

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

Date: Thursday 26 June 2025
Time: 9.30am
Meeting Room: Tasman Council Chamber
Venue: 189 Queen Street, Richmond
Zoom conference link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89165119888?pwd=gwiM81h7DM2z4bbrf7GIh6uaAQvbRt.1>
Meeting ID: 891 6511 9888
Meeting Passcode: 046247

Strategy and Policy Committee

Komiti Rautaki me te Kaupapahere

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

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

(Quorum 7 members)

Contact Telephone: 03 543 8400
Email: tdc.governance@tasman.govt.nz
Website: www.tasman.govt.nz

AGENDA

1 OPENING, WELCOME, KARAKIA

2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Recommendation

That the apologies be accepted.

3 PUBLIC FORUM

Nil

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

5 LATE ITEMS

6 CONFIRMATION OF [MINUTES](#)

That the minutes of the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting held on Friday, 9 May 2025, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

That the confidential minutes of the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting held on Friday, 9 May 2025, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

7 REPORTS

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8 CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

Nil

9 CLOSING KARAKIA

7 REPORTS

7.1 CHAIR'S REPORT

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	26 June 2025
Report Author:	Kit Maling, Chairperson Strategy and Policy Committee
Report Authorisers:	John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RSPC25-06-1

1. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

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

2. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Strategy and Policy Committee

1. **receives the Chair's Report report RSPC25-06-1.**

3. Welcome

- 3.1 Welcome everyone to today's Strategy and Policy Committee meeting.

4. Plan Change 81

- 4.1 We have a workshop scheduled this week on Plan Change 81 in relation to public feedback and submissions that we received.
- 4.2 In light of recent developments in Nelson City regarding their intensification areas, there may be increased pressure on development within our District. This is something we will need to keep in mind as we move forward.

5. Other plan changes going forward

- 5.1 This week a Hearing is taking place on Plan Change 79 (Deferred Zoning) with Independent Commissioner Chair Gina Sweetman, Cr Mackenzie and myself sitting on the panel.
- 5.2 Plan Change 84 relates to Te Waikoropupu Springs and other urgent water zones.
- 5.3 Plan Change 85 (Natural Hazards).
- 5.4 Plan Change 87 (Recontouring).
- 5.5 As you can see, there is a significant amount of work ahead of us.

6. Government changes

- 6.1 We are due to make submissions on a raft of government reforms across several areas, including freshwater, building and other parts of the Resource Management Act. Given the broad scope of these reforms and our limited resources, it's important that we take a strategic approach - both in how we prepare our submissions and how we allocate our efforts.
- 6.2 Below is an example of our excellent freshwater in our District.



Maruia Falls

7. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

Nil

7.2 COUNCIL'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY FOR 2023/2024

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	26 June 2025
Report Author:	Anna Gerraty, Senior Community Policy Advisor; Andrew Bingham, Data Analyst - Waters and Wastes
Report Authorisers:	Alan Bywater, Team Leader - Community Policy; Dwayne Fletcher, Strategic Policy Manager; John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RSPC25-06-2

1. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

- 1.1 Staff have completed the 2023/2024 inventory of the Council's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (see **Attachment 1**), covering the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. The inventory was independently verified by McHugh & Shaw Ltd, who provided reasonable assurance for Categories 1 and 2 emissions, and limited assurance for Categories 3–6 (see **Attachment 2**).
- 1.2 The inventory was prepared using the operational control method and includes recalculated data from previous years for consistency. Emissions from landfill have again been calculated using the Unique Emissions Factor (UEF) for York Valley Landfill, and Council's share of emissions from the three Joint Committees has been reported separately.
- 1.3 The Council's **gross GHG emissions for 2023/2024 were 13,429 tCO₂e**. Permanent forest planted during the year offset **534 tCO₂e**, resulting in **net emissions of 12,895 tCO₂e** – down from 14,713 tCO₂e in 2022/2023.
- 1.4 The Council is on track to meet its 2030 target for reducing biogenic methane emissions but is not currently on track to meet its 2030 or 2035 targets for reducing net emissions of all other greenhouse gases. However, if suppliers' emissions are excluded, a clearer trend emerges: both gross biogenic methane emissions and net emissions from all other greenhouse gases have declined since 2020/2021.

2. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Strategy and Policy Committee

1. **receives the Council's greenhouse gas emissions inventory for 2023/2024 report RSPC25-06-2; and**
2. **notes that approximately 40% of supplier-related emissions may be excluded due to incomplete data, which could materially affect total Scope 3 emissions estimates; and**
3. **notes that the Council is on track to meet its 2030 target for reducing biogenic methane emissions, but is not currently on track to meet its 2030 or 2035 targets for reducing net emissions of all other greenhouse gases; and**

4. notes that staff will continue monitoring progress against emissions reduction targets and report back annually on trends and key challenges.

3. Purpose

- 3.1 To report on the Council's organisational greenhouse gas emissions for the 2023/2024 financial year and assess progress against the Council's emissions reduction targets.

4. Council's Emissions Reduction Targets

- 4.1 The Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024–2035 sets the following targets:
- 4.1.1 Target 1(a): Biogenic methane emissions reduce by 10% below 2017 levels by 2030 and 24–47% by 2050 (relative to 2017/18 baseline of 65,990 tCO₂e);
 - 4.1.2 Target 1(b): Net emissions of all other GHGs reduce to zero by 2050; and
 - 4.1.3 Target 1(c): Net emissions of all other GHGs from Council operations reduce 43% by 2030 and 65% by 2035 (relative to 2020/2021 baseline of 6,966 tCO₂e).

5. Key Findings from 2023/2024

- 5.1 Primary emissions sources in 2023/2024 were:
- 5.1.1 supplier transport fuels (4,214 tCO₂e);
 - 5.1.2 Joint Committee activities (5,472 tCO₂e);
 - 5.1.3 wastewater treatment plants (3,147 tCO₂e);
 - 5.1.4 supplier construction materials (1,138 tCO₂e); and
 - 5.1.5 purchased electricity (494 tCO₂e).
- 5.2 These five categories accounted for 93% of gross emissions.
- 5.3 An updated emissions calculation method for the Bell Island Wastewater Treatment Plant contributed to a 24% increase in emissions from this facility compared to the previous year. This methodological change may affect comparability with earlier inventory results.
- 5.4 The following table summarises the Council's greenhouse gas emissions over time:

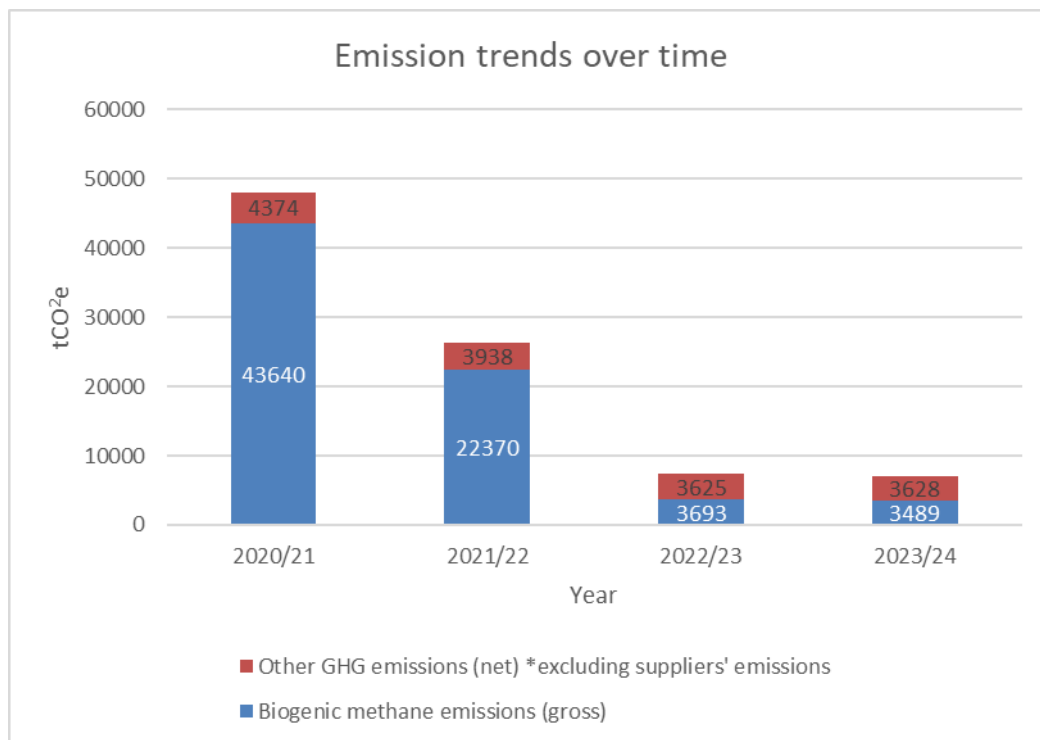
Year	Gross Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Biogenic Methane (tCO ₂ e)	Other GHGs (Net, tCO ₂ e)
2020/2021 (baseline)	50,643	50,606	43,640	6,966
2021/2022	28,946	28,911	22,370	6,541
2022/2023	14,879	14,713	3,693	11,020
2023/2024	13,429	12,895	3,489	9,405

- 5.5 Biogenic methane emissions (from landfill and wastewater) have reduced by 92% since 2020/2021, reaching 3,489 tCO₂e in 2023/2024. This significantly exceeds the 2030 target of a 10% reduction and already meets the 2050 upper threshold of 50,152 tCO₂e. The reduction is largely due to improved methane capture and adoption of a Unique Emissions Factor (UEF) for landfill emissions.

- 5.6 Net emissions from all other greenhouse gases increased to 9,405 tCO₂e – a 35% rise from the 2020/2021 baseline of 6,966 tCO₂e. At current levels, the Council is not on track to meet its 2030 and 2035 interim targets for these emissions unless further reductions are achieved.

6. Interpretation

- 6.1 While biogenic methane emissions — particularly from landfill — have declined sharply due to improved methane capture and methodological updates, the Council now faces significant challenges in managing Scope 3 emissions, especially those associated with suppliers.
- 6.2 Limited and inconsistent data from suppliers reduces the accuracy of trend analysis and may result in either under or over-reporting of actual emissions. The independent verifier highlighted the exclusion of approximately 40% of supplier emissions as a potentially material gap. This limitation reduces confidence in the completeness and accuracy of the Council's Scope 3 emissions totals.
- 6.3 In the graph below, supplier emissions have been excluded.



- 6.4 When suppliers' emissions are excluded, a clearer trend emerges: both gross biogenic methane emissions and net emissions from all other greenhouse gases have declined since 2020/2021. The only deviation is a minor increase of 3 tCO₂e in other GHG emissions between 2022/2023 and 2023/2024.
- 6.5 To remain on track to achieve a 43% reduction in other GHG emissions by 2030 (relative to the 2020/2021 baseline), emissions in 2023/2024 would need to be 3,622 tCO₂e. The actual figure was 3,628 tCO₂e — just 6 tCO₂e higher — suggesting that, excluding supplier emissions, the Council is nearly on track.
- 6.6 To achieve the Council's 2030 and 2035 interim targets, the following actions are essential:
- 6.6.1 strengthen engagement with suppliers to improve data quality and drive emission reductions;
- 6.6.2 implement energy efficiency upgrades across Council operations; and





6.6.3 identify and act on targeted emissions reduction opportunities in the transport, procurement, and infrastructure sectors.

- 6.7 Based on current emissions trends, particularly the slight increase in other GHGs despite reductions in biogenic methane, it is likely that the Council will need to both strengthen delivery of existing actions in the Tasman Climate Action Plan (TCAP) and consider adding new or expanded actions during the next review. In particular, the TCAP may require greater emphasis on supplier engagement (new or renewed contracts should support low-emissions outcomes), and targeted interventions in high-emitting sectors such as construction and activities involving fuel usage. Strengthening data collection from suppliers should also be prioritised to improve tracking and accountability.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 The Council has made excellent progress on reducing biogenic methane emissions. However, the increase in other GHGs means we are not yet on track to meet our 2030 or 2035 net reduction targets. Continued effort is needed, especially around supplier engagement and emission reduction in non-landfill areas of Council operations.
- 7.2 Staff will prioritise improved data collection from suppliers for future inventories, to increase completeness and reliability of Scope 3 emissions estimates.

8. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

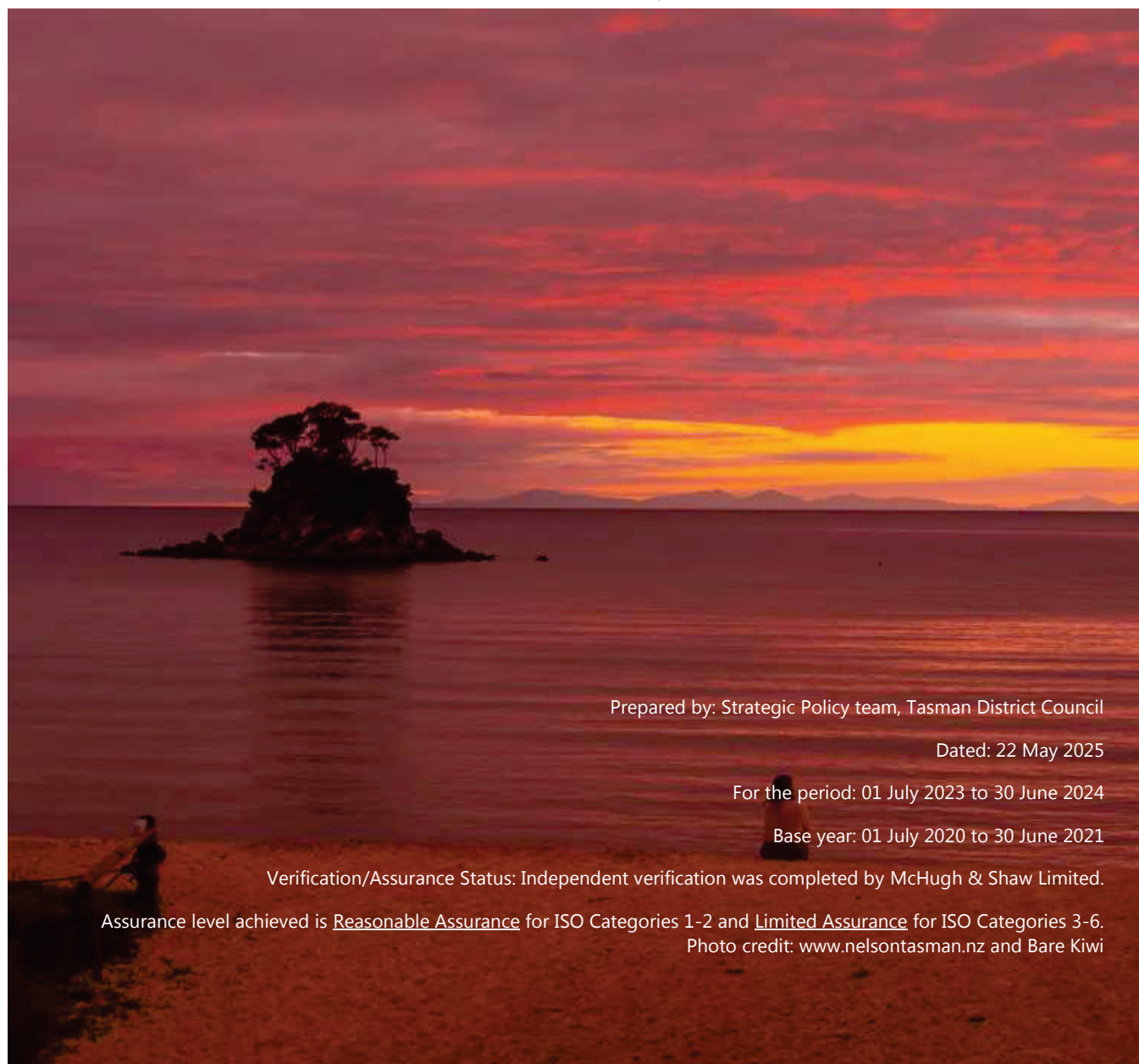
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|--|---|----|
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Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report

2023 – 2024

Prepared in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018



Prepared by: Strategic Policy team, Tasman District Council

Dated: 22 May 2025

For the period: 01 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

Base year: 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Verification/Assurance Status: Independent verification was completed by McHugh & Shaw Limited.

Assurance level achieved is Reasonable Assurance for ISO Categories 1-2 and Limited Assurance for ISO Categories 3-6.

Photo credit: www.nelsontasman.nz and Bare Kiwi

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Executive Summary

This is the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions¹ inventory report for Tasman District Council (the Council) covering the measurement period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. The Council's net emissions for the 2023/24 period were 12,895 tCO₂e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents).

The Council's primary emissions sources were from suppliers' transport fuels (4,214 tCO₂e), landfill (3,489 tCO₂e), wastewater treatment plants (3,146 tCO₂e), suppliers' construction materials (1,138 tCO₂e), and purchased electricity (494 tCO₂e). Together, these five sources make up 93% of our gross carbon emissions for the 2023/24 period.

Table 1: GHG emissions summary (tCO₂e)²

Category (ISO 14064-1:2018)	2020/21 (Base year)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Category 1: Direct emissions	1,970	1,725	1,666	1,608
Category 2: Indirect emissions from imported energy (location-based method)	668	777	485	494
Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation	35	27	44	38
Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by the organisation	2,731	2,695	7,457	5,818
Category 5: Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation	0	0	0	0
Category 6: Indirect emissions from other sources	0	0	0	0
Total gross GHG from TDC	5,404	5,223	9,652	7,958
Joint Committee emissions (external) ³	45,239	23,723	5,227	5,472
TOTAL	50,642	28,946	14,879	13,429
Category 1 direct removals	(37)	(35)	(166)	(535)
Total net GHG emissions	50,606	28,911	14,713	12,895

Emissions intensity for 2023/24 period	Total emissions
Total gross GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e) per rateable unit ⁴	0.51
Total gross GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e) per resident ⁵	0.22

¹ Throughout this document 'emissions' means GHG emissions.

² The figures in this summary table have been recalculated for all years using the operational control method and UEF for landfill emissions.

³ 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.

⁴ Total number of rateable rating units as of 1 July 2024: 26,360 (was 25,910 in 2023) – data provided by TDC finance team.

⁵ Total population as of June 2024 (estimated using the 2023 base): 59,800 (was 59,100 in 2023). Data sourced from: <https://rep.infometrics.co.nz/tasman-district/population/growth>

Table 2 describes the Council's GHG emissions in detail. This table is organised by emissions category, as recommended by ISO 14064-1:2018.

Table 2: GHG emissions inventory summary for 2023/24⁶

	Category (ISO 14064-1:2018)	GHG emissions ⁷			
	Source	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂	tCH ₄	tN ₂ O
Scope 1	Category 1: Direct emissions				
	Wastewater (7 WWTPs, excludes Bell Island WWTP)	1383.8	0.0	1022.6	361.2
	Transport fuels	198.1	192.5	1.4	4.2
	Fertiliser ⁸	25.7	1.4	0.0	24.4
	Refrigerants ⁹	-	-	-	-
	Total Category 1/Scope 1 emissions	1607.7	193.8	1024.0	389.8
Scope 2	Category 2: Indirect emissions from imported energy				
	Purchased electricity	494.3	476.1	17.6	0.5
	Total Category 2 /Scope 2 emissions	494.3	476.1	17.6	0.5
Scope 3	Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation and distribution				
	Rental car	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Air travel	29.2	29.1	0.0	0.1
	Accommodation	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Freight	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
	Helicopter fuel (environmental monitoring)	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
	Total Category 3 emissions	38.0	33.7	0.0	0.2
	Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by the organisation				
	Electricity transmission and distribution losses	36.2	34.8	1.3	0.0
	Cloud storage	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Employee office waste	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0
	Suppliers' transport fuels	4213.9	4171.1	14.3	21.7
	Suppliers' helicopter fuel (plantation forestry and wilding pine control)	-	-	-	-
	Suppliers' stationary combustion	117.0	116.0	0.5	0.4
	Suppliers' construction materials	1138.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Suppliers' electricity	158.0	150.9	5.6	0.2
	Suppliers' waste	137.6	0.0	137.6	0.0
	Suppliers' emissions ¹⁰	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

⁶ Numbers in brackets indicate converted tCO₂e units. Numbers may not add up to tCO₂e due to rounding or lack of data. Numbers may not be reported if they are minimal (<0.5 tCO₂e). Some emission sources were only reported as tCO₂e rather than split into constituent gases.

⁷ During the 2023/24 period there were no emissions from HFCs, SF₆ or NF₃, hence their omission from this table.

⁸ Data from the supplier (Nelmac).

⁹ Based on refrigerants purchased, not refrigerants used. No refrigerants were purchased this year.

¹⁰ Data on Scope 3 emissions provided by one of our suppliers (Tonkin & Taylor) was not separated by source. Instead they reported a combined total of 11.7 tCO₂e for their business travel, working from home, transmission and distribution losses, and well to tank emissions.

	Category (ISO 14064-1:2018)	GHG emissions ⁷			
	Source	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂	tCH ₄	tN ₂ O
	Suppliers' refrigerants (Richmond Aquatic Centre)	-	-	-	-
	Total Category 4 emissions	5817.6	4472.9	162.5	22.4
	Category 5: Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation				
	Not reported	N/A	-	-	-
	Category 6: Indirect emissions from other sources				
	Not reported	N/A	-	-	-
	Joint Committee emissions				
	Waste landfilled LFGR Garden and Food	2.5	-	-	-
	Waste landfilled LFGR Mixed waste	3203.2	-	-	-
	Waste landfilled LFGR Wood	162.6	-	-	-
	Waste landfilled LFGR Inert waste	120.9	-	-	-
	Wastewater Bell Island	1762.2	0.0	1651.6	110.5
	Electricity + Electricity losses: Bell Island WWTP, York Valley landfill and CDEM	220.4	212.3	7.9	0.2
	Total Joint committee emissions	5471.8	212.3	1659.5	110.8
	Total Scope 3 emissions	11327.4	4718.9	1822.1	133.3
Scopes 1-3	All emission sources				
	Total direct emissions	1607.7			
	Total indirect emissions	11821.7			
	Total gross emissions	13429.4			
Scope 1	Removals				
	Sink	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂	tCH ₄	tN ₂ O
	Exotic forestry planting for permanent forest cover	(340.4)	-	-	-
	Native forestry planting	(194.4)	-	-	-
	Total removals	(534.8)			
Total net emissions		12,894.6			

Note the GHG emissions inventories for the 2020/2021 base year and the 2021/22 period (published online at www.tasman.govt.nz/my-region/climate-change/greenhouse-gas-emissions) are not comparable to the 2023/24 GHG emissions inventory for the following reasons:

- The methodology used to prepare the 2023/24 inventory was the operational control consolidation approach, whereas in the base year the equity share approach was used.
- Under the operational control approach, the 2023/24 inventory includes a category named 'Joint Committee emissions'. For both the baseline and 2021/22 inventories, emissions from the three Joint Committee business units (i.e. the York Valley regional landfill, Bell Island wastewater treatment plant, and Nelson-Tasman Civil Defence and Emergency Management CDEM) were instead included as Category 1-4 emissions.

- A unique emissions factor was used to calculate emissions from the regional York Valley Landfill for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 periods, whereas the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) national average emissions factor had been used for the baseline and following year.

Based on these changes in methodology and additions to the inventory since 2021, the Council recalculated landfill emissions for all reporting periods, to ensure reasonable comparisons can be made between the baseline year and most recent inventory results. The recalculated landfill emissions comprise part of the total Joint Committee emissions described in Table 1 and other sections of this report. The figures included within tables comparing reporting periods have also been recalculated using the operational control method, for consistency of comparison and identification of accurate trends over time.

Figure 1: Gross greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by category (2023/24)

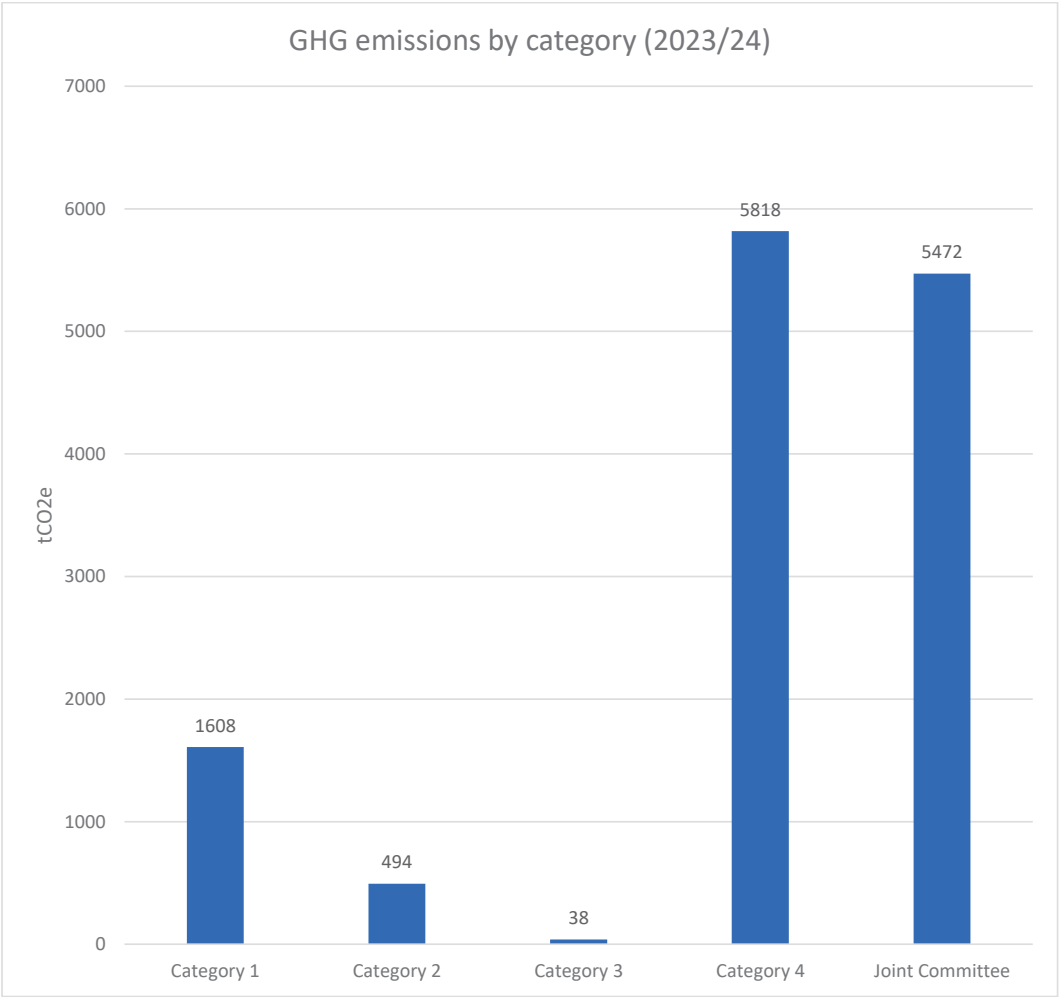


Figure 2: GHG emissions by source (2023/24)

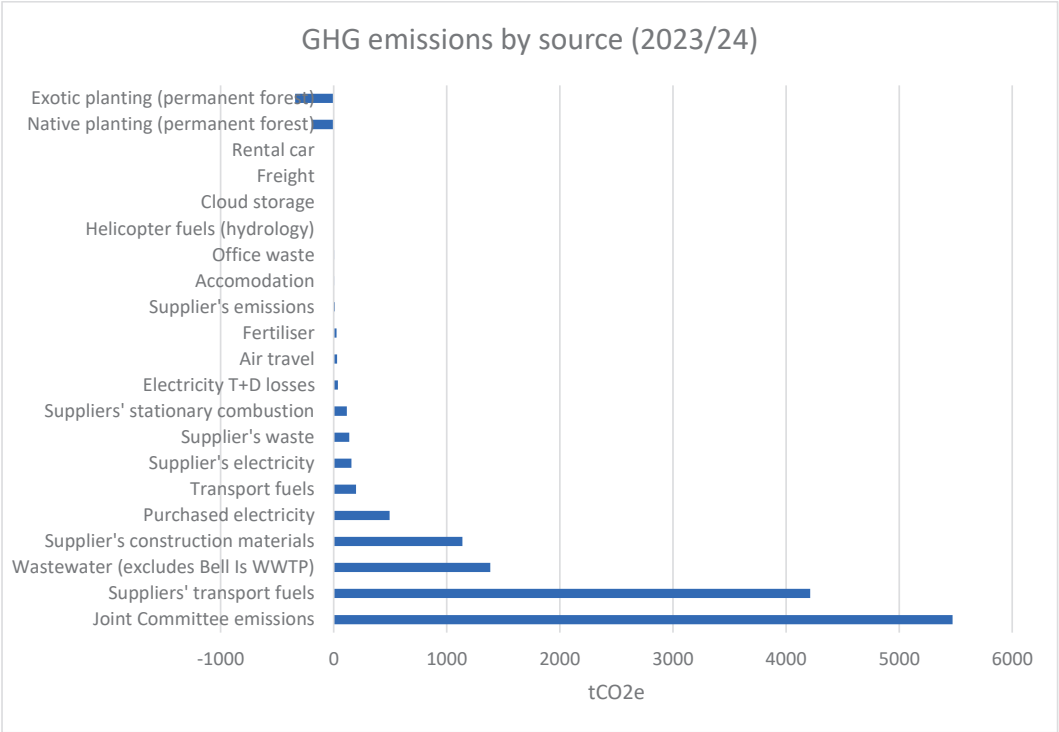
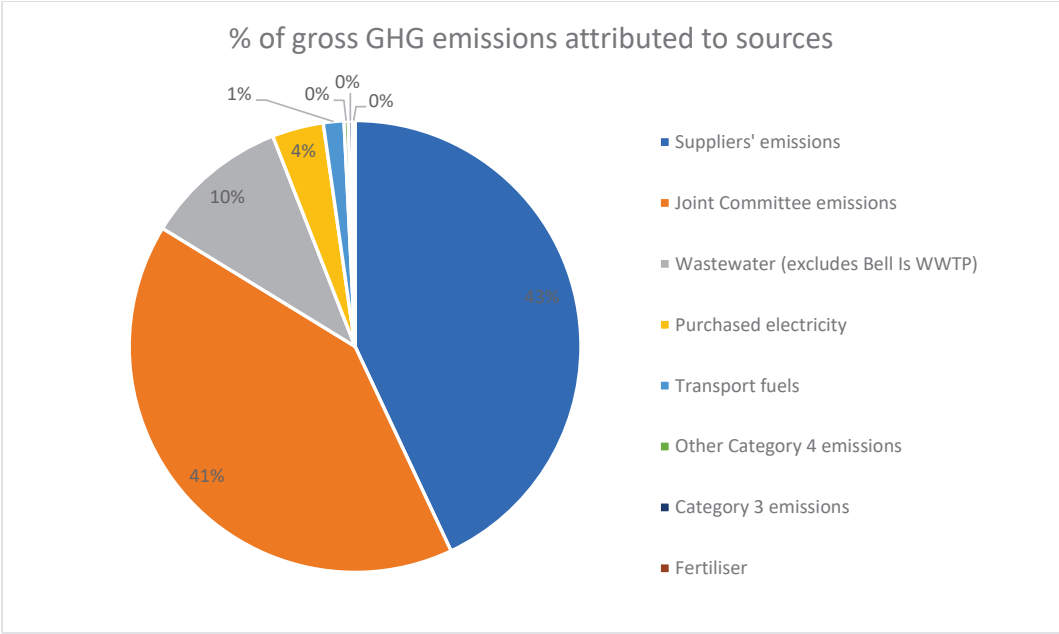


Figure 3: Percentage of gross GHG emissions attributed to sources (2023/24)



1 Introduction

This report is the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory for Tasman District Council.

The purpose of this report is to quantify the GHG emissions that can be attributed to the Council's operations within the declared boundary and scope for the July 2023 to June 2024 period.

The Council has prepared this inventory following the requirements of the *Ministry for the Environment Detailed Guide for Organisations*, the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2015)*, and *ISO 14064-1:2018 Specification with Guidance at the Organization Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals*¹¹.

During the audit of our inventory for 2022/23 we recalculated emissions for all years using the operational control method and the Unique Emissions Factor (UEF) for landfill emissions (see that report for further details). These recalculated figures have been reproduced in this report where relevant, for ease of comparison in emission trends over the years.

This inventory is part of the Council's ongoing commitment to measure and reduce its operational emissions, as set out in our *Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035*¹².

¹¹ Throughout this document 'GHG Protocol' means the *GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard* and 'ISO 14064-1:2018' means the *International Standard Specification with Guidance at the Organizational Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals*.

¹² Our Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 and progress reports are available on our [website](#).

1.1 Organisational description

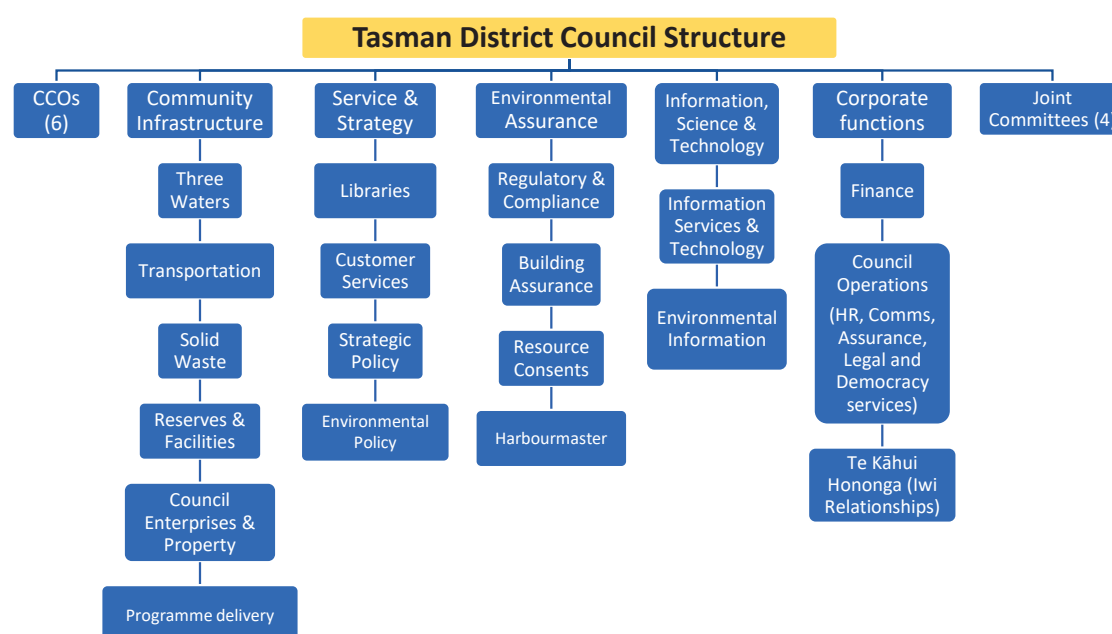
Tasman District Council/Te Kaunihera o te Tai o Aorere (Council) is the territorial authority for the Tasman District of New Zealand. The Tasman District spans 9,786 square kilometres of Te Tau Ihu (the top of the South Island), extending from Richmond to Golden Bay/Mōhua in the north-west and Murchison in the south.

We are one of six unitary councils in Aotearoa, meaning we do the work of both a regional council and a district council. We provide a wide-ranging of services to our communities, including:

- Water supply and regulation
- Wastewater collection and treatment
- Stormwater management
- Solid waste management
- Parks, reserves and community facilities
- Libraries and museums
- River and flood control
- Transportation infrastructure and street lighting
- Subdivision, building and resource consents processing
- Environmental protection and monitoring
- Biosecurity and pest control
- Civil defence and emergency management
- Maritime navigation and safety
- Commercial enterprises
- Food premises and liquor licensing
- Animal control
- Policy and planning
- Community partnerships
- Responding to climate change

The activities and services that each business unit within Council manages is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Tasman District Council's organisational structure



Council jointly controls four Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs). These are Waimea Water Ltd (who manage the Waimea Community Dam), Port Nelson Ltd (a port company), Nelson Airport Ltd and Tasman Bays Heritage Trust (who operate the Nelson Provincial Museum). Council is also a minority shareholder in two national organisations with CCO status: Civic Financial Services Ltd and Local Government Funding Agency Ltd.

Management and funding of the following activities/services is shared jointly with Nelson City Council and governed by Joint Committees, with equal representation from elected members of both councils:

- the Nelson-Tasman Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM) Group oversees CDEM activities in both regions (the CDEM office is located in Tasman District)
- the Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit (NTRLBU) manages the regional landfill (located at York Valley in Nelson City)
- the Nelson Regional Sewage Business Unit (NRSBU) manages the wastewater treatment plant at Bell Island (located in Tasman District)
- the Saxton Field Joint Committee is responsible for the regional sportsfield facility, Saxton Field (located in Nelson City).

Council owns many properties and administers many reserves across Tasman District. Council directly manages many of its properties and facilities, while contracting the operation to others. For example, community housing is managed in-house, whereas maintenance of most parks and reserves is contracted to Nelmac, the Richmond Aquatic Centre is contracted to CLM and bus services are contracted to SBL. Some of the buildings on Council-administered lands are leased to businesses at market rates, while others are leased at a subsidised rate to community organisations such as sports clubs and community groups.

The Tasman region, like many other parts of the world, is grappling with the impacts of climate change. Urgent action is required to mitigate emissions and respond effectively to the challenges already affecting us.

Our *Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035* sets out the Council's response to these issues. It serves as our roadmap, steering us toward a low-emissions, resilient, and innovative Tasman District. Key focus areas include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, building climate resilience, leading by example, and empowering communities to take action. Priority actions include emission reduction measures in the transport, energy, and waste sectors, along with initiatives to build the resilience of our communities and ecosystems.

This report helps us understand how we're tracking our efforts to reduce the Council's emissions.

1.2 People responsible

Council's Strategic Policy team is responsible for overall emission inventory measurement and reduction performance, as well as reporting results to management and elected members. The Senior Data Analyst - Waters and Wastes is responsible for sourcing data, populating the MfE workbook and calculating emissions.

1.3 Third-party verification

Independent verification was completed by McHugh & Shaw Limited. The assurance level achieved is Reasonable Assurance ISO Categories 1-2 and Limited Assurance ISO Categories 3-6.

1.4 Intended use and users

The Council has developed this report to help our staff and elected members identify, mitigate, and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. This report forms part of the Council's commitment to measure and reduce our emissions, as stated in our *Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035*. We share these results yearly to keep our community informed about the Council's emissions and our efforts to reduce our carbon footprint.

The intended users are internal staff members, particularly the Executive Leadership team, Climate Action Plan Working Group (comprising of 20 staff across Council who lead implementation of specific actions within the plan) and the Strategic Policy Team (the latter team includes staff leading Council's climate change response programme and the infrastructure planners), and elected members.

1.5 Dissemination policy

We will make this report publicly available on our website at: <https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-region/climate-change/greenhouse-gas-emissions/>, and present this report to the Strategy and Policy Committee of Council.

1.6 Documentation retention and record-keeping

The Council keeps records associated with our GHG emissions on a secure cloud-based server. The Council handles these documents following our GHG information management procedures.

1.7 Base year recalculation policy

We will consider a base-year recalculation in the case of changes to reporting boundaries, improvements in reporting methodology (such as additional ISO Category 3-6 emission sources), or the identification of significant errors in the methodology.

1.8 Reporting period, base year, and frequency of reporting

This inventory covers the period from July 1 2023 to June 30 2024. This choice aligns with global standards and the Council's financial reporting. The base year is July 1 2020 to June 30 2021. We

will continue to measure our emissions annually. From 2024 onwards, we will seek external verification of our inventories once every two years.

1.9 Performance against targets

The Council has adopted a series of emissions reduction targets in line with the Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024–2035. These include targets for reducing both biogenic methane emissions (primarily from landfill) and net emissions from all other greenhouse gases resulting from Council operations:

Key outcome 1: *Council and Tasman District collectively contribute to New Zealand's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.*

Key success measures:

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.

Note: *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. Target 1(c) specifies interim targets for Council's emissions for intervening years.*

Baseline data for emissions reduction targets

Target 1(a) requires a 2017 baseline for biogenic methane emissions. Although the Council did not begin measuring its greenhouse gas emissions until 2020/21, Nelson City Council (NCC) did report emissions for the 2017/18 period. Since both Councils share the York Valley landfill and divide emissions on a 50:50 basis, we have used NCC's audited and recalculated landfill emissions for 2017/18 as a proxy baseline for Tasman District Council. That figure is 65,990 tCO₂e, and was updated using a UEF for landfill in NCC's 2023/24 GHG inventory, which was audited and verified in late 2024.

Targets 1(b) and 1(c) are based on the Council's own emissions inventory, with a 2020/21 baseline of 50,606 tCO₂e total gross emissions (also recalculated using a landfill UEF and operational control method). This includes:

- 43,640 tCO₂e from biogenic methane, and
- 6,966 tCO₂e from all other greenhouse gases.

Note that for targets 1(b) and (c), the target values listed below are derived from the gross baseline, but progress is measured against net emissions (i.e. gross emissions minus forestry sinks).

Council's emissions reduction targets

Biogenic methane emissions (using 2017 baseline of 65,990 tCO₂e):

- 10% reduction by 2029/2030: ≤ 59,391 tCO₂e
- 24–47% reduction by 2049/2050: ≤ 50,152 – 34,975 tCO₂e

Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases from Council activities (using 2020/21 baseline of 6,966 tCO₂e):

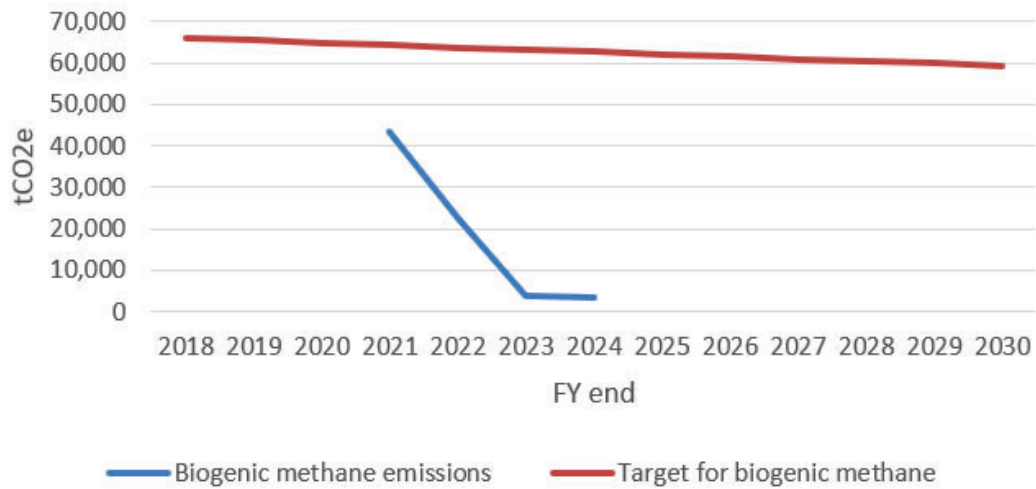
- 43% reduction in net emissions by 2029/2030: ≤ 3,972 tCO₂e (net)
- 65% reduction in net emissions by 2034/2035: ≤ 2,438 tCO₂e (net)
- 100% reduction in net emissions by 2049/2050: 0 tCO₂e (net)

Table 3: Performance Overview (2017/18 – 2023/24)

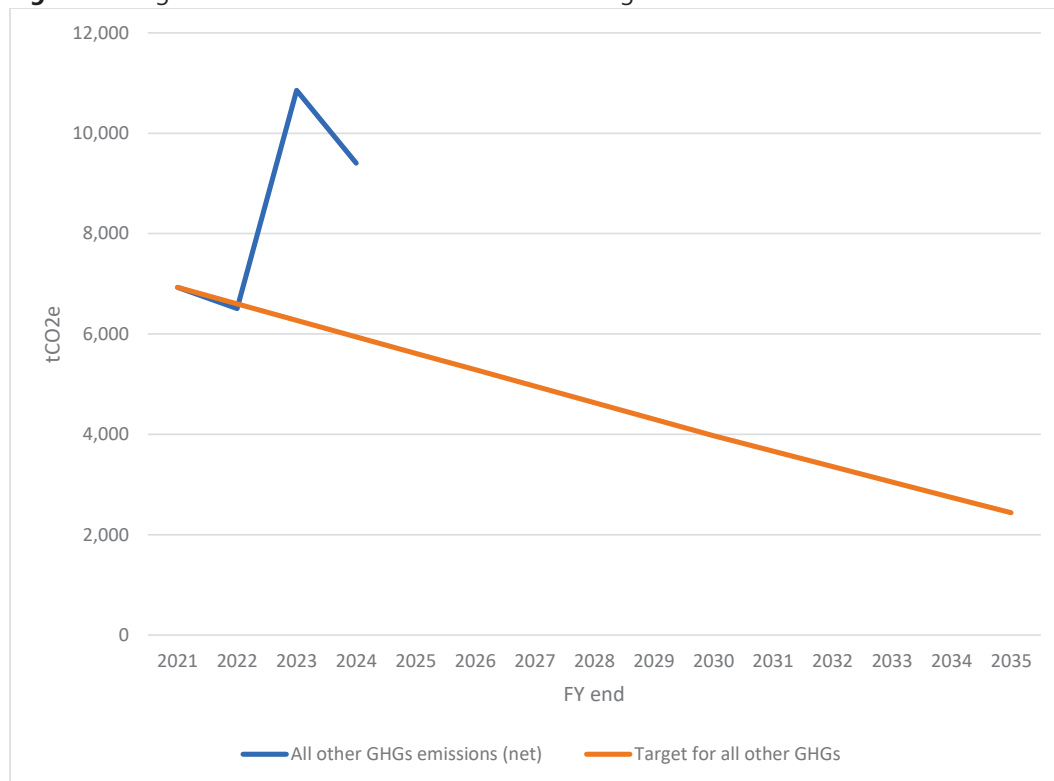
Year	Total Gross Emissions tCO ₂ e	Biogenic Methane (Gross) tCO ₂ e	Other GHGs (Gross) tCO ₂ e	Sinks (Forestry) tCO ₂ e	Other GHGs (Net) tCO ₂ e
2017/18	N/A	65,990 (<i>baseline</i>)	N/A	N/A	N/A
2020/21	50,643	43,640	7,003	(36.9) (<i>native</i>)	6,966 (<i>baseline</i>)
2021/22	28,946	22,370	6,576	(34.9) (<i>native</i>)	6,541
2022/23	14,879	3,693	11,186	(165.8) (86.5 <i>exotic</i> + 79.3 <i>native</i>)	11,020
2023/24	13,429	3,489	9,940	(534.8) (340.4 <i>exotic</i> + 194.4 <i>native</i>)	9,405

Notes:

- Negative values in the "Sinks" column represent removals (i.e. carbon sequestration from permanent forestry planting).
- Sink data for 2020/21 and 2021/22 only includes permanent native planting, as no permanent exotic planting occurred during those years.
- Net Other GHGs = Other GHGs (Gross) – Sinks (Forestry).
- Biogenic methane emissions are reported as gross and not offset by forestry sinks.

Figure 5: Progress toward biogenic methane emission target



Biogenic methane emissions have decreased by 95% from 2017/18 and by 92% from 2020/21, significantly exceeding the 2030 target of a 10% reduction.

Figure 6: Progress toward “all other GHG” emissions target

Net emissions from all other GHGs have increased by approximately 35% compared to the 2020/21 baseline, rising from 6,966 tCO₂e to 9,405 tCO₂e in 2023/24. This indicates the Council is not currently on track to meet its 2030 and 2035 interim targets for this emissions category.

Note that inconsistent emissions data from Council's suppliers contributes to the fluctuations depicted in Figure 6. We have not received information from all 17 of our main suppliers in previous years, and only around half provided this data for our 2020/21 baseline year. This lack of complete and consistent reporting reduces data accuracy and may result in under- or over-reporting in certain years.

Performance summary

-  Biogenic methane emissions have dropped by approximately 92%, falling from 43,640 tCO₂e in 2020/21 to 3,489 tCO₂e in 2023/24. This far surpasses the 2030 target of a 10% reduction and is already well below the 2050 target range upper limit of 50,152 tCO₂e.
-  Net emissions from all other greenhouse gases have increased by ~35%, rising from 6,966 tCO₂e in 2020/21 to 9,405 tCO₂e in 2023/24. At current levels, the Council will not meet its 2030 or 2035 reduction targets for these emissions unless new reduction measures are identified and implemented.

Continued attention and action are needed to address emissions sources outside of landfill — including energy use, transport, wastewater, and other operational emissions. A particular focus should be placed on supplier engagement and data transparency to strengthen the quality of the emissions inventory and guide future reduction strategies. Progress against Targets 1(b) and 1(c) will depend significantly on how quickly and effectively these areas are addressed.

1.10 GHG information management procedures

The Council has established GHG information management procedures that conform with *GHG Protocol* and *ISO 14064-1:2018* standards. These information management procedures provide regular checks to ensure the accuracy and completeness of our inventory. Our information management procedures document the following:

- Staff responsible for GHG inventory development
- Training procedures for staff responsible for GHG inventory development
- Organisational boundaries and how we review them
- GHG sources, sinks, and how we review them
- Quantification approaches (including data and models used for quantification) and how we review them
- Use, maintenance, and calibration of measurement equipment
- Data collection systems and how we review them
- How regular accuracy checks, internal audits, and reviews of information management take place
- Triggers for recalculating base-year emissions, for consistency of comparison and identification of accurate trends over time.

1.11 Methodological changes

We have made the following methodological changes from previous year.

Table 4: Methodological changes from the last reporting period

Change	Reason
Revisions have been made for the emission calculations for the Bell Island Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), for the 2023/24 reporting period only.	<p>Following a meeting with plant operators, the method for calculating the Bell Island WWTP emissions was updated as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated the non-linearity representation of the process as previously, calculations assumed that all wastewater inflow to Bell Island went through each step of the wastewater treatment plant's processes. The current situation reflects the flow management systems that redirected inflow past certain steps of the treatment process. This typically occurs where the maximum capacity of certain treatment stages is reached, and excess incoming waste is redirected to the ponds. • Removed the nitrous oxide emissions from the aeration basin and secondary clarifier, as these sections don't go through denitrification. <p>Note that changes have not been made to previous inventories' WWTP emissions, due to the revisions requiring columns of data that did not exist or were not populated with data in the older editions of the operator logs, making revisions using the new framework impossible.</p> <p>Sludge and Irrigation are not applicable to Bell Island WWTP emission sources, as they fall under avoided emissions according to section 1.2 of the carbon accounting guidelines for Wastewater Treatment Plants. Sludge is converted into biosolids via the ATAD systems on-site and applied to Moturoa/Rabbit Island as fertiliser. Irrigation is used in the same way, by applying treated wastewater to the fields surrounding the WWTP. Additionally, irrigation is applied to the nearby Greenacres golf course.</p>

2 Organisational boundaries included for this reporting period

Organisational boundaries were set with reference to the methodology described in the *GHG Protocol* and *ISO 14064-1:2018* standards. The *GHG Protocol* allows two distinct approaches to consolidate GHG emissions: the equity share or control (financial or operational) approaches. We used an operational control consolidation approach to account for emissions.

For both our baseline inventory and the 2021/22 inventory, we used an **equity share consolidation approach** to account for the Council's emissions. For the 2022/2023 reporting period, we changed to an **operational control approach**, which we have also used for the current reporting period. An equity share approach accounts for GHG emissions based on the Council's proportionate share of equity in an entity, even if the Council doesn't have operational control over that entity.

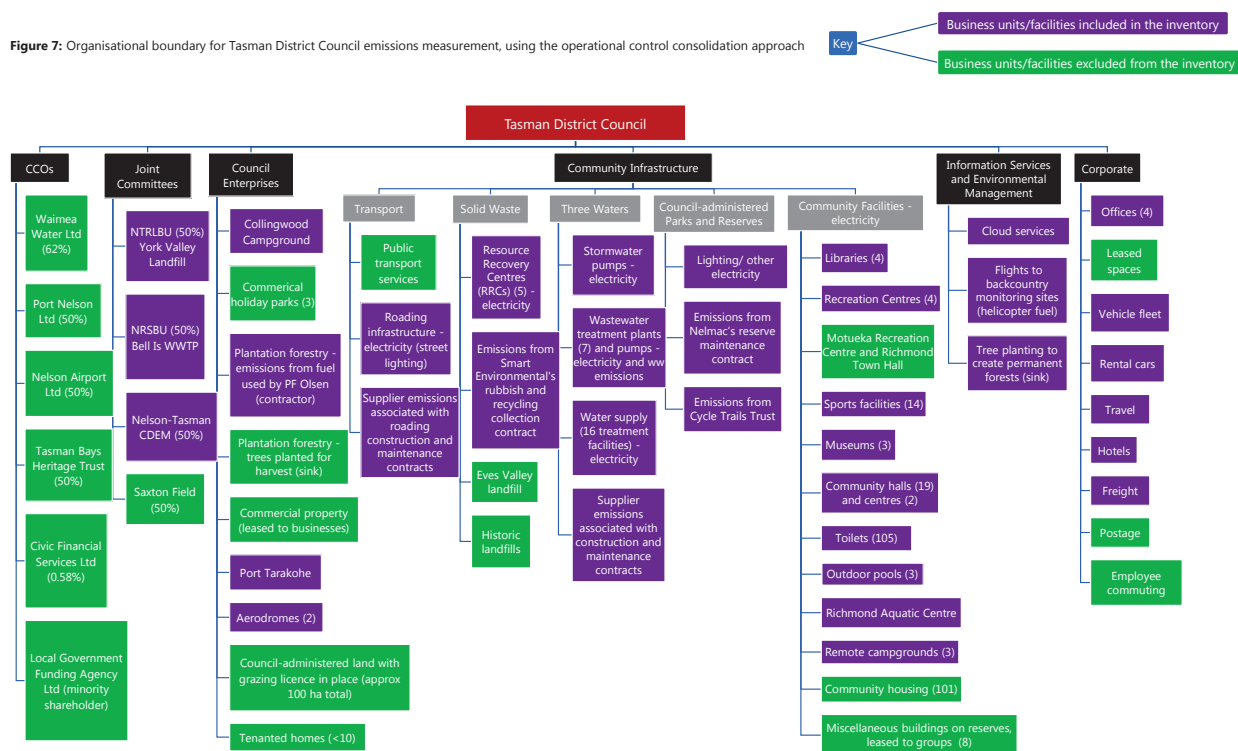
The operational control consolidation approach focuses on GHG emissions that the Council directly controls and manages through its operational activities. It also enable us to include indirect emissions from major suppliers of services, such as reserves maintenance and rubbish/recycling collection, in our inventory. We do not account for emissions from operations in which we own a financial interest but have no control.

In 2023 we reviewed Council operations against the *GHG Protocol* and *ISO 14064-1:2018* to determine which should be included or excluded from our inventory under the operational control approach. Figure 7 shows the resulting reporting structure chosen for accounting for Council's emissions.

The organisational boundary chart outlines the core business units of Council, as well as CCOs and Joint Committees. The purple boxes indicate units that have been included in the emissions inventory, while the green boxes indicate units that are excluded from the inventory reporting.

For the purposes of the 2023/24 emissions inventory, the Council's emissions are reported at an organisational level, rather than by business unit. Tasman District Council is based at 189 Queen Street, Richmond; however, it has many sites across the region.

Figure 7: Organisational boundary for Tasman District Council emissions measurement, using the operational control consolidation approach



3 Reporting boundaries

3.1 GHG emission source exclusions

We excluded several emissions sources from our inventory. Table 5 explains why we excluded these sources.

Table 5: Business units, facilities, and activities excluded from emissions measurement

Business unit/facility	Reason for exclusion
Waimea Water Ltd (62.2% share)	Each of these six Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) are discrete business units with their own management and sites and use different data management systems. The Council has minimal influence and no operational control over their emissions. Therefore, they have been excluded from the inventory.
Nelson Airport Ltd (50% share)	
Port Nelson Ltd (50% share)	
Tasman Bays Heritage Trust (50% share)	
Civic Financial Services Ltd (0.58%)	
Local Government Funding Agency Ltd LGFA (minority shareholder)	
Saxton Field (Joint Committee)	The source is outside of the reporting boundaries. Saxton Field is located within Nelson City Council's (NCC) boundaries, but Tasman District Council owns approximately half of the land. A joint committee, with members from both councils, provide governance oversight. The Council provides funding to NCC for Saxton Field development and maintenance (approximately 50% of the total cost), but NCC has operational control of the day-to-day management of Saxton Field. All emissions relating to Saxton Field are included within the NCC emissions inventory, therefore excluded from our report to avoid double counting.
Council Enterprises – commercial holiday parks (3)	The Council owns/administers land in four locations that are managed as commercial holiday parks. Three of these (the Top 10 Holiday Parks in Pōhara and Motueka, and the Riverside Holiday Park in Murchison) are managed by commercial operators under long-term lease arrangements. The Council has minimal influence and no operational control over the emissions from those three campgrounds, therefore, they have been excluded from the inventory.
Council Enterprises – plantation forestry -	Almost all Council-administered land that is managed for commercial plantation forestry purposes is subject to the ETS. To

trees planted for harvest (sink)	avoid double counting of emission removal, this source has been excluded from our inventory.
Council Enterprises - commercial property leased to businesses	The Council owns land and buildings in several locations across the District that it leases to businesses. The Council has minimal influence and no operational control over the emissions from these businesses, therefore, they have been excluded from the inventory.
Council Enterprises – grazing licences	Council-administers approximately 100 hectares of land in various locations across the District that have grazing licences in place. However, no information is available about the type or numbers of stock that graze this land, as the Council has not required licencees to provide this information. The total length of time when stock are present on these lands is also unknown (most licencees also graze their stock on other land throughout the year, not solely on the land subject to the grazing licence). Due to the lack of data availability, this source has been excluded from the inventory.
Council Enterprises - tenanted homes (<10)	The Council has minimal influence or control. The behaviour and energy usage patterns of tenants significantly influence these emissions, making it challenging for the Council to assert direct control. Each tenant pays their chosen electricity provider individually.
Transport - public transport services	The Council has minimal influence or control. Public transport services are contracted to an external provider (SBL), who operate a bus service within the Richmond and Nelson urban area under a shared arrangement with NCC.
Solid Waste - historic landfills, including Eve's Valley landfill	Most historic landfills in the District have been closed for 30 years or more, with the exception of the Eve's Valley landfill, which closed in 2017. Emissions from historic landfills have been excluded due to the challenging nature of accurately quantifying and attributing emissions over time. The Council's ability to directly control these emissions is limited.
Community Facilities - Motueka Recreation Centre and Richmond Town Hall	The Council leases these two community facilities to Sport Tasman, a not-for-profit company. The Council has minimal influence and no operational control over the emissions from Sport Tasman, therefore, they have been excluded from the inventory.
Community Facilities - community housing (101 units)	The Council has minimal influence or control. The behaviour and energy usage patterns of tenants significantly influence these emissions, making it challenging for the Council to assert direct control. Each tenant pays their chosen electricity provider individually.
Community Facilities - miscellaneous community buildings on reserve land (8)	The Council has minimal influence or control. These buildings are leased to non-profit community groups (e.g. playcentre, church group, drama group, RSA, community library, toy library, Plunket, Rotary).

Richmond Aquatic Centre – CO ₂ (for pool pH)	Excluded due to inability to obtain specific emission data.
Well to Tank emissions	Not included due to lack of reliable data and indirect influence.
Corporate – Capital Goods	Excluded due to lack of comprehensive lifecycle data.
Corporate – Stationary Fuel (LPG for BBQs, generators)	Excluded due to negligible use and immateriality.
Corporate - leased office space	The emissions intensity is low, and the Council has limited operational control.
Corporate - Richmond office diesel generator	Emissions are minimal – this generator is rarely used.
Corporate - taxis	Emissions are minimal.
Corporate - personal vehicle use	Emissions are minimal.
Corporate - postage/ small courier package	Emissions are minimal.
Corporate - paper use in offices	Emissions are minimal.
Corporate - working from home	Data not available.
Corporate - employee commuting	Data not available.
Many of our smaller suppliers	We have prioritised seeking emissions data from the 17 suppliers who collectively add to 60% of our supplier spend. We have not requested data from the hundreds of smaller suppliers (such as providers of office stationery) who represent the remaining 40% of our supplier spend, and have therefore excluded them. For the 2023/24 period, 12 of these 17 suppliers provided data, which may increase the excluded emissions above 40%.

3.2 Emission source identification method and significance criteria

The GHG emissions sources included in this inventory were identified with reference to the methodology described in the *GHG Protocol* and *ISO 14064-1:2018* standards.

Significance of emissions sources within the organisational boundaries has been considered in the design of this inventory. The significance criteria used comprise:

- All direct emissions sources that contribute more than 1% of total Category 1 and 2 emissions

Significance criteria for Scope 3 emissions include the following:

- **Materiality:** Emission sources are assessed for their contribution to overall emissions. If material (e.g. $\geq 1-2\%$ of total emissions), they are prioritised for inclusion.
- **Ability to influence:** Sources over which Council has influence (e.g. suppliers through procurement contracts) are more likely to be included.
- **Availability and quality of data:** Where reliable data is available, emissions are more likely to be included. Poor or unavailable data may result in exclusion, with justification provided.
- **Relevance to stakeholders:** Emissions that are relevant to Council's goals, values, or community interest are prioritised.

Not all significant Scope 3 emissions have been included due to limited data availability or lack of influence. These exclusions are documented in Table 5.

3.3 GHG emission source inclusions

As adapted from the *GHG Protocol*, the emissions sources deemed significant for inclusion in this inventory were classified into the following categories:

- **Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals:** emissions and removals from sources and sinks inside the organisational boundary that are owned or controlled by the Council. This includes seven wastewater treatment plants (WWTP), but not the Bell Island WWTP (the latter falls within the Joint Committee category).
- **Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy:** emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the Council.
- **Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation:** mobile emission sources located outside the organisational boundary, mostly due to fuel burnt in transportation equipment.
- **Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from products and services used by Council:** emissions from sources located outside the organisational boundary, associated with all types of goods and services purchased by Council (includes emissions associated with the production of energy purchased). Examples include emissions from plantation forestry activity (contracted out to PF Olsen) and emissions from development and maintenance of Council-administered parks and reserves (contracted out to Nelmac).
- **Joint Committee GHG emissions:** emissions from three of the four Joint Committees were included: the regional landfill at York Valley, the Bell Island WWTP, and Nelson-Tasman Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM). All are shared 50% with Nelson City Council.

- **Category 5: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation** (No emissions reported because the Council does not manufacture or create physical products for customers to purchase).
- **Category 6: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources:** emissions that occur as a consequence of the Council's activities but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the Council, that cannot be reported in any other category.

Table 6 provides detail on the categories of emission sources and sinks included in our inventory, an overview of how activity data were collected for each emissions source, and an explanation of any uncertainties or assumptions made based on the source of activity data.

Table 6: GHG emission sources and sinks included in the inventory

Business unit/facility	GHG emission source	GHG emissions Category	Data source	Data collection unit	Level of accuracy/uncertainty
Environmental Management and Reserves & Facilities	Tree planting to create permanent forests	1 (sink)	Jobs for Nature project managers	ha	We only counted planting of native and exotic species, for the purpose of creating permanent forest cover, that met the New Zealand parameters to define a forest (minimum area 1 ha, with the potential to reach a minimum height of 5 metres and a minimum crown cover of 30%). We assumed the likelihood of planting areas to reach this parameter, but as growing conditions are variable this will have a low level of accuracy.
All business units and facilities that directly purchase electricity via Council's contract with Genesis Energy ¹³	Purchased electricity ¹⁴	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
All business units and facilities that directly purchase electricity via Council's contract with Genesis Energy	Electricity - transmission and distribution losses	4	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate invoice data.

¹³ Council directly purchases electricity from Genesis Energy to power Council-owned buildings, facilities and equipment at 235 installation connection points (ICPs) across the District. Our calculations of Category 2 emissions from purchased electricity are based on the total kWh consumed within the reporting period. Rather than listing each individual facility each ICP relates to, we've grouped the main types of facilities by business unit in Table 6. However, we do not count these emissions twice in our calculations.

¹⁴ We used a location-based reporting approach (using a national "grid average" emissions factor for electricity consumption provided by MfE) to source electric consumption data.

Business unit/facility	GHG emission source	GHG emissions Category	Data source	Data collection unit	Level of accuracy/uncertainty
Corporate - Council owned offices at Richmond, Motueka, Murchison and Takaka	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Corporate – vehicle fleet	Transport fuels - diesel	1	NPD Monthly Reports, Supplier data	L	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Corporate – vehicle fleet	Transport fuels – petrol premium	1	NPD Monthly Reports, Supplier data	L	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Corporate – vehicle fleet	Transport fuels – petrol regular	1	NPD Monthly Reports, Supplier data	L	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Corporate – rental cars	Hire car average (fuel type unknown)	3	Orbit Travel	km	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate invoice data
Corporate – travel	Air travel domestic (average)	3	Orbit Travel	Passenger/km	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Corporate – travel	Air travel shorthaul	3	Orbit Travel	Passenger/km	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Corporate – accommodation	Accommodation – NZ hotel	3	Orbit Travel	Room nights	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Corporate – accommodation	Accommodation – Australian hotel	3	Orbit Travel	Room nights	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Corporate – freight	Freight	3	Library and Environmental Management teams, Supplier data	Tonne/km	This figure is an estimate calculated by calculating the average parcel weight and distance travelled. We assume our suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data. For Council's direct freight emissions, the figure only includes the two Council teams that are

Business unit/facility	GHG emission source	GHG emissions Category	Data source	Data collection unit	Level of accuracy/uncertainty
					responsible for the vast majority of our freight.
Corporate – waste	Employee office waste	3	An estimate based on a waste audit of TDC's Richmond offices (2020).	kg	This figure is an estimate calculated by taking the total amount of office waste measured at the Richmond offices over a four-day period in 2020, annualising this, factoring in the change in total head count from 2020 and grossing this up for all other offices. The level of accuracy is low, as it is based on a sample from a 2020 waste audit.
Community Facilities – libraries (Richmond, Motueka and Tākaka) ¹⁵	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Community Facilities – Recreation Centres at Tākaka, Upper Moutere and Murchison	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Community Facilities – 14 sports facilities (various locations)	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Community Facilities – Museums at Collingwood, Tākaka and Motueka	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Community Facilities – 19 community halls and 2 community	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.

¹⁵ There is also a library located within the Murchison Service Centre. However, electricity use of that building is covered by the first row above (Corporate – Council owned offices at Murchison etc), hence it is not included in this row, to avoid double-counting.

Business unit/facility	GHG emission source	GHG emissions Category	Data source	Data collection unit	Level of accuracy/uncertainty
centres (various locations)					
Community Facilities – 105 toilet facilities (various locations)	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Community Facilities – 3 remote campgrounds (Kina, Ruby Bay, Owen River)	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Community Facilities – 3 outdoor community pools (various locations)	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Community Facilities - Richmond Aquatic Centre	Refrigerants	4	Data on refrigerants provided by CLM	kg	We assume the operator (CLM) has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Community Facilities - Richmond Aquatic Centre	Electricity used by CLM to power the Aquatic Centre facility	4	Electricity usage information provided by CLM	kWh	We assume the operator (CLM) has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Parks and Reserves – lighting/other electricity use	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Parks and Reserves maintenance - fertiliser	Fertiliser use - nitrogen	1	Suppliers' data	kg	We assume the supplier (Nelmac) has provided complete and accurate data.
Parks and Reserves maintenance - fuel	Transport fuels - diesel	4	Suppliers' data	L	We assume the supplier (Nelmac) has provided complete and accurate data.
Parks and Reserves maintenance - fuel	Transport fuels - diesel	4	Suppliers' data	L	We assume the supplier (Nelmac) has provided complete and accurate data.
Parks and Reserves maintenance - waste	General waste to landfill	4	Suppliers' data	kg	We assume the supplier (Nelmac) has provided complete and accurate data.

Business unit/facility	GHG emission source	GHG emissions Category	Data source	Data collection unit	Level of accuracy/uncertainty
Parks and Reserves – maintenance - electricity	Electricity used at Nelmac offices/buildings	4	Electricity usage information provided by Nelmac	kWh	We assume the supplier (Nelmac) has provided complete and accurate data.
Council Enterprises – Collingwood Campground	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Council Enterprises – Port Tarakohe	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Council Enterprises – Motueka and Tākaka Aerodromes	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Information Services and Environmental Management	Cloud storage	4	Storage provider	kWh	This inventory includes pre-verified data. We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate data. The figure is an average of two calendar years to match our financial year.
Information Services and Environmental Management	Helicopter fuel – flying staff to hydrology monitoring sites in backcountry	3	Hydrology manager	L	The hydrology component is an estimate.
Council Enterprises – plantation forestry, Environmental Management	Helicopter fuel – plantation forestry management and wilding pine control	4	PF Olsen (forestry contractor)	L	We assume that the forestry contractor has provided complete and accurate data.
Council Enterprises – plantation forestry	Transport fuels - diesel	4	Data on fuel usage provided by contractor (PF Olsen)	L	We assume that the forestry contractor has provided complete and accurate data.

Business unit/facility	GHG emission source	GHG emissions Category	Data source	Data collection unit	Level of accuracy/uncertainty
Transport/Roading - Street lights and traffic lights	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Waste and Recycling – Resource Recovery Centres (transfer stations) (5)	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Waste and Recycling – contracted service: collection of rubbish and recycling and transportation to RRCs	Transport fuels - diesel	4	Data on fuel usage provided by contractor (Smart Environmental)	L	We assume that the contractor has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Waste and Recycling – contracted service: collection of rubbish and recycling and transportation to RRCs	Transport fuels - petrol	4	Data on fuel usage provided by supplier (Smart Environmental)	L	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Waste and Recycling – contracted service	Electricity use at Smart Environmental Office	4	Electricity usage information provided by contractor (Smart Environmental)	kWh	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate data.
Water Supply – water treatment plants	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Water Supply - water pump stations, bores and telemetry sites	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Stormwater pumps/ Stormwater pump stations	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.

Business unit/facility	GHG emission source	GHG emissions Category	Data source	Data collection unit	Level of accuracy/uncertainty
Wastewater pumps/ Wastewater pump stations – excluding Bell Island	Purchased electricity	2	Electricity usage information provided by Genesis Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Wastewater treatment plants (7) – excluding Bell Island WWTP	Wastewater precalculated (tCO ₂ e)	1	Data and calculations provided by the Council's Project Engineer – Water (Graeme Fox)	t	We calculated these figures using Water NZ guidelines (2021). Some deviations were made from the guidelines to account for the proportion of holidaymakers during the year and more accurate monitoring data for the Motueka and Tākaka areas.
Bell Island wastewater treatment plant	Purchased electricity	Joint Committee – NRSBU (50% share)	Electricity usage information provided by Meridian Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Bell Island wastewater treatment plant	Transmission and distribution losses	Joint Committee – NRSBU (50% share)	Electricity usage information provided by Meridian Energy	kWh	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Bell Island wastewater treatment plant	Wastewater precalculated (tCO ₂ e)	Joint Committee – NRSBU (50% share)	Data provided by NRSBU Operations Manager (Brad Nixon)	t	Based on tests at site and NZ Water Carbon Accounting Guidelines for wastewater treatment. Emission calculations have been revised for FY 23/24 to fix various flaws in old methodology, see section 4 of this report for further details. Each step in the treatment process has available inflow and outfall readings on the plant's operator log, which have been used in conjunction with BOD ratio calculations to estimate the

Business unit/facility	GHG emission source	GHG emissions Category	Data source	Data collection unit	Level of accuracy/uncertainty
					emissions of carbon and nitrous oxide at each step of the process. We assume the NRSBU have provided complete and accurate data.
York Valley Landfill	Purchased electricity	Joint Committee – NTRLBU (50% share)	Electricity usage information provided by Meridian Energy	kWh	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate invoice data.
York Valley Landfill	Transmission and distribution losses	Joint Committee – NTRLBU (50% share)	Electricity usage information provided by Meridian Energy	kWh	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
York Valley Landfill	Waste landfilled LFGR Garden and Food	Joint Committee – NTRLBU (50% share)	Weighbridge returns and a unique emission factor (UEF) provided by NRSBU	kg	It is assumed that the load descriptions provided by truck drivers are accurate. It is assumed that the provided UEFs can be applied to Financial Years (1 July – 30 June), as they were originally applicable to calendar years. This will cause deviations from the landfill's reported emissions, as we are applying just their UEF to a financial year landfill tonnage.
York Valley Landfill	Waste landfilled LFGR Mixed waste	Joint Committee – NTRLBU (50% share)		kg	
York Valley Landfill	Waste landfilled LFGR Paper and textiles	Joint Committee – NTRLBU (50% share)		kg	
York Valley Landfill	Waste landfilled LFGR Wood	Joint Committee – NTRLBU (50% share)		kg	
York Valley Landfill	Waste to landfill Inert waste	Joint Committee		kg	

Business unit/facility	GHG emission source	GHG emissions Category	Data source	Data collection unit	Level of accuracy/uncertainty
		– NTRLBU (50% share)			
Nelson-Tasman Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM)	Purchased electricity – CDEM office in Richmond	Joint Committee – CDEM (50% share)	Electricity usage information provided by Meridian Energy	kWh	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
CDEM	Transmission and distribution losses	Joint Committee – CDEM (50% share)	Electricity usage information provided by Meridian Energy	kWh	We assume the supplier has provided complete and accurate invoice data.
Community Infrastructure – a range of construction projects across the District	Supplier construction materials	4	Data provided by six suppliers (Fulton Hogan, Donaldson Civil, Tasman Civil, Downer 3 Waters, Downer Roding and Isaac Construction)	Kg	We assume the suppliers have provided complete and accurate data.
Community Infrastructure	Supplier electricity	4	Suppliers' data	kWh	This inventory includes some pre-verified data. This figure will have a low level of accuracy and will be an underestimate because it is the estimated data from 12 of our 17 significant suppliers.
Community Infrastructure	Supplier transport fuels	4	Suppliers' data	L	This inventory includes some pre-verified data. This figure will have a low level of accuracy and will be an underestimate because it is the estimated data from 12 of our 17 significant suppliers.
Community Infrastructure	Supplier waste	4	Suppliers' data	kg	This inventory includes some pre-verified data. This figure will have a low level of accuracy and will be an

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Business unit/facility	GHG emission source	GHG emissions Category	Data source	Data collection unit	Level of accuracy/uncertainty
					underestimate because it is the estimated data from 12 of our 17 significant suppliers.

3.4 Impact on uncertainties on the accuracy of GHG emissions and removals

Table 6 provides an overview of how data was collected for each GHG emissions source, the source of the data and an explanation of any uncertainties or assumptions made. The uncertainty of Category 1 emissions is medium because there is uncertainty within the Water New Zealand methodology used to calculate our wastewater emissions. The uncertainty for Category 2 emissions is low because there was only one source of emissions, and we assume our suppliers provided complete and accurate data. Uncertainty is high for Category 4 as we only received data from 12 out of 17 suppliers.

A qualitative uncertainty assessment was used because many data sources lacked precision to support a full quantitative assessment. This approach is consistent with ISO 14064-1:2018 where quantitative uncertainty analysis is not practicable. Confidence levels were assigned based on data availability, consistency, and known limitations.

3.5 Suppliers

Where data is available, the Council reports on emissions from the suppliers and contractors we use to conduct Council business. These suppliers are not contractually required to report their emissions to us at present, so we are reliant on voluntary reporting of emissions to us.

As the Council has hundreds of suppliers, we have decided to only procure information from the 17 suppliers who collectively represent 60% of the Council's expenditure on suppliers and contractors. Table 7 shows those we requested data from and whether they provided it.

Table 7: Suppliers and contractors included in the Council's emissions inventories

Supplier	Provided data for inventory			
	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
CJ Industries Limited	X	X	X	X
CLM (Richmond Aquatic Center)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coman Construction Ltd	X	X	X	X
Donaldson Civil Limited	✓	✓	✓	✓
Downer New Zealand Limited - 3 Waters	✓	✓	✓	✓
Downer New Zealand Limited - Roading	X	✓	✓	✓
Fulton Hogan Limited	✓	✓	✓	✓
Isaac Construction Ltd	X	X	X	✓
Nelmac	X	✓	✓	✓
PF Olsen Limited	X	X	✓	X
Process Flow Limited	X	X	X	✓
Smart Environmental Limited	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stantec New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tasman Civil Limited	✓	✓	✓	✓

Supplier	Provided data for inventory			
	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Taylor's Contracting Co Limited	X	X	✓	X
Tonkin & Taylor Limited	X	✓	✓	✓
WSP New Zealand Limited	✓	✓	✓	X
Total	8/17	11/17	13/17	12/17

4 Quantified inventory of emissions and removals

4.1 Methodology

The Council used an Interactive Emissions Factors Workbook (2024) developed by the Ministry for Environment (MfE) to complete this inventory. MfE recommends that organisations use this workbook and it is widely used by local government to report emissions. The workbook automatically calculates our emissions: emissions source activity data is multiplied by GHG emissions or removal factors.

Note: MfE released updated greenhouse gas emission factors on 16 May 2025, which were not available at the time this inventory was compiled. The current inventory uses the 2024 Emissions Factors Workbook and 2024 Detailed Guide as the latest available sources at the close of the reporting period (30 June 2024). The impact of the 2025 updates will be assessed for materiality and relevance during the 2024/25 reporting period, and any necessary adjustments will be incorporated into future inventories.

We chose this quantification model to ensure our results align with the sector. MfE's [Detailed Guide to Measuring Emissions 2024](#) documents this model and the GHG emission and removal factors used, based on New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2021.

In addition to the MfE emission factors, the following sources were used:

- **Landfill UEF (Unique Emissions Factor):** Provided by the NTRLBU based on site-specific modelling and sampling.
- **Concrete emission factors:** Sourced from industry-average data published by the Cement & Concrete Association of NZ (2022).
- **Wastewater treatment emissions (excluding the Bell Island WWTP):** Quantified using Water New Zealand (2021). Carbon Accounting Guidelines for Wastewater Treatment, which provide sector-specific methods aligned with international protocols.

4.2 GHG inventory

ISO 14064-1:2018 recommends reporting six different greenhouse gases. Each gas has a *global warming potential* (GWP)¹⁶. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) allows comparison of global warming impacts of different gases. Specifically, it is a measure of how much energy the emissions of one ton of a gas will absorb over a given timeframe relative to one ton of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. The larger the GWP, the more that a given gas warms the Earth compared to CO₂ over a given timeframe (commonly 100 years). GWP is a metric that enables analysts to add up emissions estimates of different gases and policymakers to compare emissions reduction opportunities across sectors and gases. Table 8 states the GWP of the greenhouse gases reported in this inventory.

Table 8: Global warming potential (GWP) of selected greenhouse gases¹⁷

Common name	Gas	GWP
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	1
Methane	CH ₄	28
Nitrous oxide	N ₂ O	265
Hydrofluorocarbons	HFCs ¹⁸	3,985 ¹⁹
Sulfur hexafluoride	SF ₆	23,500
Nitrogen trifluoride	NF ₃	16,100

Table 2 in the Executive Summary of this report describes our GHG emissions for the 2023/24 period in detail. Table 9 compares the total emissions (tCO₂e) for 2023/24 within each Category to our baseline (2020/21) period. We have presented the information from the baseline inventory using the operational control method of categorising emissions and recalculated landfill emissions using UEF. This enables consistency of comparison and identification of accurate trends over time.

¹⁶ Greenhouse Gas Protocol – [Global Warming Potential Values](#)

¹⁷ The listed potentials for CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, SF₆ and NF₃ are provided by MfE in their [2024 Emissions factors workbook](#).

¹⁸ Weighted average stated in ISO 4064-1. MfE does not state what GWP they use for HFCs.

¹⁹ Average GWP for HFC-125 and HFC-143a used in refrigerant AZ50R507.

Table 9: GHG emissions inventory summary (tCO₂e): comparison of 2023/24 period to base year²⁰

Scope (ISO 14064-1:2006)	Category (ISO 14064-1:2018)	GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	
	Source	2020/21 (Base year)	2023/24
Scope 1	Category 1: Direct emissions		
	Wastewater (7 WWTPs, excludes Bell Island WWTP)	1,752	1,384
	Transport fuels	218	198
	Fertiliser	No data received from supplier	25.7 ²¹
	Total Category 1/Scope 1 emissions	1,970	1,608
Scope 2	Category 2: Indirect emissions from imported energy		
	Purchased electricity	668	494
	Total Category 2 /Scope 2 emissions	668	494
Scope 3	Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation and distribution		
	Rental car	0.2	0.4
	Air travel	25.2	29.2
	Accommodation	1.9	4.1
	Freight	2.1	1.7
	Helicopter fuel (environmental monitoring)	5.3	2.5
	Total Category 3 emissions	34.7	38.0
	Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by the organisation		
	Electricity transmission and distribution losses	60.7	36.2
	Cloud storage	75.3	1.6
	Employee office waste	2.8	3.3
	Supplier transport fuels	1,769	4213.9
	Supplier helicopter fuel (plantation forestry and wilding pine control)	105	-
	Suppliers' stationary combustion	-	117.0
	Supplier construction materials	130.4	1138.2
	Supplier electricity	178.2	158.0
	Supplier waste	10.8	137.6
	Supplier emissions (Tonkin & Taylor, combined Scope 3 emissions)	-	11.7
	Supplier refrigerants ²² (Richmond Aquatic Centre)	398.5	-

²⁰ Numbers in brackets indicate converted tCO₂e units. Numbers may not add up to tCO₂e due to rounding or lack of data. Numbers may not be reported if they are minimal (<0.5 tCO₂e). Some emission sources were only reported as tCO₂e rather than split into constituent gases.

²¹ Data from the supplier (Nelmac).

²² Based on refrigerants purchased, not refrigerants used. No refrigerants were purchased in 2023/24.

Scope (ISO 14064-1:2006)	Category (ISO 14064-1:2018)	GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	
	Source	2020/21 (Base year)	2023/24
	Total Category 4 emissions	2,731	5,818
	Category 5: Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation		
	Not reported	N/A	N/A
	Category 6: Indirect emissions from other sources		
	Not reported	N/A	N/A
	Joint Committee emissions		
	Waste landfilled LFGR Garden and Food	43,640 (recalculated using UEF)	2.5
	Waste landfilled LFGR Mixed waste		3,203.2
	Waste landfilled LFGR Wood		162.6
	Waste landfilled LFGR Inert waste		120.9
	Wastewater Bell Island	1,288	1,762.2
	Electricity + Electricity losses: Bell Island WWTP, York Valley landfill and CDEM	311	220.4
	Total Joint committee emissions	45,239	5,472
	Total Scope 3 emissions	48,004	11,327
Scopes 1-3	All emission sources		
	Total direct emissions	1,970	1,608
	Total indirect emissions	48,672	11,822
	Total gross emissions	50,642	13,429
Scope 1	Removals		
	Sink	tCO ₂ e	
	Exotic forestry planting for permanent forest cover	-	(340.4)
	Native forestry planting	(36.9)	(194.4)
	Total removals	N/A	(534.8)
Total net emissions		50,606	12,895

4.3 Historical recalculations

As part of the audit process for our 2022/23 greenhouse gas inventory, emissions for all reporting years were recalculated using the operational control method and the Unique Emissions Factor (UEF) for landfill emissions. These recalculations were necessary to ensure consistency, accuracy, and comparability across all reporting years.

The recalculations reflect a substantial cumulative change to the base year emissions, driven primarily by the replacement of the Ministry for the Environment's (MfE) default landfill emission factor with the UEF developed specifically for the York Valley landfill, which was adopted in

2023. To maintain consistency and enable meaningful trend analysis over time, this UEF has been retrospectively applied to all previous inventories, including the base year (2020/21).

These updated figures are presented throughout this report where relevant, to provide a consistent basis for tracking emission trends and progress against targets.

Note: An error has been identified in the way Downer New Zealand Limited's diesel fuel usage was reported in previous inventories. The volumes of diesel fuel use by Downer were likely understated, which may have led to a material underestimation of Scope 3 emissions associated with supplier transport fuels in those years. The Council will assess the magnitude of this discrepancy and incorporate any necessary corrections in the 2024/25 reporting period, as part of our commitment to continual improvement and transparency in GHG reporting.

4.4 Biogenic GHG emissions from landfill

Biogenic methane emissions from landfill have reduced substantially, from 65,990 tCO₂e in 2017/18 to 3,489 tCO₂e in 2023/24. This reduction is largely due to improved accuracy in emission factors, by applying the UEF for York Valley landfill, along with improvements to infrastructure and methodology for capturing/flaring excess methane from landfill that would otherwise be dissipated into the atmosphere.

4.5 Anthropogenic biogenic CO₂ emissions

Anthropogenic biogenic emissions result from biomass combustion caused by human activity. Examples of this include burning biofuel or decomposition of organic matter.

We followed the Ministry for the Environment's '[Measuring emissions: A guide for organisations: 2024 detailed guide](#)', which states that users should separately report biogenic emissions from biofuel or biomass combustion. Council does not have biofuel or biomass combustion sources. We used Water New Zealand's methodology to quantify our wastewater emissions, which excludes biogenic emissions.

We will report any other anthropogenic biogenic emissions separately and in our consolidated statement in future years.

4.6 Forestry emissions

Since the Emissions Trading Scheme accounts for emissions from our commercial forestry activity, we do not report them here.

The Council only accounts for native or exotic permanent forest planted or removed on Council-administered land after July 1, 2021 (the baseline period), due to the complexity associated with this task.

5 Emission trends over time

As discussed in section 1.9 of this report, the Council has made good progress in reducing its biogenic methane emissions over the past four years, whereas net emissions of all other GHGs have increased.

The figures in tables 10 to 12 have been recalculated for all years using the operational control method and UEF for landfill emissions, for ease of comparison.

Table 10: Comparison of Council's total emissions across reporting periods

Category	Source	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)				% change from baseline	% change from 2022/2023
		2020/2021 baseline	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024		
1	Exotic forestry planting	-	-	(86.5)	(340.4)	NA	294%
1	Native forestry planting	(36.9)	(34.9)	(79.3)	(194.4)	427%	145%
1	Transport fuels	217.7	233.5	231.4	198.1	-9%	-14%
1	Wastewater (7 WWTP, excludes Bell Is WWTP)	1,752	1,491	1,425	1,384	-21%	-3%
1	Fertiliser	-	16.4	9.7	25.7	NA	165%
2	Purchased electricity	668.3	776.8	485.3	494.3	-26%	2%
3	Accommodation	1.9	1.9	3.7	4.1	116%	11%
3	Air travel	25.2	16.1	35.0	29.2	16%	-17%
3	Car hire	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	100%	-33%
3	Freight	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	-19%	-6%
3	Helicopter fuels	5.3	6.4	2.7	2.5	-53%	-7%
4	Cloud computing	75.3	0.6	2.3	1.6	-98%	-30%
4	Transmission and distribution losses	60.7	71.3	56.3	36.2	-40%	-36%
4	Waste	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.3	18%	3%
4	Suppliers' emissions (total)	2,592	2,603	7,395	5,777	123%	-22%
-	Joint Committee emissions (total)	45,239	23,723	5,227	5,472	-88%	5%
Total gross emissions		50,643	28,945	14,879	13,429	-73%	-10%
Total net emissions		50,606	28,911	14,713	12,895	-75%	-12%

Table 11: Comparison of major suppliers' emissions across reporting periods

Source	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)				% change from baseline	% change from 2021/2022
	2020/2021 baseline	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024		
CLM (Richmond Aquatic Centre)	571.4	176.9	118	116	-79.7%	-1.7%
Collingwood Holiday Park	2.7	2.7	-	-	NA	NA
Donaldson Civil	256.5	108.4	27.6	1.4	-99.4%	-94.8%
Downer – Three Waters	357.1	349.2	315	279	-21.9%	-11.4%
Downer - Roading		400.4	573	2,566.4	NA	347.9%
Fulton Hogan	688	685	370	1,607.5	133.6%	334.4%
Isaac Construction	-	-	-	471.9	NA	NA
Nelmac	-	241.3	248	250.8	NA	1.1%
Nelson Tasman Cycle Trails Trust	1.3	-	-	-	NA	NA
PF Olsen	105	-	3,745.5	-	NA	NA
Process Flow	-	-	-	6.3	NA	NA
Smart Environmental	435.8	479.3	440	430.8	-1.1%	-2.1%
Stantec	1.2	7.8	8	6.2	415.2%	-22.7%
Tasman Civil	124.7	125.2	156	46.1	-63.1%	-70.5%
Taylor's Contracting	-	-	1,376	-	NA	NA
Tonkin and Taylor	-	24.3	17.7	19.9	NA	12.3%
WSP	48.8	2.8	0.5	-	NA	NA
Total	2,593	2,603	7,395	5,802	123.8%	-21.5%

Table 12: Comparison of Joint Committee emissions across reporting periods

Source	Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)				% change from baseline	% change from 2022/2023
	2020/2021 baseline	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024		
CDEM – purchased electricity + losses	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.2	-9.1%	18.2%
Landfill* (*recalculated using UEF)	43,640	22,370	3,693	3,489	-92.0%	-5.5%
Landfill – purchased electricity + losses	20.1	23.7	7	8.2	-59.4%	16.4%
Bell Is WWTP – wastewater precalculated	1,288	973.8	1,303	1,762	36.8%	35.2%
Bell Is WWTP – purchased electricity + losses	289.2	354.7	223	211.1	-27.0%	-5.4%
Total	45,239	23,723	5,227	5,472	-87.9%	4.7%

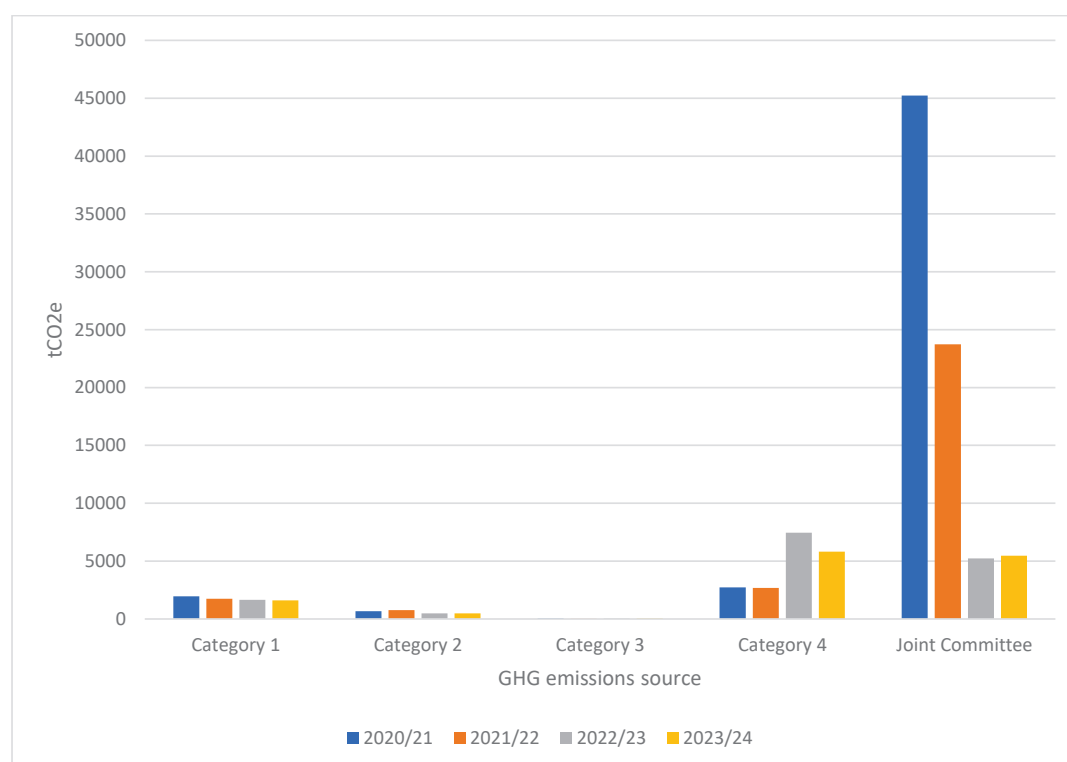
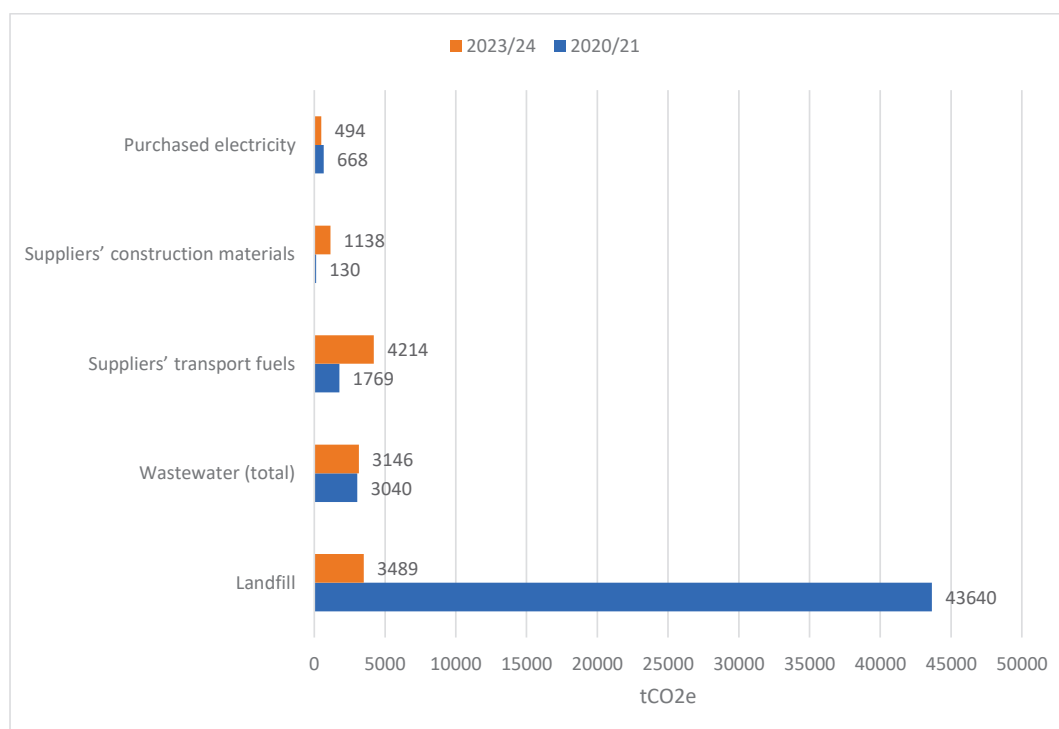
Figure 8: Gross greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by category compared to previous years

Figure 9: Comparison of top five GHG operational emissions between 2023/24 and base year

Landfill Emissions: The notable 92% reduction in landfill emissions (from 43,640 tCO₂e in 2020/21 to 3,489 tCO₂e in 2023/24) is primarily attributed to two key factors:

- Improved Accuracy in Emission Factors: The adoption of the Uniform Emission Factor (UEF) for York Valley landfill has enhanced the accuracy of emissions reporting.
- Improvements in Infrastructure and Methane Capture: Enhanced infrastructure and more effective methane capture/flaring systems have significantly reduced methane emissions, which would otherwise escape into the atmosphere.

Wastewater Emissions: Emissions from the Bell Island Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) have increased from 1,288 tCO₂e in 2020/21 to 1,762 tCO₂e in 2023/24. This increase reflects revisions made to the emission calculation methodology for the 2023/24 reporting period, as detailed in section 1.11 of this report. Key updates include:

- Updated Flow Management: The revised calculation now accounts for the redirection of wastewater inflow past certain treatment stages when maximum capacity is reached, rather than assuming all inflow goes through every treatment step.
- Removal of Nitrous Oxide Emissions: Emissions from the aeration basin and secondary clarifier were removed, as these stages do not undergo denitrification.

These changes have not been applied to previous years' data due to limitations in older operator logs. Additionally, sludge and irrigation are considered avoided emissions at Bell Island WWTP, as per the carbon accounting guidelines.

In contrast, emissions from the other seven WWTPs under the Council's management have decreased from 1,752 tCO₂e in 2020/21 to 1,384 tCO₂e in 2023/24. This decrease is primarily due to the much drier conditions in 2023/24, which resulted in lower rainfall and, consequently, a reduced volume of wastewater being processed at these plants compared to the baseline year.

The combined total wastewater emissions across all facilities for both years are illustrated in Figure 9.

Supplier Emissions: Emissions from suppliers' transport fuels have increased significantly from 1,769 tCO₂e in 2020/21 to 4,213.9 tCO₂e in 2023/24. Similarly, emissions from suppliers' construction materials have increased from 130.4 tCO₂e in 2020/21 to 1,138.2 tCO₂e in 2023/24.

As discussed in section 1.9 of this report, inconsistencies in emissions data from Council's suppliers pose a challenge to accurately assessing emissions. While the Council has data from 8 of its 17 major suppliers for the 2020/21 baseline year and 12 for the 2023/24 year, the lack of consistent reporting from all suppliers results in potential data inaccuracies, leading to the possibility of underreporting or overreporting emissions in specific years.

Purchased Electricity Emissions: A decrease in purchased electricity emissions from 668.3 tCO₂e in 2020/21 to 494.3 tCO₂e in 2023/24 reflects two main factors:

- Changes in Emission Factors: Updates to the Ministry for the Environment's (MfE) emission factors have contributed to this reduction.
- Energy Efficiency Measures: Implementation of energy-saving measures have also played a role in lowering emissions from electricity consumption.

During the 2023/24 period, two high-efficiency pumps were installed at the Richmond Water Treatment plant, replacing older and less efficient pumps. An additional air receiver was also installed at the Motueka Wastewater Treatment Plant - this stops the air compressors from short cycling and allows them to run at higher efficiency.

6 References

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Water New Zealand (2021). Carbon Accounting Guidelines for Wastewater Treatment.

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE REPORT ON TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCILS'S GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) STATEMENT

TO THE READERS OF THE TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL'S GHG REPORT

Registered address: 189 Queen Street, Richmond 7020, New Zealand

Our Assurance Conclusion

Reasonable Assurance Conclusion

In our opinion, the gross GHG emissions, and gross GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty, within the scope of our reasonable assurance engagement (as outlined below) included in the Tasman District Council GHG Report for the year ended 30 June 2024, are fairly presented and prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with ISO 14064-1: 2018 Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organisational level for quantification.

Limited Assurance Conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the gross GHG emissions, , and gross GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty, within the scope of our limited assurance engagement (as outlined below) included in the Tasman District Council GHG Report for the year ended 30 June 2024, are not fairly presented and not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with ISO 14064-1: 2018 Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organisational level for quantification.

Scope of the Assurance Engagement

We have undertaken an assurance engagement for the reporting period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 at the level of:

- Scope 1/ISO Category 1 Emissions: Reasonable Assurance
- Scope 2/ISO Category 2 Emissions: Reasonable Assurance
- Scope 1/ISO Category 1 Removals: No Assurance
- Scope 3/ISO Category 3 Emissions: Limited Assurance
- Scope 3/ISO Category 4 Emissions: Limited Assurance
- Scope 3/ISO Category 6 Emissions: Limited Assurance

It is important to note that the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is considerably lower than that involved in reasonable assurance engagement.

Although we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our assurance engagement was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls for emission sources subject to limited assurance.

Boundaries of the Reporting Company

- Operational Control
- Tasman District Council jurisdiction, Aotearoa New Zealand

GHG Emissions Information covered by the Assurance report

- GHG Report Reference: Tasman District Council GHG Emissions Inventory Report 2023-2024 (final for Independent Review).pdf
- GHG Calculations Reference: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data Collection 2023-24.xlsx (23 May 2025)

GHG emissions by Category (metric tonnes CO₂e)

Scope	ISO Category	tCO ₂ e
Scope 1	Cat 1: Direct GHG Emissions	1,607.68
Scope 2	Cat 2: Indirect GHG Emissions from imported energy (Electricity, location-based)	494.26
Scope 3	Indirect GHG Emissions	
	Cat 3: Transportation and distribution:	38.04
	Cat 4: Products and services used by the organisation:	5,817.57
	Cat 6: Other sources:	5,471.84
Total GHG Emissions		13,429.38

Key matters to the GHG Assurance Engagement

In this section we present those matters that, in our professional judgement, were most significant in undertaking the assurance engagement over the GHG statement. These matters were addressed in the context of our assurance engagement, and in forming our conclusion. We did not reach a separate assurance conclusion on each individual key matter.

Key Matter	Procedures to Address the Key Matter
Supplier emissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions from suppliers make up 43% of the total emissions, the assumption is that the secondary data provided by suppliers is accurate. 	Supplier emissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check of the supplier data provided and comparison against previous year. • Checks to ensure supplier has identified the source of the data provided, e.g. from fuel reports, internal finance reports or estimates • Check of assumptions

Emphasis of Matter

- We draw attention to Section 1.11 Methodological Changes, changes have been made to the methodology to calculate the Bells Island Wastewater Treatment Plant emissions, the change in methodology is likely to have been a factor in the 24% increase in emissions relating to this Wastewater Plant, compared to the previous reporting period.
- We draw attention to Section 3, Table 5: Business units, facilities and activities excluded from emissions measurement, in the Emissions Inventory Report which identifies the exclusion of all Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs), and that the Tasman District Council does not have operational control over the CCOs.
- We draw attention to Section 3, Table 5: Business units, facilities and activities excluded from emissions measurement, in the Emissions Inventory Report which identifies that approximately 40%, or potentially a higher percentage of supplier spend has been excluded. This is likely to be material to the inventory.
- We draw attention to section 4.1 Methodology in the Emissions Inventory Report which notes that the MfE released updated greenhouse gas emission factors on 16 May 2025, which were not

available at the time this inventory was compiled. The impact of the 2025 updates will be assessed for materiality during the 2024/25 reporting period.

- We draw attention to section 4.3 Historical recalculations in the Emissions Inventory Report which explains that an error has been identified in the way data from a key supplier has been reported in previous inventories. The volumes of diesel fuel use by the supplier were likely understated, which may have led to a material underestimation of Scope 3 emissions associated with supplier transport fuels in those years. The error will be assessed for materiality during the 2024/25 reporting period.
- Our assurance conclusion is not modified in response of each matter stated above.

Other Matter

- The reporter has chosen to report direct removals of 535 tCO₂e, the removals were not subject to assurance.

Materiality

Based on our professional judgement, quantitative materiality for the reported GHG Emissions has been determined as 1% for individual emission sources, and not totalling more than 5% of the gross emissions total of the emissions inventory. Qualitative materiality has been determined with due consideration to relevance to users of the GHG statement, as well as the potential impact of omission, misstatement, or obscurement of any information.

Competence and Experience of the Engagement Team

Our work was carried out by an independent and multi-disciplinary team including sustainability assurance and environmental practitioners. The assurance lead retains overall responsibility for the assurance conclusion provided.

Tasman District Council's Responsibilities for the GHG Statement

Tasman District Council is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the GHG statement in accordance with ISO 14064-1. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining a data management system relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of GHG statement that is free from material misstatement.

Inherent Uncertainty in GHG Quantification

GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Our Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the GHG emissions reported by Tasman District Council based on our verification. We are responsible for planning and performing the verification to obtain assurance that the onsite GHG statement are free from material misstatement.

As we are engaged to form an independent conclusion on the GHG statement prepared by management, we are not permitted to be involved in the preparation of the GHG information as doing so may compromise our independence.

Other Relationships

In addition to the provision of the assurance engagement over the GHG statement we also have the following relationships, or interests, in Tasman District Council, which did not compromise our overall independence:

- Subject to certain restrictions, the employees of our firm may also deal with Tasman District Council

within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of Taman District Council.

Independence and Quality Management Standards Applied

This assurance engagement was undertaken in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019 Greenhouse gases – Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions and is founded on the fundamental principles of Impartiality, Evidence -based approach, Fair presentation, Documentation and Conservativeness. In addition, McHugh & Shaw has applied the requirements of NZ SAE 1 –

Professional and ethical standards are held in high regard and our quality management system aligns with the standards ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14065:2020, and we comply with the Carbon and Energy Professionals New Zealand Code of Ethics and Code of Professional Conduct

GHG Reporting Protocols against which Assurance was Conducted

- ISO 14064-1: 2018 Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organisational level for quantification.
- Ministry for the Environment. 2024. Measuring emissions: A guide for organisations: 2024 detailed guide. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

Comparative Information (Base year)

The comparative Gross GHG Emissions (tCO₂e) for the period ended 30 June 2021 (Base Year) have been subject to reasonable and limited assurance by McHugh & Shaw Limited and a separate Assurance Statement issued.

Projected Emission Reductions

The reporter did not seek validation of projected emission reductions. There is a reduction strategy in place

Summary of Work Performed

Reasonable and Limited Assurance Conclusion

Our reasonable and limited assurance verification engagement was performed in accordance with ISO 14064-3: 2019 – Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements, issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). This requires that we comply with ethical requirements (as outlined above), and plan and perform the verification to obtain reasonable assurance (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) and limited assurance (Scope 3 emissions) that the GHG statement are free from material misstatement.

Our verification strategy used a combined data and controls testing approach. Evidence-gathering procedures included but were not limited to:

- Enquiries of management to obtain an understanding of the overall governance and internal control environment, risk management processes and procedures relevant to GHG information;
- Evidence to support the reporting boundaries, organisational and legal structure reported;
- Recalculation of the GHG emissions;
- Strategic analysis of the GHG information;
- Evaluation of relationships among GHG and non-GHG data;
- Interview of personnel involved in data collection;
- Review of emissions factors used within the calculations for source appropriateness;
- Review of uncertainty and data quality;
- Review of information management and record keeping processes; and
- Review of the assumptions, estimations and quantification methodologies; and



- Seeking management representation on key assertions.

Reasonable Assurance Procedures	Limited Assurance Procedures
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sample testing, tracing and retracing of data trails back to primary data including wastewater treatment, fertiliser, vehicle fuel and electricity records.• Site visits to inspect the completeness of the inventory including interview of site personnel to confirm operational behaviour, any standard operating procedures and sample of site-based records.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited sample testing, tracing and retracing of data trails back to primary data including air travel, accommodation, rental cars, helicopter flights, data storage, freight, waste to landfill, pre- verified data from Nelson City Council (York Valley Landfill and Bells Island WWTP) and key supplier emissions.• Electricity transmission and distribution losses (TDL) calculations.

The data examined during the verification were historical in nature. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Environmental Claims

Information regarding your responsibility when making environmental or carbon claims under the Fair Trading Act is available at the New Zealand Commerce Commission website. Guidance for making an environmental claim in Australia is available at the Australian Competition & Consumer Commission website.

If you are making a claim outside of New Zealand and Australia, then check the legal requirements for that Country.

Rachael Williams, Assurance Lead
CEP NZ Certified Carbon Auditor (#CCA1010)
McHugh & Shaw Limited
Motueka, New Zealand
23 May 2025

Natalie Clee, Independent Reviewer
Deilen Deri Consultancy Limited
On behalf of McHugh & Shaw Limited
Auckland, New Zealand
30 May 2025

This report including the opinion expressed herein, is issued to the management of Tasman District Council in accordance with the terms of our agreement for the purpose of reporting GHG emissions. We consent to the release of this report by you to interested parties, but we disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report by any other party than for which it was prepared.

7.3 ANNUAL REPORT ON PROGRESS IMPLEMENTING THE TASMAN CLIMATE RESPONSE AND RESILIENCE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	26 June 2025
Report Author:	Barbara Lewando, Senior Climate Change Advisor; Anna Gerraty, Senior Community Policy Advisor; Cat Budai, Community Policy Advisor
Report Authorisers:	Alan Bywater, Team Leader - Community Policy; Dwayne Fletcher, Strategic Policy Manager; John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RSPC25-06-3

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to summarise the Council's performance from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 against the Tasman Climate Change Response and Resilience Strategy (the Strategy) and the Tasman Climate Action Plan (the Action Plan) 2024-2035.

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

- 2.1 Climate change continues to shape our region's future — from more intense weather events to increased pressure on our infrastructure, ecosystems, and economy. In response, the Council adopted the updated Strategy and Action Plan in June 2024 to provide clear direction on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, building climate resilience, leading regional collaboration, and supporting community action. As one of the largest organisations in the District and a provider of infrastructure, services, and regulation, the Council has a responsibility to lead by example in reducing emissions and preparing for climate risks.
- 2.2 This progress report summarises the first full year of implementation (1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025). It highlights significant achievements, areas of momentum, and where delays have occurred.
- 2.3 Despite fiscal pressures, the Council has made strong progress:
- 2.3.1 34 of the 82 actions are complete or on track;
 - 2.3.2 32 are progressing;
 - 2.3.3 17 are delayed or incomplete; and
 - 2.3.4 one action has mixed progress.
- 2.4 These outcomes reflect the Council's continued commitment to climate leadership, even as we work within challenging funding constraints.

- 2.5 **Attachment 1** summarises progress in an infographic and **Attachment 2** provides a comprehensive update from the past year on progress made implementing the short to medium-term actions in the Action Plan. Key highlights are summarised in this report.
- 2.6 This report also signals where renewed focus and investment will be needed to stay on track with long-term targets.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Strategy and Policy Committee

1. receives the **Annual Report on Progress Implementing the Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan** report RSPC25-06-3; and
2. notes the key achievements made during the reporting period, including:
 - 2.1 a 92% reduction in biogenic methane emissions since 2020/2021;
 - 2.2 completion and independent verification of the 2023/2024 emissions inventory;
 - 2.3 installation of solar panels on several Council facilities;
 - 2.4 strengthened national and regional collaboration through the Local Emissions Data Platform;
 - 2.5 ongoing efforts to help communities live more sustainably, including initiatives that promote circularity, reduce waste, and encourage repair and reuse; and
3. acknowledges that some actions have been delayed or paused due to financial constraints and that these will be reconsidered through future Annual and Long Term Plan processes, while other actions have been paused awaiting central Government direction.

4. Background and Discussion

- 4.1 The Strategy sets the vision and framework for Council's climate response, defining its role in mitigation, resilience, and community action. It aligns with national and international commitments and guides long-term decision making. The Action Plan is primarily an internally focused, living document used to guide actions on three focus areas: mitigation, adaptation, and communication/leadership.
- 4.2 The Strategy and Action Plan was consulted on with the community alongside the Long Term Plan and ultimately adopted by the Council on 27 June 2024 (RCN24-06-22), superseding the 2019 Action Plan.
- 4.3 The Strategy and Action Plan lists four overarching goals:
 - 4.3.1 Goal 1: Council and Tasman District collectively contribute to New Zealand's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
 - 4.3.2 Goal 2: Tasman District becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change;
 - 4.3.3 Goal 3: Council shows clear leadership on climate change issues and supports a just transition; and
 - 4.3.4 Goal 4: Our communities are informed and enabled to undertake climate action.

- 4.4 Each goal has targets and short, medium, and long-term actions. One key target is reducing greenhouse gas emissions (except biogenic methane) from Council activities to net zero by 2050.
- 4.5 Several of the actions under Goal 1 are determined by the government's Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) 2022.
- 4.6 A cross-council staff working group is responsible for delivering on the Action Plan. Key highlights are provided in quarterly progress reports to the Strategy and Policy Committee and a detailed annual progress report at the end of each financial year.

5. Key Highlights from 2024/2025

Goal 1: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

5.1 Progress highlights:

5.1.1 Methane emissions down 92%:

- Biogenic methane from Council operations has fallen from 43,640 tCO₂e in 2020/2021 to 3,489 tCO₂e in 2023/2024 — already surpassing our 2050 target.

5.1.2 Emissions data improvements:

- Council's greenhouse gas inventory for 2023/2024 was externally verified.
- A new national collaboration/joint procurement with 19 councils enabled the rollout of a Local Emissions Data Platform (LEDP), improving data consistency and quality.

5.1.3 Low-emission infrastructure upgrades:

- Solar panels installed at Tākaka and Richmond libraries; included in new Port Tarakohe building.
- Procurement and Contract Management Policy updated to embed climate change and resilience considerations into Council procurement processes. Individual contracts have not yet been updated to implement this new direction, but this will start to happen in time as they come up for renewal.

5.1.4 Planted over 143,000 permanent trees and wetland plants across the District to sequester carbon, including:

- 44,000 trees at Kingsland Forest Park.
- 18,659 native trees and salt marsh species around the Waimea Inlet.
- 4,283 native plants at Teapot Valley restoration sites.
- 48,446 plants for wetland restoration projects across the District.
- 20,000 trees for river erosion control and stopbank protection works.
- 8,000 trees in other parks and reserves.

5.2 Challenges:

- Net emissions from other greenhouse gases have increased 35% since 2020/2021, highlighting a gap in boarder mitigation efforts, particularly by the Council's major suppliers.

- Review of the Corporate Emissions Reduction Plan and development of a solar investment policy were delayed due to budget constraints.
- Surplus carbon credit sales and reducing the forest portfolio are being used to manage the Council's debt, limiting future sequestration potential.

Goal 2: Build Climate Resilience

5.3 Progress highlights:

5.3.1 Climate planning embedded in spatial and growth strategy:

- TRMP Plan Changes 81 and 85 now incorporate climate and natural hazard considerations.
- Over 40 climate-resilient sites identified for rezoning through the Future Development Strategy.

5.3.2 Restoration and adaptation actions:

- Continued wetland and riparian restoration with private landowners.
- Biodiversity Action Plan updated with climate resilience focus.
- Wastewater and landfill climate risk assessments initiated.

5.4 Challenges:

- Scenario analysis of long-term climate risks not undertaken due to funding limitations.
- Regional Climate Change Risk Assessment not yet finalised.

Goal 3: Council Leadership and Just Transition

5.5 Progress highlights:

5.5.1 Regional collaboration and advocacy:

- Local champions supported to engage in Mohua 2042, Nelson Tasman Sustainable Transport Trust, and the Climate Change Forum.
- New Climate Change Learning Programme reached six intermediate classes, leading to student involvement in PC85 Natural Hazards Issues and Options engagement.

5.5.2 Internal climate engagement:

- Re-launched 'Take the Jump' staff campaign.
- Active staff participation in community planting, low-carbon commuting, and sustainability events.

5.6 Challenges:

- Review of the 'Climate Change Considerations Guide' was not completed.
- Climate loan opportunities are being explored but face resourcing barriers.

Goal 4: Informed and Enabled Communities

5.7 Progress highlights:

5.7.1 Improved community tools and visibility:

- New online Natural Hazards Map Viewer launched.
- Enviroschools, warmer homes advice, stormwater education events, and community sustainability initiatives continued.

These initiatives help equip communities with the knowledge, tools, and confidence to take their own action and prepare for future climate challenges.

5.8 Challenges:

- Public-facing climate hub remains unfunded but has been successfully piloted internally.

6. Conclusion and Next Steps

6.1 This first year of implementing the updated Strategy and Action Plan demonstrates what is achievable with strong leadership, interdepartmental collaboration, and community partnerships — even in a constrained funding environment. The 2024/2025 year saw major progress in emissions reduction, community engagement, adaptation planning, and capacity-building, including several nationally significant milestones.





6.2 However, the report also highlights key areas where progress has been delayed due - particularly in reducing emissions from non-methane sources and advancing solar and refrigerant-based projects.

6.3 Looking ahead, the Council will continue to:

- Prioritise actions that are affordable, high-impact, and aligned with central government expectations.
- Collaborate regionally and nationally to leverage funding, data, and shared tools — such as the Local Emissions Data Platform and regional adaptation strategies.
- Prepare for the next Long Term Plan 2027–2037 by reviewing delayed projects and identifying scalable opportunities for emissions reduction and resilience-building.
- Strengthen integration of climate considerations across policy, infrastructure planning, and procurement.
- Support communities to act on climate through practical information, grants, and engagement programmes.

6.4 While some longer-term actions have been deferred, the Council remains committed to delivering the Action Plan's goals and will continue to review priorities and budgets annually to maintain momentum.

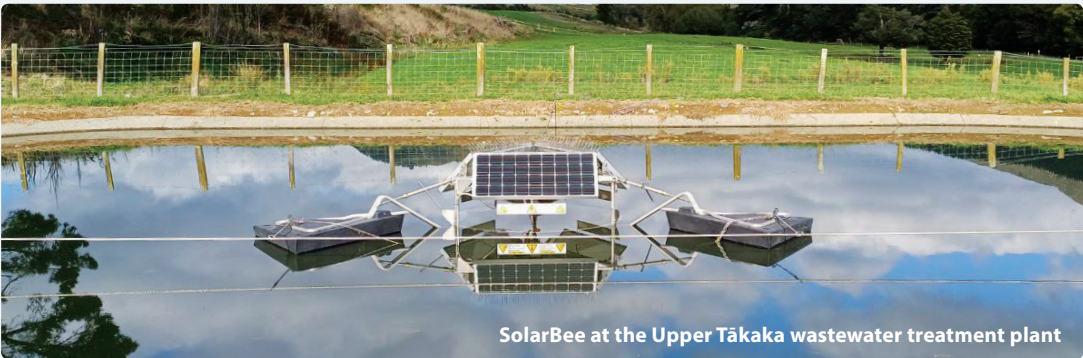
7. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

- | | | |
|--|--|----|
| 1.   | Infographic | 67 |
| 2.   | Detailed annual report on progress implementing TCAP 2024-2025 | 69 |

OUR ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

In June 2024, Council adopted the updated Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024 – 2035, setting direction for a low-emissions, resilient and innovative Tasman District Te Tai o Aorere.

The infographic summarises key actions taken during the 2024/2025 year.



PROGRESS ON THE TASMAN CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2024/2025



MITIGATION

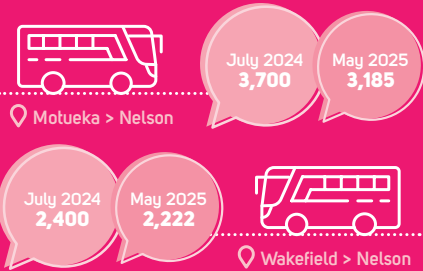
Transport

Widened Wensley Road (April/May 2025), enabling the addition of cycle lanes on a previously missing link.

Began construction of a shared path in Upper Moutere.

Installed a speed control device on Middlebank Drive, completing a diversion route for some stormwater secondary flow and improving flood resilience.

Government's removal of the free/reduced bus fare scheme led to a slight decrease in patronage on the newer bus routes:



Our environment

Planted over 143,000 permanent trees and wetland plants across the District to sequester carbon.

Our buildings and assets

Installed solar panels on the Motueka, Tākaka, and Richmond libraries, with panels also planned for the new Port Tākohe building.

Installed solar panels at a Council water treatment plant.

Installed a solar-powered 'SolarBee' mixer at the Upper Tākaka wastewater treatment plant to support 24/7 aeration of the oxidation pond.

Continued transitioning Council's vehicle fleet to more electric vehicles (EVs) and hybrids, and fewer internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles (45%).



ADAPTATION

Progressed the Regional Climate Change Risk Assessment towards finalisation.

Adopted the second Future Development Strategy Annual Implementation Plan in November 2024, which sets out progress with both Councils' actions and external stakeholders in accommodating climate resilient growth.

Embedded climate change considerations in TRMP plan changes (e.g. PC81 and PC85) and spatial plans such as the Māpua Masterplan and initial scoping of the Motueka Masterplan.

Completed natural hazards educational campaign and launched a 'natural hazards map viewer' on our website presenting our geospatial natural hazards information in an easily accessible platform.

Supported landowners to restore riparian margins.

Secured a global consent for wetland earthworks to enable more cost-effective wetland creation.

Initiated assessments of climate-vulnerable species in the Waimea Inlet.

LEADERSHIP/ COMMUNITY

Held four 'Second-Hand Sunday' events, enabling the community to exchange unwanted goods and reduce waste.

Diverted 131 tonnes of construction waste from landfill and hosted a building materials market day to support reuse of quality materials.

Partnered with Warmer Healthier Homes Te Tau Ihu Charitable Trust to retrofit 73 Tasman homes with insulation.

Enabled delivery of the Climate Change Learning Programme to six intermediate classes, and student involvement in PC85 Natural Hazards Issues and Options engagement.

Continued to offer free compost workshops and the Waste to Wonderful subsidy for composting and worm farm supplies.

Funded and supported repair cafés in Motueka and Tākaka.

Goals	Targets	Actions	Progress summary – year ended 30 June 2025
1. Council and Tasman District collectively contribute to New Zealand's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	<p>1(a) Biogenic methane emissions reduce by 10% below 2017 levels by 2030 and 24-47% by 2050 or earlier.</p> <p>1(b) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases reduce to zero by 2050.</p> <p>1(c) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases from Council's activities reduce 43% by 2030 and 65% by 2035, compared to the 2020/2021 baseline to align with New Zealand's commitments.</p>	<p>Short term: (i) Undertake annual inventories of Council's greenhouse gas emissions and have these independently audited biennially.</p> <p>Medium term: (i) Undertake annual inventories of Council's greenhouse gas emissions and have these independently audited biennially.</p>	<p>ON TRACK / COMPLETE</p> <p>The Council completed its greenhouse gas emissions inventory for the 2023/2024 financial year in April 2025 and had this verified by an external auditor in May.</p> <p>The Council's net emissions for the 2023/2024 period were 12,895 tCO₂e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents).</p> <p>The Council's primary emissions sources were from suppliers' transport fuels (4,214 tCO₂e), landfill (3,489 tCO₂e), wastewater treatment plants (3,146 tCO₂e), suppliers' construction materials (1,138 tCO₂e), and purchased electricity (494 tCO₂e). Together, these five sources make up 93% of our gross carbon emissions for the 2023/2024 period.</p>
	<p><i>Note: 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></p> <p><i>Target 1(c) specifies interim targets for Council's emissions for intervening years.</i></p>	<p>Short term: Model projected emissions and monitor and review targets once the next Emissions Reduction Plan is finalised.</p> <p>Medium term: Model projected emissions and monitor and review targets once future Emissions Reduction Plans are finalised.</p>	<p>ON TRACK / COMPLETE</p> <p>Council's emissions reduction targets are as follows:</p> <p>Biogenic methane emissions (using 2017 baseline of 65,990 tCO₂e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% reduction by 2029/2030: ≤ 59,391 tCO₂e • 24–47% reduction by 2049/2050: ≤ 50,152 – 34,975 tCO₂e <p>Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases from Council activities (using 2020/21 baseline of 6,966 tCO₂e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43% reduction in net emissions by 2029/2030: ≤ 3,972 tCO₂e (net) • 65% reduction in net emissions by 2034/2035: ≤ 2,438 tCO₂e (net) • 100% reduction in net emissions by 2049/2050: 0 tCO₂e (net) <p>Biogenic methane emissions have dropped by approximately 92%, falling from 43,640 tCO₂e in 2020/21 to 3,489 tCO₂e in 2023/2024. This far surpasses the 2030 target of a 10% reduction and is already well below the 2050 target range upper limit of 50,152 tCO₂e.</p>

Goals	Targets	Actions	Progress summary – year ended 30 June 2025
			DELAYED / AT RISK Net emissions from all other greenhouse gases have increased by ~35%, up from 6,966 tCO ₂ e in 2020/21 to 9,405 tCO ₂ e in 2023/2024. Without new reduction measures the Council is not on track to meet its 2030 or 2035 targets for these emissions.
		Short term: (ii) Undertake 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. Medium Term: (ii) Continue biennial updates to inventory, modelling and implementation of actions.	ON TRACK A collective procurement agreement with 19 councils has been secured for the rollout of the Local Emissions Data Platform, delivering significant cost savings for Council. Staff have actively contributed to this outcome and are represented on the advisory panel alongside other councils and the Ministry of the Environment. The methodology and decarbonisation model for the Local Emissions Data Platform are nearly complete. The next steps include the development and testing of emissions reductions pathways, followed by internal rollout. This initiative is the first in its kind in Aotearoa New Zealand's regional emissions mitigation space and supports data harmonisation and streamlined national reporting. Baseline Greenhouse Gas Emissions Community inventories for the Tasman and Nelson regions for financial years 2018/19 and 2019/20 (both verified by an external auditor) have been published on Council's website .
		Short term: (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> Medium term: (iii) Implement Council's Corporate Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) and review the programme prior to LTP budget development.	DELAYED / AT RISK As no LTP budget was allocated for emissions reduction projects, no review of the CERP was undertaken.

Goals	Targets	Actions	Progress summary – year ended 30 June 2025
		<p>Short term: (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).</p> <p>Medium term: (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).</p> <p>Long term: (iv) Monitor technology for improvements to energy efficiency and implement these where feasible.</p>	<p>ON TRACK</p> <p>Solar panels have been installed at the Motueka, Tākaka and Richmond libraries, with panels also planned for the new Port Tarakohe building.</p> <p>Solar panels have been installed at a water treatment plant.</p> <p>A SolarBee mixer was installed on the Upper Tākaka wastewater treatment plant oxidation pond in April 2025. Designed to operate 24 hours a day on solar power, the SolarBee keeps the water in the pond moving, reducing the growth of duckweed that smothers the pond surface and significantly reduces ultraviolet disinfection.</p>
		<p>Short term: (v) Investigate the feasibility of switching to refrigerants with a lower emissions impact at Richmond Aquatic Centre and other Council owned facilities.</p> <p>Medium term: (v) Begin replacing refrigerants to those with lower emissions impacts at Council owned facilities.</p> <p>Long term: (v) Continue replacing refrigerants to those with lower emissions impacts at Council owned facilities.</p>	<p>DELAYED / AT RISK</p> <p>A phased approach has been scoped to assess refrigerant-related emissions across Council facilities. Phase 1, which involves conducting inventory and baseline assessment of refrigeration and HVAC systems, is currently on hold due to lack of resources.</p>
		<p>Short term: (vi) Investigate potential methods of reducing emissions from</p>	<p>DELAYED / AT RISK</p>

7.4 CONSULTATION MATERIAL - TRANSPORTATION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES MANUAL

Decision Required

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	26 June 2025
Report Author:	Jane Murray, Transportation Planning Advisor
Report Authorisers:	Jamie McPherson, Transportation Manager; Richard Kirby, Group Manager - Community Infrastructure
Report Number:	RSPC25-06-4

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

- 1.1 This report seeks the Committee's approval to publicly consult on the Draft Transportation Policies and Procedures Manual (the Manual) - see **Attachment 1**.

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

- 2.1 This report seeks the Committee's approval to publicly consult on the draft Manual.
- 2.2 The current manual, last updated in 2007, sets out the requirements for the Council, landowners, and individuals carrying out work on roads. It contains 23 policies, and we aim to update to reflect current best practices.
- 2.3 This draft Manual updates the 2007 version. The following changes have been made:
- 2.3.1 Updates to legislation and regulations, for example, references to Engineering Standards have been replaced with the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual.
 - 2.3.2 Minor edits to existing policies to align with current best practice.
 - 2.3.3 Two policies have been introduced:
 - *Low-Use Bridges*; and
 - *Coastal Erosion Protection Structures in Road Reserve*.
 - 2.3.4 Five policies have been deleted:
 - *Stock on roads* and *Stock Races* have been superseded by *Stock Control Bylaw 2022*;
 - *Speed Limits* replaced by the *Setting of Speed Limits Rule 2024*;
 - *Edge Marker Posts* replaced by the separate *Delineation Policy*; and
 - *Bridge handrail painting policy* now considered redundant.
- 2.4 We propose to seek public feedback on the draft Manual between 30 June to 20 July 2025. Feedback will be reviewed, and a deliberations report presented at the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting on 7 August.

- 2.5 Staff have developed Consultation Material (Attachment 2) which summarises the Manual and changes from the 2007 version.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Strategy and Policy Committee

1. **receives the Consultation Material - Transportation Policies and Procedures Manual report RSPC25-06-4; and**
2. **notes that the Draft Transportation Policies and Procedures Manual is still subject to final document formatting and language style changes; and**
3. **agrees to publicly notify the Draft Transportation Policies and Procedures Manual (Attachment 1 to the agenda report) on 30 June 2025, with submissions closing on 20 July 2025, and deliberations scheduled for 7 August 2025; and**
4. **delegates authority to the Mayor and the Group Manager – Community Infrastructure to sign off any further minor editorial amendments to the Draft Transportation Policies and Procedures Manual before public notification.**

4. Background / Horopaki

- 4.1 The Transportation Policies and Procedures Manual has not been updated in its entirety since 2007. As a result, many references to key strategic documents and positions/departments are outdated. Some procedures are not fit for purpose and need to be updated to reflect best current practice.
- 4.2 Four policies have been superseded or removed:
 - 4.2.1 Stock on roads and Stock Races have been superseded by Stock Control Bylaw 2022;
 - 4.2.2 Speed Limits has been superseded by the Setting of Speed Limits Rule 2024;
 - 4.2.3 Edge Marker Posts has been superseded by the separate Delineation Policy; and
 - 4.2.4 Bridge handrail painting policy is considered redundant.
- 4.3 Two new policies have been added:
 - 4.3.1 *Coastal Erosion Protection Structures on Road Reserve or Unformed Legal Roads* outlines the process for private landowner seeking approval to establish Coastal Erosion Protection Structures (CEPS) on road reserves or unformed legal roads. This aligns with a similar reserves policy which was recently developed and approved by the Council.
 - 4.3.2 *Low-Use Bridges* sets out the Council's position not to replace bridges on low-traffic roads when they reach the end of their life.
- 4.4 A Council workshop was held on 29 May 2025 to outline the changes proposed for the Manual. At the workshop, Councillors indicated general support for the approach of retaining many current policies with targeted changes and additions as outlined in the attachments to this report.

Consultation requirements

- 4.5 Consultation will follow the principles of the Local Government Act 2002 and Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

5. Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

Draft Manual and key consultation questions

- 5.1 A version of the Manual showing tracked changes (**Attachment 1**) and a summary document inviting feedback (**Attachment 2**) will be made publicly available.

Public notification of the draft Manual

- 5.2 If the Committee approves the consultation to proceed, staff recommend it begins on 30 June 2025 via a notice on Council's website, with submissions open until 20 July 2025. An article will be placed in Newsline.
- 5.3 Public consultation is important to ensure that the final Manual takes into account all relevant matters. There is a high degree of public interest in how roads are used, and it is common for the Council to have to manage competing interests while addressing safety concerns and managing financial liabilities for all ratepayers.

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

- 6.1 There are no financial implications for the decision in this report.
- 6.2 The draft Manual reflects current practices, and do not propose any changes to levels of service or scope of Council activities that would add greater costs to the Council.

7. Options / Kōwhiringa

- 7.1 The options are outlined in the following table:

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	The Committee resolves to publicly notify the draft Manual for consultation.	This option will provide our community with an opportunity to comment on the Transportation Policies and Procedures.	No disadvantage.
2.	Resolve not to publicly notify the draft Manual	This option would only be appropriate if the Committee wished to make major amendments to the document prior to us reporting the amended document/s back to you for approval before consulting.	The current 2007 manual would remain operational but would not reflect best practice.

- 7.2 Option one is recommended.

8. Legal / Ngā ture

- 8.1 There is no legal requirement to have a Transportation Policies and Procedures Manual. However, having a manual helps staff operate within existing legislation and provides transparency to the public about our procedures, and how and why the Council makes certain decisions in managing the road network.

9. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

- 9.1 There has been no specific iwi engagement to date as the changes proposed in the draft Manual reflect current operational procedures.

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

- 10.1 Overall, the decisions sought in this report have a low level of significance.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Low	The effects of the new policies relating to CERPs or Low Use Bridge Structures are limited to a small number of people. Any issues identified will be worked through with individual landowners as required on a case-by-case basis.
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	Low	As above.
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Low	Policies are able to be modified as and when required, and good practice is to update them at regular intervals.
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	Low	The road network is a strategic asset, but this decision does not propose any significant changes.
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	Low	No. Proposed changes reflect current practices so there are no changes in level of services.
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	Low	No.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	N/A	
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?	N/A	

11. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

11.1 If the Committee approves public notification of the draft documents, a public notice will be published on the Council's website on 27 June 2025, with an article in Newsline promoting the consultation. The submission period will be 30 June to 20 July 2025.

11.2 All proposal information will be available online at <https://shape.tasman.govt.nz>

12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

12.1 There are no identified risks in publicly notifying the draft Manual, and it gives the community a chance to provide feedback.

13. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi

13.1 The draft Manual introduces a new chapter on Coastal Erosion Protection Structures in Road Reserve. This policy is important because it outlines the process, criteria and expectations for these structures in light of sea level rise and climate change impacts on coastal areas.

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

14.1 Public notification of the draft Manual will be undertaken in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002, exercising delegated authority from the Council to the Strategy and Policy Committee.





15. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

- 15.1 This report seeks the Committee's agreement to publicly notify the Draft Transportation Policies and Procedures Manual, as an update to the existing manual which was last updated in 2007. The draft Manual reflects current operational practices regarding many issues affecting Council roads.

16. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

- 16.1 Once the Committee approves public notification and consultation, draft documents will be formatted and published on Shape Tasman. Notification will be posted on the Council's website and promoted in Newsline.
- 16.2 Staff will summarise submissions and prepare a deliberations report for the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting on the 7 August 2025.
- 16.3 After the Council finalises and adopts the Manual, it will replace the current version.

17. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|-----|
| 1. |   | Transport Policies and Procedures Manual - Public Consultation Document | 111 |
| 2. |   | Consultation Material Transportation Policies Procedures May 2025 | 185 |

7.4 STRATEGIC POLICY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACTIVITY REPORT**Information Only - No Decision Required**

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	26 June 2025
Report Author:	Barry Johnson, Environmental Policy Manager; Dwayne Fletcher, Strategic Policy Manager
Report Authorisers:	John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RSPC25-06-5

1. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

- 1.1 This report provides the Committee with an update on some of the key highlights of the Service and Strategy Group's Strategic Policy and Environmental Policy work.

2. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga**That the Strategy and Policy Committee**

1. receives the Strategic Policy and Environmental Policy Activity Report 0.0.


3. Strategic Policy Update – Dwayne Fletcher**Key Projects and Activities**

- 3.1 The following tables contain an update of the key projects and activities that the Strategic Policy Team either manages or is involved in.

Community Policy

Project	Description	Status	Comments
Corporate Planning			
Annual Plan 2025/2026	Preparation of the Council's Annual Plan for the 2025/2026 year.	On track	TCD: 30 June 2025 Public consultation on the Annual Plan ran from 12–25 May 2025 and deliberations were held on 4 June 2025. The Annual Plan will be adopted on 25 June 2025.
Development Contributions Policy Review	To review specific operational aspects of the Policy regarding development contributions.	On track	TCD: 30 June 2025 The Council has deliberated on the proposed update on the Policy and it is scheduled to be adopted on 25 June 2025, to come into effect from 1 July.

Schedule of Fees and Charges 2025/2026	Annual review of the fees and charges set by Council – in parallel with the Annual Plan 2025/2026 process.	On track	TCD: 25 June 2025 The Council has deliberated on the Draft Schedule and the feedback received during the consultation. Dog control fees were adopted at this meeting. The remainder of the Schedule is due to be adopted on 25 June.
Review of Water Supply Rates	Review the way in which we rate for water supply in the context of increasing costs impacting the affordability of some water schemes.	On track	TCD: April 2026 Staff plan to recommence work on this project later in the year. See details in Strategic and Environmental Policy Activity Report 19 February 2025.
Annual Report 2024/2025	Preparation of the Council's Annual Report for the 2024/2025 year.	On track	Target date: 30 October 2025 Audit NZ has completed an interim audit. An update report was presented to the Audit and Risk Committee on 12 June 2025. End-of-year results will start being compiled in July.
Residents Survey	Annual survey of residents to gather feedback on the Council's performance.	On track	Target date: 30 June 2025 The survey is now closed. The results will be presented to the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting in September.
Community Funding Review	To review the funding framework for supporting and funding community organisations, schools, businesses and individuals.	On track	TCD: 30 June 2026 A workshop is planned for 24 July 2025 to discuss the scope and options. Formal consultation is scheduled for March 2026.
Reserves and community facilities			
Review of Richmond and Lakes-Murchison Wards reserve management plans (RMP)	Project to review the two existing RMPs. See https://shape.tasman.govt.nz/rmp-reviews for detailed information about these projects.	On track	TCD: September-2025 The draft Lakes-Murchison Ward RMP and draft RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley were publicly notified on 11 April. Submissions closed on 16 June. Hearings and deliberations are scheduled for 3 July. At the time of writing 75 submissions had been received via the online database, with 68 of these submitters providing feedback on the location of the new Tapawera Community Hub. We've also sought 'fast feedback' on the future of the Owen River

			<p>campground, with responses from 325 individuals received to date.</p> <p>The draft Richmond Ward RMP was publicly notified on 12 May, with submissions closing on 16 July. Hearings are scheduled for 29 July 2025. At the time of writing five submissions had been received via the online database. We've also sought 'fast feedback' on concept plans for three reserves in Berryfields and a potential third playground at Central Park, with responses from 94 individuals received to date. A post on the Council's Facebook page asking for suggested alternative names for Pukeko Park in Richmond generated 150 comments.</p>
Community Occupancy Policy	Development of a new policy to guide operational decision-making around entering into and reviewing leases of Council owned land	Delayed	<p>To be consulted on post-election</p> <p>See reasons for delay in Strategic and Environmental Policy Activity Report 3 April 2025</p> <p>A further workshop will be held on 10 July. A review of all current fees and charges, rateability status and area of occupancy has been completed, along with a further scan of other Council practices. The workshop will set out alternative options for structuring fees and changes, and revisit cost recovery scale.</p>
Climate change and environmental			
Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2035)	The Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 outlines investments and actions for climate mitigation and adaptation over the next 10 years.	On track	<p>Quarterly Progress Report:</p> <p>Staff provide regular updates on progress implementing the Strategy and Action Plan in the 'Climate Change Update' reports to alternate Strategy and Policy Committee meetings.</p> <p>A detailed annual report on progress implementing the Strategy and Action Plan is included on the agenda for the June 2025 meeting.</p>
Organisational greenhouse gas inventory	Annual monitoring of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from Council operations	Completed 	<p>TCD: June 2025</p> <p>The 2023/2024 GHG emissions inventory report has been completed and verified by an external auditor (see separate report on the agenda for the June 2025 meeting). The finalised report will be published on the Council's website in late June.</p>

Community greenhouse gas inventory	Bi-annual monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions for the Tasman region	On track	TCD: April 2026 Staff are providing data to a consultant, who will provide dashboard information on regional greenhouse gas emissions.
Nelson-Tasman Climate Change Risk Assessment and Explorer (NTCCRA) project		On track	TCD: June 2025 The Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council staff are nearing completion of the regional climate change risk assessment and geospatial tool. While delays occurred due to user-related issues, the project is now for internal review. The project remains on budget.
Implementing climate actions from Waimea Inlet Action Plan	Actions guide climate adaptation by supporting ecosystems in the Waimea Inlet to adjust to climate change.	On track	TCD: December 2025 Identification of impacts and risks to habitats and species is underway (phase 1: April-August 2025).
Bylaws			
Control of Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw	Cyclic review	On track	TCD: Third Quarter 2025 Consultation on the draft bylaw was approved by the Environment & Regulatory Committee on 5 June and finishes on 7 July. Submission hearings will be held on 15 July, with deliberations in August and adoption planned for September 2025.
Freedom Camping Bylaw	Prior bylaw revoked. If Council supports, make a new bylaw.	On track	TCD: Third Quarter 2025 Consultation on the draft Responsible Camping Bylaw was approved by the Environment and Regulatory Committee on 5 June and finishes on 7 July. Submission hearings will be held on 15 July, with deliberations in August and adoption planned for September 2025.

Infrastructure Planning and Policy

Project	Description	Status	Comments
General			
Motueka West Development – Joint agreements	3-Waters and roading infrastructure to support the first phase of the housing	At risk	TCD: Q3 2025


(IAF) with Kāinga Ora Housing and Communities and Wakatū Inc.	development by Wakatū in Motueka West	Previous TCD Q3 2024	The construction of the wastewater and stormwater pipelines are complete. The Wastewater pumpstation construction tender is pending Wakatū confirmation of location. Manoy Street roundabout is on hold pending consent approval. The Wakatū resource consent application is on hold pending confirmation of non-vesting of roadways. Wakatū to decide whether to commence the process of seeking registration of the roads as Maori roadways, which may then allow allocation of NZTA maintenance funding. Mayor King and CEO met with Wakatū to discuss issue and potential remedies and agreed to jointly approach Ministers to get issues addressed more permanently. IAF funding has now moved from Kāinga Ora to National Infrastructure Funding and Finance (NIFF) - formerly Crown Infrastructure Partners Ltd. Staff have contacted NIFF to assess the status of funding.
Local Water Done Well	Supporting development of the Water Services Delivery Plan, led by Community Infrastructure	On track	TCD June 2025 Consultation and associated hearings are complete. Decision made to stay with in-house business unit. Work on Water Services Delivery Plan is progressing. Much of the information has been previously collected and information from the IBC and consultation document will be utilised.
TRMP Changes	Roading and three waters report to address servicing for the identified components of PC81 (incl. Mapua) and PC80. (and adding PC85 - Natural Hazards)	On track	TCD: Hearing for PC 80 - Q4 2024 Hearing for PC 81 – Q1 2026 Draft Plan Change – PC85 Q1 2026 Initial report completed. PC81 notification in Q3 2025. The infrastructure reports are in progress. There will be some requirement for further investigations on options to service the proposed zoning changes. Mapua plan change is being merged into this body of work.

FDS Implementation – change management framework to support infrastructure planning	To support the implementation of FDS by way of having a change management process and infrastructure planning framework (in conjunction with the PMO)	On track	Ongoing programme of work Working on basis of information and ways of holding this information for all to use. Initial scoping and way forward completed December 2024. Request for GIS resource secured, and scoping of GIS work to start (Some delay due to internal priorities). Work progressing on other initiatives such as WW requirements for Richmond intensification
Mapua Master Plan – (see also Mapua CMP below)	Infrastructure advice to support deliberations and will then help inform a plan change in Q4 2025	On track	TCD: Q3 2025 Work complete on infrastructure advice to support Masterplan deliberations. Masterplan process now merges with PC81 process as above.
Port Motueka Development Plan	Infrastructure advice for Port Motueka development plan notification	On Hold Previous TCD Q3 2025	TCD: TBA Change in approach after talking to stakeholders
Transport			
Joint Speed Management Plan	Undertake a review of speeds across Nelson and Tasman, culminating in a Joint Speed Management Plan to submit to Waka Kotahi. The new speed limits can be introduced over time once approved.	On track	TCD: Approval of first tranche of changes - Q1 2025 Approval gained from NZTA Waka Kotahi. Implementation in planning phase Approval of second tranche of changes – Q3 2025 Phase 2 consultation document has been approved. Consultation is underway (opened on 9 June).
Transportation Policies and Procedures Manual	Update of the transportation policies and procedures manual	On track	TCD: December 2025 Staff workshopped the various issues with Council and consultation material and draft updated policies has been submitted to this meeting for consultation approval.
EBus Review	EBus services are reviewed after one year. Phase one: provide data to NZTA Phase two: review service optimisation.	On Track	TCD: December 2025 Staff currently working through budgeting implications of optimisation options. Rollout prior to end of the year.

Hope Bypass	Provide technical information to NZTA Waka Kotahi for their Hope Bypass Investment Case	On Track	TCD: Q2 2025 Information given to NZTA. Awaiting to be advised on next stage (due mid 2025). Some work continuing on possible stormwater solutions.
Car Park Charging NEW	Preparation of Implementation Plan for commuter car parking charging in Richmond CBD. Project brief to be developed and approved. Project to be handed over to PDO.	On Track	TCD: Q1 2026 Implementation plan incorporated into project brief. Project Brief drafted and due for approval. PDO team to progress for an implementation date of Q1 2026
Stormwater & Rivers			
Richmond South Stormwater Programme	Development of a stormwater management programme for existing and future development areas in Richmond South, including cross-section designs for planned drain upgrades. Stormwater Management Plan will feed into a future structure plan for the area scheduled to commence later this year.	On track	TCD: Ongoing programme of work The next report for the Strategy and Policy Committee is to confirm the design of the channel for works uphill of SH6. This report has been delayed by engineering technical issues. These include the need to consider the impact of development proposals beyond the current residential zoned land and the latest stormwater model outputs. Several property purchases are in progress. The Stormwater Structure Plan consultant has been engaged.
Māpua, Ruby Bay, and Coastal Tasman Catchment Management Plan (CMP) Now incorporated into the Māpua Master Plan - See above.	A stormwater model for Māpua, Ruby Bay, and Coastal Tasman to identify locations that are at risk of stormwater flooding in 1% and 10% AEP events was prepared in 2022, with the intention of completing the Catchment Management Plan as required under the Council's stormwater discharge consent.	On track	TCD: Q2 2025 The draft CMP has been approved with some modifications, and the final is now in preparation to accompany the final Masterplan for adoption on 31 July.
Brightwater and Wakefield Catchment Management Plan	Development of a stormwater catchment management plan for the Brightwater and Wakefield Urban Drainage Areas, as required by Tasman District	On track	TCD: Q3 2025 The remaining issue delaying the request for approval for public consultation on the draft CMP is completion of Iwi engagement. This is being sought as a priority and

	Council's stormwater discharge consent.		most iwi feedback has now been received.
Richmond Central Stormwater Business Case	Business case to assess the management of stormwater in the Richmond CBD catchment	On track	<p>TCD: Q1 2026</p> <p>The various options for cost-effective reductions in flood hazard to central Richmond are still being considered but are now in line for further modelling in 2025 behind the Richmond South investigations as noted above.</p> <p>Integration with design for FDS growth areas under PC81/Richmond on the Rise is proposed to maximise return on investment.</p>
District-wide Stormwater Flood Modelling	Stormwater modelling covering the entire District at a high level to inform future CMP for smaller Urban Drainage Area, and to assist with rural stormwater management.	On track	<p>TCD: Q1 2026</p> <p>This modelling sits in the programme behind Richmond south and Richmond central. The most cost-effective method will vary across the District considering if an existing river model (eg Takaka), or partial urban model (eg Murchison, Pohara) or nothing exists (eg Patons Rock). Potential for the programme to be delayed by cost-cutting drivers.</p>
Water and Wastewater			
<p>Motueka Wastewater Solutions Project (to replace the current Motueka WWTP)</p> <p><i>In support of Programme Delivery</i></p>	The Motueka Wastewater Reference Group has been restarted. The Motueka WW solutions project has started and the first-year pre-project planning and investigation phase for has commenced. (Alternative solution for the current site of the WWTP prior to the current consent expiry in 2035.)	On track	<p>Phase 1 of the 10 yr Motueka WWTP solution project has commenced 1 July 2024</p> <p>Year 1 – Pre-planning</p> <p>Motueka WW working group with Juliet W and the Kaihautu team are developing criteria to remove rahui (involves ESR and shellfish testing. External funding sources are being explored with the integrated catchment team) and developing cultural monitoring skills to ensure current consent conditions for WWTP discharge can be met. Estimated completion end of year 2025.</p> <p>Regular bi-monthly hui being held, ongoing commitment to the Motueka WW solution project.</p> <p>Goal 2 The Te Taihū iwi CEO's and Council CEO held discussions on what the governance oversight board</p>

			<p>and Motueka project board form should look like. Governance group with the 3 iwi CEOs. this is work in progress with CI manager and PDO manager; the 'Together Te Tau Ihu Partnership' principles alongside using the outcomes and objectives of the RWWP work will guide and inform the wastewater project going forward. Potential paper to Council workshop in August.</p> <p>Goal 3 - Lessons learned WCD December 2024. Work is with the CEO and Mayor in draft format for comments. Draft completed.</p> <p>Goal 4 – Governance group format (with iwi representation) and workstream program is now in draft form format and sponsor and governance set up before end of August (progressing). Work underway with Russell McGuigan and Richard Kirby and a paper will be prepared for the Council.</p> <p>Goal 5 – Brief has gone to BECA to engage Troy Brockbank (BECA) to undertake initial hui to frame up wastewater engagement with Ngā iwi for locations, issues, solutions.</p> <p>Initial conversation with Martin Mould of Cambridge water to understand the process for developing the Cambridge WWTP solution, planning to arrange a staff Q and A on this process with Martin.</p>
Inflow and infiltration management plan	Drafting plan to help reduce inflow and infiltration into wastewater network within available budget	On track	<p>TCD: July 2025</p> <p>Currently in early initiation phase, working with operations staff to form the basis for the plan. Final plan will go to the Infrastructure Group Manager for approval.</p>
Waimea trunk water and wastewater	Working with Project Delivery to draft project brief in conjunction with hydraulic modelling work. Continuation of involvement to feed into capital programme phasing and TRMP plan changes	On track	<p>TCD: Ongoing (changed from Phase 1 Feasibility July 2025)</p> <p>Work has commenced in the PMO team with Clare Tolan - Demand has</p>

			<p>been determined and an initial design completed.</p> <p>Full programme of construction projects getting developed to inform timing of these future projects</p>
Wai-iti Dam augmentation design and consent application	Writing a resource consent application for the water intake and pipeline	On track	<p>TCD: Initial application delayed until later in 2025</p> <p>Awaiting final pieces of information to complete and landowner agreements. 95% complete.</p> <p>Updates to TCD will be made once consent is submitted.</p>
Waste Management and Minimisation			
Joint Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (Waste Plan)	Review the Nelson Tasman Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (Waste Plan), as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.	<p>Completed</p> 	<p>TCD: July 2025</p> <p>Plan accepted with minor changes by the Joint Council Review Panel.</p> <p>The report for adoption of the final plan is due (19 June Council meeting).</p> <p>Submission made on draft legislation - Proposed Amendments to Waste Legislation.</p>
Coastal			
Update of Coastal Protection Policy	Update of Overarching Coastal Protection Policy with linkages to Proposed Reserves and Roads (other land) policies	On track	<p>TCD: Q4 2025</p> <p>A new policy has been drafted for inclusion in the Transportation Procedures and Policy Manual update currently in preparation and due for completion in Q4 2025.</p>

4. Environmental Policy Update – Barry Johnson

Resource Management Reforms

4.1 Central Government is in the process of undertaking significant changes and reforms to the resource management system. This is being done in three phases:

- **Phase 1** repealed the previous government's Spatial Planning Act and Natural and Built Environment Act, and reinstated the Resource Management Act (RMA). Phase 1 was completed in December 2023.
- **Phase 2** consists of amendments to the RMA and updates to national direction. One set of the Phase 2 amendments to the RMA have been enacted while another is about to proceed through the final parliamentary stages following the Select Committee's report back in mid-June. Meanwhile, the government has commenced consultation on an RMA national direction package.

- **Phase 3** will introduce a new resource management system including new legislation to replace the RMA. Draft legislation is expected late in 2025/early 2026, with enactment anticipated by mid-2026 and implementation commencing in 2027.
- 4.2 On 29 May, proposals for most of the new or amended national direction under Phase 2 were released for public consultation. Proposals being consulted on include two new National Policy Statements (NPS) and two new National Environmental Standards (NES), as well as amendments to five existing NPSs and six existing NESs.
- 4.3 The Phase 2 national direction proposals are intended to contribute to the following overarching goals of the Government's resource management reform programme:
- enabling delivery of high-quality infrastructure for the future, including doubling renewable energy;
 - enabling primary sector growth and development, including aquaculture, forestry, pastoral, horticulture and mining; and
 - unlocking development capacity for housing and business growth.
- 4.4 The proposals are bundled into four packages, as shown in the table below:

Package 1 Infrastructure and development	2 new NPSs 2 NPSs amended 2 new NESs 2 NESs amended	Consultation ends 27 July 2025 (this will not be consulted on again)
Package 2 Primary sector	5 NPSs amended 4 NESs amended Stock Exclusion Regulations amended	Consultation ends 27 July 2025 (this will not be consulted on again)
Package 3 Freshwater	Various options for: amending 1 NPS amending 1 NES	Consultation ends 27 July 2025 (there will be further consultation on this later in 2025)
Package 4 Going for housing growth	Going for Housing Growth Pillar 1 policy proposals, may involve national direction	Not yet released for consultation but expected imminently (there will be further consultation on this later in 2025)

- 4.5 After the public consultation and consideration of submissions, it is anticipated that the amended national direction will take effect in late 2025. Once it takes effect, local authorities' decisions on resource consents and Notices of Requirement (NoRs) must immediately have regard to it.
- 4.6 The national direction proposals do not include any requirements for councils to change existing regional policy statements (RPS) or RMA plans to give effect to the amended national direction. However, according to the consultation material, any changes being made to RPSs/plans must give effect to the new instruments, where relevant. It could have the effect of significantly increasing the scope of any plan changes with unrelated topics Council intends to notify. This is an example of the type issues that may warrant submitting on.
- 4.7 The Government has indicated that the amended national direction will need to be given effect to in future spatial plans and resource management plans developed under upcoming phase 3 legislation.

- 4.8 There is limited capacity within Council teams to analyse and develop submissions on all proposals. Elected members have provided staff with an indication of whether they want to contribute to submissions. With this in mind, staff in consultation with the chair of the Strategy & Policy Committee will be identifying which topics to focus attention on for Tasman and leave the larger councils and national bodies such as Te uru Kahika to submit more widely.

Environmental Policy projects

- 4.9 The Environmental Policy team is currently managing a large portfolio of policy and planning projects covering both our natural and built environments. Charting a steady course while navigating the ever-evolving sea of resource management reform announcements and law changes needs constant evaluation of the work underway. While the reform process progresses, the focus is on addressing important environmental issues and pressing needs for Tasman. The team is also assessing how it can ensure the Council can be best positioned to move to the new resource management system when it comes into effect.
- 4.10 The team's work includes eight plan changes at various stages and a potential new Master Plan project. The two most significant plan changes are PC81 Urban Growth and PC84 Land and Freshwater:
- 4.10.1 PC 76 Wakefield
 - 4.10.2 PC 79 Deferred Zoning
 - 4.10.3 PC 80 Motueka West
 - 4.10.4 PC 81 Urban Growth
 - 4.10.5 PC 82 Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features
 - 4.10.6 PC 83 Coastal Environment and Natural Character
 - 4.10.7 PC 84 Land and Freshwater
 - 4.10.8 PC 85 Natural Hazards
 - 4.10.9 PC 87 Recontouring and Contaminated Land.
- 4.11 Updates on four of the larger projects is provided here. The plan changes and a number of other areas of work are covered off in the table below under the workstream headings.

Urban Growth

Plan Change 81 Urban Growth

- 4.12 Community engagement on draft changes to the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and the Tasman Regional Management Plan (TRMP) covering urban growth closed on 5 May. As part of the engagement round, the team ran eight drop-in events around the District as well as a webinar. We had over 200 people attend the various events and we received 114 submissions through the online portal.
- 4.13 The team has also fielded numerous emails and phone calls and held multiple follow up meetings as part of considering and addressing issues raised through the feedback.
- 4.14 A workshop taking elected members through the feedback and recommended changes to the draft plan change was held on 18 June. At the time of writing this report staff expect there will need to be further discussions with the Council ahead of seeking a resolution from this Committee in August to notify the plan change.

Plan Change 84 Land and Freshwater Plan Change

- 4.15 Tasman has some pressing and urgent freshwater and land issues, including obligations under the Water Conservation Order for Te Waikoropupū Springs (WCO). However, complexity with current legal requirements around progressing freshwater plan changes is making it difficult to progress a comprehensive Land and Freshwater Plan Change. Recent amendments to the RMA regarding freshwater plan changes have created contradictions in the law and added complexity to decision making.
- 4.16 On 9 May this Committee resolved to progress a targeted freshwater plan change to address its obligations under the Water Conservation Order for Te Waikoropupū Springs (WCO), plus some additional matters. Staff are currently meeting with ngā iwi, stakeholders and interested parties to discuss the proposed changes and to get their feedback. Once this process is complete staff will workshop the feedback with Council ahead of bringing a paper to this Committee seeking a decision to publicly notify the proposed plan change.
- 4.17 Following the completion of the successful work of Te Puna Kōrero ki Te Taihū (TPK) collaborative group in late 2024/early 2025, Tasman staff have been working with iwi across Te Taihū to inform PC84. TPK is a working group of eight Te Taihū iwi, Ngāti Wae Wae, and the three councils that worked to identify the key issues and outcomes for freshwater in Te Taihū.
- 4.18 TPK has not been dissolved but is in hiatus pending the outcomes of RM reform, and importantly any role for Te Mana o te Wai under the new NPS-FM. To capture and record the evolution of this initiative which began in 2021, staff from the three councils are drafting a summary report chronicling the TPK process. This report will provide transparency of the process, account for the resources used, outline some high-level outcomes, celebrate the relationships built and fulfil a reporting requirement for each of the councils. This summary report is in an early phase of development. The intention is to bring it to a Council meeting later in the year. The comprehensive outputs from TPK will be safely stored as a taonga until work on freshwater is renewed.

Natural Hazards

- 4.19 Community engagement on Natural Hazards Issues and Options recently ran in parallel with the PC81 Urban Growth consultation over April/May with feedback closing 5 May 2025. Thirty respondents provided feedback on the issues and options across the range of hazards. A summary report of the feedback is being prepared, with a workshop scheduled for mid-July 2025 to discuss the feedback received with the Council and look at the next steps for the Natural Hazards Plan Change.

Motueka Masterplan

- 4.20 Motueka is a desirable place to live and is an important centre for the western side of Tasman Bay. However, it faces constraints on its future growth and development from multiple sides including natural hazards, infrastructure limitations and the surrounding highly productive land. Current Council projects have tended to be ad hoc and reactive to issues rather than having longer term strategic drivers. Within this context there is an opportunity to start a conversation with the Motueka community on the future of Motueka taking into consideration the known and currently unknown constraints and opportunities now and into the future.
- 4.21 A report (RSPC25-05-2) was presented to this Committee at the 9 May meeting seeking approval to commence work to inform future recommendations on the scope and timing of a Masterplan project for Motueka. The Committee requested staff report back to the


Committee on the scope (by end of July) and the work programme (by October) within this Council term, rather than wait for the incoming Council to approve these matters at a future meeting.


- 4.22 Since the May meeting, staff have progressed scoping out the work programme. A meeting was held with the Motueka Ward Councillors on 27 May to test the ‘problem definition’, masterplan objectives and scope (including physical extent of the masterplan). Resourcing information from Council staff budget holders and managers is currently being compiled. Staff are also planning early engagement with whānau, hapū and iwi to discuss the proposed work programme and scope at a high level. A hui is being arranged with Post Settlement Governance Entities, Wakatū Inc. and Whakarewa for mid-August. Given the timing of this, staff are now proposing that a single report is presented to the Strategy and Policy Committee at the 18 September meeting seeking approval for the work programme as a whole (process, timeframe, scope, resources, governance arrangements) – rather than two separate reports in July/September.

Ngāti Kuia Iwi Environmental Plan

- 4.23 Ngāti Kuia is currently developing an Iwi Environmental Management Plan (IEMP). This will be Ngāti Kuia’s second IEMP and will complement its existing Pakohe management plan (2015). Staff from the Environmental Policy and the Resource Consents teams have joined Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council colleagues in this Kaupapa. Staff have attended a number of workshops with Ngāti Kuia representatives to support development of the new plan. This is a work in progress. Once the IEMP is finalised it will be presented to the Council as part of the formal lodgement process. It will then be taken into account whenever the Council prepares or changes a policy statement or plan, or where relevant when assessing resource consent applications as required under the RMA.

- 4.24 The following table gives a brief update on the major environmental policy workstreams.

Project	Description	Status	Comments
Whole of Plan review	Review of the Tasman Regional Policy Statement and Tasman Resource Management Plan	On hold	Paused until there is more clarity on the Government’s intentions. Work programme has been reset to focus on key priorities.
E-Plan	Procurement and implementation of an electronic plan to replace paper-based planning documents	In progress	Text and mapping have been migrated to the e-plan. Quality assurance and testing is underway with a go live of June 2025.
Future Development Strategy Implementation	A programme of work to implement the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy	FDS & HBA  COMPLETED Implementation in progress	Annual implementation plan and annual report adopted November 2024. 2025 implementation plan in development.
Growth – Richmond South	Development of a potential structure plan for Richmond South FDS growth area and	On hold	Two rounds of community engagement completed; further progress paused until there is capacity to resume.

Project	Description	Status	Comments
	consideration of possible re-zoning for growth.		
Growth plan changes (PC 75, 76, 77, 80)	Plan changes to enable higher density housing on residential zoned land and some re-zoning of rural land to residential in Murchison, Wakefield, Brightwater and Motueka.	On track  Murchison & Brightwater	Motueka, Murchison and Brightwater operative. Māpua is on hold pending Māpua Masterplan adoption. Wakefield under appeal.
Urban Growth Plan Change (PC81)	Plan Change to implement the first 10 years of FDS growth, and other growth-related outcomes.	On track	Consultation on draft from 27 March to 5 May 2025. Seeking decision to notify August. Notification September?
Deferred zoning plan change (PC79)	Plan Change to fix the deferred zone system and update deferred zone locations.	On track	Consultation complete. 23 submissions and five further submissions received. Hearing 23 June 2025.
ONL/F & CE (PC82, 83)	Plan changes to identify Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features, redefine Tasman's Coastal Environment line and identify areas of coastal natural character	On track	Drafting nearly complete. Next steps, workshop draft plan changes ahead of public feedback round.
Land & Freshwater plan change Including Takaka & Waimea (PC84)	Plan change to address freshwater management in Tasman, including Te Waikoropupū WCO	Timing uncertain due to law changes	Council resolution to proceed with narrow scope plan change with anticipated notification Q3 2025. NPS-FM related changes on hold until new NPS-FM gazetted
Natural Hazards (PC85)	Project to update TRMP to manage effects of natural hazards in Tasman.	In progress	Community engagement on Issues and Options 27 March to 5 May. Analysing feedback.
Port Tarakohe Structure Plan	Structure Plan for Port Tarakohe to guide future plan change	In progress	Consultation complete. Will be considered for adoption at an upcoming Strategy & Policy Committee.
Port Motueka Structure Plan	Structure Plan for Port Motueka to guide future plan change	In progress	Draft issues and options paper shared with stakeholders and iwi. Considering feedback and next steps.

5. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri
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Nil