. It is deferred until 2027-2030. This is not acceptable. I understand that this may be related to central government funding being withdrawn from this area. I wish to convey how unsatisfactory this is, especially for commuting cyclists. I know that this is a major factor inhibiting people from substituting active transport for car use. Extension of cycleways is essential to reducing transport emissions. I request TDC lobbies central government to continue to fund footpaths from the roading budget, and not transfer the costs to the Active Transport budget as they apparently plan to do.</p>

33045	Dr Olivia Hyatt	This is a good plan and strategy. It needs to be funded and the council needs to integrate it into all of its operations. The adaptation plan is a large undertaking with a continued uncertain national legislation framework. Working closely with the community is key and needs to be well funded to achieve long lasting good outcomes and lessen conflict etc. I am pleased to see increasing information for the public included. This needs to be resourced to and in plain language as much as possible. I suggest doing some consultation (if it hasn't happened) with our different communities on what information and formats they need, as too often I see well intentioned climate information not fit for purpose, as being too simplistic or jargon science dense.
33060	Dean McNamara	Complete over reaction and over reach.
33065	Fred Overmars	<p>I support the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum submission on the draft Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>Among the Plan's principles for guiding action on climate change are these two:</p> <p>Act boldly - we will display the strong leadership required to address the climate challenges and opportunities for the District.</p> <p>Climate change is integrated into decision-making - we will incorporate climate change into existing frameworks, plans, projects and decision-making.</p> <p>In relation to these, I request the Council</p> <p>(i) publicly disclose with which banks it currently holds its investments</p> <p>(ii) if it is not already doing so, engage with its banking providers on their ethical investment policy including indicating its willingness to move its banking towards fossil-free banks (https://350.org.nz/fossil-free-banks/).</p> <p>I acknowledge there are grounds for prudence in acting on this. Alongside that, there are strong grounds for residents and ratepayers to know whether their money is invested in fossil fuel activities. Further, this would be a very strong statement of the Council's leadership in acting on climate change.</p>
33068	Mr Bruce Gilkison on behalf of Businesses for Climate Action Trust	<p>SEE ATTACHMENT 2. General comments:</p> <p>First, we congratulate the Council on its commitment to action on climate change, as shown both in its progress to date, and in this draft Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan. Among many other things, we have been greatly impressed by the improvements to public transport.</p> <p>We wish to comment further that we have always found Council staff and Councillors most constructive, and a pleasure to deal with, in general and on climate issues in particular. These are complex issues and the Council's attention to them over the past several years has been impressive. This is hugely appreciated!</p> <p>We are impressed by the presentation, clarity and detail in this draft Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan ('the Strategy'). We will comment, though, on some areas in which more detail would be useful, and more ambition would be beneficial.</p> <p>We note, for example, that there is a target for net GHG emissions of 'zero by 2050' for both the Council and the District. We suggest that it is far easier for the Council to attain this than for the District, and that the Council should set a much earlier target (2035?) for its own emissions, as a demonstration of leadership for the District. We note that a number of Councils have set early and more ambitious targets for their own operations.</p> <p>We are aware of a submission being filed by the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum. We advise that we are largely supportive of this submission, and particularly the following (note there are some items in the NTCF document which are outside of BCA's mandate with our supporters, which we do not express a view on).</p> <p>We've drawn largely on the Climate Forum's detailed and excellent submission, and wish to note the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We support the need for TDC and District to do 'our fair share' to maintain a safe climate, and achieve at least a 7% reduction of CO2 and other long-lived gas emissions in our region each year. • Transport: We need to embrace 'mode shift' and find alternatives to expansion of roading expansion and dependency on single-occupant cars. We must encourage increased use of active transport networks, focusing on walking or cycling to work or school in urban areas. • The target for reduction of waste to landfill for Nelson Tasman of 10% per capita by 2030 is insufficient to meet emissions reductions plan targets. This should be revisited urgently. • We request TDC, if not already doing so, give very high priority to instituting refrigerant recovery at its resource recovery centres. Best practice refrigerant management at resource recovery centres is vitally important, along with education and monitoring to ensure that compliance is understood by residents and is monitored by TDC. • We applaud the work being done to divert construction waste from landfill. The reduction in generation of waste to landfill will have a significant effect on the reduction of emissions, and should provide opportunities for reuse. • Agricultural emissions: We acknowledge these are difficult to deal with at regional level, but their extent and impacts warrant frequent on-going engagement with sector groups. • Information and Empowerment: Given its importance, this area will need a budget and cannot be effectively resourced through staff time alone. We recommend that TDC actively seek to address disinformation on climate change. • We agree that climate change may be occurring at a faster rate than anticipated, and suggest that this may require emission reductions and targets to be updated earlier than expected, and regularly. • We strongly support the Climate Forum funding request: However we also note the need to focus on emissions reduction for businesses, both for the significance of their impacts, and their potential to innovate. In this District, 96% of businesses are small (less than 20 employees) and often lack the resources and knowhow to kick-

		start their 'net zero' journey. Businesses for Climate Action Trust/Mission Zero is providing these businesses with inspiration, expertise and help, but will also need TDC support to achieve our 'Mission Zero'.
33072	Viteslava Otrubova	Too little, too late. All District vehicles should already be electric, because of lower cost of ownership. All consultants hired to study our climate should be local, and not travel to study this District.
33073	Mr David huw Lewis	Move people flood prone houses, houses where slips are going to occur, prepare businesses on the waimea inlet for sea rise increases, work with scientists on seagrass restoration. Richmond Hill is a great project, less forestry more natives.
33078	Ms Lynda Hannah	It's great that TDC is now taking climate heating seriously and planning responsibly. However "a carbon-neutral Council and Tasman District by 2050" is far too little far too late. We need carbon-negative by 2030 at the latest. The "Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan" should have been implemented 30 years ago.
33082	Mrs Susan Michell	strategies and action urgently needed, please keep it up
33083	Mr dean straker on behalf of Whakarewa Trust - NRAIT	SEE ATTACHED: The plan's recognition of climate change and its impacts on the district will lead to the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, including the development of a climate response strategy and action plan. This will have a significant impact on the community's resilience and ability to adapt to climate-related challenges. Representatives from Whakarewa Trust, Wakatu Inc, NCC and TDC recently visited the Climatorium in Denmark, and we would like council support to continue with this relationship.
33084	Mr Paul Bucknall	We need to focus on building resilience and planning responses to changes in the future. Emission reduction is an important thing for NZ to do, but in the long run we will have little impact, so we need to focus on preparing for what's coming anyway.
33092	Ms Sky Davies	I support option B - increased investment in climate response. The additional rates increase of \$17 per household is completely justifiable given the climate crisis we face. It's time to act boldly. I do not support commercial forest as a climate mitigation measure. I would like to see council owned forest transition to permanent cover forests, especially in fragile soils prone to erosion after harvest.
33093	Ms Colleen Shaw	I believe that the TDC should continue to explore the roadside collection of food waste as reduction of methane from landfill is such an important focus for lessening of our harmful greenhouse gas emissions. Further the composting of organics which are returned to the land will increase its ability to provide food. This needs to be considered as transport costs go up and food needs to be brought into the area. I believe that the TDC should not go ahead with more greenfield development on the periphery of Richmord. This reduces the regions food security as well as increasing traffic and vehicles on the road increasing emissions and increasing the need for road maintenance.
33094	Dr James Griffiths	I would like the council to make a significant contribution to meeting our regional emissions targets. And, play a proactive role in leading our climate response.
33095	Mr Steven Crundwell	I oppose large investment in climate response beyond amending zoning appropriately in anticipation of moderate sea level changes.
33097	Mr Robert Robinson	Abandon all costs to mitigate any perceived climate emergencies until the Chinese and Indians show some concern.
33100	Mr ian wells	I encourage you to follow the advice of scientists and environmental experts. People live here because of the environment and I am pleased to live here and contribute to restoration of the environment, both through my taxes and volunteer work.Please keep up the good work.
33115	Jan Heijs	SEE ATTACHED for proposed changes. In "MITIGATION, priority actions" add an action: 'Review and implement procurement processes to include the effects on climate change in to purchasing of goods (including infrastructure) and services.' Add an action: 'introduce a comprehensive carbon calculator. Add an action 'minimise greenfield development'. Add "introduce a comprehensive carbon calculator for development activities." In the section 'ADAPTATION' Change: The provision of 'green infrastructure' should also be included and actioned for developed areas. The development of climate adaptation plans should be given a much higher priority. In the section 'LEADERSHIP' under priority actions I strongly support the need to integrate climate change consideration into all council decision making. This will only work when be supported by an assessment tool that includes operational and embodied carbon: the total long term carbon footprint.

33140	Scott Burnett on behalf of Forest & Bird	<p>SEE ATTACHMENT 2.</p> <p>1. Forest & Bird appreciate that many of our suggestions for the 2023 draft version of this action plan have been incorporated into the 2024 draft. Thank you.</p> <p>2. Aside from the suggestions below, Forest & Bird supports the Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan and encourages it's adoption and funding.</p> <p>3. We appreciate that the document was originally drafted in 2021 but we strongly suggest that contextual information is updated to reflect the updated IPCC 6th Assessment data. Not updating this information creates a risk that Tasman will not adequately plan and act to address the increasing impacts of climate change.</p> <p>4. In our comments last year, we wrote that Forest & Bird are strongly critical of the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy 2022-2052 and call for it to be reviewed as a priority. Future development zoning provisions are one of the biggest levers Councils have to change urban form and lower emissions. We believe that the Future Development Strategy will prevent Tasman from reaching its climate goals by continuing to overly privilege greenfield development over intensification. We are also concerned about TDC putting in a Fast Track application for land rezoning for residential development and believe that creating more greenfield land supply is a disincentive to intensification.</p> <p>See attachment for suggestions relating to pages 7, 10, 15 and 16 of the draft document.</p>
33155	Andrew Yuill	<p>Please base policy in Tasman during the coming 10 years on de-growth. At the very least aim for a steady state of economic activity, and at all costs avoid promoting economic growth.</p> <p>Why? Because growth is unsustainable so we face a choice right now between promoting a planned and democratic reduction of unnecessary production to bring the economy back into balance with the living world in a safe and equitable way; or degrowth by disaster as successive systems that we depend on break around us.</p> <p>Please pay careful attention to what the IPCC is saying about climate change and:</p> <p>a. base all policy on reducing our greenhouse gas emissions, particularly emissions of CO2.</p> <p>b. take realistic mitigation measures locally against the predicted sea level rise, increasingly destructive storms and droughts.</p> <p>Please classify activities that have heavy environmental or climate impacts while not producing socially useful outputs, as prohibited activities. Gold mining for example.</p> <p>If we can get these few basic things right then I anticipate Tasman has a bright future; otherwise not.</p>
33172	Winiata Ross Amopiu	Set up a free climate action plan for every community in the Tasman region.
33179	Joyce Wylie	It is hard to be green when you are in the red. TDC have already reached the 10 year plan debt cap level (\$250 m) crazy to spend that sort of money and lumber future ratepayers with cost of servicing this debt
33187	Nicola Basham	<p>SEE ATTACHED. I am refusing to vote on this issue. I believe you are using the incorrect information. Your plan is too much. Even option A - particularly as we can now see the dangers of electrical vehicle batteries exploding, the short lifespan of wind farms and the inability of recycling any materials from solar or wind.</p> <p>sources for your climate change plan..see above</p> <p>What climate change.? You seem to be using doctored IPCC models that are created to push this sort of investment, and charge the ratepayers and make “green” investors rich.</p>
33193	Karen Steadman	Buyer beware - landowners responsibility.



TASMAN CLIMATE RESPONSE AND
RESILIENCE STRATEGY
AND ACTION PLAN 2024-2035

Our strategy for a low-emissions~~carbon~~, resilient and
innovative Tasman District *Te Tai o Aorere*

Draft for deliberations (May 2024) Version for adoption (27 June 2024)



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Whakatauki-(placeholder)

He peka tītoki e kore e whati
The branch of the tītoki tree will not be broken

As well as many other chiefly attributes, the tītoki tree is known for its resilient nature, its young branches bend and sway with the wind and its inner wood is extremely tough. This term was often afforded to a person or people hard to conquer.

Foreword

Climate change impacts all of us and threatens the wellbeing of our environment and communities. The [Te Taihupū Intergenerational Strategy](#) highlights the importance of Tūpuna Pono/being good ancestors and the 'Together Te Taihupū partnership agreement' provides a framework for strong regional relationships across iwi and local government. We must act now to reduce emissions, prepare for current and future impacts, and respond to the effects we are already experiencing. This *Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* guides our transition to a low-emissions, resilient, and innovative Tasman District.

Tasman District Council *Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere* (the Council) is committed to improving the wellbeing of our environment, communities, and economy, making this the best possible place to live, work and do business. Across the region, climate change has already affected our weather, natural environment, taonga species, food production, mahinga kai, biosecurity, health and wellbeing, infrastructure, and the economy.

Climate change impacts are predicted to increase in magnitude under all forecast scenarios. While the timing and extent of such impacts are unknown, there will be significant environmental, social, cultural, and economic consequences. The Council has already been active in responding to climate change; however, we recognise that more needs to be done and urgent action is needed. [Climate change presents significant challenges and opportunities. We must plan thoroughly, act now, collaborate, strive for fairness, and seize opportunities.](#)

Our response to this evolving challenge is the development of this ~~draft~~ *Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy*. In conjunction with our updated *Tasman Climate Action Plan* (see Appendix 1), the Strategy intends to provide a coordinated and appropriate response to assist all residents of Tasman District *Te Tai o Aorere* (the District) in dealing with the challenges that climate change is expected to bring.

The Council is a signatory to the [Local Government Leaders' Climate Declaration](#). In 2019, the Council approved the first Tasman Climate Action Plan with the aim of becoming carbon neutral by 2050. In 2022, central government published the [Emissions Reduction Plan](#) and [National Adaptation Plan](#), both of which outline specific expectations for local government's role in climate action. Council's response and allocation of resources to all these matters require careful consideration.

This ~~draft~~ *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* marks our commitment to local action on climate change. It serves as a guide for our actions, aims to reduce ~~greenhouse gas~~ emissions and prepare for the unavoidable impacts of changing weather patterns through the period 2024-2035 and beyond.

Efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change can also bring opportunities, such as cost savings from lower energy bills, making better use of our resources, new business and employment opportunities, innovation, support for healthier, more sustainable lifestyles, and making our communities more resilient. The strategy aims to position Tasman District to capitalise on these opportunities.

We invite our iwi partners, businesses, community groups and individuals to embrace the transformative changes we can collectively take. We have a legal and moral responsibility to balance the needs of all species with human needs for economic wellbeing, to secure a just, safe, climate-resilient future for all.

Mayor

CEO

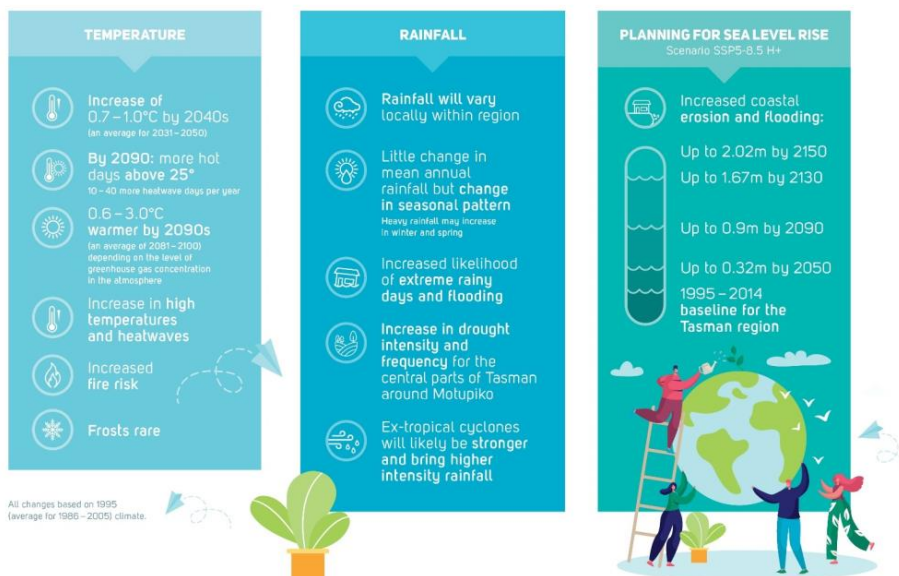
Introduction

There are a growing number of people and organisations in Tasman District acting on climate change. We already know many of the things we need to do to tackle this challenge, but we need to do them faster and more widely. Many of these actions will make our region a better place: healthier, less polluted, more accessible, and self-reliant. Even if climate change is a global problem, its effects are most immediately felt on a local level, in our communities, workplaces, and families. It is here on the 'frontline' where many solutions lie. At the local level, Council plays a critical role in helping communities prepare for, and respond to, natural hazard events, whose incidence and severity are increased by rapid changes in the climate. We can, directly and indirectly, impact-reduce emissions across all sectors of society in the region, and we are on the frontline in preparing our community for changes in the climate.

This ~~draft~~ Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan identifies the key areas that the Council will prioritise to reduce emissions from its activities, adapt to the changing climate, and influence and encourage the wider community to also do so. Contextual information is provided in Appendix 2.

Some of the predicted effects of climate change in Tasman District are summarised in the following infographic¹:

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS FOR THE TASMAN DISTRICT



Climate change impacts and risks are becoming increasingly complex and more difficult to manage. Multiple climate hazards will occur simultaneously, and multiple climatic and non-climatic risks will interact, resulting in compounding overall risk and risks cascading across sectors and regions. Some responses to climate change result in new impacts and risks².

At the time of writing, this was the most up-to-date information available about climate change impacts for Tasman District, which has been downscaled from global climate models. More up-to-date District-specific information is due to be released by NIWA later in 2024.

Finding from the recent IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) WGII Summary for Policymakers.

Page 3

Commented [AG1]: Infographic by adding "H+" and replacing 1.66m with 1.67m in column on right hand

missions profiles for the region and Council's own activities are shown in Figures 1 and 2:

Figure 1: Tasman District's regional emissions³
Gas type contributions to total CO₂-e emissions, 2022

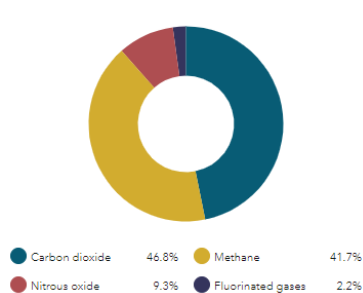
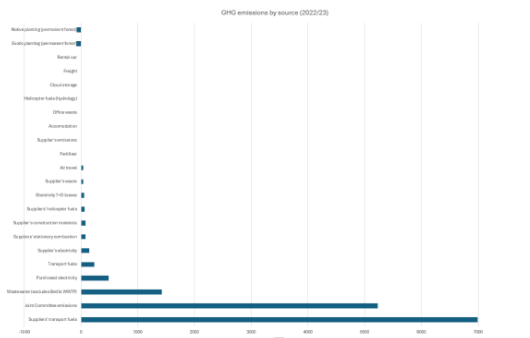


Figure 2: Council's greenhouse gas emissions by source (2022/23)



Commented [AG2]: Both figures updated with latest data

We hope that this Strategy is an inspiration to iwi, communities, businesses, and everyone who lives or works in the region. We all have an important part to play in ensuring the Tasman District is a safer, wealthier, fairer, healthier, and reener place for the generations to come.

The *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* will be used to promote conversations on climate change and disaster resilience. Consequently, how we can be more sustainable, both internally and externally. The Council can lead on this in a variety of different ways, including making the issue locally relevant, and through the specific actions outlined within the Strategy.

Purpose

The *draft Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* is a framework for collaborative action and part of a larger conversation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate future harm and plan for the impacts of climate change. It reinforces Council's commitment to climate change leadership, based on the latest scientific advice, government legislation, and community calls for action. The Council is committed to adopting a 'whole-of-society' approach to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The Strategy's purpose is to provide a roadmap for Council to demonstrate leadership, meet its audit and statutory obligations and community aspirations to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The Strategy, and its associated Action Plan, define targets and several actions that will contribute to achieving key outcomes. Resourcing requirements for implementing each action have been defined as part of the Council's Long term Plan (LTP) 2024-2034 budget development (see pages 8-19 below). The action plan will be subject to regular review.

to adequately address climate change and natural disasters, plans, policies, decision-making, frameworks, and deliverables must embed legal, indemnity, budgetary, asset management, infrastructure, planning, and environmental implications and obligations. The Strategy has been designed to *mainstream* effective climate change action within Council and make it a natural part of decision-making processes, within our financial means.

It is expected that this Strategy, as a living document, will evolve through engagement with the people of Tasman District, as new opportunities are discovered, as new initiatives come forward, and as understanding and technology advance. The Strategy is therefore a starting point, rather than an exhaustive list of opportunities and actions.

³<https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/how-are-my-regions-emissions-tracking>

Council's Vision

Thriving and resilient Tasman communities

Te Manawaroatanga o Te Tai o Aorere kia tupu, kia rea

Our Mission

A low-emissions ~~carbon~~, resilient and innovative Tasman District *Te Tai o Aorere*

Our principles for guiding action on climate change

Honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi - We affirm our enduring partnership with iwi, as set out in the Together Te Taihū Partnership Agreement, acknowledging ~~the historical realities and working towards rectifying the impacts of colonisation. We navigate the future hand in hand with iwi, acknowledging the injustices of colonisation~~ and supporting iwi aspirations for rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga over lands, taonga and climate solutions.
~~placeholder~~

Be collaborative - we will collaborate with communities ~~iesy-groups~~, young people, households, businesses, iwi, rural sector groups, local and central government organisations, and draw on existing knowledge to develop and implement actions. We will support individuals, families, and communities to undertake their own initiatives and adaptation responses.

Act boldly - we will display the strong leadership required to address the climate challenges and opportunities for the district.

Be equitable, fair and inclusive - we ~~will~~ support a just transition⁴, empowering inclusive, ~~ensure that people are empowered to participate in our programmes and that our responses to climate change do not have inequitable effects on people~~ equitable Climate Resilient Development⁵ for everyone.

Think long term - we will take an intergenerational approach to ensure that our responses to climate change are sustainable, long-term, and benefit ~~both~~ current and future generations.

Be evidence-based - our actions and responses to climate change will be evidence-based, including science, data, local knowledge, values, and mātauranga Māori.

Seek opportunities - we will support positive and innovative ideas that contribute to climate solutions for Tasman district.

Climate change is integrated into decision-making - we will incorporate climate change into existing frameworks, plans, projects and decision-making.

Key Outcomes

This Strategy aims to achieve the following:

- Council and Tasman District collectively contribute to New Zealand's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions ~~and support a just transition to a low-carbon economy~~;

The term 'just transition' is intended as an umbrella that encompasses a broad range of concepts such as inclusiveness, justice, equity, fairness, wellbeing and sustainability, as well as processes such as representation, collaboration, partnership, co-design and participatory democracy. Source: What are just transitions? | Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (mbie.govt.nz). Climate Resilient Development is a framework developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. It combines strategies to adapt to climate change with actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to support sustainable development for everyone.

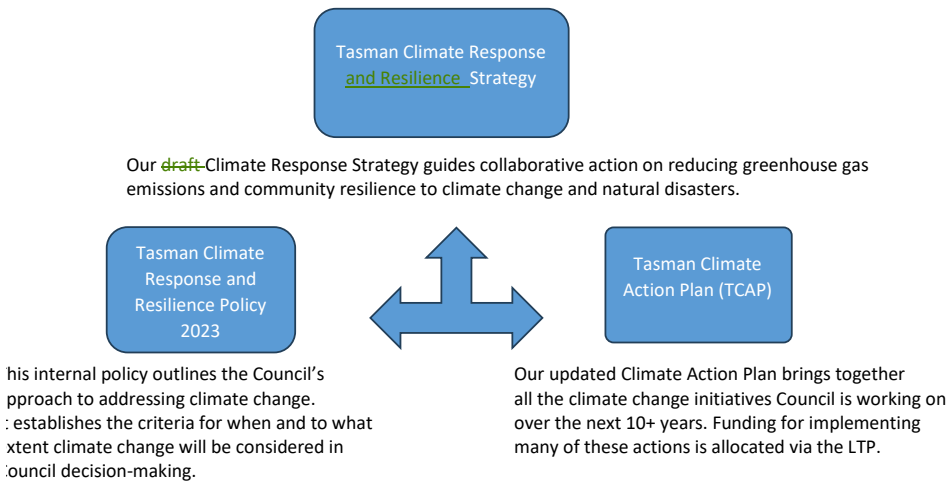
- ~~a carbon neutral Council and Tasman District by 2050;~~
- Tasman District becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change ~~by embedding climate and disaster risk reduction considerations;~~
- Council shows clear leadership on climate change issues and supports a just transition; and
- Our communities are informed and ~~enabled~~empowered to undertake climate action.

Monitoring and Plan Review

he Strategy and Action Plan is a living document that will be updated as part of future Annual Plan or LTP processes. Progress towards achieving our targets is reported quarterly, with detailed reports produced annually. All reports are published on the Council's website.

Commented [AG3]: The text in this new section was deleted from Appendix 2 and moved up here into the Strategy section.

Figure 3: Relationship between climate strategy, policy and action plan



Strategy on a page

Our mission: A low- ~~emissions~~ ~~carbon~~, resilient and innovative Tasman District *Te Tai o Aorere*.

	Key outcomes	Key success measures	Priority actions	Summary of draft LTP budget allocated to key actions over 10 years (un inflated \$)	Total draft LTP budget allocated over 10 years (un inflated \$)
MITIGATION	1. Council and Tasman District collectively contribute to New Zealand’s efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	1(a) Biogenic methane emissions reduce by 10% below 2017 levels by 2030 and 24-47% by 2050 or earlier. 1(b) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases reduce to zero by 2050. 1(c) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases from Council's activities reduce 4643% by 2030 and 3465% by 2035, compared to the 2020/21 baseline <u>to align with New Zealand’s commitments</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish and implement emissions reduction pathways for our region and Council’s emissions.Develop a low-emissions transport network and system.Develop planning frameworks that promote low-carbon <u>emissions</u> infrastructure and buildings, and renewable energy solutions.Promote compact, connected neighbourhoods, which enables sustainable urban intensification.Reduce all types of solid waste <u>and encourage others to do so via waste minimisation grants</u>.Embed circular economy principles in activities.	30.1m Public transport initiatives 17.55m Active transport initiatives (see Transportation AMP for details of both) 11.38m Capturing and reusing landfill gas (see AMP for NTRLBU) 5.42m Minimising waste and reducing waste to landfill 1.14m Diverting construction waste 43k Business case for diverting food waste (see Solid Waste AMP for details on these three waste budgets) 101k Auditing emissions inventories (Strategic Policy budget) 63k Warmer healthier homes funding contribution Reducing and transitioning Council vehicle fleet to EVs and installing EV chargers (see Council Enterprises AMP for details) Ongoing investment in commercial forestry (see Council Enterprises AMP for details) Other planting initiatives to sequester carbon (see Environmental Management AMP for details)	66.1 million+
ADAPTATION	2. Tasman District becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change.	2(a) Climate-resilient development and infrastructure in the right locations. 2(b) The resilience of network infrastructure to climate change risks is progressively improved across all Council networks. 2(c) Ecological adaptation to climate change is taken into account when making decisions. 2(d) Climate and disaster risk reduction considerations is embedded into decision-making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Improve the resilience of our communities by working with them to enable and support adaptation planning.Build the right things in the right place to reduce our climate risk exposure.Future-proof new infrastructure and, where practicable, existing infrastructure to be climate resilient.Protect, restore, or enhance our natural environment to enable ecosystem resilience.	3.55m Catchment enhancement/creating ‘green infrastructure’ in rural areas 573k Implement Tasman Biodiversity Strategy (see Environmental Management AMP for details of both) 227k Addressing climate change risks at landfills (closed landfill improvements) (see Solid Waste AMP) 1.33m Develop climate adaptation plans for communities 329k Maintain and improve Climate Risk and Resilience Explorer tool 94k Develop regional climate adaptation strategy (last three form part of the Strategic Policy budget)	6.1 million
LEADERSHIP	3. Council shows clear leadership on climate change issues and supports a just transition.	3(a) Council's elected representatives and staff demonstrates regional leadership. 3(b) Decisions of Council consider the implications of climate change for current and future generations. 3(c) Climate change and disaster resilience considerations are mainstreamed into Council’s plans. 3(d) Council collaborates with others on climate action. 3(e) Council’s staff work collaboratively to implement this climate action plan. 3(f) Council reports on its progressive implementation of this climate action plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Integrate climate change considerations into all Council decision-making.Partner with central government and others to share resources, fund and deliver climate-resilience and low-carbon <u>emissions</u> projects across the District. <p>In achieving this outcome, we need to ensure that we do not cause or exacerbate inequalities, or leave any individual, whānau, or community behind, as we transition to our mission.</p>	Staff time only	0
INFORMATION	4. Our communities are informed and enabled to undertake climate action.	4(a) Meaningful collaboration and involvement in climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives. 4(b) Private adaptation and business adaptation to climate change occurs in Tasman District. 4(c) Council collaborates with the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum to engage with and inform Tasman residents about climate change actions and options, across a broad spectrum of interests. 4(d) Climate change considerations are aligned to the four wellbeings and the Sustainable Development Goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Data, information, and guidance are made available to help communities and Council work together to assess and reduce their own climate risks.Key outputs from the Nelson-Tasman Regional Climate Risk Assessment are widely distributed and utilised.Support our businesses and communities through the low-carbon <u>emissions</u> transition and reduce their emissions.	Staff time only	0
TOTAL DRAFT LTP BUDGET ALLOCATED TO IMPLEMENT TASMAN CLIMATE ACTION PLAN OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS					\$72.2 million+

Commented [AG4]: All budget figures in this table : Appendix 1 updated from draft uninflated \$ to final in \$. We did not use track-changes when updating these amounts.

Key outcomes will be measured via targets and achieved by implementing the actions set out in Appendix 1.

APPENDIX 1: Tasman Climate Action Plan

Note - boxes shaded light blue are from the government's Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) 2022

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	Draft 10-year budget (\$) uninflated	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
MITIGATION ACTIONS	1. Council and Tasman District collectively contribute to New Zealand's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	1(a) Biogenic methane emissions reduce by 10% below 2017 levels by 2030 and 24-47% by 2050 or earlier.	33.8k Strategic Policy budget	(i) Undertake annual inventories of Council's greenhouse gas emissions and have these independently audited bi-annually <u>biennially</u> . Model projected emissions and monitor and review targets once the next Emissions Reduction Plan is finalised.	(i) Undertake annual inventories of Council's greenhouse gas emissions and have these independently audited bi-annually <u>biennially</u> . Model projected emissions and monitor and review targets once future Emissions Reduction Plans are finalised.	
		1(b) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases reduce to zero by 2050.	33.8k Strategic Policy budget	(ii) Review Council's Corporate Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) to reflect final LTP budget allocation. <i>Note: Many of the actions aimed at reducing the Council's emissions listed in this table are described in more detail in the CERP.</i>	(ii) Implement Council's Corporate Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) and review the programme prior to LTP budget development.	
		1(c) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases from Council's activities reduce 1643% by 2030 and 3465% by 2035, compared to the 2020/21 baseline <u>to align with New Zealand's commitments</u>.	0	(iii) Investigate and prioritise potential energy efficiency and renewable energy generation initiatives for Council facilities and assets (e.g., installing solar panels at Council offices, community and recreation facilities – see CERP for details).	(iii) Implement energy efficiency and renewable energy generation initiatives for Council facilities and assets, as identified in the CERP (if budget provided for in 2027 LTP).	(iii) Monitor technology for improvements to energy efficiency and implement these where feasible.
		<i>Note:</i> <i>Targets 1(a) and 1(b) are the government targets specified in the <u>Emissions Reduction Plan Climate Change Response Act (Part 1B)</u> and therefore apply to both the entire Tasman District and Council's activities.</i>	0	(iv) Investigate the feasibility of switching to refrigerants with a lower emissions impact at Richmond Aquatic Centre and other Council owned facilities.	(iv) Begin replacing refrigerants to those with lower emissions impacts at Council owned facilities.	(iv) Continue replacing refrigerants to those with lower emissions impacts at Council owned facilities.
			0	(v) Investigate potential methods of reducing emissions from the Richmond Aquatic Centre (e.g. with solar panels and other energy efficiency initiatives).	(v) Switch to a refrigerant with a lower emissions impact at Richmond Aquatic Centre, if feasible.	(v) Implement emissions reduction initiatives at Richmond Aquatic Centre.
		<i>Target 1(c) specifies interim targets for Council's emissions for intervening years (these also align with the percentage reduction set out in the government's first three emissions budgets).</i>	0	(vi) Develop a solar/renewable energy investment policy, focusing on both 'behind the meter' and utility scale options*, including Council's potential role in owning solar farms, co-investment with partners or leasing land for others to build solar farms on. Undertake a feasibility study of potential solar investments. <i>* 'Behind the meter' solar investments supply electricity to the assets/facilities they are connected to, and any excess can be sold to local electricity distribution networks. Utility scale solar farms supply local distribution networks.</i>	(vi) Consider investing in <u>renewable energy initiatives</u> solar farms on Council-owned land, co-investment with partners or leasing Council-owned land to others for this purpose. Pilot a solar farm array on otherwise unused Council-owned land or in collaboration with others.	(vi) Continue investing in <u>renewable energy initiatives</u> solar farms .

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	Draft 10-year budget (\$) un inflated	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			0	(vii) Update Council’s Procurement Policy to include climate change considerations, that focuses on the four wellbeings (society, environment, culture, and economy) that are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the requirements for major suppliers to provide annual emissions monitoring information to Council. Implement updated policy. <u>Review and implement procurement processes to include climate change and natural hazards considerations in the purchasing of goods, including infrastructure, and services.</u>	(vii) Continue to implement Procurement Policy.	(vii) Review and implement revised Procurement Policy.
			Refer to Council Enterprises AMP budget	(viii) Continue to invest in forest plantations and participate in the ETS programme. Explore opportunities to expand Council’s forestry enterprise (apply the principles of ‘right tree, right place’ to investment opportunities for both plantation and carbon forest). <u>Explore opportunities to work with rural landowners to encourage uptake of agroforestry and silvopasture in the region.</u>	(viii) Continue to invest in forest plantations and carbon forests and participate in the ETS programme.	
			0	(ix) Continue to work with others on ecological restoration initiatives to sequester carbon, including blue carbon and seaweed-based industries.	(ix) Continue to work with other to increase carbon sequestration.	
			33.8k Strategic Policy budget	(x) Undertake biennial <u>bi-annual</u> inventory of Tasman District’s greenhouse gas emissions, model projected emissions and work with others to identify actions for reducing our collective community emissions <u>carbon</u> footprint.	(x) Continue bi-annual <u>biennial</u> updates to inventory, modelling and implementation of actions.	
			0	(xi) Develop a ‘Wood Encouragement’ policy for the building sector, which encourages use of timber over concrete.	(xi) Promote the ‘Wood Encouragement’ policy.	
			<u>0</u>	<u>(xii) Consider low-emissions design principles/ construction materials when building or renovating Council-owned buildings and community facilities.</u>	<u>(xii) Continue to incorporate low-emissions design/materials into work on Council-owned buildings.</u>	
	ERP goal: By 2050, Aotearoa will have a circular economy that keeps materials in use for as long as possible and a thriving bioeconomy.	ERP target: All municipal landfills must capture gas by the end of 2026	11.38m (expecting a positive return on investment by selling gas) Refer to NTLBU budget for details	(i) Continue capturing gas at the York Valley and Eves Valley landfills. Investigate options to reuse gas from landfills.	(i) Continue capturing gas at the York Valley and Eves Valley landfills and implementing viable reuse options.	
		ERP target: 40% reduction of biogenic methane by 2035	5.42m Solid Waste AMP	(ii) Implement the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan to reduce total waste to landfill by 10% per capita by 2030 (e.g., promotion of circular economy, education, <u>grants</u> , service changes etc).	(ii) Implement programmes to support reduction of all types of waste across the District.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	Draft 10-year budget (\$) un inflated	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
		ERP target: Prohibit organic waste disposal in landfills by 2030.	1.14m Solid Waste AMP	(i) Trial diversion of construction waste at the new facility located at the Richmond resource recovery centre. <u>Work together with NCC to reduce generation of construction waste in both regions.</u>	(i) Build other facilities for diverting construction waste throughout the region.	(i) Continue diverting construction material.
			42.6k Solid Waste AMP	(ii) Plan for all organic waste to be diverted from landfill by 2030. Undertake a detailed business case with NCC to determine approach for potential separation and collection of household food scraps, pending government regulations (business case is 75% funded by MfE for FY24/25). Seek government/external funding for processing facilities for household putrescible waste and other organic wastes from commercial sources. No budget is assigned for actions beyond detailed business case.	(ii) Pending outcomes of business case and funding applications, begin development and implementation of new services for collecting and processing organic waste.	(ii) Continue operating and improving services for collecting and processing organic waste. Install new facilities and services in smaller communities as resources allow.
	ERP goal: By 2035, Aotearoa New Zealand will have significantly reduced transport-related carbon emissions and have a more accessible and equitable transport system that supports wellbeing.	ERP targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce transport emissions by 41% by 2035 and net zero by 2050.	-	ERP action: Reduce our reliance on cars and support people to walk, cycle and use public transport. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Public transport</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">Improve the reach, frequency, and quality of public transport:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Support uplift in urban bus patronage.Consider improvements to, and new opportunities for, inter-regional public transport services.Require only zero-emissions public transport buses to be purchased by 2025.<u>Active transport (walking and cycling)</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">Deliver a step-change in cycling and walking rates:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Substantially improve infrastructure for walking and cycling.Support initiatives to increase the uptake of e-bikes.Provide support for local government to develop network plans for walking and cycling.Ensure safer streets and well-planned urban areas:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implement Accessible Streets proposals nationwide to support safe walking, cycling/scootering and other active modes.		
			0	(i) Encourage more people to utilise public transport services as part of their everyday journeys (e.g., via promotions, behaviour change initiatives, travel planning, publicising the 50% public transport concession for Community Services Card holders etc).	(i) Continue encouraging more people to utilise public transport services as part of their everyday journeys.	(i) In conjunction with NCC and Waka Kotahi, investigate options for expanding and improving public transport services.
		Public transport target: <ul style="list-style-type: none">The percentage of all urban populations in the District who take public transport to work or school increases to 2% by 2035 and to 4% by 2050 (as at 2022, 1% use public transport).	29.27m Transportation AMP	(ii) Implement the next stage of the Regional Public Transport Plan (RPTP) (e.g., add earlier and later bus services and, if required, increase the number of overflow buses) ⁶ .	(ii) Implement the next stage of the Nelson-Tasman RPTP.	(ii) Review and implement the Nelson-Tasman RPTP.
			839k Transportation AMP	(iii) In conjunction with central government and NCC, fund and improve supporting infrastructure for public transport services (e.g., construct additional bus stops and shelters).	(iii) In conjunction with central government and NCC, improve key bus stops and terminals to facilitate increasing patronage (e.g., install electronic messaging boards about bus arrival times).	(iii) Continue to fund and improve public transport services and infrastructure.

⁶ Includes Total Mobility budget of \$1.7m over 10 years.

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	Draft 10-year budget (\$) un inflated	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
		Active transport target: <ul style="list-style-type: none">By 2050, 29% of all urban populations walking to work or school and 31% cycling (as at 2022, 11% walk and 8% cycle to work or school).	11.22m Transportation AMP	(i) In conjunction with central government, continue to maintain existing active transport networks and invest in new footpaths in urban areas.	(i) Continue to maintain and deliver improvements to active transport networks and steadily remove impediments to use of these networks (e.g., develop new separated cycle lanes, shared paths, slow-speed town centres and slow-speed residential streets/greenways).	(i) Continue to improve active transport networks, including those in rural areas and connections between urban centres.
			0	(ii) Encourage increased use of active transport networks, focusing on walking or cycling to work or school in urban areas.	(ii) Continue to encourage increased use of active transport networks. Review the Walking and Cycling Strategy .	(ii) Implement the revised Walking and Cycling Strategy and continue to encourage increased use of active transport networks.
			5.69m Transportation AMP	(iii) Create and implement a joint speed management plan for Nelson-Tasman. <i>Note: lowering speed limits across both regions will enhance the safety of active transport modes and reduce emissions from vehicles by reducing fuel consumption.</i>	(iii) Review and continue to implement the speed management plan.	
			0	(iv) Provide for active transport within new developments, as required through the resource management plan and Nelson-Tasman Land Development Manual.	(iv) Effectiveness of provisions are monitored and reviewed as necessary.	
		No net increase in vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT) within Tasman District by 2050. <i>Note: due to population growth, and if current trends continue, an additional 16,000 daily drivers are expected in Tasman District by 2050.</i>	958k Transportation AMP	(i) Enhance the design of urban areas (e.g., by implementing the Intensification Action Plan), proposed Urban Development Agency / land assembly and <u>improve the spatial pattern of growth, to reduce the need to travel by implementing the Future Development Strategy 2022-2052 and progress rezoning of land to provide for brownfield intensification opportunities and medium density managed greenfield expansion. Maintain/provide</u> dedicated infrastructure (e.g., by implementing the Walking and Cycling Strategy) to encourage residents to use alternative transport modes for short trips.	(i) Continue implementing the Intensification Action Plan and Future Development Strategy and associated <u>zonings of land as well as the</u> Walking and Cycling Strategy. Incorporate liveable community concepts into resource management plan development.	(i) Continue implementing the Intensification Action Plan <u>Future Development Strategy</u> and the revised Walking and Cycling Strategy. Implement liveable community concepts in urban development.
			0	(ii) Promote, encourage, and implement incentives to increase the use of alternative transport modes (e.g., ride-sharing, EV use, fleet sharing).	(ii) Continue to promote, encourage, and implement incentives to increase the use of alternative transport modes (e.g., ride-sharing, EV use, fleet sharing).	
		ERP targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce transport emissions by 41% by 2035 and to net zero by 2050.	-	ERP actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Accelerate the uptake of low-emissions vehicles.Improve EV-charging infrastructure across Aotearoa to ensure that all New Zealanders can charge when they need it.		
			See Property AMP budget	(i) Continue to reduce the size of Council’s vehicle fleet, transition the majority to electric vehicles and install EV-charging infrastructure.	(i) Continue to reduce the size of Council’s vehicle fleet and transition the majority to electric vehicles.	(i) Review the need for Council to own a vehicle fleet and assess the feasibility of utilising an EV-sharing service instead.

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	Draft 10-year budget (\$) un inflated	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase zero-emissions vehicles to 30% of the light fleet by 2035. 	0	(ii) Encourage flexible working arrangements, virtual meetings, and virtual conferences, to reduce travel time and associated emissions.	(ii) Encourage flexible working arrangements, virtual meetings, and virtual conferences, to reduce travel time and associated emissions.	
			0	(iii) Encourage providers to increase the network and capacity of zero-emissions infrastructure across the District, in line with the Government's national EV-charging infrastructure strategy. <i>Note: this includes fast charging/hydrogen stations for E-bikes, light vehicles, and heavy vehicles.</i>	(iii) Continue to encourage providers to increase the network and capacity of zero-emissions infrastructure across the District.	
			0	(iv) Work with NCC to investigate the establishment of EV car-sharing services for Nelson-Tasman.	(iv) Promote the uptake of any EV car-sharing services that are established within Nelson-Tasman.	
		ERP targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce transport emissions by 41% by 2035 and to net zero by 2050. Decarbonise the public transport bus fleet by 2035. Reduce emissions from freight transport by 35% by 2035. Reduce the emissions intensity of transport fuels by 10% by 2035. All new large passenger, cargo, and offshore fishing vessels to meet highest carbon-intensity reduction, as set by the International Maritime Organization, by 2035.	ERP action: Decarbonise heavy transport and freight: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerate the decarbonisation of the public transport bus fleet (\$41m funding available) - Work to decarbonise freight, aviation, and maritime transport - Implement the Sustainable Biofuels Obligation - Support cross-cutting and enabling measures that contribute to the delivery of a low-emissions transport system. 			
	ERP goal: By 2050, Aotearoa New Zealand's building-related emissions are near zero and buildings provide healthy places to work and live for present and future generations.	Public transport target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonise the public transport bus fleet by 2035. 	0	(i) By mid-2023, replace at least 85% of the diesel-powered buses in Nelson-Tasman's public transport fleet with electric buses.	(i) At least 85% of Nelson-Tasman's public transport fleet is electric buses.	(i) When reviewing the provision of public transport services, ensure providers supply zero-emissions vehicles for the public transport fleet in Nelson-Tasman.
		1(d) Council decisions for planning and infrastructure design supports private individuals and businesses to reduce their emissions to near zero by 2050 and build climate-resilience.	0	(i) Implement the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy (NTFDS), including the housing intensification component, to reduce the need for car travel and ensure that new housing/business developments are in locations that are resilient to climate change impacts/natural hazards.	(i) Review and implement the NTFDS.	(i) Implement the NTFDS.
			0	(ii) Encourage low emission materials in building industry, housing and optimise sustainable design.	(ii) Continue encouraging low emission materials in building industry, housing and optimise sustainable design.	
			63.1k	(iii) Work with government and local providers to encourage people to retrofit insulation to their homes.	(iii) Encourage people to retrofit insulation to their homes.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	Draft 10-year budget (\$) un inflated	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			0	(iv) Include enabling provisions for appropriate renewable energy generation and associated distribution network infrastructure in resource management plans.	(iv) Planning documents enable renewable energy generation and associated distribution network infrastructure.	
ADAPTATION ACTIONS	2. Tasman District becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change.	2(a) Resilient communities that incorporate climate-resilient development and infrastructure in the right locations.	0	(i) Council's policy statements, strategies and plans developed and implemented under the resource management system and Local Government Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none">plan for natural hazards and sea level rise and consider future climate risks when identifying areas for development;enable climate-resilient development and infrastructure in the right locations;prioritise nature-based solutions⁷ where possible;identify vulnerable people, communities, and transition to a more resilient environment; andis responsive to climate change adaptation requirements. Implement the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy 2022 – 2052. Implement national direction that includes climate change resilience.	(i) Continue to mainstream climate adaptation within the development and implementation of Council's policy statements, strategies, and plans.	
			0	(ii) Regulatory activities (resource and building consenting) continue to account for inundation and sea level rise based on Ministry for the Environment guidance and apply the TDC/NCC 'Inundation Practice Note' for setting minimum ground and floor levels for subdivision, new buildings, and major alterations.	(ii) Continue implementation. Review Guideline when new information is available.	
			329k Strategic Policy budget	(iii) <u>Maintain and update information in the Nelson-Tasman risk and resilience explorer tool.</u> Integrate information and recommendations from the Nelson-Tasman Local Climate Change Risk Assessment when developing the Nelson-Tasman resource management plans and Council's Long Term Plans. Conduct scenario analysis to help Council further explore climate-related risks and opportunities to better understand the resilience of Council assets and investments.	(iii) Integrate information and recommendations from the Nelson-Tasman Local Climate Risk Assessment (and any subsequent iterations) into the development of the Nelson-Tasman resource management plans and Council's LTPs.	

⁷ The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines nature-based solutions as “actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits”.

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	Draft 10-year budget (\$) uninflated	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			94k Strategic Policy budget	(iv) Develop a regional climate adaptation strategy for adoption by the Council and monitor and report annually on achievement of the strategy. This action may be integrated or delivered through the new Regional Spatial Strategy <u>resource management plan</u> and Long Term Plan.	(iv) Implement, monitor and report annually on the strategy.	
			1.33m Strategic Policy budget	(v) Collaborate with central government, iwi, businesses, and communities to co-create adaptive pathways and prepare climate adaptation plans for Tasman's communities. Adaptation plans should be based on national guidance and best practice, ensuring iwi and communities values and aspirations are embedded in our adaptation approach.	(v) Pilot implementation of one community adaptation plan. Review other plans to incorporate lessons learnt/new knowledge then begin implementing all adaptation plans.	(iv) Continue to implement and revise adaptation plans.
			227k Solid Waste AMP	(vi) Evaluate climate risks for Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) sites, closed and open landfills and contaminated sites and undertake any required work to address them.	(vi) Undertake work to manage climate risks affecting landfills and contaminated sites.	
		2(b) The resilience of network infrastructure to climate change risks is progressively improved across all Council networks.	0	<p>(i) Work together with the Three Waters Entity and NCC to develop an Infrastructure Resilience Strategy for critical infrastructure (i.e., water supply sources and water security, stormwater, wastewater, transportation, and solid waste) in Nelson-Tasman.</p> <p>Activity Management Plans (AMPs) increasingly account for climate change risks, uncertainty and resilience for the entire life of current and future infrastructure (i.e., futureproof design).</p> <p>All Council assets are assessed for climate change risks at their proposed location before decisions on siting of a new asset/replacement of existing assets are made.</p> <p>Assess climate change impacts for all new developments and infrastructure, starting at the business case stage, to identify to what degree a proposal supports or conflicts with our climate goals over its lifecycle.</p> <p>Funding for repairing or replacement of network infrastructure accounts for climate change risks and resilience.</p>	<p>(i) Activity Management Plans (AMPs) align with the Infrastructure Resilience Strategy and account for climate change risks, uncertainty and resilience for the entire life of current and future infrastructure (i.e., futureproof design).</p> <p>Implement relevant aspects of the Infrastructure Resilience Strategy and AMPs.</p> <p>Funding allocated and maintained through future plans.</p>	<p>(i) Review and implement relevant aspects of the Infrastructure Resilience Strategy and review AMPs.</p> <p>Funding maintained through future plans.</p>

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	Draft 10-year budget (\$) un inflated	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			0	(ii) Review Council's policy on emergency funds to ensure it anticipates repair/replacement and relocation costs that factor in climate change risks ("build back better"). The Long Term Plan 2024 - 2034 provides enough debt headroom to respond to emergency events and their anticipated repair/replacement/ relocation costs, factoring in climate-related risks.	(ii) Adequate debt headroom and/or emergency funds maintained or increased as climate-related risks increase.	
		2(c) Ecological adaptation to climate change is taken into account when making decisions.	0	(i) Continue to assess ecological vulnerability under climate change. Prioritise species and habitat protection programmes based on climate change vulnerability. Identify and support natural readjustment of habitats and ecosystems in response to climate change (sea level rise, drought, flooding, landslides, and wildfire). Recognise the role indigenous biodiversity has in climate mitigation and adaptation and implement recommendations for a prioritised biodiversity implementation programmes.	(i) Implement prioritised programmes.	
			573.4k Environmental Management AMP	(ii) Implement the Tasman Biodiversity Strategy and identify key community groups and members to liaise with.	(ii) Implement the Tasman Biodiversity Strategy alongside community. Revise Strategy as appropriate when works are identified, completed, or realigned.	
			3.55m Environmental Management AMP	(iii) Work together with other agencies to support the creation of 'green infrastructure' in rural areas, to benefit farmers, land managers and the wider District (e.g., catchment enhancement, planting trees, riparian fencing and planting, protecting and restoring wetlands).	(iii) Continue to encourage the creation of 'green infrastructure' in rural areas through funding and grant support. Recognise and implement green infrastructure and nature-based solutions across Tasman District.	
			0	(iv) Investigate options for how Council can be more agile and responsive to increased biosecurity risks (including shipping biosecurity risks) and pest management requirements in response to the rapidly changing climate.	(iv) Continue monitoring and research into new options for biosecurity and pest management. Plan for and respond to biosecurity incursions that occur as the climate alters.	
		2(d) Climate and disaster risk reduction considerations is embedded into decision-making.	0	(i) Review best practice on how this has been achieved at a local level, including the interlinkages between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Integrate disaster risk reduction into climate change adaptation.	(i) Continue to integrate disaster risk reduction into climate change adaptation.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	Draft 10-year budget (\$) un inflated	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
LEADERSHIP ACTIONS	3. Council shows clear leadership on climate change issues and supports a just transition.	3(a) Council demonstrates regional leadership.	0	(i) Update Council’s Climate Response and Resilience Policy.	(i) Update policy.	
			0	(ii) Elected members and staff collaborate with iwi, government agencies, NCC, youth councils and others to provide clear and consistent messaging, directions, and action for change.	(ii) Elected members collaborate with iwi, government agencies, NCC, youth councils and others to provide clear and consistent messaging and directions for change.	
			0	(iii) Develop and implement guidelines for elected members on incorporating climate change considerations into decision-making.	(iii) Implement guidelines.	
			0	(iv) Investigate the potential for Council’s Long Term Plan 2024-2034 to bundle resourcing requirements for this Action Plan. If viable, apply for LGFA climate change loan funding (accessing a five basis points discount on interest rates) with discounted interest rates.	(iv) Where viable, access discounted LGFA loan funding to finance implementation of this Action Plan.	
			0	(v) Collaborate with others on opportunities to secure external funding for climate change initiatives, including from international funding sources.	(v) Continue to collaborate with others to secure external funding.	
			0	(vi) Leverage the 2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator to showcase Tasman climate change actions and access multi-stakeholder partnerships and engagement tools in support of climate action.	(vi) Continue involvement and programme.	(vi) Transition to next programme.
	3(b) Decisions of Council consider the implications of climate change for current and future generations.		0	(i) Include assumptions for climate change in the Long Term Plan, including provisions for uncertainty, based on the latest IPCC reports and MfE guidance.	(i) Review and include assumptions for climate change in the Long Term Plan.	
			0	(ii) The Long Term Plan incorporates budgets to give effect to this climate action plan.	(ii) The LTP provides for implementation of this climate action plan.	
			0	(iii) Review and implement the guidance to staff on incorporating climate change considerations into Council reports.	(iii) <u>Develop an assessment tool that includes operational and embodied carbon to support this guidance.</u> Review and monitor implementation of guidance.	
			0	(iv) Review the Statement of Intent documents for all CCOs and CCTOs (e.g., Nelson Airport, Port Nelson, Tasman Bays Heritage Trust, Waimea Water Ltd etc) and NRDA to ensure they incorporate climate change considerations and relevant directions (e.g. emission reduction initiatives).	(iv) Review the Statement of Intent documents for all CCOs and CCTOs to ensure they incorporate climate change considerations and relevant directions.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	Draft 10-year budget (\$) un inflated	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			0	(v) Explore the feasibility of Develop a climate change dashboard, to ensure decision-making is informed by relevant data.	(v) Implement and u Update dashboard.	
			0	(vi) Implement ‘ A guide to just transitions/He puka arataki whakawhitinga tika ’ to develop the vision and leadership to address the challenges and disruptions Tasman District faces. Develop and implement a just transition policy and incorporate into revised action plan to ensure actions benefit communities and support the more vulnerable.	(vi) Review and monitor.	
			0	(vii) Work with others to create an “Economic Climate Change Risk Assessment for Nelson-Tasman” investment report for mitigation and adaptation.	(vii) Review and update report.	
		3(c) Climate change considerations and disaster resilience are mainstreamed into Council’s plans.	0	(i) Identify and collate key documents that guide Council’s climate response and ensure these are integrated into plans.	(i) Update information.	
		3(d) Council collaborates with others on climate action.	0	(i) Advocate to central government for climate action-change funding.	(i) Advocate to central government for climate change-action funding.	
			0	(ii) Identify key partnership opportunities broadly and in relation to more specific action categories (e.g., working with iwi, NCC, the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum, businesses, rural communities and sector groups , public sector agencies, Youth Councils and Nelson Tasman 2050).	(ii) Key partnerships are established and joint inter-sectorial action plans are being implemented.	(iii) Joint inter-sectorial action plan implementations are continuing and sustainable.
			0	(iii) Work with others to enable use of technology and rapid prototyping of innovative ideas to transition Tasman into a low-emission and resilient region.	(iii) Continue transition initiatives.	
			0	(iv) Identify and support local champions to enable resilience initiatives and transition to low- emission carbon business models.	(iv) Identify and support local champions to enable resilience initiatives and transition to a low- emissions business model.	
			0	(v) Identify projects led by businesses within Tasman District that drive innovation and accelerate climate positive impact and consider funding a number of these.	(v) Provide funding support to projects.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	Draft 10-year budget (\$) un inflated	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			0	(vi) Encourage and support community change projects that inform, educate, and inspire climate action (e.g., via community grants funding, in-kind support etc).	(vi) Support community change projects.	
			0	<u>(vii) Align climate resilient action with international best practices and enable knowledge sharing.</u>	<u>(vii) Identify international best practices, and collaborate</u>	
			0	<u>(viii) Advocate to NEMA for improved leadership in disaster preparedness and encourage them to develop and roll out an online system to encourage, recognise and channel funds to volunteer efforts towards survival and recovery of disaster events (similar to the East Coast Exchange developed during Cyclone Gabrielle).</u>	<u>(viii) Continue to advocate for improved leadership in disaster preparedness at the national level, encouraging them to develop and roll out tools for use by CDEM groups in all regions.</u>	
		3(e) Council’s staff work collaboratively to implement this climate response <u>and resilience</u> strategy and action plan.	0	(i) Cross-Council climate change team is supported to progress implementation of this action plan.	(i) Cross-Council climate change team is supported to progress implementation of this action plan.	
			0	(ii) Provide training to staff on low-emission opportunities for Council activities and encourage personal behaviour change (e.g., through the Take the Jump Campaign).	(ii) Continue to provide training to staff on low-emission opportunities for Council activities and encourage personal behaviour change.	
		3(f) Council reports on its progressive implementation of this climate action plan.	0	(i) Staff prepare brief quarterly reports and a detailed annual report to the Strategy and Policy Committee on progress with implementing this action plan. Develop further metrics to benchmark progress of this Action Plan. <u>Progress against some targets may updates will</u> also be included in Council’s Annual Report.	(i) Continue regular reporting on progress.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	Draft 10-year budget (\$) un inflated	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
INFORMATION ACTIONS	4. Our communities are informed and enabled to undertake climate action.	4(a) Meaningful collaboration and involvement in climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives.	0	(i) Develop a communications and behaviour change programme that builds on any nationally-provided programmes to raise climate change awareness and encourage people to become involved in community initiatives. Promote innovations, changes, and initiatives that individuals and businesses can take to reduce emissions, benefit from climate changes, and improve resilience (e.g., resource sharing scheme).	(i) Implement communications and behaviour change programme and promote initiatives.	(i) Revise and implement communications and behaviour change programme and promote initiatives.
			0	(ii) Develop branding to communicate messaging more effectively around climate action.	(ii) Refresh branding.	
			0	(iii) Update Council's website with relevant and up-to-date information on the local impacts of climate change and the Council's responses to climate change.	(iii) Website maintenance and updates.	
			0	(iv) Work together with others to create and maintain a Nelson-Tasman climate change information hub/platform for social change.	(iv) Maintain the platform and continue building collaboration.	
		4(b) Private adaptation and business adaptation to climate change occurs in Tasman District.	0	(i) Work with central government, crown research institutes and other research providers to obtain updated information (e.g., from NIWA) on local climate impacts for Tasman District; and collate relevant information from other sources. Publicise this information widely.	(i) Ongoing information gathering and publication.	
			See adaptation budget above	(ii) Widely publicise key findings from the Nelson-Tasman Local Climate Risk Assessment and encourage their use in adaptation planning by others across the District. Create a targeted communication programme to explain what the data means for specific communities.	(ii) Widely publicise key findings from the Nelson-Tasman Local Climate Risk Assessment and encourage their use in adaptation planning by others across the District.	
		4(c) Council collaborates with the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum to engage with and inform Tasman residents about climate change actions and options, across a broad spectrum of interests.	0	(i) Elected members and Council staff are represented on the Leadership Group of the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum. These representatives abstain from voting to maintain impartiality.	(i) Continue active involvement with Nelson Tasman Climate Forum.	
		4(d) Climate change considerations are aligned to the four wellbeings and the Sustainable Development Goals.	0	(i) Ensure that climate change considerations link the four wellbeings (society, environment, culture, and economy) and align with the Sustainable Development Goals.	(i) Review and update.	

APPENDIX 2: Context for Council’s climate response

Tasman’s changing climate

Significant changes to our climate are likely in the future. Average temperatures are projected to increase by a further 0.5°C to 1.5°C by 2040 during the 2020s, and exceed 2°C before 2050 and 3°C by 2090, increasing heat stress on people, animals, and plants.

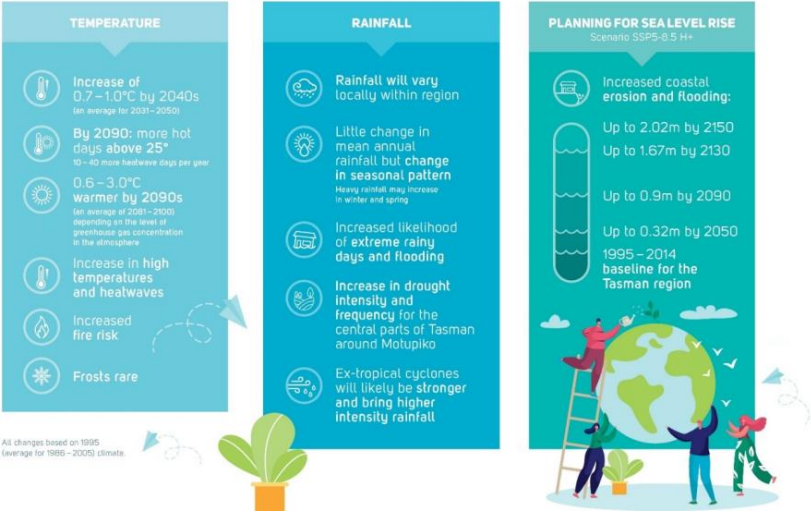
The local impacts of climate change

If global greenhouse gas emissions continue at their current rate, scientists anticipate that the District’s coastline will be subject to a 32cm sea level rise by 2050, a 90cm rise by 2090, a 1.66m rise by 2130, and a 2.02m rise by 2150⁸. This will have significant impacts on low-lying coastal areas of the District, cause significant drainage issues and place a major strain on our infrastructure and communities. Given the exact rate and timing of sea level rise remains uncertain, we will apply the most up-to-date scientific evidence in our decision-making processes.

NIWA has predicted the effects of climate change in the Tasman District for the years 2040 and 2090 (Climate Change and Variability Tasman District, NIWA, August 2015)⁹. These impacts are summarised in the following infographic:

Commented [AG5]: Infographic by adding “H+” and replacing 1.66m with 1.67m in column on right hand

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS FOR THE TASMAN DISTRICT



Ministry for the Environment (2024). Interim guidance on the use of new sea level rise projections–Coastal hazards and climate change guidance. Source: <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/coastal-hazards-and-climate-change-guidance/>. At the time of writing, this was the most up-to-date information available about climate change impacts for Tasman District, which has been downscaled from global climate models. More up-to-date District-specific information is due to be released by NIWA later in 2024.

relevant impacts of climate change for Tasman include:

Coastal hazards – There may be increased risk to coastal roads and infrastructure¹⁰ and private property from coastal erosion and inundation, increased storms, and sea-level rise.

Heavy rain – The capacity of stormwater systems may be exceeded more frequently due to heavy rainfall events which could lead to surface flooding. River flooding, hill country erosion and landslip events may also become more frequent.

Drought – By 2090, the duration of droughts could more than double. More frequent droughts are likely to lead to water shortages, increased demand for irrigation and increased risk of wildfires.

Disease – There may be an increase in the occurrence of summer water-borne and food-borne diseases such as Salmonella. There may also be an increase in tropical diseases.

Biodiversity – Climate change increases pressures on our indigenous biodiversity through changes to habitat and food webs, as well as increasing competition pressures from pest species. These [interconnected challenges of biodiversity loss](#) and pressures are highest in our coastal and lowland ecosystems.

Biosecurity – Climate change could increase the spread of pests and weeds. Warmer temperatures may make pests such as mosquitoes, blowflies, ants, wasps, and jellyfish more prevalent in the region. Similarly, agricultural diseases such as fungi and viruses may infiltrate areas where they are currently excluded. There may also be a loss of habitat for native species.

Agriculture and horticulture – Warmer temperatures, a longer growing season and fewer frosts could provide opportunities to grow new crops. Farmers might benefit from faster growth of pasture and better crop growing conditions. Horticultural crops such as kiwifruit and wine grapes are likely to show the greatest gains from higher average temperatures. However, these benefits may be limited by negative effects of climate change such as prolonged drought or greater frequency and intensity of storms. Other crops such as hops, and berry fruit may be more difficult to grow in our region.

Tasman District's regional greenhouse gas emissions

Statistics NZ estimated that Tasman District's total regional emissions in 2022 were 740 kilotonnes of CO₂ equivalents – a reduction of 4.1% since 2007. Tasman District ~~is currently ranked~~ [contributes 1% to New Zealand's total emissions. We rank 15th](#) out of 16 regions for both total emissions and methane emissions, 13th for carbon dioxide emissions and 12th for emissions intensity (i.e., 12.6 tonnes of CO₂e per capita).

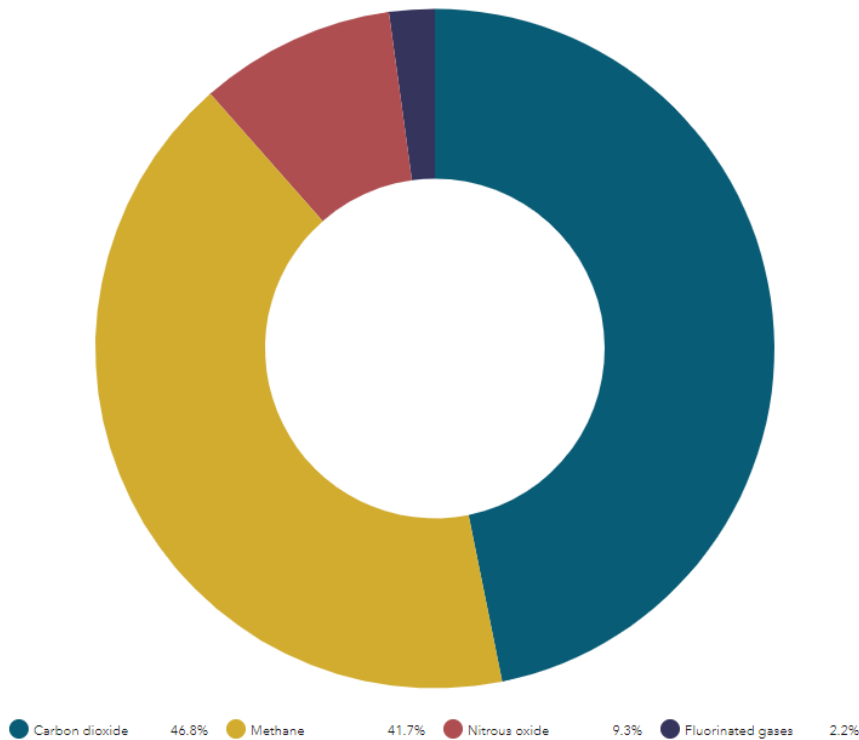
We are working together with NCC to develop a more detailed analysis of community emissions in both regions, based on the Global GHG Protocol for Communities.

The Tasman region's emissions profile identifies key opportunities to focus attention efforts on agriculture ([to reduce methane](#)) and energy, as well as options for maintaining or increasing carbon removal potential through forests. Globally, we need to reduce emissions to limit the considerable adaptation costs and risks our communities will face, and we need to do it urgently.

¹⁰ The total replacement value of exposed infrastructure for Tasman District at MHWS +0.5m is estimated at \$90 million (for MHWS +1.5M is \$200 million). Local Government New Zealand (2019) *Vulnerable: The quantum of local government infrastructure exposed to sea level rise*.

Figure 1: Tasman District's regional emissions¹¹

Commented [AG6]: Updated with most recent data

Gas type contributions to total CO₂-e emissions, 2022

Council's corporate greenhouse gas emissions

Our baseline greenhouse gas emissions inventory was completed for the 2020/2021 period and we have measured Council's emissions annually since then. For the [2022/2023 period](#), Council's net emissions were ~~6,265~~[14,713](#) tonnes of CO₂e. This equates to ~~2.2~~[21.9](#)% of Tasman District's emissions in 2022.

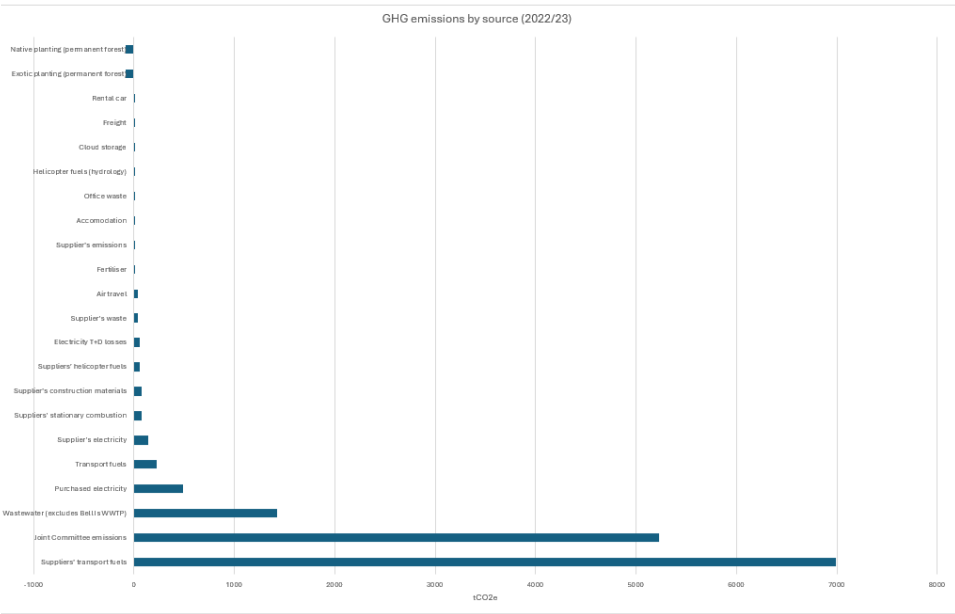
Council's primary emissions sources were from supplier transport fuels and Joint Committee emissions¹². The Council's other large emission sources were other wastewater treatment plants, purchased electricity, and Council's transport fuels. Together, these sources make up 97% of our gross emissions for the 2022/23 period. ~~Our primary source was from supplier transport fuels by a significant margin. Other large emission sources were landfill, wastewater treatment plants, purchased electricity, and Council's transport fuels. These sources make up 97.6% of Council's total footprint. We have drafted a Corporate Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) identifying several~~

¹ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/how-are-my-regions-emissions-tracking>

² Joint Committee emissions are the Council's 50% share of emissions from York Valley Landfill, Bell Island WWTP and Nelson-Tasman Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM). The remaining 50% of these emissions are included in Nelson City Council's GHG inventory.

initiatives aimed at reducing the Council's emissions. Examples of these initiatives are included in the updated Action Plan in Appendix 1.

Figure 2: Council's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by source (2022/23)



Commented [AG7]: Updated with latest data

International commitments and science

Council uses data from multiple official international sources. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change. The IPCC prepares comprehensive Assessment Reports about knowledge on climate change, its causes, potential impacts and response options. The IPCC also produces Special Reports, which are an assessment on a specific issue and Methodology Reports, which provide practical guidelines for the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories.

International bodies and national governments, including New Zealand, have set increasingly ambitious targets to address the climate change emergency. The following summarises the most significant targets arising from international sources.

The main targets are:

Paris Agreement 2015: sets a target of net zero emissions by 2050 to keep the global temperature rise below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the overall increase to no more than 1.5°C. Under this agreement, New Zealand must reduce greenhouse gas emissions. New Zealand's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement (updated in 2021), sets a headline target of a 50% reduction in net emissions below our gross 2005 level by 2030.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: outlines targets and priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks. New Zealand has signalled its strong commitment to adopt a 'whole-of-society' approach to implement the Sendai Framework.

United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030: Goal 13: Climate Action – sets the requirement for nations to 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by 2030'. A set of 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals were adopted in 2015 by all United Nations member states as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. The most directly applicable goal is Goal #13: Climate Action, particularly:

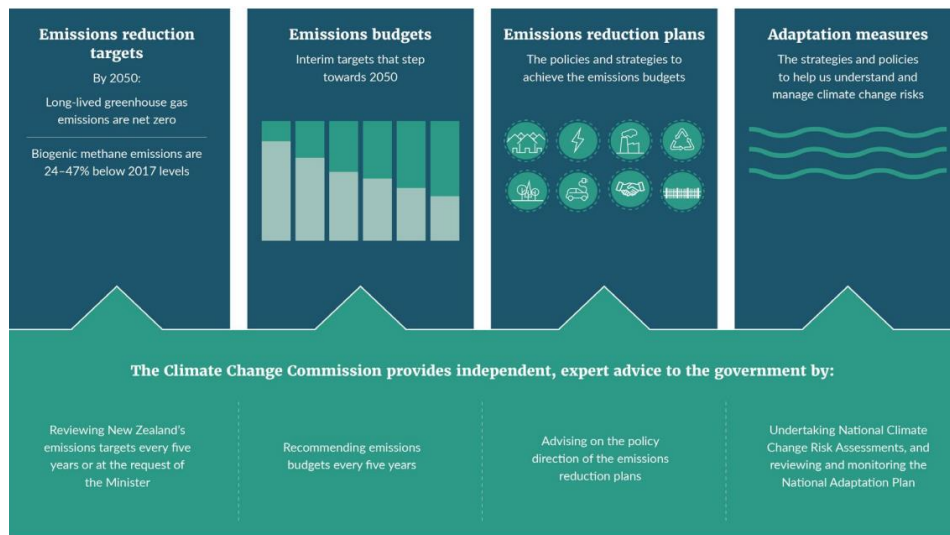
- 13.1 *Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries*
- 13.2 *Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning*
- 13.3 *Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.*

New Zealand is committed to playing its part at home and abroad to advance the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

National legislation

The **Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019** created a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels and allow New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change. The [Climate Change Response Act](#) (the Act) now includes this new Zero Carbon framework, ensuring that all key climate legislation is within one Act. The legislated framework includes tools to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions (targets, emissions budgets and emissions reduction plans) and improve our climate resilience (national climate change risk assessments and national adaptation plans). The Act and associated regulations are the Government's principal response to managing climate change.

Figure 3: The Climate Change Response Act sets out tools for the transition (the Zero Carbon Framework)



Under the Act, the first [National Climate Change Risk Assessment](#) was published in 2020, identifying the key climate risks for Aotearoa. The first three [emissions budgets](#) and the [Emissions Reduction Plan](#) were published in May 2022, followed by the first [National Adaptation Plan](#) in August 2022. We have considered the new expectations for local government in implementing these plans when revising our Action Plan (see Appendix 1).

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is another key piece of legislation that requires local government to manage the significant risks from natural hazards and have regard to the effects of climate change. The resource management system reform ~~currently underway may have replaced the RMA with two new Acts: the Spatial Planning Act 2023 (SPA) and the Natural and Built Environment Act 2023 (NBA). The previous government had also begun drafting a new Climate Adaptation Act (CAA). The reforms~~ provide greater clarity around the roles and responsibilities for local government in relation to climate change.

Local government framework

The [Local Government Position Statement on Climate Change](#) highlights a critical need for proactive collaboration between central and local government, which recognises the different mandates and roles for climate change responses.

Tasman District signed the [Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration](#) in 2017. The declaration outlines our commitment to climate change and provides a further definition to our strategic direction and aligns with Local Government New Zealand's approach. The declaration encompasses four well-beings of environmental, social, cultural, and economic prosperity. This *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* aligns with Council's vision: *Thriving and resilient Tasman communities*.

Tasman District Council's role

The Council sets out its purpose in strategies, policies, and action plans. As the Council has a legal obligation to build climate change and sustainable development into all its work, it is important that these are considered in a full, transparent, auditable manner. Policies, developments, and decisions must be prepared and considered with due regard to their environmental impacts.

At the local level, Council plays a critical role in helping communities prepare for, and respond to, natural hazard events, whose incidence and severity are increased by rapid changes in the climate. We can, directly and indirectly, impact emissions across the region, and we are on the frontline in preparing our community for changes in the climate.

Council can have a direct impact on emissions and our climate preparedness through:

- regulatory tools like resource management plans and resource consents
- provision of infrastructures like roads, cycleways, and footpaths
- provision of services like solid waste management and public transport
- purchasing of goods and services
- reducing emissions from our own activities.

Indirectly we can have an impact on emissions and adaptation by:

- collaborating with other councils, businesses, and organisations (e.g., on joint emissions reduction or sequestration projects)
- influencing decisions (e.g., liaising with central government)
- advocating to those who have a responsibility to act (e.g., submissions to central government)
- empowering and educating our community, businesses, and industry to support behaviour change.

The Council continues to operate in a sustained period of fiscal constraint, combined with increasing energy costs and environmental levies. Although it is a time of intense pressure on resources, the expanding green economy presents an opportunity to set a positive agenda. For example, the use of renewable and low-~~emission~~~~carbon~~ technologies can stimulate jobs, reduce reliance on fossil fuels with associated harmful carbon emissions, reduce energy costs, and create income for the Council.

The ~~draft~~ Action Plan (see Appendix 1) collates all climate change projects that Council has allocated funding to via our LTP 2024-2034, along with several new actions that are not yet funded. Some actions will reduce Council's ~~carbon~~~~emissions~~ footprint and others will reduce the community's ~~carbon~~~~emissions~~ footprint. Adaptation actions aim to increase the climate resilience of Tasman District. Implementation of actions will drive change in areas such as procurement, waste production/disposal, travel and transport, and asset management. ~~Projects and initiatives with a capital expenditure or resource requirements will be evaluated as part of the LTP 2024-2034 budget development. Available resources will be assessed and prioritised as part of this process.~~

~~The Action Plan is a living document that will be updated as part of future Annual Plan or LTP processes. Progress towards achieving our targets is reported quarterly.~~

Corporate integration

The *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* does not seek to duplicate existing work, but rather to bring together and focus attention on crucial areas where the Council has to do more to increase cross-service response and maximise best value. Successful implementation requires integration with other Council strategies, management, and action plans, including but not limited to:

- [Long Term Plans](#) (including our Infrastructure Strategy and Financial Strategy)
- [Activity Management Plans](#)
- [Te Taihū Regional Land Transport Plan](#)
- [Regional Public Transport Plan](#)
- [Walking and Cycling Strategy](#)
- [Nelson-Tasman Waste Management and Minimisation Plan](#)
- [Urban Stormwater Strategy](#) and stormwater catchment management plans
- [Tasman Resource Management Plan](#)
- [Future Development Strategy](#)

- [Intensification Action Plan](#)
- [Tasman Biodiversity Strategy](#)
- [Reserve Management Plans](#)
- [Coastal Management – responding to climate change](#)

Working in collaboration

Reducing New Zealand's emissions and adapting to climate change requires partnership with, and action by, central government, public service agencies, local government, iwi, businesses, community groups and residents. Successful implementation of this strategy relies on the sustained engagement of all sectors of society to work together to achieve mutually agreed outcomes.

Council will collaborate with other agencies, organisations, and our communities to achieve consistent understanding of environmental, social, cultural and economic opportunities and consequences of climate change, including but not limited to those related to:

- infrastructure (vertical and horizontal)
- waste management
- public transport
- regulatory function
- land use.

We also collaborate with **central and local government**, including Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council. Public services are required to work more collaboratively under the Public Service Act 2020. The Regional Public Service Commission brings sectors together locally to discuss important regional issues. Under the Carbon Neutral Government Programme, the public sector is required to become carbon neutral by 2025.

The importance to Council and community of responding to the challenges of climate change is reflected in the [Te Taihū: Intergenerational Strategy](#). This strategy, led by Wakatū Incorporation in partnership with councils, iwi, and stakeholders from across the Top of the South, includes climate change and regenerative outcomes as a priority area. The vision for the Strategy is that we will be good ancestors, reflecting the fact that the primary impacts of climate change will be faced by our descendants. The actions in this plan contribute to the Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy outcomes.

[Project Kōkiri](#) is a collaboration of local leaders, set up to navigate and mitigate the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Nelson and Tasman regions. The group has worked together to prepare a medium term economic development plan: the [Nelson Tasman Regeneration Plan 2021-2031](#). One of the top ten economic challenges identified in that plan is climate change, which is already affecting our horticulture, aquaculture and agriculture industries, native ecosystems, infrastructure, health, and biosecurity. We are a coastal region and must make challenging decisions on future investments in infrastructure and strategic land use planning. Consideration of the transitions required within the current economy to a lower-emissions focus, and a focus on the future resilience of the region in response to the significant challenges presented by climate change, is at the heart of the regenerative economic thinking in that plan.

In November 2021, the Council formally signed the **Charter of the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum** (the Forum) as a 'Climate Ally'. Launched in February 2020, the Forum is the first of its kind in New Zealand; a community-led initiative that enables unprecedented community involvement in climate action. Council has considered the Forum's 'Climate Action Book' when reviewing the action plan (see Appendix 1). Councillors and staff represent the Council on the Forum's Leadership Group, which meets monthly at present. We have also had initial conversations with **Businesses for Climate Action** (who lead the [Mission Zero](#) programme) and the **Nelson Tasman Chamber of Commerce**.

Delivering the Strategy: Action Plan

The Action Plan contained in Appendix 1 details key actions required to achieve net zero [carbon emissions](#) by 2050 and a more resilient Tasman District. It demonstrates the scope and extent of the direction the Council needs to take to realise its stated targets and deliver upon the aspirations contained within this Strategy.

Due to the overarching nature of climate change, and how it affects all parts of the Council's operations, cooperation and involvement is crucial to discuss and agree key actions. Consideration of other Council priorities and workstreams need to be considered on an ongoing basis to ensure that efficiencies, both financial and operational, are realised wherever possible.

Many elements can affect the Action Plan's delivery, including funding programme timelines, technological development, and service delivery. While this makes it impossible to foresee properly over the life of the Strategy, the uncertainty emphasises the need to build a clear action plan to ensure that the Council is aware of alternative scenarios and can make long-term decisions with an appreciation of difficulties that may lie ahead. It is also acknowledged that progression of some actions is reliant upon external funding and/or legislation, and engagement with external bodies will be actively pursued in support of the progression of these actions.

Realising transformative potential in a changing climate

This requires bold, integrated, innovative action to address constraints imposed by the economic, cultural, and political dynamics. Council joins the call to 'Build Back Better' [as key dimensions for resilience](#) with a radical departure from business as usual. Recognising the root drivers of climate risk in our initiatives offers an opportunity to move in a positive direction by endorsing the need for a transformative agenda in our region.

Performance and review

The Action Plan is intended to be a living, evolving document that can account for climate change related legislative and societal changes expected over the coming years. The targets within the Action Plan provide the performance management framework for the Strategy. Quarterly reports on progress and a detailed annual report are provided to the Strategy and Policy Committee. Selected targets may also be included in the Council's long Term Plan and Annual Reports.

National well-being framework

Section 10(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 states that the purpose of local government is: *"(b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future"*. The Treasury's Living Standards Framework provides a vision for New Zealanders' well-being, with measures of national wellbeing covering a range of economic, cultural, social and environmental indicators, and targets. The [Climate Response and Resilience Strategy](#) is expected to contribute positively to community well-being at both the regional and national level.

Strategy benefits

For the Council and partners:

- financial and non-financial savings, for example:
 - from making more efficient use of resources
 - it is widely accepted internationally that the costs of inaction or delayed action outweighs the cost of acting now, i.e., preventative action taken now is less costly in the long run
- supports informed decision-making and policymaking
- compliance with legal requirements
- external funding opportunities for climate change-related projects
- income generated from renewables and rural economy, tourism, and recreation

- new market opportunities (e.g., waste-by-products linked to the circular economy, competitive advantage, and reduced risk).

for householders:

- improved value for money, support healthier lifestyles
- helping reduce risk to wellbeing and home security (e.g., sustainable transport options to reduce congestion and improve access to jobs and services).

for businesses:

- financial savings (reduced energy bills)
- increased efficiency/productivity
- economic opportunities in sectors such as low-carbon emissions technology, renewable and the rural economy, tourism, and recreation
- new market opportunities and increased sales (e.g., waste-by-products linked to the circular economy, sustainable transport options to reduce congestion and improve access to jobs and services, competitive advantage, and reduced risk).

for the local environment and communities:

- healthier ecosystems and cleaner air
- species and habitats resilient to the changing climate
- promotes the redevelopment of brownfield land providing opportunities near goods and services
- fosters the 15-minute concept, people-centric urban design, emphasising walkability, cycling, and efficient public transport.
- encourages the sustainable design of new buildings.

for future generations:

- A more stable, secure, resilient future.

This Strategy is critical to unlocking in realising these aspirations. The updated Action Plan builds on the significant amount of leverages extensive data and information gathered-collected by the Council, over the last few years. It clearly outlines the necessary efforts that the Council and our community must take to achieve its mission.