

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

Date: Thursday 14 November 2024
Time: 9.30am
Meeting Room: Tasman Council Chamber
Venue: 189 Queen Street, Richmond
Zoom link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89248183012?pwd=qFj1biuTeliRljICFaaK9f8PcgknED.1>
Meeting ID: 892 4818 3012
Meeting Passcode: 472053

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)

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AGENDA

1 OPENING, WELCOME, KARAKIA

2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

An apology has been received from Mayor T King.

Recommendation

That an apology be accepted from Mayor T King.

3 PUBLIC FORUM

3.1 Climate Change Learning Programme student representatives 4

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

5 LATE ITEMS

6 CONFIRMATION OF [MINUTES](#)

That the minutes of the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting held on Thursday, 3 October 2024, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

That the confidential minutes of the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting held on Thursday, 3 October 2024, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

7 REPORTS

7.1 Chair's Report.....	5
7.2 Strategic Policy Activity Report	7
7.3 Environmental Policy Activity Report.....	21
7.4 Speed Management Update	32
7.5 Next Steps for the Land and Freshwater Plan Change Project	41
7.6 Quarterly Climate Change Update	56

8 CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

Nil

9 CLOSING KARAKIA

3 PUBLIC FORUM

3.1 CLIMATE CHANGE LEARNING PROGRAMME STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	14 November 2024
Report Author:	Gavin Dawson, Governance Advisor
Report Authorisers:	John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RSPC24-11-1

1. Public Forum / Te Matapaki Tūmatanui
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Climate Change Learning Programme student representatives will speak in public forum regarding their involvement in the Programme.

2. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri
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Nil

7 REPORTS

7.1 CHAIR'S REPORT

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	14 November 2024
Report Author:	Kit Maling, Chairperson Strategy and Policy Committee
Report Authorisers:	John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RSPC24-11-2

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 RSPC24-11-2.

3. Welcome

3.1 Welcome everyone to today's Strategy and Policy Committee meeting. It's good to be back in New Zealand and I'd like to thank Councillor Butler for stepping up and chairing our last meeting and the workshops while I was away galivanting in the Baltic and USA.

Te Waikoropu Springs

3.2 I have recently been advised that the independent peer review on Te Waikoropu Springs monitoring will be available to the Council early in the new year.

Plan Change 76 - Wakefield

3.3 There has been an appeal lodged and the applicant is seeking mediation so we hope the two issues can be resolved.

Resource Management Act (RMA) Reform

3.4 On 14 October 2024, Minister Bishop sent us a letter in relation to the RMA reform. It's quite a detailed letter and worth reading but it affects us as a regional council, in particular, over national policy statements. It appears that a large number of the national policy statements will be reviewed and reissued in the new year.

These will affect the following that will be of interest to us:

- Infrastructure
- Housing and urban development
- New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

- Enabling granny flats
- Freshwater
- Drinking water
- Stock exclusion rules
- Biodiversity
- Commercial forestry
- Marine aquaculture
- Natural hazards and emergency response.

3.5 As you can see, this will cover a significant area that we are responsible for. We await the information with interest.

4. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri
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Nil

9.6 STRATEGIC POLICY ACTIVITY REPORT

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	14 November 2024
Report Author:	Dwayne Fletcher, Strategic Policy Manager
Report Authorisers:	John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RSPC24-11-3

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 work.

2. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Strategy and Policy Committee

1. receives the Strategic Policy Activity Report RSPC24-11-3.

3. Strategic Policy Update – Dwayne Fletcher

Achievements January to November 2024

- 3.1 The following lists the major projects completed by the Strategic Policy team since January 2024.

Corporate planning

- 3.2 Preparation and adoption of LTP 2024-2034:

- Consultation document
- Public consultation, including submissions, hearings and deliberations
- Supporting information to consultation document
- Financial Strategy
- Infrastructure Strategy
- Assumptions
- Growth Model
- Housing and Business Assessment
- Development and Financial Contributions Policy
- Rates Remission Policy
- Māori Freehold Land Policy
- Revenue and Financing Policy
- Community Facilities Funding Policy
- Activity Management Plans (13)
- Schedule of fees and charges 2024/2025
- Letters of response sent to all LTP 2024-2034 submitters.

- 3.3 Residents Survey 2024.
- 3.4 Six-month reporting against levels of service for the 2023/2024 year.
- 3.5 Annual Report 2023/2024.
- 3.6 Urban Development Entity Investigation.
- 3.7 Initiated review of water rating.

Bylaws and Regulations

- 3.8 Developed and adopted Dangerous Dams Policy.
- 3.9 Developed and adopted Navigation Safety Bylaw.
- 3.10 Reviewed Dog Control Policy and Bylaw, intended to be adopted on 11 December 2024.
- 3.11 Reviewed Water Supply Bylaw, intended to be adopted on 28 November 2024.
- 3.12 Initiated Public Places Bylaw and Cat Management Bylaw, intended to be adopted on 28 November 2024.
- 3.13 Reviewed Introductory Bylaw (and recommended to let it lapse).
- 3.14 Developed and adopted the River Stopbank Recompense Policy.

Climate Change and Resilience

- 3.15 Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035 adopted by Council mid-2024 (LTP funding secured for mitigation and adaptation actions).
- 3.16 Continued to coordinate implementation of the Tasman Climate Action Plan. The cross-Council group of staff have collectively made good progress on several fronts, including: planting trees; improving public and active transport networks; improving the energy efficiency of our assets; transitioning the Council's fleet and reducing its overall size; providing composting workshops; participating in a rural resilience expo; piloting a climate change learning programme; supporting Enviroschools and environmental education initiatives; and running a series of home heating information sessions. We also created a space on the staff intranet for a Climate Resilient Tasman hub and speaker's series.
- 3.17 Tasman District Council emissions stocktake for 2022/2023 assessed and independently verified by external auditor. The Council's gross greenhouse gas emissions have reduced by 71% compared to the baseline year (2020/2021), from 50,643 tCO₂e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents) down to 14,879 tCO₂e.
- 3.18 Tasman Region's Community Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories for 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 completed and independently verified by external auditor.
- 3.19 Collaborated with other councils across New Zealand to procure a data platform, Kinesis, for reporting regional greenhouse gas emissions and planning for decarbonisation.
- 3.20 Nelson Tasman Regional Climate Change Risk Assessment report and its geospatial tool, the Resilience Explorer, are currently under peer review and nearing completion. This tool is designed to integrate data across various domains, evaluate risk over time, and consider multiple hazard scenarios, thus supporting the Council's work programmes.
- 3.21 Commissioned an Exposure Assessment for Motueka, Collingwood, Pākawau.
- 3.22 Provided technical advice and support on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience into Nelson Tasman Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Assessment and

Plan, internal Science and Information Strategy, Freshwater Strategy, Biodiversity Strategy Implementation Plan, Long Term Plan plans and policies.

- 3.23 Contributed to a climate change overview of the regional sector (led by Te Uru Kahika). Tasman showcases as a case study on how climate change is being integrated into our biodiversity strategy and implementation plan, aligning biodiversity with climate change and resilience.
- 3.24 Provided advice and support to establish the Tākaka Repair Cafe.
- 3.25 Drafted submissions from the Council to central government on climate-related matters, including New Zealand's second Emissions Reduction Plan and the proposed adaptation framework.

Reserve Management Planning

- 3.26 Completed initial consultation round 'seeking ideas for inclusion in the draft Richmond Ward and Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plans'.
- 3.27 Proposals to classify existing reserves (235 land parcels in total) in Richmond Ward, Lakes-Murchison Ward and one reserve in Moutere-Waimea Ward [publicly notified](#) on 14 October 2024. Submissions close on 18 November 2024 and hearings and deliberations scheduled to be held on 10 December 2024.

Wastewater and Water Planning

- 3.28 Initiate the Motueka Wastewater Solutions project and utilise the draft Regional Wastewater Philosophy work to form an Iwi relationship framework.
- 3.29 Motueka wastewater reference group has been re-established, with a full pōwhiri and two subsequent hui working towards a revised terms of reference and providing clarity around next steps for developing a solution for the Motueka Wastewater treatment Plant.
- 3.30 Technical advice and support have been provided for the Policy Land and Freshwater Plan workshop on onsite wastewater, inflow and infiltration and impacts onsite building works on stormwater quality entering the Council's stormwater network.
- 3.31 Local Water Done Well (LWDW) project including initial data collation and review for Water Services Delivery Plan and workshops with the Council.
- 3.32 Review, update, consultation and the Council's approval of Water and Wastewater Activity Management Plans, Infrastructure Strategy.
- 3.33 Planning for upgrade of trunk water and wastewater mains networks, Wakefield to Richmond.

Transport

- 3.34 Completed Joint Regional Public Transport Plan which shows the strategic direction for public transport in the Nelson Tasman area from 2024-2027.
- 3.35 Completed Joint Regional Land Transport Plan which shows the strategic direction for the transport network in the Nelson Tasman area from 2024-2027.
- 3.36 Review, update, consultation and Council approval of Transportation Activity Management Plan, Infrastructure Strategy.
- 3.37 Completed Stage One of the Ebus Review which involved providing NZTA with information regarding patronage, growth models and future forecasting.

- 3.38 Renewed the Golden Bay Coachlines bus subsidy to provide a lower cost transport option for Tasman locals between Tākaka and Motueka.
- 3.39 Supported Nelson Tasman Community Transport Trust with strategic planning of their services in Tapawera, Motueka.
- 3.40 Completed extensive Joint Speed Management Plan consultation and guided the documents through to the approval stage with the Joint Councils and Director of Land Transport (noting a change in the Speed Setting Rule will result in further consultation).

Stormwater/Rivers/Coasts

- 3.41 Māpua Ruby Bay Catchment Management Plan consultation draft adopted as part of Māpua Masterplan.
- 3.42 Brightwater Wakefield modelling completed, and draft Catchment Management Plan circulated for internal and Iwi feedback.
- 3.43 Work on implementation plans for Richmond and Motueka Catchment Management Plans.
- 3.44 Review, update, consultation and Council approval of Stormwater Activity Management Plan, Infrastructure Strategy.
- 3.45 Two secondary flow projects have been completed this year in Richmond that make incremental steps in the process of improving secondary flowpath management to reduce property flooding.
 - Garin Grove reinstatement of a secondary flowpath through private land.
 - Olympus – Middlebank - Chelsea Avenue upgrades to the road reserve and recreation reserve to keep secondary flow on Council land rather than private. Support for Community Infrastructure minor works, quality, and flowpath works programmes.
- 3.46 Work with Hazards team on flood models, modelling criteria, risk communication.
- 3.47 Completed desktop capacity review of Jimmy Lee Creek Detention structure.
- 3.48 Support Rivers Stopbank Recompense Policy, Motueka Stopbank Stage 2 Funding Bid, Stopbank Asset Data processes.
- 3.49 Support Coastal Data Gathering process.
- 3.50 Support Coastal Erosion Protection Structures (CEPS) in Reserves Policy and Prepared CEPS in other Council land policy.


Growth planning and Support

- 3.51 Māpua Masterplan early community consultation and draft masterplan approved.
- 3.52 FDS Implementation Board - technical support and assistance of a change process to help manage plan changes and infrastructure planning and decision making.
- 3.53 Provide infrastructure planning support to plan changes 76, 79, 80, and 81, Natural Hazards, Outstanding Natural Places and Landscapes including data gathering on previous flood event across District to inform future decisions.
- 3.54 Met with developers in growth fronts to provide advice about the Council's infrastructure programme and progressing their developments.
- 3.55 Provide technical support to Consents, Development Engineering, and Development Contributions administration team.

3.56 Provide data and analysis for NPS Urban Development monitoring report


Current work

Community Policy

Project	Description	Status	Target completion date (TCD) / update
Corporate Planning			
Annual Report 2023/2024	Preparation of the Council's Annual Report for the 2023/2024 year.	Completed 	TCD: 31 October 2024 The Annual Report was adopted at the Council meeting on 31 October.
Annual Plan 2025/2026	Preparation of the Council's Annual Plan for the 2025/2026 year.	On track	TCD: 30 June 2025 Initial direction was provided at a workshop on 2 October 2024. Staff are developing the process to deliver on this direction with a further workshop booked for 11 December 2024.
Development Contributions Policy Review	To review specific operational aspects of the Policy regarding development contributions.	On track	TCD: 30 June 2025 There has been some engagement with iwi on the topic of remissions for Māori land. A Council workshop is scheduled for November 2024 to confirm the scope of the review. Formal consultation is planned for March/April 2025.
Schedule of Fees and Charges 2025/2026	Review of the fees and charges set by Council – as a part of the Annual Plan 2025/2026 process.	On track	TCD: 26 June 2025 The draft schedule has been circulated to relevant staff for review and preparation. This will be presented to a Council workshop in early December.
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: To be determined An initial workshop was undertaken on 24 July 2024. A further workshop took place on 23 October which considered the range of options, a broad process and some principles. Iwi have indicated a desire to be engaged on this work.
Reserves and community facilities			

<p>Classification of existing reserves in Richmond and Lakes-Murchison Wards</p>	<p>Project to classify existing reserves in Richmond and Lakes-Murchison Wards (this step is required before Council can publicly notify draft RMPs for both Wards) and one reserve in Moutere-Waimea Ward</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>TCD: February 2025</p> <p>Proposals to classify existing reserves were publicly notified on 14 October 2024. Submissions close on 18 November 2024. Hearings and deliberations will be held on 10 December 2024.</p> <p>A report will be presented to the Council meeting in February 2025, outlining Hearing Panel recommendations for final reserve classifications.</p> <p>The final step in the process is to prepare and submit a notice to be published in the NZ Gazette, listing all reserve classifications.</p>
<p>Review of Richmond and Lakes-Murchison Wards reserve management plans (RMP)</p>	<p>Project to review the two existing RMPs.</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>TCD: Mid-2025</p> <p>Initial 'seeking ideas' feedback round closed 28 March 2024. The revised timeline and some of the feedback received can be viewed on the maps on the Shape Tasman project page. Analysis of feedback and development of draft text for both RMPs is underway.</p>
<p>Community Leasing and Licensing Policy</p>	<p>Development of a new policy to guide operational decision-making around entering into and reviewing leases of Council owned land</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>TCD: June 2025</p> <p>We held a workshop with elected members on 16 August 2023 to get direction on this policy.</p> <p>This project has been on hold while staff resources were focused on the LTP and bylaw reviews. A new timeline has now been developed bearing in mind the other demands on staff time.</p> <p>We anticipate workshopping a draft policy in November 2024, adopting a draft policy for consultation in early 2025 and adopt a final policy in May/June 2025.</p>
<p>Climate change and environmental</p>			
<p>Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2035)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>On track</p>	<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 (see separate report on this agenda).</p>

Organisational greenhouse gas inventory	Annual monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions from Council operations	On track	TCD: April 2025 Work to prepare the 2023/2024 report is underway. The completed report will be audited in February 2025.
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 and future projections.
Nelson-Tasman Climate Change Risk Assessment and Explorer (NTCCRA) project	The regional assessment identifies future climate hazards and impacts, informing climate action priorities and a foundation for adaptation planning for resilience.	Delayed Previous TCD October 2024	New TCD: March 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.
Bylaws			
Public Places Bylaw	Currently no bylaw in force. Review needed for bylaw to regulate activities, such as hawking, busking, and food vendors in public places. If needed, make new bylaw.	On track	TCD: Fourth quarter 2024 Staff supporting the Regulatory Services team. Hearings and deliberations have taken place. The bylaw is on track to be adopted at the Council meeting on 28 November.
Dog Control Bylaw	Cyclic review of Dog Control Bylaw	On track	TCD: Fourth quarter 2024 Staff supporting the Regulatory Services team. Hearings took place on 25 September. Deliberations are scheduled for 20 November.
Cat Bylaw	Currently no bylaw in place. If Council supports, make a new bylaw.	On track	TCD: Fourth quarter 2024 Staff supporting the Biosecurity team. Hearings and deliberations have taken place. The bylaw is on track to be adopted at the Council meeting on 28 November

Water Bylaw	Review to align with changes to Government legislation and improve current protection levels of safety and health, environment and Council water infrastructure.	On track	TCD: Fourth quarter 2024 The combined hearing and deliberations took place on 15 October. The bylaw is on track to be adopted at the Council meeting on 28 November
Navigation Safety Bylaw	Prior bylaw revoked, Council wish to make a new bylaw	 Completed	TCD: Fourth quarter 2024 Staff supporting the Harbourmaster. The combined hearing and deliberations were held on 18 September. The new bylaw was adopted at the Council meeting on 24 October and comes into force from 1 December.

Infrastructure Planning and Policy

Project	Description	Status	Target completion date (TCD) / update
General			
Motueka West Development – Joint agreements (IAF) with Kāinga Ora Housing and Communities and Wakatū Inc.	3-Waters and roading infrastructure to support the first phase of the housing development by Wakatū in Motueka West	Delayed Previous TCD Oct 2024	TCD: April 2025 The construction of the wastewater and stormwater pipelines are complete. Wastewater pumpstation is due for tender pending Wakatū confirmation of location. Manoy roundabout is on hold pending consent approval. The Wakatū resource consent application is on hold pending review of the traffic impact on Whakarewa/High Street intersection and confirmation of non-vesting of roadways. Memo to ELT meeting on 5 November confirmed preferred position on road funding gap. Plan change 80 hearing held on Friday 8 November.
Local Water Done Well	Supporting development of the Water Services Delivery Plan, led by Community Infrastructure	On track	TCD June 2025 Initial data collation and involvement in the planning for changes to water services delivery under Local Water Done Well, including early data provision for Water Services Delivery Plan.
TRMP Changes	Roading and three waters report to address servicing	On track	TCD: completed by December 2024

	for the identified components of PC81 and PC80.		Initial status of infrastructure to service PC81 (& PC80) may require further investigations on options to service the proposed zoning changes.
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	TCD Ongoing programme of work Working on basis of information and ways of holding this information for all to use. Initial scoping and way forward to be completed December 2024 (reporting to the FDS Implementation Board).
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.	Delayed Previous TCD Q4 2024	New TCD: Q1 2025 Final Speed Limit Setting Rule has resulted in the need to reconsult. Requesting permission from the Strategy and Policy meeting (14 November) for a three stage approach 1. Tranche one: Variable limits around schools (ASAP) 2. Tranche two - Stage one: Schools which require lower base speeds & high priority roads (Dec-April) 3. Tranche three - Stage two: All other SMP roads (April onwards)
Transportation Policies and Procedures Manual	Update of the Transportation policies and procedures manual	On Track	TCD: December 2025 Work is continuing with this review. A workshop is scheduled in February 2025.
Ebus Review	Ebus services are reviewed after one year. Phase one: provide data to NZTA Phase two: review future improvements	On Track	TCD: March 2025 Phase one is nearly complete with data being sent to NZTA by the end of October 2024. Phase two: feedback is being collated from Shape Tasman, LTP submissions, RPTP submissions and service requests.

Stormwater & Rivers			
<p>Richmond South Stormwater Programme</p>	<p>Development of a stormwater management programme for existing and future development areas in Richmond South, including cross-section designs for planned drain upgrades.</p> <p>Stormwater Management Plan will feed into a future structure plan for the area.</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>TCD: Ongoing programme of work</p> <p>The next report (originally scheduled for October) is to confirm the design of the channel for works uphill of SH6. This report has been delayed until 2025 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.</p> <p>Several property purchases are in progress.</p>
<p>Māpua, Ruby Bay, and Coastal Tasman Catchment Management Plan (CMP)</p> <p>Now incorporated into the Māpua Master Plan</p>	<p>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 Tasman District Council's stormwater discharge consent.</p>	<p>Delayed</p> <p>Previous TCD Q1 2025</p>	<p>New TCD: Q2 2025 for CMP</p> <p>The draft CMP is included as an annex to the draft Masterplan. Following consultation, a final plan will be proposed. The delay in completion was instigated at the request of the Council to extend consultation times.</p>
<p>Brightwater and Wakefield Catchment Management Plan</p>	<p>Development of a stormwater catchment management plan for the Brightwater and Wakefield Urban Drainage Areas, as required by Tasman District Council's stormwater discharge consent.</p>	<p>On Track</p>	<p>TCD: Q2 2025</p> <p>Two issues have delayed the completion of the draft CMP, being:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questions regarding the accuracy of the flood model compared to observed events – these are being addressed with the consultants. 2. Feedback from iwi has not been received since the briefing to hui in mid-July.
<p>Richmond Central Stormwater Business Case</p>	<p>Business case to assess the management of stormwater in the Richmond CBD catchment</p>	<p>On Track</p>	<p>TCD: Q4 2025</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 March 2025 behind the Richmond south investigations as noted above.</p>

			Integration with design for FDS growth areas under PC81/Richmond on the Rise is proposed to maximise return on investment.
District-wide Stormwater Flood Modelling	Stormwater modelling covering the entire District at a high level to inform future Catchment Management Plans (CMP) for smaller Urban Drainage Area, and to assist with rural stormwater management.	On Track	<p>TCD: Q4 2025</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).</p>
Water and Wastewater			
Wastewater modelling	<p>Modelling of Waimea Wastewater network</p> <p>Network monitoring, data analysis and model outputs will inform the timing of specific capital works projects that are planned as part of the Waimea Wastewater Network Strategy</p>	On track	<p>TCD: Q4 2024</p> <p>Staff have engaged consultants to undertake a four-staged modelling project for the Waimea wastewater trunk main. Consultants have recommended the collection of additional flow data before building and calibrating the model. The planned installation of flow monitoring devices is underway. The TCD has been previously extended due to a lack of storm events and associated flows to help staff test any model against.</p>
Te Tai o Aorere Draft Regional Wastewater Philosophy	An initiative between the Council, NRSBU and potentially iwi to develop 50-to-100-year vision for iwi and community aspirations for future wastewater networks. The plan will identify values, objectives, and outcomes. In the absence of the three waters direction, this work has now evolved into a component of the Motueka wastewater Solutions project This work will form the basis of understanding for a relationship between iwi and Council, initially to support the Motueka and	Completed (now a component of the motueka WW solutions project)	<p>A decision from Council on 20 June 2024 confirmed the repositioning of the RWWP into a partnership/relationship agreement. This work will be completed to help assist the formation of the project planning for the Motueka Wastewater Treatment Plan relocation project.</p> <p>Iwi have indicated that this project is a key priority for them, and the partnership was discussed with iwi at the 10 July 2024 hui.</p> <p>This work will inform the relationship format for the Motueka WWTP project. While progressing the wider Te Taihū focus of the RWWP is on hold until Motueka project is in place.</p>

	Tākaka WWTP Projects for Tasman District Council.		
Motueka Wastewater Solutions Project (To replace the current Motueka WWTP)	The Motueka Wastewater Reference Group has been restarted. The Motueka WW solutions project has started and the first-year 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 10yr Motueka WWTP solution project has commenced 1 July 2024 - Year 1</p> <p>Goal 1 - Reactivation of the Motueka WW Reference Group commenced at a hui on 10 July 2024. The process is moving forward with the third hui completed 7 October 2024. moving into ensuring Rahui criteria shellfish testing and cultural monitoring program for current consent in place. Completion June 2025.</p> <p>Goal 2 - Completion of the Tasman relationship agreement Council, ELT and iwi CE January/February 2025</p> <p>Goal 3 - Lessons learned WCD December 2024</p> <p>Goal 4 - Project Board (iwi inclusive) and Sponsor set up February 2025</p> <p>Goal 5 - Cambridge WWTP process June 2025</p>
Inflow and Infiltration	Drafting I/I strategy	On track	<p>TCD: July 2025</p> <p>Currently in early initiation phase, working with operations staff to form the basis for the overall strategy</p>
Waimea Trunk water and wastewater	Working with Project Delivery to draft working brief in conjunction with hydraulic modelling work	On track	<p>TCD: Phase 1 Feasibility July 2025</p> <p>Work has commenced to define the first phase of the new water and wastewater trunk main network linking Wakefield, Brightwater and Richmond.</p> <p>Construction of water and wastewater mains between Wakefield and Brightwater will be combined into a joint contract.</p>
Wai-iti dam augmentation	Writing a resource consent application for the water intake and pipeline	On track	<p>TCD: Initial application by November 2024.</p> <p>Updates to TCD will be made once consent is submitted.</p>

Waste Management and Minimisation			
<p>Joint Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (Waste Plan)</p>	<p>Review the Nelson Tasman Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (Waste Plan), as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>TCD: July 2025</p> <p>Working Party meetings were held in April, June, September and October 2024. At the 29 October meeting, the Working Party considered the final draft of the plan and have recommended it for consultation.</p> <p>The draft plan for consultation will be considered by Tasman District Council on 11 December and Nelson City Council on 5 December. Staff from each council will provide a briefing to their council prior to the December meetings. The Tasman District Council briefing is scheduled for 21 November, following the Environment and Regulatory Committee.</p> <p>Public consultation will run from 1 February to 7 March 2025. We expect that the final plan will be adopted in July 2025.</p>
Coastal			
<p>Update of Coastal Protection Policy</p>	<p>Update of Overarching Coastal Protection Policy with linkages to Proposed Reserves and Roads (other land) policies</p>	<p>On Track</p>	<p>TCD: Q2 2025</p> <p>After the adoption of the related Coastal Erosion Protection Structures on Council Reserve Land Policy, this has been used as the base of a draft policy to deal with other Council lands which is now being reviewed by the in-house legal team (to reduce cost). Consultation and finalisation are proposed next year.</p>

New projects starting by June 2025

3.57 In addition to the programme above, staff expect to initiate the following before June 2025:

- Review of community grants and external funding processes.
- Residents Survey procurement.
- Freedom Camping Bylaw Review.
- Control of Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw Review.
- Revoking Introductory Bylaw and making appropriate minor amendments to other bylaws to reflect this.

- Pre-Election Report 2025.
- Develop regional framework and identify priority actions to address climate risks.
- Review Council Policies and consider if and how to integrate climate change considerations.
- Model projected emissions and monitor and review targets once the next Emissions Reduction Plan is finalised.
- Update Council Procurement Policy to include climate change considerations and for major suppliers to provide annual emissions monitoring information to the Council.
- Transport policies review – review and update several transport operational policies.
- Business case process review - to look at business case templates and processes to make them fit for purpose.
- Infrastructure capacity data capture – document existing current capacity (and demand) of key infrastructure to aid in growth planning.
- Develop a Water and Wastewater Resilience Plan.
- Develop a Water and Wastewater Renewals Strategy.

4. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri
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Nil

9.6 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACTIVITY REPORT

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	14 November 2024
Report Author:	Barry Johnson, Environmental Policy Manager
Report Authorisers:	John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RSPC24-11-4

1. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

- 1.1 To provide an overview of the key highlights and achievements of the Service and Strategy Group's Environmental Policy work for 2024.

2. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Strategy and Policy Committee

1. receives the Environmental Policy Activity Report RSPC24-11-4.

3. Environmental Policy Update – Barry Johnson

- 3.1 The last 12 months has seen the Environmental Policy team achieve some substantial milestones, amidst significant turmoil in the operating environment. This has been possible through the support and contribution of multiple teams across the organisation.
- 3.2 Twelve months ago, the team was halfway through a joint scoping exercise with Nelson City Council and ngā iwi to assess readiness to embark on developing a joint resource management plan for Nelson Tasman under the new Spatial Planning Act and Natural and Built Environments Act. The incoming Government immediately repealed the new legislation and reverted to the Resource Management Act (RMA) while launching its own programme of Resource Management Reform (RM reform). Despite the repeal of the new acts the scoping exercise, completed in December was a real success and has provided a lot of key learnings for how the two councils and ngā iwi can work together in future.

Submissions on RM reform proposals

- 3.3 There has been a constant stream of new proposals from the Government including new bills and regulatory proposals. The team has compiled and written submissions on five proposals over the last year as well as supporting the Mayor making oral submissions to Select Committee. Submissions covered:
- Proposed National Policy Statement for Natural Hazard Decision Making
 - Fast-Track Approvals Bill
 - Draft Minerals Strategy for New Zealand to 2040
 - Resource Management (Freshwater and Other Matters) Amendment Bill

- "Making it easier to build granny flats" discussion document.
- 3.4 At the time of writing this report the next round of proposals from Government are expected just before Christmas and this will involve a second RMA reform bill and proposals to introduce over 20 new or amended pieces of national direction covering National Policy Statements and National Environmental Standards.
- 3.5 In anticipation of an extended period of uncertainty, the Strategy & Policy Committee resolved in late 2023 to pause the whole of plan review and development of its replacement of the Aorere ki uta, Aorere ki tai - Tasman Environment Plan (TEP) to focus in the short term on five key Environmental Policy workstreams. The aim of the reset is to maintain progress on key topics and mitigate the ongoing change and uncertainty associated with the Government's Resource Management Reform agenda.
- 3.6 The short-term focus environmental workstreams are:
- 3.6.1 Urban Growth - implementing the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy (FDS);
 - 3.6.2 Natural Hazards – responding to hazards and climate change;
 - 3.6.3 Land and Freshwater – addressing priority freshwater issues, implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, and supporting Te Waikoropupū Water Conservation Order;
 - 3.6.4 Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features – progressing a plan change to address a longstanding obligation; and
 - 3.6.5 Coastal – Port Tarakohe, Port Motueka, marine ecological research, and implementing the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement within the above workstreams.
- 3.7 The workstreams will all result in either changes to the current Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) or form part of the replacement plan (TEP) when that is restarted. Currently the team is managing eight plan changes (PC) at various stages. All of these projects have seen key milestones achieved over the last 12 months:
- 3.7.1 PC 76 Wakefield - Plan change completed, and decision released in 2024 – currently under appeal;
 - 3.7.2 PC 79 Deferred Zoning - proposed plan change notified 4 November 2024 open for submissions;
 - 3.7.3 PC 80 Motueka West - Hearing held 8 November – currently waiting for decision to be released;
 - 3.7.4 PC 81 Urban Growth and PC1 to the Regional Policy Statement - preparation mostly completed, drafting underway, and early engagement underway;
 - 3.7.5 PC 82 Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features - preparation and early engagement completed, progressing through iwi and DOC engagement, soon ready to release draft plan change;
 - 3.7.6 PC 83 Coastal Environment and Natural Character - preparation and early engagement completed, progressing through iwi and DOC engagement, soon ready to release draft plan change;
 - 3.7.7 PC 84 Land and Freshwater - plan drafting nearly completed ready to release, significant work with iwi achieved; and

3.7.8 PC 85 Natural Hazards - ongoing background work underway and issues and options have been developed for community engagement in February/March 2025.

3.8 The plan changes and a number of other areas of work are covered off in the sections below under the workstream headings.

Urban Growth

3.9 The next Future Development Strategy (FDS) Implementation Plan 2024 has been completed and is going to the joint Nelson Tasman Committee for adoption on 19 November 2024. The National Policy Statement for Urban Development (NPS UD) requires the Council to update the FDS implementation plan annually. The last one was adopted by the Nelson Tasman Joint Committee in November 2023.

3.10 The latest National Policy Statement on Urban Development Annual Monitoring Report will also be taken to the same Joint Committee meeting.

3.11 The latest three-yearly housing and business capacity assessment was completed jointly with Nelson City Council mid-2024 and adopted by the Council as supplementary information to the Long Term Plan.

3.12 The creation of a placed based partnership to provide more affordable housing was explored with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and Kāinga Ora in 2024, but discussions have been paused until 2025 when there may be clearer Central Government direction.

Plan Change 76 Wakefield

3.13 The purpose of PC76 is to provide additional land for residential housing and encourage both intensification and a variety of densities within a parcel of greenfield land in Wakefield.

3.14 The decision on PC76 was publicly notified on 9 September 2024. One appeal has been lodged with the Environment Court and we are waiting to see whether any other parties will join the appeal. The plan change cannot be made operative until the appeal is resolved. Mediation will likely occur during 2025.

3.15 As background, proposed PC76 was notified on 16 September 2022. Eight submissions and three further submissions were received. The hearing for PC76 was held on 12 June 2023. Two groups presented submissions in person. The hearing was then adjourned. The panel subsequently requested further information, and the hearing was closed on 19 July. The hearing panel completed its deliberations, and its decision report and recommendations were adopted by the Council at the 15 August 2024 Strategy & Policy Committee. Once the Council adopted the decision it was publicly notified, starting the 30-day appeal period.

Plan Change 79 Deferred Zones

3.16 The purpose of PC79 is to provide a robust method to enable deferred land to be released for development when required. It will also rezone some deferred land for development that previously was identified for housing and business uses.

3.17 Consultation with landowners, affected neighbours and statutory stakeholders on the draft plan change has concluded. The Council resolved to notify the proposed plan change at the 3 October Strategy & Policy Committee meeting and the plan change was notified on 4 November starting the 20-working day submission period. This is a significant milestone and represents the culmination of two years' work to get the plan change to this point.

- 3.18 Following the close of submissions there will be a second round of further submissions as required by the RMA. Assuming submissions are received a hearing for PC79 will be scheduled for April or May 2025.

Plan Change 80 Motueka West

- 3.19 The purpose and objective of PC80 is to rezone land in Motueka West from Rural 1 deferred Residential to Residential – Compact Density, and to enable medium-density housing. The Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy 2022-2052 (FDS) forecast that population growth in Motueka, cannot be met without releasing additional land for urban development. This proposed plan change addresses that need with smaller lot sizes and smaller dwellings within the plan change area.
- 3.20 Submissions and cross submissions closed on 19 April 2024. Submissions raised several issues that required commissioning further analysis and information. The hearing for PC80 was held on 8 November 2024 and once completed, a decision will be brought to the Council for adoption in early 2025.

Plan Change 81 Urban Growth

- 3.21 PC81 is a significant piece of work. The objective of the plan change is to implement the first 10 years of growth as set out in the FDS. This will also include changes to the Regional Policy Statement to give high level direction towards prioritising a suitable supply and variety of homes in the right locations, and to provide for sufficient business opportunities.
- 3.22 The key aspects of the plan change are:
- 3.22.1 rezoning sites in nine towns from a rural or low density zone to an urban zone;
 - 3.22.2 developing a Medium Density Residential Zone;
 - 3.22.3 consequential changes for transportation and parks and reserves in intensification areas;
 - 3.22.4 rezoning sites of importance to iwi to Papakāinga zone;
 - 3.22.5 amendments to the Papakāinga zone rules;
 - 3.22.6 new provisions for workers' accommodation;
 - 3.22.7 develop a Richmond centre's hierarchy to guide development; and
 - 3.22.8 provide criteria to guide the assessment of private plan changes that might propose new housing.
- 3.23 Scoping of the plan change is now completed, and an initial education campaign is currently underway. This has involved writing to over 3000 affected landowners and distributing more than 20,000 information booklets. This will be followed by release of a draft plan change for community feedback in early 2025 ahead of formal notification later in 2025. We are continuing to work with iwi to review sites.
- 3.24 PC81 is the culmination of 12 months concentrated work to implement the FDS and a bundle of associated changes. The process going forward is:

Plan Process

Zoning for Housing and Business



Richmond Spatial Plan (RSP)

3.25 The RSP was completed and adopted by the Council this year. The RSP is helping to inform PC81 as well as planning for infrastructure and urban intensification in Richmond. Staff will work on a structure and process whereby the RSP can be implemented across Council departments and progress can be reported back to this Committee.

Plan Change 82 & 83 Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features, and Coastal Environments and Natural Character

3.26 A plan change to identify Tasman's Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Features, alongside a second plan change that will redefine Tasman's Coastal Environment line and identify areas of coastal natural character, are progressing. The plan changes are at the point where the plan provisions have been drafted and staff are now seeking feedback from DOC on the draft provisions. Staff have discussed the draft provisions at a high level with DOC and met on 7 November to discuss the provisions in detail.

3.27 Work with ngā iwi to obtain values statements for the ONLs, ONFs, and CE areas has nearly completed.

3.28 The next steps for the plan changes will be to consult with iwi on the proposed objectives, policies and rules for these areas, and then release a draft plan change in 2025 so affected landowners, and any interested people can provide informal feedback on the draft plan changes. This will be followed by public notification in mid-2025.

Plan Change 84 Land and Freshwater Plan Change

- 3.29 PC84 involves changes to the Tasman Regional Policy Statement (TRPS) and TRMP to address land and freshwater issues in Tasman under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM), including to assist in achieving the purposes of Te Waikoropupū Water Conservation Order.
- 3.30 The Strategy and Policy Committee is considering a separate report at this meeting regarding the land and freshwater plan change. In summary the key freshwater workstreams and milestones relating to the plan change achieved over the last year include:
- 3.30.1 Draft Land and Freshwater Plan Change (LFPC) nearing completion;
 - 3.30.2 Te Puna Kōrero ki Te Taihū (TPK) collaborative group (councils and iwi) completed;
 - 3.30.3 science advice and supporting information developed to inform policy advice;
 - 3.30.4 review of Te Waikoropupū and aquifer listed in the WCO;
 - 3.30.5 Waimea Plains Nitrate Project (in conjunction with Horticulture NZ and growers); and
 - 3.30.6 iwi and stakeholder engagement on draft plan approach options.
- 3.31 The plan change is another significant piece of work involving a lot of staff across the organisation and the associated workload is having an impact on other Council priorities. It also requires elected members to grapple with a lot of very complex technical matters. The community and rural landowners in particular will also have the same challenges once a draft plan change is released.
- 3.32 The recent legislation changes preventing councils from notifying a freshwater plan change until the replacement NPS-FM is gazetted will have an impact on the timing of this project. The proposed way forward of releasing a draft plan change in 2025 will allow the community time to work through a very complex instrument so that when the new NPS-FM is gazetted then the additional requirements can then be incorporated into the draft plan change.

Plan Change 85 Natural Hazards

- 3.33 In May 2024 the Council agreed to the scope and proposed work programme for the Natural Hazards Plan Change (PC85). The plan change considers the following natural hazards: coastal hazards and sea level rise, flooding (river and overland flow paths), wildfire, slope instability, earthquake fault rupture and liquefaction.
- 3.34 Over the last six months staff have been working on background information and commissioned an Issues and Options Report. These high level issues and options were workshopped with the Council on 8 October 2024. Post the Council workshop, community engagement will be undertaken in a two-step process in February and March 2025. Firstly, staff are preparing to deliver a natural hazards awareness campaign in February.
- 3.35 The aim of the campaign is to inform and raise the community's awareness of the natural hazards in the District and introduce complex information in an easily understandable manner, prior to engaging with the community on the issues and options in March. This engagement will also coincide with the launch of a natural hazard's portal on our website, which will enable easy interrogation of existing natural hazards GIS layers – this will enable landowners, residents and interested parties to visually understand Tasman's natural hazards and enable them to make their own risk and resilience decisions.

- 3.36 Following this community engagement, the rest of 2025 will be spent drafting the plan change. The work programme remains flexible given central government is currently preparing national direction on natural hazards, which will direct our work programme once it is enacted (anticipated mid-2025). It is also noted that natural hazards science and policy planning staff are also providing technical support to several other plan changes listed above.

Community Adaptation Planning / Motueka Master Plan

- 3.37 Through the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 a 10-year budget was allocated to progress 'community adaptation plans' to ensure our communities are resilient to the effects of climate change over the longer term. This work programme would leverage off work completed in recent years under the "Coastal Management Project" which focussed on coastal hazards and sea level rise, but now taking an 'all-hazards' approach.
- 3.38 The Government is currently developing a 'climate adaptation framework' and our work programme would deliver on any legislative requirements set. New legislation is expected to be introduced in early 2025. However, the Minister for Climate Change has already signalled councils and communities are generally best placed to understand local risks and decide whether and how to protect each of their assets (see Cabinet paper: CAB-400 Progressing an adaptation framework - 15 April 2024).
- 3.39 Long-term community adaptation planning work is proposed to be progressed in a parallel and complimentary work programme to PC85 Natural Hazards. PC85 is focussing on immediate improvements that can be made to our existing resource management framework to ensure we avoid putting more people and new development in harm's way. In comparison, community adaptation plans would provide a longer-term strategic adaptation planning framework, including consideration of managed retreat options. These would be implemented through several Council functions (e.g. planning, infrastructure, reserves, property, environmental information), including subsequent changes to our resource management plan.
- 3.40 Staff are proposing Motueka is the first community to undertake adaptation planning as part of a broader master plan process. Motueka is located in a very low-lying area, on the flood plain of the Motueka River, adjacent to the coast, and over an unconfined aquifer. The area is at potentially serious risk (both in isolation and combination) from coastal inundation, river flooding (stop-bank failure or large-scale events), rainfall (stormwater) events, ground water impacts, and drinking water contamination (as a large number of households rely on private bores for drinking water).
- 3.41 Climate change, including sea level rise, is expected to also increase the exposure of coastal land to inundation events, and the potential frequency and magnitude of stormwater flooding. Highly productive land is located to the west of the township. The FDS (both 2019 and 2022 versions) signalled that while there is high demand for housing and business land both now and in the future, these significant constraints limit greenfield and intensification growth opportunities. There are also existing and longer-term infrastructure servicing issues, including the need to relocate the wastewater treatment plant from its current coastal location in the next decade. A strategic decision-making process is required to consider and address these challenges, working with the community.
- 3.42 Staff have started initial background work and scoping of a work programme for Motueka, while we await the outcome of the government's climate adaptation framework and completion of the Māpua Master Plan. The work programme will need to consider the methodology/process, governance arrangements, staff resourcing, and iwi and community

involvement. A number of other councils are already undertaking their own version of community adaptation planning, and we can learn from this emerging national best practice. Staff will seek direction from the Council and agreement on the work programme in the first quarter of 2025.

Coastal Policy update

Port Tarakohe Structure Plan

- 3.43 The coastal planning team has developed a draft Structure Plan for Port Tarakohe. There is no current strategic plan covering Port Tarakohe and its surrounds so this project will provide a strategic framework to help guide the growth and development of the port.
- 3.44 Development of the Issues and Options paper was completed earlier this year and the draft structure plan will be released for consultation in December. Work completed to date includes:
 - 3.44.1 initial stakeholder engagement;
 - 3.44.2 issues and options report;
 - 3.44.3 further engagement on issues and options report; and
 - 3.44.4 internal staff review of the draft structure plan.
- 3.45 Once consultation closes staff will assess submissions and finalise the Structure Plan for Council consideration and adoption This will occur in the first half of 2025. The adopted structure plan will then provide a blueprint for changes to the TRMP to enable efficient operation of the port.


Port Motueka Structure Plan

- 3.46 At a Full Council meeting on 2 May 2024, the Council resolved to utilise \$100,000 from the Motueka Harbour and Coastal Works Reserve Fund for the development of a structure plan for Port Motueka. The contract for this project has recently been awarded and an Issues and Options report is expected to be drafted by the end of the year. Background material has been provided to the consultants awarded the contract and consultation with key groups including the Motueka Ward Councillors has commenced. Following a Council workshop in early 2025 the Issues and Options paper will be released for community feedback.

Aquaculture

- 3.47 The final report for the Stage Two Aquaculture review has been received from Stantec and a copy of the report has been circulated to elected members. The report draws together international and national information regarding the effects of aquaculture on the environment and in conjunction with local monitoring information applies that information to Tasman. The report also recommends methods that could be used to reduce adverse effects from aquaculture. MPI have provided 50% funding for the report under the Aquaculture Planning Fund.
- 3.48 The following table gives a brief update on the major environmental policy work streams.

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

Project	Description	Status	Comments
			been reset to focus on key priorities.
E-Plan	Procurement and implementation of an electronic plan to replace paper-based planning documents	In progress, delayed due to other priorities	Work is underway and the project is planned to be completed early 2025.
Future Development Strategy Implementation	A programme of work to implement the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy	FDS & HBA  COMPLETED Implementation in progress	2025 implementation plan and annual monitoring report to be adopted by Joint Committee late 2024. The Housing and Business Assessment published as part of LTP.
Growth – Richmond Central	Development of a Richmond Spatial Plan for the urban area.	 Complete	'Richmond on the Rise' spatial plan adopted at the April Strategy and Policy Committee meeting. Implementation through Urban Growth plan change, and other Council workstreams.
Growth – Richmond South	Development of a potential structure plan for Richmond South FDS growth area and consideration of possible re-zoning for growth	On-hold	Two rounds of community engagement completed; further progress paused until after the Richmond on the Rise completed.
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	Murchison and Brightwater operative. Māpua is on hold pending Māpua Master Plan project outcomes. Wakefield under appeal, Motueka, hearing completed.
Urban Growth Plan Change (PC81)	Plan Change to implement the first 10 years of FDS growth, and other growth-related outcomes.	On track	Community awareness campaign underway, draft plan change to be released early 2025.
Deferred zoning plan change (PC79)	Plan Change to fix the deferred zone system, and update deferred zone locations	On track	Publicly notified. Open for submissions.
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, iwi consultation, draft plan changes released for public feedback.

Project	Description	Status	Comments
Land & Freshwater plan change Including Takaka & Waimea (PC84)	Plan change to address freshwater management in Tasman, including Te Waikoropupū WCO	On track	Staff are working with iwi, Nelson, and Marlborough councils and stakeholders to develop plan change content. WCO plan provisions in development. See separate agenda item.
Natural Hazards	Project to update TRMP to manage effects of natural hazards in Tasman.	In progress	Issues and Options report due 3 rd quarter 2024. Community engagement late 2024. Draft plan change 2026. See separate agenda item.
Port Tarakohe Structure Plan	Structure Plan for Port Tarakohe to guide future plan change	In progress	Draft plan is being prepared for community consultation in December.
Port Motueka Structure Plan	Structure Plan for Port Motueka to guide future plan change	Commencing	The Issues and Options paper will be drafted by the end of the year and workshopped with Council early 2025.

3.49 In addition to the Tasman focussed work programme there continues to be a steady stream of change proposals coming out of Wellington.

Next steps etc

3.50 The last 12 months has seen significant progress with several large environmental policy projects while navigating what seems like constant change in the laws and regulations that provide the framework for managing Tasman’s environment.

3.51 The next 12 months is likely to see either notification or release of draft plan changes that address some of the District’s biggest environmental issues. It should also provide the clarity on the future of resource management law in New Zealand that will enable the completion of some of these large, long running projects.

4. Heritage Building Update – John Ridd

4.1 At the last Strategy and Policy Committee, the Committee resolved the formation of an Advisory Group to advise on heritage buildings. The intent is to provide the Committee with a terms of reference for that Group prior to its official formation. Elected members will be aware of the ongoing Resource Management Act reform programme being led by this current government. The Group Manager – Service and Strategy is involved in a Local Government Practitioners Group where pieces of legislative change are “tested” with Local Government and one of the areas recently discussed was a national approach to heritage buildings. On 22 October 2024 a proactive release from Minister Bishop was received outlining the said work programme, relating to Phase 3, and of interest is the following paragraph:

30 “I consider management of historic heritage would be better served through development of dedicated policy interventions, rather than as part resource management planning and consenting processes³. Greenhouse gas emissions are already managed by other policy

interventions. Subsequent policy work will explore the full set of issues that might be better addressed outside the resource management system, and the tools needed to manage them. It will also clarify how regulation to protect important aspects of the environment such as outstanding natural landscapes and significant natural areas can be developed in a way that respects private property rights.”

- 4.2 To this end, the Group Manager - Service and Strategy advises Elected Members that until the detail of the highlighted area is received the terms of reference is halted. It is anticipated by the time of the next Strategy and Policy Committee in the new year, staff may have some more clarity as to the detail. This intent has been communicated to Waimea Historic Society, but they have been asked to reach out to their connections to provide potential members for the Advisory Group. Officers have also commenced scoping how the mapping layer can incorporate a flag of historic value based on current information.

5. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri
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Nil

7.4 SPEED MANAGEMENT UPDATE

Decision Required

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	14 November 2024
Report Author:	Jane Murray, Transportation Planning Advisor
Report Authorisers:	Dwayne Fletcher, Strategic Policy Manager; John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RSPC24-11-5

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

- 1.1 To inform the Committee of changes in the Setting of Speed Limits Rule 2024, the impacts of those changes on the Joint Nelson Tasman Speed Management Plan (SMP) and to seek, in principle, agreement to the proposed approach to change speed limits.

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpotō

- 2.1 The new Setting of Speed Limits Rule 2024 (the Rule) came into force on 30 October 2024. It requires variable speed limits outside schools to be implemented by 30 June 2026. There is no requirement in the rule to use electronic variable signs for variable school limits other than if a variable limit applies outside normal school start and finish time.
- 2.2 It is recommended that electronic variable signs only be used in specific locations where high speeds are likely such as outside Appleby School, with static variable signs used outside all other schools. Monitoring of speeds to confirm the effectiveness of static signs is also recommended.
- 2.3 The Rule also does not permit any speed limit changes (other than variable limits outside schools) which had been adopted under the 2022 Rule but were not in force on 30 October 2024 to come into force.
- 2.4 Any changes to existing limits proposed in our SMP (except limits outside schools) will now need to be treated as new speed limit changes. Consultation is required on new speed limit changes. This must include a “cost benefit disclosure statement” and be open for a minimum period of six weeks.
- 2.5 The following process for speed limit changes is recommended:

11 December Tasman District Council Meeting

- approve variable speed limits for urban schools; and
- approve consultation plan for high risk rural roads (Motueka Valley Highway, Moutere Highway, Dovedale Road, Neudorf Road, Edwards Road, McShane Road), and for base speed limits outside rural schools.

Mid January to end of February 2025

- consult on high risk rural roads and base speed limits outside rural schools.

Quarter 2 2025

- implement urban variable speed limits outside urban schools;
- decide on speed limit changes on high risk roads, base and variable speed limit changes outside rural schools.
- consult on further speed limit changes from the SMP; and

Quarter 3 2025

- implement speed limit changes on high risk roads and base and variable speed limit changes outside rural schools.
- decide on further speed limit changes; and

2026 and beyond

- implement further speed limit changes.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Strategy and Policy Committee

- 1. receives the Speed Management Update report RSPC24-11-5; and**
- 2. supports the use of variable static signs for variable speed limits outside schools, other than in specific locations where high speeds are expected or observed during monitoring (Option 3); and**
- 3. supports the following speed limit setting process:**

11 December 2024 Council Meeting:

- approve variable speed limits for urban schools.
- approve consultation plan for high-risk rural roads (Motueka Valley Highway, Moutere Highway, Dovedale Road, Neudorf Road, Edwards Road, McShane Road), and for base speed limits outside rural schools.

Mid-January to end of February 2025:

- consult on high-risk rural roads and base speed limits outside rural schools.

Quarter 2 2025:

- implement urban variable speed limits outside urban schools.
- decide on speed limit changes on high-risk roads, base and variable speed limit changes outside rural schools.
- consult on further speed limit changes from the Speed Management Plan.

Quarter 3 2025:

- implement speed limit changes on high-risk roads and base & variable speed limit changes outside rural schools.
- decide on further speed limit changes.

2026 and beyond:

- implement further speed limit changes.

4. notes that staff will take a decision report to the 11 December 2024 Tasman District Council meeting to give effect to resolutions 2 and 3.

4. Background / Horopaki

- 4.1 Central government changes to the Speed Setting Rule have meant that the approved speed changes for Tasman cannot be implemented as planned and many of the changes require further consultation.
- 4.2 The Nelson Tasman Speed Management Plan (SMP) was approved at the Nelson-Tasman Joint Committee meeting on 23 July 2024. The draft Setting of the Speed Limits rule was introduced on 13 June 2024. The draft Rule indicated that any speed management changes that had been certified by the Director of Land Transport and added to the National Speed Limit Register prior to the introduction of the new Rule would be able to be implemented.
- 4.3 The requirements of the draft Rule enabling implementation of speed limits in the SMP were met prior to the final Rule being gazetted on 28 September 2024.
- 4.4 However, the final Rule has added a requirement that speed limits needed to be *implemented* (signs installed in the ground) by 30 October 2024. If the speed limits were not implemented, then any speed changes (apart from variable speed limits around schools) need to go through the consultation and approval process.

5. Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

- 5.1 The Rule requires the Council to use reasonable efforts to implement variable speed limits outside schools by 30 June 2026. Previous guidance had recommended electronic variable signage be used on main roads outside schools, with static signage used on minor side roads.
- 5.2 Electronic signage only displays the variable speed limit during the times it is operating. Static signage shows the speed limit at all times, with the hours it is operating shown underneath (see images below)



Electronic Sign



Static Sign

- 5.3 The estimated cost of electronic signs is \$44,000 per pair, vs static signs at \$3,000 per pair. The cost of electronic signage across the District is estimated at \$1.1 million and \$1.3 million (Option one) compared to \$170,000 to \$200,000 for static signs only (Option four).
- 5.4 It is recommended that static signs are generally used outside schools other than in locations where high operating speeds are expected. It is expected that no urban schools will require electronic signs, and that one or two rural schools will require them, depending on possible changes to base speeds outside those schools.

5.5 It is also recommended that operating speeds outside all schools be monitored following implementation of the variable limits, and that electronic signs or other traffic calming be considered if speeds are high.

5.6 All speed limit changes in the SMP, other than variable limits outside schools need to be consulted on and approved.

5.7 The following process is recommended for implementation of speed limit changes:

11 December Tasman District Council Meeting:

- approve variable speed limits for urban schools; and
- approve consultation plan for high risk rural roads (Motueka Valley Highway, Moutere Highway, Dovedale Road, Neudorf Road, Edwards Road, McShane Road), and for base speed limits outside rural schools.

Mid January to end of February 2025

- consult on high risk rural roads and base speed limits outside rural schools.

Quarter 2 2025

- implement urban variable speed limits outside urban schools;
- decide on speed limit changes on high risk roads, base & variable speed limit changes outside rural schools.
- consult on further speed limit changes from the Speed Management Plan; and

Quarter 3 2025

- implement speed limit changes on high risk roads and base and variable speed limit changes outside rural schools.
- decide on further speed limit changes; and

2026 and beyond

- implement further speed limit changes.

5.8 This process will be able to be achieved within the current SMP implementation budgets (\$252,000, \$258,000, and \$264,000 for the next three years).

6. Options / Kōwhiringa

6.1 The options for school speed signs are outlined in the following table:

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
<p>1.</p>	<p>Electronic signs on the main road of all schools as proposed in our SMP.</p> <p>\$1.1 million to \$1.3 million</p> <p>Other speed changes would occur in Years 4-5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follows best practice set out in NZTA Traffic Note 37 and 56 • Installation of electronic signage would draw drivers' attention to the required speed changes and increase compliance therefore making it safer for school children
<p>2.</p>	<p>Electronic signs for rural schools only</p> <p>\$700,000 - \$800,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follows best practice set out in NZTA Traffic Note 37 and 56 • Installation of electronic signage would draw drivers' attention to the required speed changes and increase compliance therefore making it safer for school children
<p>3.</p>	<p>Static signs apart from locations with high operating speeds</p> <p>Staff recommended option</p> <p>\$410,000 - \$470,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater safety benefits for a small number of locations • Follows best practice set out in NZTA Traffic Note 37 and 56 for small number of locations • Is cost effective and within available budget • Rollout of speed changes within three years • Following monitoring and enforcement, targeted safety improvements can be made in site specific areas as required

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
4.	Static signs for all schools \$380,000 - \$400,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is cost effective and within available budget • Rollout of speed changes within three years • Following monitoring and enforcement, targeted safety improvements can be made in site specific areas as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not meet previous best practice guidelines for schools • May not achieve compliance levels due to drivers not being aware of change of school zone

6.2 **Option three is recommended.** Noting that this option includes ongoing monitoring and enforcement to ensure speeds are lowered. If specific sites continue to present problems additional treatments may be required.

7. Legal / Ngā ture

- 7.1 Speed limit changes must comply with the Setting of Speed Limits Rule 2024.
- 7.2 Other than school speed limit changes, there is no longer any obligation to implement the other speed limit changes proposed in our Joint Speed Management Plan. Nor is there any obligation to review the Plan.

8. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

- 8.1 In the original preparation of the Speed Management Plan in 2023, staff had engaged with iwi on specific sites of significance. The Setting of Speed Limits 2024 guidance states that road controlling authorities must use reasonable efforts to consult on proposed speed limit changes with Māori and do everything reasonably practicable to separately consult Māori on any proposed change affecting or likely to affect Māori land or land subject to any Māori claims settlement Act.

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

- 9.1 The Council has already consulted on in Joint Speed Limit Management Plan. Further consultation is required because there are specific requirements under the new Rule for consultation with the public on speed changes before the new limits can be implemented. Consultation is required to follow the principles of consultation in section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002. There must be a period of at least six weeks and consultation material must include a benefit cost disclosure statement.
- 9.2 Because of the previous consultation was comprehensive, staff do not propose hearings. Instead, once submissions are received, staff will analysis these and provide advice to the Council for a final decision.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Medium	There was a high level of interest in the original SMP consultation
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	Yes	Lower speeds can lead to a reduction of deaths and serious injuries on our roading network and have effect on travel times. These will be discussed in consultation material
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	No	
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	Yes	This decision only applies to a small portion of the total road network
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	No	
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	No	Speed changes have already been budgeted for in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 (LTP) over the next 10 years.
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	No	
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	No	Existing contractors will be engaged to replace and install new speed signs.
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	No	
10.	Does the proposal require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater or particular consideration of current legislation relating to water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and services?	No	

10. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

10.1 Extensive consultation was held on the SMP in late 2023 / early 2024. Further consultation using Shape Tasman is proposed.

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

11.1 Speed changes have already been budgeted for in the LTP over the next 10 years. The proposed plan is within the local share portion of the budget for the next three years.

12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

12.1 The introduction of the new Rule and subsequent guidance provides us with the framework for speed changes. We are still awaiting the update to the MegaMaps database which will occur in December. The information in MegaMaps is needed to complete the Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement required for each specific speed change. The risk is that this update is delayed, and the consultation is delayed as a result.

12.2 This risk is mitigated by separating the school speed limit changes which are required by the rule from those that require a Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement.

13. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi

13.1 Where rural speed limits are reduced from 100km/h, fuel consumption and emissions are expected to reduce.

13.2 Reducing limits around schools from 50km/h to 30km/h may result in a small increase in fuel consumption and emissions. Overall, the climate impact of possible speed limit changes is expected to be small.

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

14.1 The recommended proposal is broadly consistent with the adopted SMP, while also complying with the Speed Limit Setting Rule. It is also consistent with the LTP.

15. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

15.1 The introduction of the new Speed Setting Rule means that the approved speed changes for Tasman cannot be implemented as planned. Many of the changes require further consultation.

15.2 A staged approach to our speed management changes is proposed, with the mandatory changes outside schools happening in 2025/2026, and subsequent changes in later years.

15.3 The new Rule has removed requirements for electronic variable signage. It is recommended that static signs are generally used outside schools other than in locations where high operating speeds are expected. It is expected that no urban schools will require electronic signs, and that one or two rural schools will require them.

15.4 It is also recommended that operating speeds outside all schools be monitored following implementation of the variable limits, and that electronic signs or other traffic calming be installed if speeds are high.

16. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

- *11 December 2024:* Report taken to the Tasman District Council meeting asking for approval of the proposed process, the consultation plan for high risk roads, and the variable speed limits outside urban schools.
- *Mid January to end of February 2025:* Consult on high risk rural roads and base speed limits outside rural schools.
- *Quarter 2 2025:* Implement urban variable speed limits outside urban schools, consult on other speed limit changes from the SMP, decide on speed limit changes on high risk roads, base and variable limits outside rural schools.
- *Quarter 3 2025:* Decide on further speed limit changes, implement speed limit changes on high risk roads and base and variable speed limits outside rural schools.
- *2026 and Beyond:* Implement further speed limit changes.

17. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

Nil

7.5 NEXT STEPS FOR THE LAND AND FRESHWATER PLAN CHANGE PROJECT

Decision Required

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	14 November 2024
Report Author:	Lisa McGlinchey, Principal Planner – Environmental Policy
Report Authorisers:	Barry Johnson, Environmental Policy Manager; John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RSPC24-11-6

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

- 1.1 To outline current central government messaging and key aspects affecting the Land and Freshwater Plan Change (LFPC) project and seek direction from the Council on progression of the plan change project over the next 12 months.

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpototo

- 2.1 Central Government messaging around proposed legislative changes that may influence the Council's approach to freshwater management has continued over the last six months.
- 2.2 On 22 October the Ministers publicly signalled an intention to amend the Resource Management Act (s80A) to restrict councils' ability to notify freshwater plans before the gazettal of the replacement National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management – this change is now in effect as of 25 October 2024.
- 2.3 In addition, a letter from Minister Bishop on 14 October 2024 highlighted the second resource management amendment bill and 14 amended and seven new legal instruments are expected for public consultation in early 2025.
- 2.4 The first Resource Management Act (RMA) amendment bill received royal assent and came into effect the next day on 25 October 2024.
- 2.5 The priority issues for freshwater management in Tasman previously identified by staff as reasons to progress development of the draft LFPC remain, including the Council's obligations under the Waikoropupū Water Conservation Order.
- 2.6 Staff have signalled that the timeframe to meet release of the draft LFPC in December 2024 has placed significant pressure on staff across a number of departments, as well as our iwi partners, in providing in-depth technical and cultural advice to the Council across all aspects of the draft LFPC scope.
- 2.7 Staff are recommending continued work on the draft LFPC, but a delay to the public release of the draft LFPC to allow sufficient time for consideration of anticipated legislative changes, and time for staff to further develop technical and policy advice informing the draft LFPC that is consistent with the direction of the new National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM).

- 2.8 The proposed changes to RMA s80A regarding freshwater plan notification allow for councils to apply to the Minister for the Environment for approval to notify plan changes before the amended NPS-FM is gazetted for a number of reasons. However, a draft of the plan change is to be provided with such a request and so staff consider this a potential future decision for the Council in 2025 once they have reviewed the draft LFPC.
- 2.9 In addition to progression of the draft LFPC, a significant amount of non-plan work has been underway to support progress toward the outcomes sought by the Water Conservation Order (WCO) for Te Waikoropupū Springs and Wharepapa Arthur Marble Aquifer. At the time of writing, staff are preparing a community update on this work for the website and Newsline and a summary of key workstreams is provided in section 4.22 below.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Strategy and Policy Committee

- 1. receives the Next Steps for the Land and Freshwater Plan Change Project report RSPC24-11-6; and**
- 2. instructs staff to continue progression of the draft Land and Freshwater Plan Change incorporating relevant legislative changes for workshopping with the Council in 2025; and**
- 3. notes that following workshopping of the draft Land and Freshwater Plan Change incorporating relevant legislative changes in 2025, the Council will be in a better position to decide on public release of the draft plan change and subsequent notification under schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act; and**
- 4. notes the ongoing work to support the Water Conservation Order for Te Waikoropupū and aquifer, and the public communications update on this work by staff.**

4. Background / Horopaki

Legislative changes affecting freshwater

- 4.1 Central Government messaging around proposed legislative changes that may influence the Council's approach to freshwater management has continued over the last six months.
- 4.2 On 22 October, in response to Otago Regional Council's intention to decide on notification of their freshwater plan, Ministers publicly signalled an intention to amend the RMA to restrict councils' ability to notify freshwater plans
- 4.3 The amendment paper adds a new RMA section s80(4A) stating that "If the purpose of the freshwater planning instrument is to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, a regional council must not publicly notify the freshwater planning instrument earlier than the sooner of" the gazettal date of the new NPS-FM or 31 December 2025.
- 4.4 The current deadline for notification of freshwater planning instruments under s80A(4) remains as 31 December 2027.
- 4.5 The new amendment also adds a pathway for seeking ministerial approval to notify ahead of the NPS-FM or 31 December 2025 for the following reasons:
 - progress flood protection/remediation work, or prevent/mitigate risks from natural hazards;

- progress housing development;
 - relates to the provision, operation, or maintenance of regionally or nationally significant infrastructure, municipal drinking water, stormwater, or wastewater;
 - required to give effect to Treaty settlement obligations;
 - required to address provisions that have unintended consequences, are unworkable or lead to inefficient outcomes;
 - required because of changes in a national direction or the RMA; and
 - any other reason the Minister considers appropriate.
- 4.6 It is possible that priority freshwater issues for Tasman, including the support for the Water Conservation Order, Waimea Dam related fixes and Deep Moutere Aquifer protection might be considered under one or more of these reasons, and this decision will remain open to the Council until the NPS-FM is published or 31 December 2025.
- 4.7 The letter from Minister Bishop (14 October 2024) outlined the following upcoming changes of relevance to freshwater management:
- 4.8 **Progress of the first ‘Resource Management (Freshwater and other Matters) Amendment Bill’** (at the time of report writing, this has now received assent and took effect on 25 October 2024). This includes the following changes (including the s80A amendments for notification):
- clarifies that resource consent applicants no longer need to demonstrate their proposed activities follow the Te Mana o te Wai hierarchy of obligations, as set out in the NPS-FM 2020;
 - amends stock exclusion regulations in relation to sloped land;
 - repeals the permitted and restricted discretionary intensive winter grazing regulations (in the NES for Freshwater) and replaces these with new regulations relating to critical source areas and (5m) riparian setbacks;
 - aligns the consenting pathway for coal mining with the pathway for other extractive activities across the NPS for Indigenous Biodiversity, NPS-FM, and the NES-F;
 - clarifies councils’ ability to consent discharges where consent conditions will reduce effects over time – this addresses concerns raised following caselaw in Canterbury regarding s107 (related s70 issues are expected to be addressed in the second amendment);
 - pauses the roll out of Freshwater Farm Plans across the country – this applies only to regions where the regulations had been previously applied and does not change the current situation for Tasman (where the regulations have not yet been applied); and
 - restricts councils’ ability to notify new freshwater plans from 22 October 2024 until the gazettal of the replacement NPS-FM.
- 4.9 **A second proposed ‘Resource Management Act Amendment Bill (RMA Amendment Bill Two)’** which at the time of writing is currently in development. The Minister expects to introduce it before the end of 2024 and for it to be passed into law by mid-2025.

- 4.10 **A package of National Direction** – including amendments to 14 current National Policy Statements (NPS) and National Environmental Standards (NES), as well as seven new national direction instruments. The Minister advised they will consult on these in early 2025 and along with the second Bill are expected to be passed into law in mid-2025.
- 4.11 The key changes anticipated from the second RMA amendment bill and the national direction package directly related to freshwater and likely to influence approaches in the draft LFPC includes:
- changes to the RMA to provide certainty for permitted discharge rules under section 70 (this issue has been highlighted by recent case law in Southland);
 - amend part 9A of the RMA to provide more flexibility for freshwater farm plan regulations;
 - confirming the scope of amendments to the NPS-FM and the NES for Freshwater;
 - new content for National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation (NPS-REG) although it is unclear if this exclude changed regarding hydro-electric generation. A new NES for Renewable Electricity Generation is also signaled for the future which may replace the need for plan rules if they apply to hydro-electric use;
 - targeted review of the NZ Coastal Policy Statement, including activities in the Coastal Environment, and indigenous biodiversity and natural character which may overlap with freshwater management in the Coastal Environment;
 - changes to the NPS for Indigenous Biodiversity related to extractive activities – including consistency across the NPS-FM;
 - changes to enable on-farm storage (ie as a permitted activity under RMA s14 or otherwise);
 - changes to the stock exclusion regulations – to tie stock exclusion rules to local conditions and replace nationwide low-slope maps with catchment-level rules that are more consistent with local conditions;
 - amend the NES for Sources of Human Drinking Water regarding permitted activities and the granting of water take and discharge permits upstream of drinking water abstraction points, including mapping requirements and targeted activity controls; and
 - changes to the NES for commercial forestry removing the ability for the Council to be more stringent for freshwater management purposes.
- 4.12 There may also be other consequential changes that indirectly influence freshwater management.
- 4.13 Once the second Bill and draft instruments are received, staff will undertake an audit of the proposed amends against the approaches in the draft LFPC. This will be reported back to the Strategy and Policy Committee.

Freshwater priority issues for Tasman

- 4.14 Progressing a plan change as soon as practicable is still considered important for the reasons discussed with the Council previously (refer committee report RSPC24-05-1, 28 May 2024), including:
- water quality - including elevated nitrate levels in the Waimea aquifers and spring-fed streams, elevated temperature and low dissolved oxygen particularly in smaller streams, excess sedimentation in waterbodies and the coastal receiving environments, and pathogen levels (e.g. E.coli) in some catchments;
 - water quantity - including a lack of allocation regimes and potential over-allocation in some Water Management Zones (WMZ) – including an interim response for the Deep Moutere Aquifer following the 2023 drought;
 - degradation of waterbody and margins habitat and natural character, biodiversity loss, and impacts on species migration and reproduction, particularly in lowland river and wetland areas;
 - the need to promote and enable resilience to the effects of climate change;
 - the need for river management and extraction of gravel resources for development;
 - protection of our Water Conservation Order waterbodies, including supporting the new WCO for Te Waikoropupū Springs and aquifer, and;
 - streamlining and clarification of the Waimea affiliated and unaffiliated water permit framework now that the Waimea Community Dam is operational.

Other aspects affecting the LFPC process

- 4.15 Staff and iwi capacity has been under significant pressure in providing for the land and freshwater technical workshop series with elected members. A delay to the draft LFPC process to accommodate the national direction package will also provide more time for ongoing staff discussions - particularly with ngā iwi, rural and non governmental organisation stakeholders. This will focus on elements in the draft LFPC that are driven by Tasman issues, rather than content or approaches specifically required by the NPS-FM.
- 4.16 The recent technical workshop series has identified a number of information gaps that staff will seek to address to inform the draft LFPC. Key technical reports will be progressed so they can be released to the public along with the draft LFPC when it is eventually released for feedback. A delay to the draft LFPC process will provide more time to address the information gaps.

Workstreams supporting the Water Conservation Order for Te Waikoropupū and aquifer

- 4.17 A delay to the draft LFPC will create a delay to notification of the plan change elements that support the WCO. A key part of the draft LFPC that is intended to support reduction of nitrate levels at the Springs includes incorporation of Freshwater Farm Planning (FWFP) into the regulatory framework.
- 4.18 In addition to preventing notification of freshwater planning instruments, central government has also delayed the application of the FWFP regulations. These were originally meant to apply in Tasman in January 2025. It is currently unclear when these are likely to apply in Tasman, but the amended regulations are anticipated in the National Directions Package to be gazetted by mid-2025. Staff are considering options for alternative application of

freshwater farm planning in the recharge area should the amended regulations be further delayed.

4.19 Staff note that the scope of the draft LFPC is in support of the WCO, the WCO has its own legal effect, including the allocation limits, minimum flow, water quality limits and associated controls on water and discharge permits.

4.20 The elements of the draft LFPC that support implementation of the WCO include:

- allocation regimes for the contributing catchments;
- development of the supporting plan framework for nitrate reduction (including Freshwater Farm Plans); and
- incorporation of Takaka Freshwater and Land Advisory group recommended protections for the Springs not covered by the WCO (eg Te Waikoropupū exclusion zone) as consistent with the Full Council resolution on 20 May 2020 (refer report RCN20-05-2).

4.21 Other work is also being progressed with manawhenua iwi and by landowners in the recharge area that will help inform the draft LFPC (or potential future plan changes) and assist in achieving initial nitrate reductions in the short to medium term.

4.22 A number of other workstreams have been progressing since gazettal of the WCO to support the outcomes and these will continue. These include:

4.23 Science and information to further understand the system and risks:

- report on sources of Nitrate “*Sources and drivers of nitrogen inputs to the Tākaka catchment*” Cawthron Report 4036 May 2024 – obtained through Envirolink funding and is publicly available on the Envirolink website;
- new land use mapping to enable more accurate estimation of nitrate loads in the recharge area; and
- karst sinkhole survey and classification (in progress - as recommended by the Takaka FLAG). This workstream involves conducting a survey of karst sinkholes to identify and map their locations and classifying them based on drainage potential (fast, slow, or permanently holding water) and the risk they may pose to water quality. This will enhance understanding of potential flow pathways from land to the aquifer, informing effective management practices to mitigate nutrient loading from these pathways.

4.24 Science and information to further understand water quality:

- independent peer review (in progress by Murray Close) of the surface and groundwater monitoring programme in the Takaka catchments (as recommended by the Environment Court report) – this is anticipated to be presented to the Council in early 2025;
- clarity and dissolved oxygen monitoring at the Main Spring (as required by the WCO); and
- Nitrate and Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus - increased frequency of monitoring at the Main Spring for (as required by the WCO).

4.25 Information and updates on these workstreams are publicly available on the Council's website under 'Te Waikoropupū Springs WCO information and data' page – including a new Waikoropupū Action Plan webpage (easily found using a search of 'WCO' on the Council's homepage).

5. Analysis and Advice / Tātāritanga me ngā tohutohu

Development of draft LFPC

- 5.1 Staff are recommending continued progression of work to develop the draft LFPC (focusing on non-NPS-FM elements to address Tasman’s priority freshwater issues) and a delay to public release of a draft LFPC. The delay would be until we have sufficient direction from central government in terms of the National Directions Package, including changes to the NPS-FM, NES-F and FWFP regulations.
- 5.2 Staff note, the s80A change, effective from 25 October, relates to notification of freshwater plans and does not prevent release of draft plans for community discussion ahead of the new NPS-FM. However, this can be a future decision for the Council in early 2025 when we hope to have more clarity on what the new NPS-FM will require.
- 5.3 Waiting until there is more clarity on what the new NPS-FM will require would minimise rework and make the most efficient use of the Council’s and community time and effort when reviewing a draft plan change. Staff consider the draft LFPC that is released for feedback should be aligned as much as possible with the new freshwater related legislation.
- 5.4 This can be achieved by utilising the National Directions consultation package rather than waiting for the final gazetted instruments. This assumes that the replacement NPS-FM that is released for consultation isn’t likely to change much from what is ultimately gazetted. However, there is uncertainty as to when the National Direction Package will be received and whether this will include draft amended instruments or merely more information on the direction of change. The Council should be in a better position to decide on the remaining LFPC process in the new year and once we have received the National Directions Package.

WCO obligations and use of Freshwater Farm Plans

- 5.5 The Council also continues to have an obligation under the WCO to use its best endeavours to notify a land or freshwater plan change that supports the WCO (by 31 December 2024). In particular, to support reduction in nitrate levels at the Springs to achieve the nitrate limit set in the WCO by 2038.
- 5.6 The timeframe in the WCO is now inconsistent with the direction from ministers and the new RMA s80A not to notify freshwater planning instruments before the new NPS-FM is gazetted or 31 December 2025. Given this inconsistency, staff consider the Council is still using its best endeavours to progress the supporting plan change within the challenging context of significant changes to freshwater legislation and clear directives from ministers.
- 5.7 Farm Plans have previously been recommended as a key method to manage land use effects in the aquifer recharge area. This is through both the Takaka FLAG recommendations (ie Risk to Water Plans) and more recently by staff in defining approaches for the draft LFPC (ie utilising the Freshwater Farm Plan regulations). However, changes to the Freshwater Farm Plan regulations and the subsequent delay to their application in Tasman has added complexity to this approach, and a delay to the LFPC process may allow for incorporation of the regulation amendments.

Ministerial approval to notify early and Local Government elections

- 5.8 There may be a pathway to progress notification of the LFPC with the written approval of the Minister for the Environment. This approach requires the Council to include an “up-to-date copy of the draft freshwater planning instrument that it intends to publicly notify” with the application.

- 5.9 This means that before applying to the Minister for early notification, the Council must progress development of the draft LFPC, and then either undertake the planned public process for feedback and subsequent development of the proposed LFPC for notification, OR forgo the draft LFPC public process and develop a proposed version based on staff, iwi, community and stakeholder inputs to date. This is a future decision for the Council once further central government direction is received, timeframes clarified, and the draft LFPC has been reviewed by the Council in early 2025.
- 5.10 Local Government elections in October 2025 may also impact the decisions and timing of the draft process and notification of LFPC. If approval to release the draft for public feedback and/or to notify the LFPC cannot be obtained by this sitting council ahead of the election, this would likely delay the approval until early 2026, allowing for Council induction and summer holidays. If there is significant change in elected members, this may further delay the process as an additional workshops would be required to provide the new Council with sufficient understanding of the plan change to enable informed decisions on its notifications.

6. Options / Kōwhiringa

- 6.1 The options are outlined in the following table:

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	<p>Continue progress of draft LFPC (with a Council decision in early 2025 on process regarding the release of the draft LFPC relative to the National Direction Package)</p> <p>Makes best use of efforts by staff, iwi, community and stakeholders undertaken to date, and allows time for further discussions with ngā iwi and rural stakeholders to develop non-NPS-FM details for the draft LFPC.</p> <p>Allows time for inclusion on National Directions Package into draft LFPC, including NPS, NES and FWFP regulations.</p> <p>Minimises the time between gazettal of the new instruments and being ready to notify the LFPC.</p> <p>Allows the Council to make a more informed decision on the draft LFPC process in early 2025 and retains options for draft LFPC public engagement prior to NPS-FM and seeking Ministerial approval to notify early (with or without a draft LFPC process).</p>	<p>Delays notification of freshwater planning instrument in support of WCO and other freshwater priority issues in Tasman – likely minimum three months after gazettal of NPS-FM depending on Local Government elections (eg late 2025 or early 2026) (unless Ministerial approval obtained to notify earlier).</p> <p>Draft LFPC would utilise national direction package, with a chance of change in the gazetted versions of the freshwater instruments that would need to be incorporated into the plan change before notification.</p>

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
2.	<p>Delay progress of draft LFPC until new NPS-FM gazetted (or Dec 2025)</p>	<p>Ensures draft LFPC is fully informed by gazetted instruments.</p> <p>Staff effort redirected to help progress other plan change work in the meantime.</p> <p>Significantly delays notification of freshwater planning instrument in support of WCO and other freshwater priority issues in Tasman – likely 18-24 months after gazettal of the NPS-FM and exacerbated by local government elections (eg late 2026 or early 2027).</p> <p>Reduces timeframe for progression of discussions with ngā iwi and rural stakeholders and development of the draft LFPC – ie this will need to occur between the gazettal of the NPS-FM/December 2025 and December 2027.</p> <p>Risk of rework if ngā iwi, community or stakeholder positions change over the extended timeframe requiring refresh of work undertaken to date.</p> <p>Likely additional delay and workshops needed to update any new incoming elected members after the October 2025 elections prior to draft LFPC release.</p>

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
3	Progress to a notified LFPC (no draft process) and seek Ministerial approval to notify ahead of the NPS-FM (eg by mid-2025)	<p>Minimises delay in notification of a freshwater planning instrument to support the WCO and other freshwater priority issues in Tasman (likely notified mid to late 2025) – this may be after NPS-FM gazettal, but LFPC content may not fully meet the new NPS-FM.</p> <p>Requires no draft LFPC engagement process to meet timeframes, which may result in a greater number of public submissions and resulting hearing and potential appeal implications after notification. This approach may create community concern.</p> <p>Likely to require an additional plan change or variation after the NPS-FM (and other instruments) are gazetted to incorporate any differences or unmet requirements.</p> <p>May not receive Ministerial approval – however this would put us into effectively Option 1.</p>

6.2 **Option 1 – continue with draft LFPC is recommended.** This option makes the best use of existing efforts, ensures sufficient time for discussion with iwi and rural stakeholders and keeps the Council’s options open until further direction is received from Central Government – including a future decision on:

- whether to progress the draft LFPC public process before or after the NPS-FM is released;
- whether to seek Ministerial approval to notify the LFPC ahead of the NPS-FM (with or without a draft LFPC process).

6.3 **Option 2 is not recommended** as this will significantly delay notification of the LFPC and therefore the supporting framework for the WCO and other priority freshwater issues in Tasman. The delay is likely 18-24 months - IF the new NPS-FM is gazetted in mid-2025 – with approval for a draft LFPC public process likely exacerbated by local government election timing (Oct 2025) resulting in LFPC notification late 2026 or early 2027.

6.4 **Option 3 is not recommended (at this stage)** as the complexity and scope of the LFPC would benefit from a public process on the draft LFPC to provide for community understanding and input to create a better notified version - which may potentially reduce the amount of public submissions and resulting hearing process (and associated costs of the freshwater hearing panel). However, this could still be an option once the Council has reviewed the draft LFPC in early 2025 – as part of Option 1.

7. Legal / Ngā ture

- 7.1 Councils now have clear legal direction (via RMA s80A) from Central Government not to notify freshwater planning instruments before the amended NPS-FM is gazetted (or December 2025) unless written approval is received from the Minister for the Environment.
- 7.2 This change relates to notification of freshwater plans and does not prevent release of draft plans for community discussion ahead of the new NPS-FM. Staff note release of a draft LFPC is consistent with both s80A amendments, and the remaining direction in the NPS-FM 2020 (cl. 4.1) that “Every local authority must give effect to this National Policy Statement as soon as reasonably practicable”. Continuing with the draft development will minimise the time between release of the new NPS-FM and notification of the LFPC.
- 7.3 The Council continues to have an obligation under the WCO to use its best endeavours to notify a land or freshwater plan change that supports the WCO - and in particular support reduction in nitrate levels at the Springs to achieve the nitrate limit by 2038. However, the timeframe in the WCO (clause 7) is now inconsistent with the timeframe in the RMA (s80A).
- 7.4 Continuing with development of the draft LFPC is considered the best option to progress support for the WCO and minimise delays to notification given the challenging context of significant changes to freshwater legislation. This approach also keeps open the option for the Council to seek Ministerial approval to progress to notification early, as well as minimising the delay between gazettal of the NPS-FM and notification of the plan change.

8. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

- 8.1 Ngā iwi o te Taihu and Ngati Waewae have been involved in collaborative development of outputs as part of Te Puna Kōrero (TPK) process intended to inform development of the draft regional freshwater plans across Te Taihu. This phase of work was completed on 25 October 2024. Work has now transitioned to incorporating the TPK outputs into the draft LFPC for further discussion with ngā iwi in December and the new year.
- 8.2 Feedback from ngā iwi Pou Taiao / Environmental managers and staff has confirmed their preference is for work on the draft LFPC to continue. As highlighted at the recent Council workshop series, the messaging from ngā iwi regarding freshwater management across Te Taihu will remain the same under the new NPS-FM, and the approach taken to date for the draft LFPC is consistent with the Kia Kotahi Te Taihu / Together Te Taihu partnership agreement.

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

9.1

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Low	While freshwater has a high level of public interest, this decision focuses on the draft LFPC process, not formal notification of a plan change. The recommended option will

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
			focus on more time for community engagement.
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 the decision sought relates to the draft process, this will not have any material effect on regulation affecting community well-beings at this stage. There may be some concern for environmental risk due to a delay in notification of the LFPC that seeks to protect freshwater.
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	No	The decision only relates to the draft LFPC, not the notified version.
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	No	The eventual notified LFPC may influence future management of strategic assets.
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	No	As above
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	No	The draft LFPC is within existing budgets.
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	No	
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	No	
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	No	
10.	Does the proposal require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater or particular consideration of current legislation relating to water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and services?	Yes	The current NPS-FM 2020 still has legal effect, including obligations of TMOTW and the need to give effect to the NPS-FM as soon as practicable, however the changes to RMA s80A provide clear legal

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
			direction on when the Council can publicly notify a freshwater planning instrument, and are intended to enable councils to incorporate changes to the NPS-FM in their freshwater plans.

10. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

10.1 Staff have developed a media update for the community to be released as soon as possible after this committee meeting. This provides an update on the recent Central Government messaging and legislative change and will outline the direction from the Council (based on the resolution sought in this paper) regarding the draft LFPC process and future Council decisions for early 2025. The update will also include information on work already underway to support the WCO for Te Waikoropupū and aquifer.

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

11.1 The work to progress the draft LFPC is within existing budgets.

12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

12.1 There is uncertainty in both the timing and content of the anticipated National Direction Package (NDP). Ministers advice was to expect this ahead of Christmas, however it is unclear if this is on track, or if the NDP will contain drafts of the amended NPS and NES or other content. The timing of receipt of the NDP will influence the timeframe for development of the draft LFPC, which will in turn have flow on effects to the remainder of the programme. Staff will update the Council as soon as possible once the NDP is received. If it is not received by early 2025, staff will bring this issue back to the Council for further direction.

12.2 In addition, there is significant uncertainty of when the new NPS-FM will be gazetted, however the changes to RMA 80A have somewhat mitigated this by adding reference to 31 December 2025 as an alternative date for progressing notification of freshwater plans, should the NPS-FM be delayed. This aspect can be considered at the Council's next decision point in early 2025.

12.3 Both progressing the draft LFPC ahead of the gazetted NPS and delaying the LFPC process have implications for rework. However, by continuing work on the draft LFPC, focusing on non-NPS elements and incorporating the NDP once received, the Council can keep the various options open to be considered in early 2025 - once the direction and timing of change from Central Government is better understood.

13. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi

13.1 Climate change considerations are embedded within the draft LFPC framework, including management of drought and provisions to encourage and promote waterbody and community resilience to our changing climate as it relates to freshwater.

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

- 14.1 This decision paper relates to a plan change to the Tasman Regional Policy Statement and Tasman Resource Management Plan, so is appropriate to the Strategy and Policy Committee.

15. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

- 15.1 Central Government messaging around proposed legislative changes that may influence the Council's approach to freshwater management has continued over the last six months.
- 15.2 Councils now have clear legal direction (via RMA s80A) from Central Government not to notify freshwater planning instruments before the amended NPS-FM is gazetted (or December 2025) unless written approval is received from the Minister for the Environment.
- 15.3 The Council continues to have an obligation under the WCO to use its best endeavours to notify a land or freshwater plan change that supports the WCO - and in particular support reduction in nitrate levels at the Springs to achieve the nitrate limit by 2038. However, the timeframe in the WCO (clause 7) is now inconsistent with the timeframe in the RMA (s80A).
- 15.4 Continuing with development of the draft LFPC is recommended by staff and is considered the best option to: progress support for the WCO, make best use of existing efforts, ensure sufficient time for further discussion with iwi and rural stakeholders to ensure the draft plan is clear and workable, and to minimise any delay to notification of the plan change once the new NPS-FM is gazetted. This approach also keeps the Council's options open until further direction and clarification of timeframes is received from Central Government. Staff recommend further direction is sought from the Council in early 2025 on the remaining LFPC process, including a decision on release of a draft LFPC for public feedback.

16. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

- 16.1 Staff will prepare and send out a community update on the Central Government messaging and legislative changes, the proposed draft LFPC programme, and the workstreams underway to support the WCO for Te Waikoropupū. This will be released through the usual range of channels including the Council website, Newsline and via our stakeholder email distribution list for the LFPC process.
- 16.2 Once the draft legislative amendments are received, staff will undertake an audit of the proposed amendments against the approaches in the LFPC and report on this to the Strategy and Policy Committee.
- 16.3 Staff will continue development of the draft LFPC (including supporting aspects for the WCO for Te Waikoropupū Springs and other priority freshwater issues for Tasman) to bring back to the Council in early 2025 for review.
- 16.4 Following this staff will seek further direction from the Council on the remainder of the LFPC process once more clarity is received from Central Government.

17. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

Nil

7.6 QUARTERLY CLIMATE CHANGE UPDATE

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Strategy and Policy Committee
Meeting Date:	14 November 2024
Report Author:	Barbara Lewando, Senior Climate Change Advisor; Anna Gerraty, Senior Community & Reserves Policy Advisor; Emily Garland, Graduate Community Policy Advisor
Report Authorisers:	Dwayne Fletcher, Strategic Policy Manager; John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RSPC24-11-7

1. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

- 1.1 This report provides updates on progress with the implementation of the Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035. It also provides climate change updates in brief at the regional, national and international levels.

2. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Strategy and Policy Committee

1. **receives the Quarterly Climate Change Update report RSPC24-11-7.**

3. Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan – progress update

- 3.1 An internal working group of 20 Council staff meets bi-monthly to coordinate implementation of the [Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035](#). This section presents highlights from the last quarter (August to October 2024).
- 3.2 The Council's most recent Annual Report includes an infographic summarising progress made implementing the Tasman Climate Action Plan (TCAP) between 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024. Attachment 1 to this report contains a copy of this infographic.

Waste Reduction Programme Update

- 3.3 The Phase 2 building waste material diversion trial at the Richmond Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) has been extended until March 2025. Over the first 59 days of operation, the trial has successfully diverted an average of approximately 284 kg of waste per day.
- 3.4 The Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Working Group has convened two meetings to address barriers to waste reduction within the industry. As a result, an ongoing trial of onsite resource sorting is now taking place at a high-volume residential building site, and plans are underway for a project focused on expanded polystyrene waste.
- 3.5 Additionally, two Council-owned houses on Headingly Lane were deconstructed in the past quarter, and their waste report is currently under review.

- 3.6 Organic Waste – monthly free compost workshops and the Waste to Wonderful subsidy for composting and worm farm supplies continue to run successfully. We have established a contract for a trial food waste drop-off service in Golden Bay/Mohua, which will serve as a model for centralised composting in smaller centres. This trial is set to last for 12 months, beginning in November 2024
- 3.7 Waste Minimisation Project Grants - the most recent application round closed at the beginning of October. The Council will consider the seven applications received in November.
- 3.8 We continue to offer free disposal of waste from community clean-ups. The e-waste subsidies for the Nelson Environment Centre and Weka Peckers have been renewed, both of which are effectively diverting waste. Additionally, the children's car seat recycling subsidy is ongoing, and we are currently reviewing the value per seat for this initiative.

Public Transport and Active Transport

- 3.9 The eBus service has increased public transport patronage by 20% since its rollout in August 2023, with 81,406 journeys undertaken during August 2024 compared to 67,944 journeys during August 2023.
- 3.10 Bee Card fares increased by 5% on 1 August 2024. Despite this, patronage increased during August 2024, with figures up 11% on July 2024 and up 14% on June 2024.
- 3.11 NZTA funding for public transport infrastructure and active transport networks has been substantially constrained. The Council recently decided to only spend Tasman District's share of funding for future improvements.
- 3.12 The Speed Management Plan (adopted in July by the Joint Council) implementation has been put on hold due to the new Speed Setting Rule released by central government. We are awaiting guidance from NZTA for future action. Once this guidance is received, staff will prepare a separate report to the Council.

Community Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Data and Pathways Modelling Tool

- 3.13 We have secured a contract to deliver a community GHG emissions platform (Kinesis) collectively with 18 other councils from around Aotearoa New Zealand. The platform collects and evaluates Tasman District's community GHG emissions data profile and includes a dashboard feature. The platform will also provide forward modelling for future trends and decarbonisation investment opportunities.

Warmer Healthier Homes

- 3.14 The funding agreement for \$20,000 per annum for years 1-3 of the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 has been signed with Warmer Healthier Homes Te Tau Ihu Trust. This initiative provides subsidies for qualifying households in Tasman District to retrofit insulation to their homes.

Converting Forestry Slash into a Community Resource

- 3.15 In October, the Council partnered with PF Olsen, Downer, Steve Thompson Ltd, and the Fifeshire Foundation to host a Community Firewood Event at Moturoa/Rabbit Island. This initiative aimed to provide surplus wood to community members in need, minimising forestry slash and wood waste, and improving winter air quality.
- 3.16 The event distributed 142 loads of firewood (approximately two cubic metres per load) and raised \$3,600 through ticket sales. The funds will be donated to the Fifeshire Foundation to

support their winter grants scheme in 2025, helping more Tasman families access dry firewood or subsidies for winter power bills.

- 3.17 Many volunteer hours from Council staff and partners contributed to the success of the Community Firewood Event. This initiative exemplified cross-Council and community collaboration, with outstanding results for those in need.

Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

- 3.18 A workshop was held with the Mayor and Councillors on 8 October 2024, which focused on natural hazard issues and options. An awareness campaign is scheduled for February 2025, followed by community engagement in March 2025.
- 3.19 Staff are beginning to develop an adaptation planning work programme using an all-hazards approach. This includes a comparative analysis of community planning adaptation processes from other councils.

Educating Youth through Innovative Climate Learning Programme

- 3.20 Staff continue work on youth climate change projects that inform, educate, and inspire climate action. In Term 3, we delivered the Climate Change Learning Programme to three classes at Motueka South School and one at Upper Moutere School, receiving overwhelmingly positive feedback. The programme included a 1.5 hour session on climate change adaptation options, designed to prepare students for the upcoming Natural Hazards Plan Change.
- 3.21 Additionally, 18 students from Wakefield, Lower Moutere, and Mahana Schools attended a climate action networking event on 1 August 2024, expressing a strong desire to participate in the Council's public consultation on climate change impacts. This event led to a school art project supported by the Motueka Arts Council and our facilitator, Dr Will Stovall. We are also exploring options for a November workshop to provide students with information on the Natural Hazards Plan Change and encourage their feedback during public submission next year.

Connecting our Tamariki and Youth to Local Environments

- 3.22 Various school events are engaging our tamariki and youth in caring for important local Mohua places. Activities include wetland and stream plantings, rubbish collection, and exploring Onetahua/Farewell Spit.
- 3.23 We also support early childhood education initiatives, involving tamariki in stream visits and water conservation efforts.

Take the Jump: Staff Planting Day and Ambassador Training

- 3.24 We continue to share opportunities to engage with Take the Jump campaign internally. Additional staff have now completed the ambassador training, enabling them to become familiar with the positive climate action messages of the campaign.
- 3.25 The staff planting day at Teapot Valley Reserve in August 2024 was a success. Together with staff from Tasman Environmental Trust, we managed to plant 500 native plants along the stream bank.

Community Grants Awarded for Climate Action

- 3.26 We awarded over \$20,000 to community groups for climate-related projects through our 2024 Community Grants programme. Successful applicants included:

- Mohua 2042 Charitable Trust for the “Well-being Protocol” smart app in Golden Bay, empowering the community to share and vote on sustainability ideas.
- Businesses for Climate Action Trust for their Mission Zero initiative, which helps businesses in Te Tau Ihu to decarbonise. Funds will support workshops on reducing carbon footprints.
- Te Wharerangi Trust for the Golden Bay Kai Resilience Project, which focuses on the kai project, providing food and education for whānau and members of the Motueka region.
- Funding will also support Starlink equipment for the Kaiteriteri community, ensuring communication during civil defence emergencies.

Climate Resilient Tasman Hub Update

- 3.27 Staff continue to actively upload and share valuable information about climate-related workstreams on the intranet’s ‘Climate Resilient Tasman Hub’. These collaborative efforts foster Council-wide engagement, enhancing communication and knowledge exchange.
- 3.28 This dynamic environment supports the region’s climate resilience initiatives, ensuring that everyone is informed and aligned in their efforts to address climate challenges.
- 3.29 An example of a recent article on Coast Care, published on the hub, is included in Attachment 2 to this report.

4. Regional Update

Nelson-Tasman Regional Climate Change Risk Assessment project

- 4.1 The Nelson Tasman Regional Climate Change Risk Assessment report and its geospatial tool, the Nelson Tasman Resilience Explorer, are currently under peer review and nearing completion. This tool is designed to integrate data across various domains, evaluate risk over time, and consider multiple hazard scenarios, thus supporting the Council’s work programmes.
- 4.2 Once the peer review process is complete, the next steps will involve testing and ensuring the quality of the geospatial tool’s outputs. This phase is crucial to validate the tool's effectiveness and reliability before it is fully implemented.

Nelson-Tasman Joint Waste Management Minimisation Working Party

- 4.3 The Joint Waste Management Minimisation Review Working Party is reviewing the Joint Waste Assessment Plan and recommending future actions for Nelson Tasman. The working party is drafting the plan and finalising the Joint Waste Assessment, with Councillors agreeing on indicators and targets.
- 4.4 The joint committee will prepare public consultation materials, including a feedback form, summary documents and engagement resources.

Nelson City Council (NCC) Update

- 4.5 The Whakatū Nelson Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan is being developed to guide climate action in Nelson, focusing on mitigation and adaptation. It includes contributions from a Climate Change Advisory Group and a draft document was presented to Nelson City Council in September. The next steps include community engagement to align local actions with the strategy’s goals. The final Strategy and Action Plan is scheduled to be presented to Nelson City Council for adoption in early 2025.

- 4.6 Nelson City Council's 6th annual [operational footprint](#) has been completed, for the year 2022/2023, continuing the declining trend in GHG emissions over the last five years. This reduction has been driven in large part by infrastructure improvements at the York Valley landfill, such as methane collection and flaring.
- 4.7 Third-party verification of Nelson's regional GHG emissions for 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 is complete. Future greenhouse gas inventories will be verified through the Kinesis Local Emissions Data Platform initiative, with updated information available on NCC's [website](#).
- 4.8 Carbon footprint training has been provided for the Nelson Centre for Musical Arts and the Suter. Nelson City Council secured 75% co-funding from EECA for energy audits and will assist in finding external funding to implement recommendations.
- 4.9 Nelson City Council's promotion of the Warmer Healthier Homes Nelson-Tasman Marlborough project has supported households' reductions in energy use.
- 4.10 Nelson City Council is progressing through the 10-step adaptation cycle, also known as Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning (DAPP), to address climate change risks. After completing stages 1–4, NCC is preparing for steps 5–7, focusing on developing options, evaluating them, and creating an implementation strategy that includes signals for action. The Council will prioritise areas for adaptation based on the urgency and necessity of efforts.
- 4.11 Nelson City Council launched their 2024 Climate Change Community Grant at the end of October, with funding for an Adaptation Grant and a Business Grant due to launch in early 2025. Their 2024 Business Grant, open from May to June 2024, had \$50,000 available. Three of the 10 applications received were successful, including a cargo e-bike initiative and projects to reduce commuting emissions and promote public transport on the back of eBuses.
- 4.12 Nelson City Council is also exploring the implementation of Workrider's 'Ride-to-Work Benefit Scheme' for their staff. This salary sacrifice model allows staff to offset up to 63% of a new commuter bicycle's cost, encouraging cycling and reducing commuting emissions, which are the highest source of staff GHG emissions.
- 4.13 Nelson City Council has funded a climate change learning programme for four schools during terms 3 and 4. Students will present their submissions on climate change at a Council meeting on 7 November as part of their learning outcomes.

Nelson Tasman Climate Forum Update

- 4.14 Staff and Councillor representatives continue to attend monthly Leadership Group hui of the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum.
- 4.15 A Māori Engagement Plan has been developed for volunteer members of the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum, featuring a comprehensive training course. This course includes six modules aimed at enhancing understanding of the Māori worldview, empowering participants to engage effectively with Māori communities in Te Tau Ihu o te waka a Māui. For more details and registration see [here](#).
- 4.16 Collaboration continues with Golden Bay communities on food resilience and regenerative agriculture and discussions are underway with Wakatū Inc to explore synergies.
- 4.17 Efforts are ongoing to implement a deliberative process for community engagement in the Nelson City Council Climate Strategy and Action Plan, ensuring that local voices are included in decision-making.

- 4.18 Work on the Motueka Repair Café continues successfully as it proves to be attracting the community, particularly the elderly. Supported by our Council, the café recruits grassroots volunteers. A recent event sparked interest in expanding the initiative to Wakefield.
- 4.19 Pākawau, Collingwood, Onekaka, Tukurua, and Tata Beach are currently developing their Community Emergency Resiliency Plans, with Council staff working closely with the communities. The next Mohua Repair Café is scheduled for 17 November in Collingwood, promoting community involvement in repairs and sustainability.

Attendance at ACAN hui on Climate Adaptation

- 4.20 Barbara Lewando, Senior Climate Change Policy Advisor, and Diana Worthy, Team Leader of Natural Resources, attended the Aotearoa Climate Adaptation Network (ACAN) hui titled 'Practice in Action: Accelerating Climate Adaptation Through Collaboration', held in Tauranga from 16-18 October 2024.
- 4.21 The hui emphasised the significance of collaborative efforts in developing adaptation strategies. Participants gained valuable insights from tangata whenua presentations on local climate actions and engaged in workshops with the Climate Change Commission focused on regional risks and initiatives. Discussions on legislation, governance and risk communication highlighted the need for a holistic approach to climate resilience.
- 4.22 Furthermore, case studies illustrated successful community engagement and the necessity for interdisciplinary cooperation. The event facilitated connections among attendees, reinforcing the importance of collective action in enhancing climate adaptation planning across various sectors and communities. A conference summary report will be included in the next quarterly update.

Te Uru Kahika: Regional and Unitary Councils of Aotearoa Update

- 4.23 Councils are collaborating on climate change adaptation across four strategic sub-priorities to support a prioritised regional work programme. Sub-priorities include:
- co-investment to protect essential infrastructure;
 - influencing climate adaptation legislation;
 - improving community resilience to flooding; and
 - supporting the resilience of our environment.
- 4.24 A draft action plan for core projects has been developed. Key projects in the plan include: Before the Deluge flood infrastructure co-investment; responses to the Mataparae Inquiry; our sector response to other inquiries including the Hawkes Bay Independent Flood Review; and engagement on the Government's Climate Adaptation Framework, including legislative change.
- 4.25 Te Uru Kahika is improving coordination among special interest groups. The Climate Group has appointed two new co-convenors, one from Environmental Canterbury and one from Taranaki Regional Council.
- 4.26 An oversight team has been established to coordinate efforts across expert domains involved in climate adaptation. This team includes the Climate Group, Emergency Management, River Managers, and other special interest groups.

5. National Update

Climate Adaptation Inquiry Update

- 5.1 On 1 October 2024, the Finance and Expenditure Committee announced the [completion of its cross-party inquiry into climate adaptation](#), making several recommendations on objectives, principles and system design that will shape New Zealand's future climate adaptation framework. These include recommendations to government that:
- 5.1.1 The climate adaptation framework should have the following objectives:
- (a) minimising expected long-term costs;
 - (b) ensuring that responses and funding support to property owners, if any, are predictable, principled, fair, and rules-based wherever possible;
 - (c) improving information flows about climate risks and responses;
 - (d) addressing market failures and supporting market efficiency;
 - (e) achieving a balance between central government leadership and community-led approaches;
 - (f) ensuring people have the incentive and the ability to manage risk;
 - (g) reducing hardship and supporting an equitable approach;
 - (h) upholding te Tiriti o Waitangi;
 - (i) allowing asset prices to better reflect long-term natural hazard risk; and
 - (j) providing system clarity and continuity.
- 5.1.2 The climate adaptation framework, in seeking to achieve its objectives and navigate trade-offs, should be guided by the following principles: fairness and equity; national consistency; subsidiarity; local flexibility; incorporating the specific rights and interests of Māori; fair warning; minimising moral hazard; accountability; transparency and clarity; consideration of co-benefits; and evidence-based decisions.
- 5.2 Recommendations are also included on roles and responsibilities (Who does what?), funding and financing (Who pays for investment in climate adaptation? How are costs shared for residential property retreat?), and data and information.
- 5.3 The report will inform the development of a policy framework for how New Zealand will adapt to climate change. The Finance and Expenditure Committee has written to Parliament's Business Committee asking that it organise a special debate in the House. The government has 60 working days to respond to the report in writing.
- 5.4 The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) has established an independent reference group to support development of policy advice for the adaptation framework. The reference group will test policy ideas and help to explore the challenges under the current system experienced by treaty partners, banks and insurers, local government and others. Further information about work on the adaptation framework is on [MfE's website](#).
- 5.5 Of relevance to the Council are recommendations related to local government roles and responsibilities. A comprehensive national framework that defines clear mandates for both local and central government in climate adaptation efforts is recommended, with a focus on infrastructure planning and development that takes climate risks into account. This will likely impact our ongoing work in planning for sea level rise and other climate-related risks,

especially regarding infrastructure and housing in vulnerable areas. The emphasis on partnerships with iwi/Māori and the integration of mātauranga Māori in decision-making and governance also aligns with our ongoing engagement with local iwi.

- 5.6 The Finance and Expenditure Committee also recommends exploring funding mechanisms based on principles such as "beneficiary pays" and "exacerbator pays," which could influence how future climate adaptation projects in Tasman District are financed. Local councils are encouraged to collaborate with central government and private sectors to ensure resourcing for adaptation, including managed retreat where necessary, while considering the needs of affected renters and property owners. The outcomes of this inquiry into climate adaptation will inform the Council's strategic planning for climate change adaptation.

Adaptation Preparedness Update

- 5.7 A new report indicates organisations who responded to a call for data on adaptation preparedness are more prepared for climate change now than they were four years ago.
- 5.8 Earlier this year, the Climate Change Minister asked organisations that contribute to the resilience of essential infrastructure for information (including Tasman District Council) about how prepared they are to adapt. The information enables progress to be tracked, and organisations to share any barriers to action or opportunities for acceleration.
- 5.9 A summary report of the responses to the second request for information made under the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019, including key trends and changes since the baseline report in 2020, is available [here](#).

Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP) 2024-2027

- 5.10 The [first HNAP](#) aims to protect the health and wellbeing of New Zealanders from climate change, guiding national-level actions for climate-resilient health services. It aligns with the 2024-2027 Government Policy Statement on Health, addressing both direct and indirect climate impacts on communities across sectors.
- 5.11 The Ministry of Health – Manatū Hauora has developed the HNAP as an action arising from New Zealand's National Adaptation Plan. The vision for the HNAP is 'to protect the health and wellbeing of people and communities from the effects of climate change to achieve pae ora – healthy futures for all New Zealanders'.

Strengthening New Zealand's Emergency Management System

- 5.12 On 10 October 2024, the [Government announced](#) its long-term strategy to enhance New Zealand's disaster resilience and emergency management, following the findings of the North Island Severe Weather Events (NISWE) inquiry. Emergency Management and Recovery Minister Mark Mitchell noted that the government intend to implement all of the headline recommendations of the NISWE inquiry, and that many of the findings were not new.
- 5.13 The government's intent is outlined in their report on the government response to the NISWE inquiry, [Strengthening disaster resilience and emergency management](#), focusing on five broad areas:
- i. give effect to the whole of society approach to emergency management;
 - ii. support and enable local government to deliver a consistent minimum standard of emergency management across New Zealand;

- iii. professionalise and build the capability and capacity of the emergency management workforce;
 - iv. enable the different parts of the system to work better together; and
 - v. drive a strategic focus on implementation and investment to ensure delivery.
- 5.14 A detailed roadmap is expected early next year, and a new Emergency Management Bill will be introduced during this parliamentary term.

Government Policy Statement on Electricity Sector

- 5.15 On 11 October, Energy Minister Simeon Brown released the [Government Policy Statement \(GPS\) to the Electricity Authority](#). The GPS outlines the government's expectation that the Electricity Authority will drive a more competitive, fuel agnostic, electricity sector that works in the long-term interests of consumers and avoids excessive prices. On the release, Minister Brown said the GPS provides certainty about the government's role in the sector that will help create a stable investment environment for renewable energy to drive affordability through security of supply.
- 5.16 The Electricity Authority will now have regard to the GPS as it works to ensure the market settings are right to unleash private sector investment and to enable consumers to take advantage of innovations in energy supply.

New Climate Change Projections for New Zealand Released

- 5.17 On 18 September, [new projections were released](#) which show how the climate could change in New Zealand over the rest of this century. The National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) developed the projections, using information on New Zealand's unique landscape and climate conditions alongside global data and science.
- 5.18 The projections have been made available publicly for the first time by the Ministry for the Environment through the government's Climate Data Initiative, with funding from the Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment.
- 5.19 Downloadable data showing potential changes to climate variables such as temperatures, rainfall and wind is available for each 5 km square of New Zealand, apart from the Chatham Islands.
- 5.20 An [interactive map](#), [summary dashboard](#), and [written insights](#) on the projections are available. The summary dashboard provides an overview of how key climate variables are projected to change by territorial authority. A summary report is included in this report (**Attachment 3**).

Eroding New Zealand: New maps reveal where are coastlines are crumbling fastest

- 5.21 A newly released dataset, compiled by over 40 researchers over five years, represents New Zealand's first detailed assessment of coastal erosion since the late 1970s. This comprehensive nationwide baseline, developed by the University of Auckland, will enhance decision-making and planning for coastal hazards and climate change adaptation.
- 5.22 The dataset shows New Zealand's coastlines are eroding faster due to rising sea levels, more frequent storms, and human activities near shorelines: [view the new maps](#).
- 5.23 This data identifies erosion hotspots, helping councils, planners, and residents understand risks and make informed decisions. These insights aim to balance development with conservation, mitigating future erosion threats.

- 5.24 Tasman District Council has already begun using the new data for its planning. We will update our data with these new insights to better understand and address the areas in the District where coastal erosion is accelerating. Pōhara Spit is listed as a selected hotspot of coastal erosion and accretion around Aotearoa New Zealand.
- 5.25 The [Coastal Change site](#) has a wealth of information and data including the science behind these areas. Further information is available in [this article](#).

Navigating Climate Challenges: Water New Zealand

- 5.26 Our communities face increasing threats from the impacts of climate change. The infrastructure we plan, design, construct, and maintain plays a vital role in safeguarding them. In particular, our water systems (encompassing clean drinking water, sewage conveyance, treatment, and catchment management) are lifeline services. Their resilience is essential; they must either remain operational during disasters or be quickly restored to prevent outbreaks of disease and other life-threatening risks.
- 5.27 The latest publication from Water NZ '[Navigating Climate Challenges](#)' provides valuable insights to support the New Zealand water sector in addressing these critical adaptation challenges. The report highlights both local and global solutions and fills knowledge gaps identified by sector experts. Importantly, it features case studies that demonstrate effective climate adaptation measures already in action.

New Report on Blue Carbon Projects Released

- 5.28 A new report, [Coastal Wetland Blue Carbon Policy Research in Aotearoa](#), explores the barriers and opportunities for enabling blue carbon projects in New Zealand to participate in blue carbon markets.
- 5.29 Funded by The Nature Conservancy Aotearoa New Zealand and the Ministry for the Environment, the report provides analysis on the policy, legal, and market conditions needed to establish a blue carbon credit scheme for coastal wetlands, such as seagrass, mangrove, and saltmarsh ecosystems.
- 5.30 For Tasman District, this research highlights opportunities to enhance blue carbon initiatives within estuaries such as Waimea Inlet and the Motueka River Delta, supporting climate change mitigation efforts. The report also emphasises integrating Māori knowledge and partnership in managing and restoring these ecosystems, aligning with local goals of environmental stewardship and collaborative governance with iwi.

Rewiring Aotearoa: Building More Electrified Future

- 5.31 [Rewiring Aotearoa](#) represents everyday New Zealanders in the energy transition and is working to build an electrified future where households save money, reduce carbon emissions, and enhance energy resilience.
- 5.32 Rewiring Aotearoa's new report [Investing in Tomorrow: The Electrification Opportunity for NZ](#) outlines how household electrification can cut emissions, lower energy costs, and improve New Zealand's economic outlook. It has also launched [surveys](#) to gather data on fossil fuel-reliant vehicles and appliances, helping inform business cases and support national electrification strategies.

Aviation Fuel from Waste Wood Viable in Aotearoa, say Air New Zealand and Lanzajet

- 5.33 Air New Zealand and U.S. biofuel firm Lanzajet [have identified the potential to produce sustainable aviation fuel \(Saf\) by producing ethanol](#) from waste wood in Aotearoa. The

feasibility study highlights the country's abundance of forestry byproducts, which could serve as a feedstock for Saf, reducing emissions and reliance on fossil fuels.

- 5.34 The initiative aligns with New Zealand's climate goals and could significantly contribute to the decarbonisation of the aviation sector. Both companies are exploring further partnerships and government support to scale the technology and meet future fuel demand.

Climate Disruption Communication: Key insights from Auckland City Council

- 5.35 Over the past three years, [The Workshop](#) collaborated with Auckland City Council to develop effective ways of communicating about climate disruption. Their research produced two key publications: a [Framing Report](#) and a [Framing and Messaging Guide](#). These documents explore how people perceive climate disruption and the potential for community-led solutions.
- 5.36 By emphasising shared values such as local identity, safeguarding natural resources, and protecting future generations, councils can engage residents in climate adaptation efforts. Framing climate action as a community-driven, solutions-oriented process connects it to pressing concerns like economic resilience and disaster preparedness, fostering broad support for sustainable adaptation tailored to local needs.

Consultation Opportunities

Draft regulations for natural hazard information on LIMs

- 5.37 The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) recently consulted on an [exposure draft](#) of regulations for natural hazard information in land information memoranda (LIMs).
- 5.38 The regulations will support local authorities to implement changes to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA), due to come into effect on 1 July 2025. The draft regulations aim to:
- ensure that LIMs share information about natural hazards in a way that's clear, concise, easy to understand, and more consistent across the country; and
 - give councils greater certainty about the changes and reduce their risk of legal liability.
- 5.39 Submissions on the proposals for regulations closed on 28 October 2024. The Council's submission on the draft regulations will be included in the agenda for the Environment and Regulatory Committee meeting on 21 November 2024, for retrospective approval.

Building Resilience to Natural Hazards: Long-Term Insights Briefing

- 5.40 On behalf of the National Hazards Board, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC), and the Ministry for the Environment are seeking public feedback to help develop a long-term insights briefing that explores how New Zealand can strengthen its resilience to future disasters and crises caused by major hazard risks (e.g. earthquakes, pandemics, severe weather). Submissions close on 26 November 2024.

Update on New Zealand's Second Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP2)

- 5.41 The Ministry for the Environment received over 1,800 submissions (including our Council's submission) on the ERP2, and more than 1,400 people attended consultation events. The feedback showed strong commitment to addressing climate change, providing valuable insights. Officials have reviewed the feedback and briefed Ministers.
- 5.42 Next steps:
- Ministers are considering the feedback to develop the final plan; and

- the plan will go to Cabinet before its public release in December 2024.

6. International Update

NZ's Climate Change Minister Simon Watts to Co-Chair Global Carbon Market Talks at COP29

- 6.1 Climate Change Minister Simon Watts will [co-chair negotiations on carbon markets at COP29](#), alongside Singapore's Minister for Sustainability and Environment, Grace Fu. The conference will take place in Baku, Azerbaijan, from 11-22 November 2024.
- 6.2 Watts is one of eight ministerial representatives selected from 195 countries, acknowledging the recognition of New Zealand and Singapore's expertise in carbon markets and emissions pricing. This role also underscores New Zealand's efforts to restore credibility in its domestic Emissions Trading Scheme. Ministers Watts and Fu will engage with counterparts ahead of COP29 to ensure successful negotiations.
- 6.3 The Minister highlighted the importance of global cooperation in the transition to a low-emission, net-zero future, emphasising that credible and transparent carbon markets encourage investment in emissions reduction. He and Minister Fu will lead efforts to finalise details on how countries can collaborate on carbon markets under the Paris Agreement.
- 6.4 Simon Watts' role at COP29 impacts local governments by shaping global carbon markets, unlocking funding for local low-emission projects, and encouraging sustainable business practices. This supports local councils in advancing renewable energy, infrastructure upgrades, and emissions reductions, aligning local actions with global climate goals for a net-zero future.

Benefits of Agri-DENZ Partnership for Local Councils

- 6.5 New Zealand and Germany have launched the Agri-DENZ project, a partnership to tackle agricultural greenhouse gas emissions. The initiative will focus on reducing emissions while maintaining production, targeting areas such as food waste, soil carbon, and emissions accounting. Both nations aim to enhance productivity and improve global agricultural outcomes while considering food security.
- 6.6 Germany's Minister, Cem Özdemir, and New Zealand's, Todd McClay, emphasise Agri-DENZ as a significant partnership to reduce agricultural emissions. The collaboration unites science, practice, and policy to advance emission-lowering technologies while boosting productivity and food security.
- 6.7 Local councils can benefit from Agri-DENZ through access to advanced agricultural practices and emission-reduction technologies, supporting regional sustainability goals. The project fosters collaboration, offering councils tools for better greenhouse gas accounting, enhancing soil health, and reducing food waste. It also strengthens local economies by boosting productivity, promoting food security, and supporting climate resilience in agricultural sectors. Read the press release [here](#).

United Nations General Assembly Adopts "Pact for the Future"

- 6.8 The United Nations General Assembly has adopted the potentially game-changing "PACT for the Future" to address the urgent challenges of the 21st century. This agreement commits to accelerating climate adaptation financing, investing in renewable energy, and measuring progress beyond GDP to include human and planetary well-being. It emphasises

the need to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C and accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels, ensuring sustainability for future generations.

- 6.9 The Pact for the Future for People focus on ensuring access to public services and shared resources, expanding rights for future generations, and addressing inequalities within and between cities. It aims to promote fairness and justice across communities, ensuring that no one is left behind as we navigate global challenges. The Pact addresses communities’ demand for transformed governance, urging governments to adopt new approaches to global challenges, including climate change and natural disasters.
- 6.10 Local governments are key to this change, acting as a bridge between citizens and national governments to implement international commitments like the Pact for the Future at the community level.
- 6.11 We will be watching this space and keep you updated. To read more World leaders adopt pivotal [UN Pact for the Future](#).

7. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri
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1. ↓	TCAP progress 2023-2024 infographic	69
2. ↓	Coast Care article	71
3. ↓	Climate projections for Tasman District	74

OUR ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

TASMAN CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

The 2019 Climate Action Plan focused on mitigation, adaptation, leadership and information provision. Over the past five years, we have been making steps forward in implementing the Plan’s actions and we regularly report progress to the Strategy and Policy Committee.

We recently revised and updated the Climate Action Plan to include a strategy. The Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024 – 2035 was adopted by Council in June 2024.

The main actions taken during the 2023/2024 year are summarised in the following infographic.

PROGRESS ON THE TASMAN CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2023/2024



OUR ENVIRONMENT

Planted over 200,000 trees and wetland plants across the District, including:

47,000 native trees and 11,000 exotic trees planted at Kingsland Forest Park

37,000 native trees and 13,000 salt marsh plants around the Waimea Inlet

20,000 trees planted for river erosion control and stopbank protection works

15,500 native trees planted and 40,000 direct seeded at various wetlands

12,000 native trees, shrubs and wetland species planted in Teapot Valley

7,000 trees planted in other parks and reserves

ADAPTATION

Advanced our collaboration with Nelson City Council on the Nelson Tasman Climate Change Risk Assessment, including development of a Resilience Explorer tool to manage regional climate risks

TRANSPORT

New bus routes to Motueka (via Māpua and Tasman) and Wakefield (via Brightwater and Hope) began on 1 August 2023.

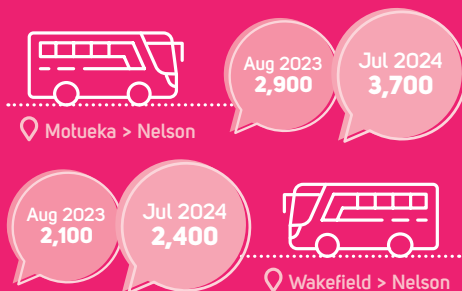
Frequency of other bus services across the Nelson Tasman network also increased.

The old diesel bus fleet was replaced:
80% of buses are now electric

Painted cycle lanes now in place on Upper Queen Street and Champion Road, Richmond, and shared paths and cycle lanes installed on Aranui Road, Māpua. Completed the shared path on William Street, Richmond

Annual bus patronage across the entire Nelson Tasman network almost doubled in 2023/2024 compared with the previous year

Patronage on the new bus routes (was 0 in 2022/2023):



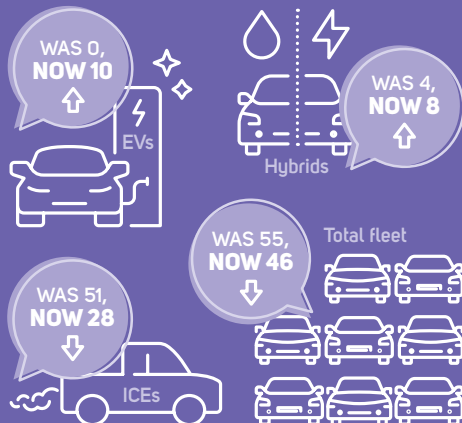


OUR BUILDINGS AND ASSETS

Replaced old pumps with two high-efficiency pumps at the Richmond Water Treatment plant, saving energy and reducing stress on pipes in the network

Installed an additional air receiver at the Motueka Wastewater Treatment Plant, preventing air compressors from short cycling and increasing energy efficiency

Began transitioning Council's vehicle fleet to more electric vehicles (EVs) and hybrids and fewer internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles. Petrol and diesel consumption has reduced and electricity consumption increased as a result. Total fleet size also reduced



OUR COMMUNITY

Provided free monthly composting workshops to the community and distributed recycling and waste minimisation information in collaboration with Nelson City Council

Collaborated with FENZ, Civil Defence, Police and St John to hold a Rural Resilience Expo in Wakefield. This event aimed to inform, educate, and encourage self-sufficiency when a disaster cuts off services to a community

Piloted a Climate Change Learning Programme in four Tasman intermediate classrooms

Continued to support young people to take action to protect our environment for future generations through Enviroschools and other environmental education initiatives

Ran a series of home heating information sessions to improve understanding of best practice for wood burners and reduce air pollution



Coast Care: Protecting Tasman’s Coastline for Future Generations

For over two decades, the Reserves and Facilities team has been leading the [Coast Care programme](#) across various locations in the Tasman District, working alongside local communities to restore and protect our coastal environment.

Coast Care is a community-based initiative focused on improving the health and resilience of our beaches, with volunteer programmes in place at key coastal areas.

Coastcare plantings have been established at Pūponga, Pakawau, Collingwood, Parapara, Patons Rock, Pōhara, Rototai, Ligar Bay, Tata Beach, Torrent Bay, Little Kaiteriteri, Stephens Bay, Tapu Bay and Matoroa/Rabbit Island.

These nature-based restoration efforts, which include planting native dune species and removing invasive plants, are vital for enhancing the natural defences of our coastline. Native dune plants, such as spinifex and pingao, play a crucial role in trapping wind-blown sand and stabilising the dunes, forming a protective barrier that helps buffer the coast from erosion, sea-level rise, and storm surges.

By strengthening these natural systems, Coast Care is helping to increase the resilience of our coastline to the impacts of climate change. This, in turn, helps to safeguard not only the ecological integrity of our beaches but also the adjoining coastal properties and infrastructure that rely on healthy, stable dunes for protection.

The images below demonstrate resilience in action at Torrent Bay and Parapara Beach.

Torrent Bay - Cyclone Fehi surge 2018



Restored coastal plant communities 2023



Parapara Esplanade Reserve (south) Storm cut and recovery





**Parapara Esplanade Reserve
(southern end)
Coastcare works programme**

Storm event 2014 eroded 10 to 15 metres of beach dune area



Sand push up from low tide beach area to create the dune area for planting



Community planting to restore native sand dune species to stabilise and smother the dune



Beach accessways and dune plants successfully re-established



Spinifex plants growing forward trapping sand and improving resilience to high tide storm attack.



The success of Coast Care is largely due to the dedication of volunteers, local iwi, schools, and community groups who have come together to plant tens of thousands of native species, restore dune ecosystems, and contribute to a sustainable future for our region. Their efforts ensure that our coastal areas remain safe and beautiful for generations to come.



Coast Care working bee at Torrent Bay, 30 September 2024

We encourage anyone interested in joining the programme or learning more about Coast Care to get in touch with Stephen Richards in the Reserves and Facilities team. Together, we can continue to protect and enhance Tasman's coastline.

New climate change projections for Tasman District

This summary table from the [dashboard](#) provides an overview of how the climate is projected to change in Tasman District between now and 2099 and presents projections as a range of values from a low emissions (SSP1-2.6) to a high emissions (SSP3-7.0) future. These projections are relative to the 1995-2014 period and consider a range of scenarios for future climate change as defined by the IPCC.

AVERAGE DAILY AIR TEMPERATURE	Average temperatures in Tasman District are likely to be 0.8-1.5°C warmer by 2050, and 0.7-3.2°C warmer by 2090, with the greatest seasonal change projected in Summer. The average temperature in Summer is likely to increase by 0.9-1.7°C by 2050, and by 0.8-3.7°C by 2090.
NUMBER OF HOT DAYS (>25°C)	There were an average of 6.9 hot days - days when the temperature gets above 25°C - per year for Tasman District in the 1995-2014 period. There are projected to be between 0.0 and 30.6 more hot days per year by 2050, and between 0.0 and 72.6 more hot days per year by 2090.
NUMBER OF FROST DAYS (<0°C)	There were an average of 58.7 frost days - days when the temperature gets below 0°C - per year for Tasman District in the 1995-2014 period. There are projected to be between 0.4 and 35.3 fewer frost days per year by 2050, and between 0.4 and 72.1 fewer frost days per year by 2090.
TOTAL RAINFALL	Annual rainfall in Tasman District is likely to change by between -6.6% and 2.3% by 2050, and change by between -13.1% and 4.4% by 2090, with greatest seasonal change projected in Spring. The total annual rainfall in Spring is likely to change by between -18.2% and 3.7% by 2050, and change by between -22.4% and 5.0% by 2090.
NUMBER OF VERY RAINY DAYS (>25mm)	There were an average of 24.4 very rainy days - where rainfall exceeds 25 mm - for Tasman District in the 1995-2014 period. There are projected to be between 2.8 fewer and 1.5 more very rainy days per year by 2050, and between 7.4 fewer and 2.5 more very rainy days per year by 2090.
NUMBER OF DRY DAYS (<1mm)	There were an average of 226.2 dry days - days when rainfall is less than 1 mm - per year for Tasman District in the 1995-2014 period. There are projected to be between 2.6 fewer and 4.6 more dry days per year by 2050, and between 2.7 fewer and 12.1 more dry days per year by 2090.
NUMBER OF WINDY DAYS (>10m/s)	There were an average of 8 windy days - days when the wind speed exceeded 10 metres per second per year - for Tasman District in the 1995-2014 period. There are projected to be between 8.6 fewer and 0.2 more windy days per year by 2050, and between 13.4 fewer and 1.6 more windy days per year by 2090.

The climate projection graphs for Tasman District are presented below.

How to read the graph showing the projected change to the number of hot days (where the maximum daily air temperature is over 25°C) in a year:

Taking the period of 2041-2060 as an example, the number of hot days is expected to increase by an average of 6.4 days per year under SSP1-2.6, and an average of 12.3 days per year under a SSP3-7.0, across the Tasman District. The shaded area shows the range of projection values for all the locations within Tasman District.

