

Date: Tuesday 21 April 2026
Time: 3.00pm
Meeting Room: Motueka Library
Venue: 32 Wallace Street, Motueka

Motueka Community Board

MINUTES ATTACHMENTS

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PUBLIC FORUM: Council provides the opportunity for public forum input at its ordinary meetings. The views and opinions expressed in public forum do not necessarily reflect the position of the Tasman District Council, Council officers or elected members

Motueka Community Board Meeting 21.04.26

From: Ian Williamson.
To Lady Chair and members of the Community Board.

Several members of our Motueka Community have asked me recently especially when our weather shows signs of changing has anything been advised as to a new "Motueka Bridge" being provided. This provoked my enquiring with Maureen Pugh who I had spoken to previously as the Minister for Taranaki/West Coast and she was very helpful in following it up with our Government. On Wednesday this week I called and spoke with Emma who is Maureen's assistant and she advised that our "Motueka Bridge" was on the list for prioritised replacement but recent adverse weather events had taken priority. I also phoned Barry Dowler as he had spoken to a member of the roading group who knew about their banning of our "Bailey Bridges" at the time of Cyclone Gabriel happening, but Barry is due back from Australia after Anzac Day (25.04.26) so I will follow up with him then as we should have our Bailey Bridges here on stand-by for an emergency. I realize a lot of people use our Motueka Bridge those who live in Kaiterī, Riwaka, Takaka, Collingwood etc.

Thank you,
Lady Chair.

This submission is being made on behalf of the residents of the heart of Motueka living on Ledger Ave, Marion Pl, Kingstan Pl, Goodman Dr and McCarthy Cr., all within 300 m of the Ledger – Goodman Wastewater Pumping Station.

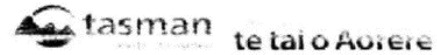


In addition to the catastrophic flooding of the Motueka River in June 2025, Ledger Ave and Marion Place experienced their own flood damage. As well as the difference in scale, the damage also was very different. While the Motueka river flooding took houses, farm land, roads and bridges with it, the Ledger – Goodman event brought us raw sewage, courtesy of the Ledger - Goodman Pumping Station.



Several residents sent written expressions of concern to Tasman District Council, the owner of the pumping station about this contamination, its causes, hazards and prevention. One of these letters represented 28 residents.

In response, council (through its representative) claimed in a letter date 25 July "The Council does not accept liability or responsibility for any damage." Their argument is basically that it would be just too hard to prevent spilling raw sewage in a heavy rain event.



Phone 543 8400

25 July 2025

Section 7(2)(a) - Protection of Privacy

Formal Complaint – Sewage Overflow Event – Ledger Avenue, Motueka – 27 June, 2025

Bottom of letter

The Council does not accept liability or responsibility for any damage.

Ngā mihi

We are here to make our strong disagreement with and disapproval of this lack of responsibility on council's part.

The Health Act clearly charges local authorities with providing wastewater and stormwater reticulation, treatment, and disposal.

25 Local authority to provide sanitary works

(1) For the purposes of this section, the term **sanitary works** means—

- (b) wastewater reticulation, treatment, and disposal;
- (ba) stormwater reticulation, treatment, and disposal;

If and when these fail, the Local Government Act clearly states “A territorial authority must assess —the actual or potential consequences of stormwater and sewage discharges within the district.” It does not allow a council to simply dismiss the concerns of affected residents with a blanket denial of responsibility.

128 Requirement to assess wastewater and other sanitary services

- (1) A territorial authority must assess the provision within its district of—
- (a) wastewater services; and
 - (b) other sanitary services.
 - (d) the actual or potential consequences of stormwater and sewage discharges within the district.

The Health Act is clear about consequences of such discharges; it defines any such deposits or fumes which are offensive or likely to be injurious to health as a nuisance

29 Nuisances defined for purposes of this Act

Without limiting the meaning of the term **nuisance**, a nuisance shall be deemed to be created in any of the following cases, that is to say:

- (b) where any accumulation or deposit is in such a state or is so situated as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health:
- (h) where any factory, workroom, shop, office, warehouse, or other place of trade or business is not provided with appliances so as to carry off in a harmless and inoffensive manner any fumes, gases, vapours, dust, or impurities generated therein:

and states that “Every person by whose act, default, or sufferance a nuisance arises or continues, whether that person is or is not the owner or occupier of the premises in respect of which the nuisance exists, commits an offence against this Act.”

30 Penalties for permitting or causing nuisances

- (1) Every person by whose act, default, or sufferance a nuisance arises or continues, whether that person is or is not the owner or occupier of the premises in respect of which the nuisance exists, commits an offence against this Act.

It also specifically applies to governments.

32 Provisions of this Act as to nuisances to apply to Crown

The provisions of this Act relating to nuisances, including any regulations or bylaws thereunder, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided therein, apply to nuisances created by the Government or by any employee thereof in his capacity as such employee.

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 29

Section 32: amended, on 1 July 1993, by [section 14](#) of the Health Amendment Act 1993 (1993 No 24).

The council must take responsibility for allowing raw sewage spilling out from its Goodman – Ledger WWPS.

As to their argument that there was just too much rain for the council to prevent the WWPS from overflowing and spreading sewage onto the Goodman Ledger area, we also believe council is not fulfilling its purpose as put forth in the Local Government Act, to promote environmental well-being.

10 Purpose of local government

(1) The purpose of local government is—

- (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

According to data provided to us by TDC, the cause of the overwhelming majority of waste water spillage since 2018 has been rain.

30 Sanderlane WWPS	Rain	20/02/2018
Courtney WWPS	Rain	20/02/2018
9 Clay St	Rain	2/11/2018
27 Fearon St	Rain	2/11/2018
12 Kingstan Pl	Rain	2/11/2018
Clay St	Rain	19/07/2019
Kingstan Pl	Rain	19/07/2019
Fearon St	Rain	19/07/2019
Greenwood	Rain	19/07/2019
Motueka WWPS	Hose fail	28/07/2021
165 Thorp St	pipe break	23/09/2021
Grey st	Raggage and fat	23/09/2021
239 Thorp St	pipe break	29/03/2022
24 York St		6/05/2022
Low lying Motueka	Rain	13/07/2022
77 High St		13/07/2022
Mot WWTP	I/I	26/07/2022
40 High St		7/12/2022
Marchwood Park Rd	level sensor	1/03/2023
24 Fearon St	Rain	5/05/2023
130 High St	Gravel	19/08/2023
1 Thorp St	Eqpt failure	8/01/2024
Goodman Park WWPS	Rain	23/06/2024
236 High St	Blockage	9/12/2024
Marchwood Park Rd	blockage	5/04/2025
27 Fearon st	perished seal	29/05/2025
Goodman Park WWPS	Rain	26 June 2025

Clearly, since this is a pattern over the last 7 years, the council has had ample time to identify this as a frequent cause of wastewater system failure and take steps to prevent future infractions of the Health Act.

In addition, according to TDC's own website, climate change is causing the "increased likelihood of rainy days and flooding".

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS FOR THE TASMAN DISTRICT



We ask Council to step up and take responsibility for its existing stormwater and wastewater infrastructure, plan for and fund repairs and upgrades to handle existing rain events and take its own warnings into account to provide safe stormwater and wastewater infrastructure for the future which ensures the well being of the district, Motueka and the Ledger – Goodman neighborhood.

We have one final request. The above-mentioned letter from council, in response to community members expressing their concerns about the flooding and contamination was inserted into some of the resident's property file. We believe this to be inappropriate and possibly retaliatory. The letters submitted to council relate to concerns about health and council management of council infrastructure.

TDC's website says that property files include, Resource consent decisions, Building consent applications, Building Plans, Code Compliance Certificates, Final reports, Property Information Memorandum (PIMs). All of these are property related.

What's in the file?

Information on the file will include Council records that we hold at the time of the request, including:

- Resource consent decisions
- Building consent applications
- Building Plans
- Code Compliance Certificates
- Final reports
- Property Information Memorandum (PIMs)

The letter from council is clearly none of these, in fact, the focus of the letters both to and from council dealt with council management of a council resource, not property concerns. These letters in a property file are a misdirection and may lead to the property value being lower in a possible sale. We therefore strongly request that all these letters be removed from property files.



Richard Kirby

Phone 543 8400

25 July 2025

Section 7(2)(a) - Protection of Privacy

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Section 7(2)(a) - Protection of Privacy

Formal Complaint – Sewage Overflow Event – Ledger Avenue, Motueka – 27 June, 2025

I am responding to the various letters and emails received from Ledger Avenue residents and some others. This relates to the wastewater overflow from various manholes, gully traps and Goodman Park Wastewater pump station (PS) into Ledger Avenue and Marion Place.

It is important to note that the 27 June 2025 rainfall event was a one in 100-year event followed by another one in 50-year event all within a couple of months of very wet conditions. This phenomenal amount of rain has put real pressure on all the Council's infrastructure and particularly our wastewater systems.

The timeline for the rainfall event is outlined as follows:

- Operational planning discussions on 26 June realised the likely magnitude of this districtwide rainfall event.
- Engineers discussed response options and directed Contractors to only deploy pump trucks to sites if they could prevent an overflow onto surrounding land. This included the Goodman Park PS.
- All evening on the 26 June through until after midnight, we were maintaining a level of less than 80% in the wet well as the pumps were keeping up.
- Intense rainfall bursts around 01:00 on 27 June caused a rapid increase in flows entering the Goodman Park PS.
- This heavy rainfall burst was followed by several others throughout the morning.
- At 01:38 on 27 June, Goodman Park PS reached the overflow level.
- This level increased so quickly it was not possible to respond in time and prevent an overflow (due to time taken from deployment to arrival on site with pump trucks).
- The significant volume of overflow would not have been contained by pump trucks.
- Overflow continued for over 19 hours before levels in the wet well were brought back under control and the overflow stopped.

Tasman District Council
 Email info@tasman.govt.nz
 Website www.tasman.govt.nz
 24 hour assistance

Richmond
 189 Queen Street
 Private Bag 4
 Richmond 7050
 New Zealand
 Phone 03 543 8400

Murchison
 92 Fairfax Street
 Murchison 7007
 New Zealand
 Phone 03 523 1013

Motueka
 7 Hickmott Place
 PO Box 123
 Motueka 7143
 New Zealand
 Phone 03 528 2022

Tākaka
 78 Commercial Street
 PO Box 74
 Tākaka 7142
 New Zealand
 Phone 03 525 9972

The Goodman Park PS can usually manage about 9,700m³ in a 24-hour period in normal wet weather conditions. This equates to an average inflow of about 400m³ per hour. The average inflow to the Goodman Park PS during that 24-hour period was more than 800m³ per hour (over 19,000 m³ in 24 hours).

The Council has access to three pump trucks, which combined, can cart approximately 60m³ per hour of wastewater to the Wastewater Treatment Plant from Goodman Park. Given the scale of the event, the Council decided not to use pump trucks during this period as tankering would not have made any difference to the volumes of overflow. Therefore, it was not possible to prevent the overflows or even mitigate it to any real extent using pump trucks.

Throughout the whole event the Council and Civil Defence put out information to the public advising people on private bores to boil their water if they were concerned about contamination and to treat all overland flow as potentially contaminated.

We have undertaken *E. coli* sampling of private bores at around 60 properties on Ledger Avenue and Marion Place and advised residents of the results. This will not be an on-going commitment and will not be provided to everyone who has a concern about their private bores. This was only in response to the overflow of wastewater in the area. It cannot be assumed that this gesture is the Council accepting any responsibility for ongoing testing or responsibility for any contamination.

In addition, since so many concerns have been raised about wastewater inundating private bores, I will ask the team to release some further information to ensure that property owners meet the required standards for potable water, such as protection of private bores and treatment of the bore water if used for domestic supply. As resources allow, the Council's Health and Building Inspectors will also be informed on the widespread issue and may visit you and advise you on what you need to do to comply, where necessary.

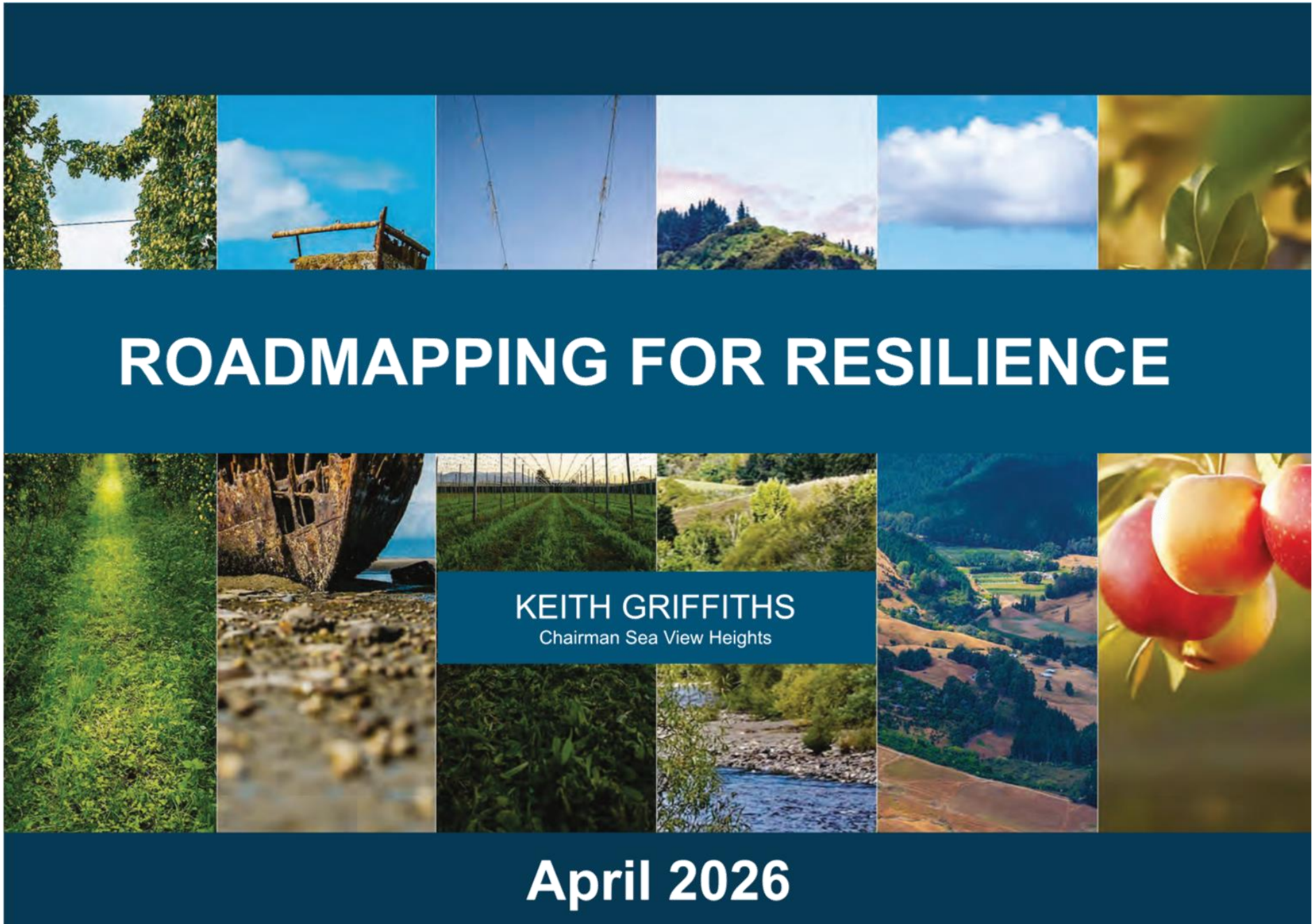
It should be noted that any flooding on private property must be treated as contaminated whether it has wastewater contamination or not. It is imperative that private bores have their bore heads protected from flood water intrusion. The Council understands that your property may have been affected by flooding. It is recommended that you engage with your insurance company in relation to any damage or clean up.

The Council does not accept liability or responsibility for any damage.

Ngā mihi



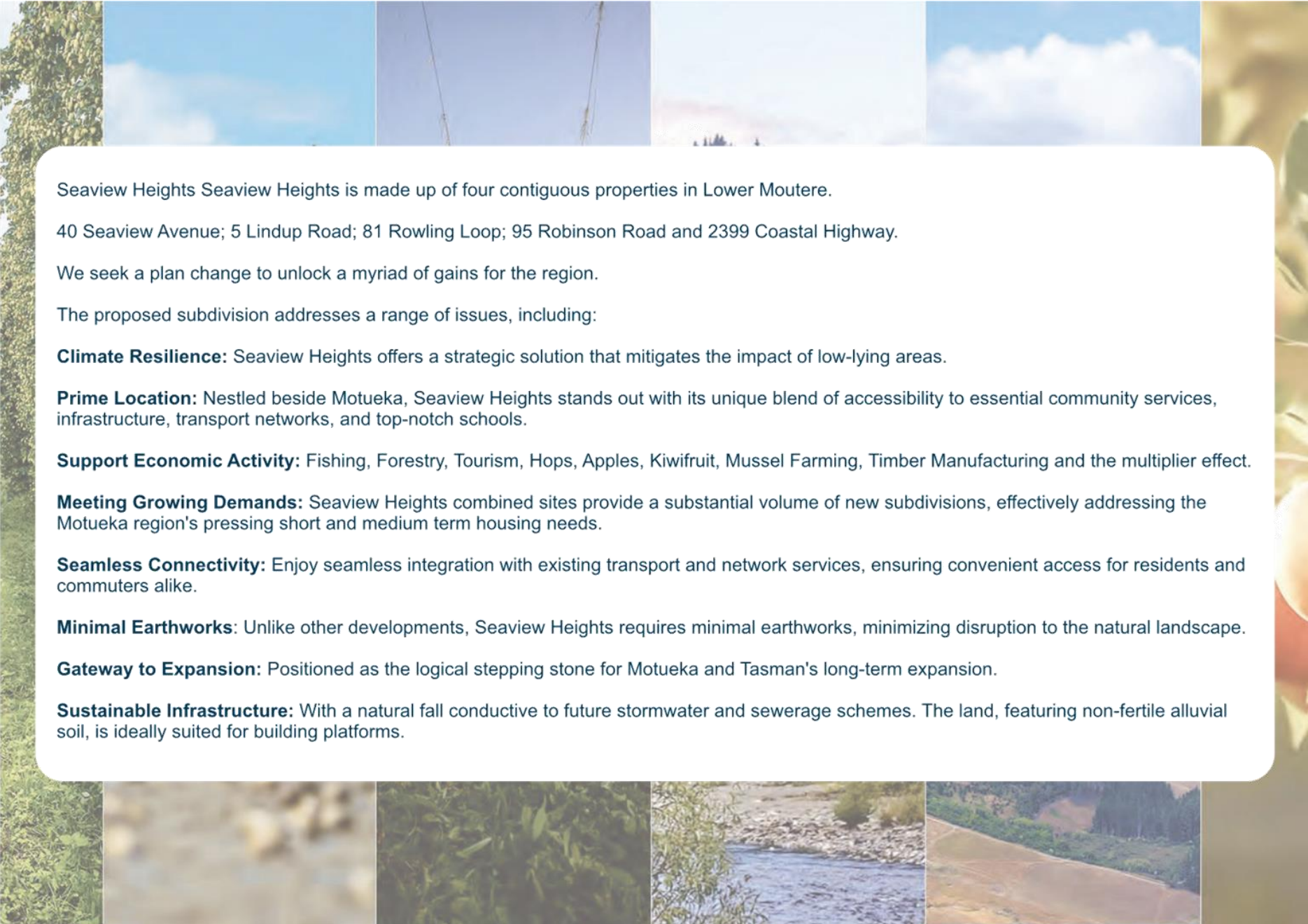
Richard Kirby
Group Manager – Community Infrastructure



ROADMAPPING FOR RESILIENCE

KEITH GRIFFITHS
Chairman Sea View Heights

April 2026



Seaview Heights Seaview Heights is made up of four contiguous properties in Lower Moutere.

40 Seaview Avenue; 5 Lindup Road; 81 Rowling Loop; 95 Robinson Road and 2399 Coastal Highway.

We seek a plan change to unlock a myriad of gains for the region.

The proposed subdivision addresses a range of issues, including:

Climate Resilience: Seaview Heights offers a strategic solution that mitigates the impact of low-lying areas.

Prime Location: Nestled beside Motueka, Seaview Heights stands out with its unique blend of accessibility to essential community services, infrastructure, transport networks, and top-notch schools.

Support Economic Activity: Fishing, Forestry, Tourism, Hops, Apples, Kiwifruit, Mussel Farming, Timber Manufacturing and the multiplier effect.

Meeting Growing Demands: Seaview Heights combined sites provide a substantial volume of new subdivisions, effectively addressing the Motueka region's pressing short and medium term housing needs.



Seamless Connectivity: Enjoy seamless integration with existing transport and network services, ensuring convenient access for residents and commuters alike.

Minimal Earthworks: Unlike other developments, Seaview Heights requires minimal earthworks, minimizing disruption to the natural landscape.

Gateway to Expansion: Positioned as the logical stepping stone for Motueka and Tasman's long-term expansion.

Sustainable Infrastructure: With a natural fall conducive to future stormwater and sewerage schemes. The land, featuring non-fertile alluvial soil, is ideally suited for building platforms.

Sea Level Rise (SLR)

Legend	
	Seaview Heights Property Boundary's
	Sea Level Rise
	2.0m SLR Scenario including 1% AEP Storm-tide

Sea level rise data sourced from Tasman District Council Coastal Hazards Mapping showing 2.0m scenario sea level rise (SLR) including the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) storm tide event.



Scale 1:30,000

RMM



Seaview Heights

Slope Analysis

Overall the site has a rolling topography. The majority of the Seaview Heights site is between 7-15° degrees which is not ideal for horticulture as per the Agfirst independent report.

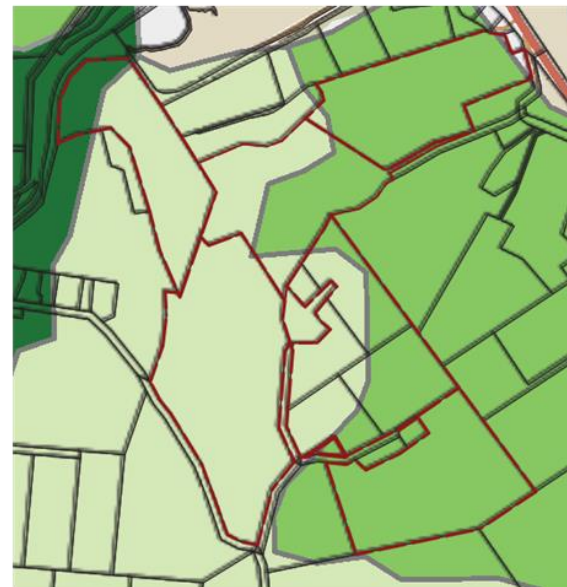
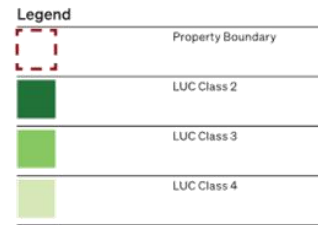


RMM

Land Use Capability Analysis

Productive land across the site is variable and current classification is considered to not be responsive to the actual land. The National Policy Statement mapping for Seaview Heights has not been updated to the best of our knowledge.

Future mapping of Highly Productive Land within the site is required to satisfy the National Policy Statement of Highly Productive Land (2022), to be done within three years from the statements commencement date (2022).

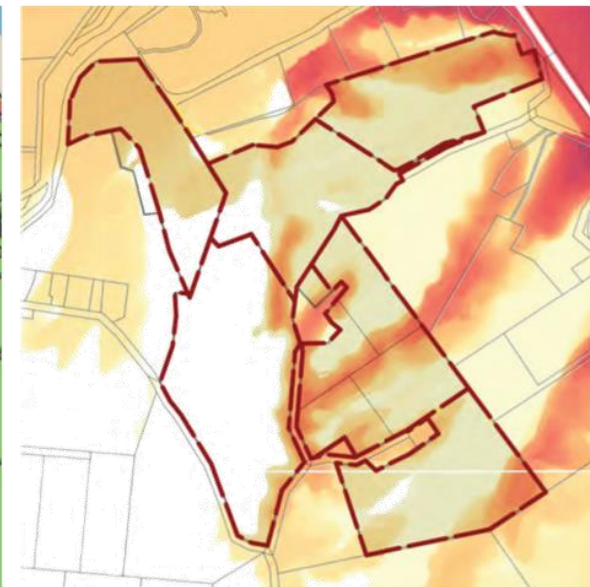


Seaview Heights

Zone of Theoretical Visibility Analysis (ZTVA)

This map shows where building heights on the Seaview Heights property (up to 7.5m - a current zone building height rule) are theoretically visible from State Highway 60.

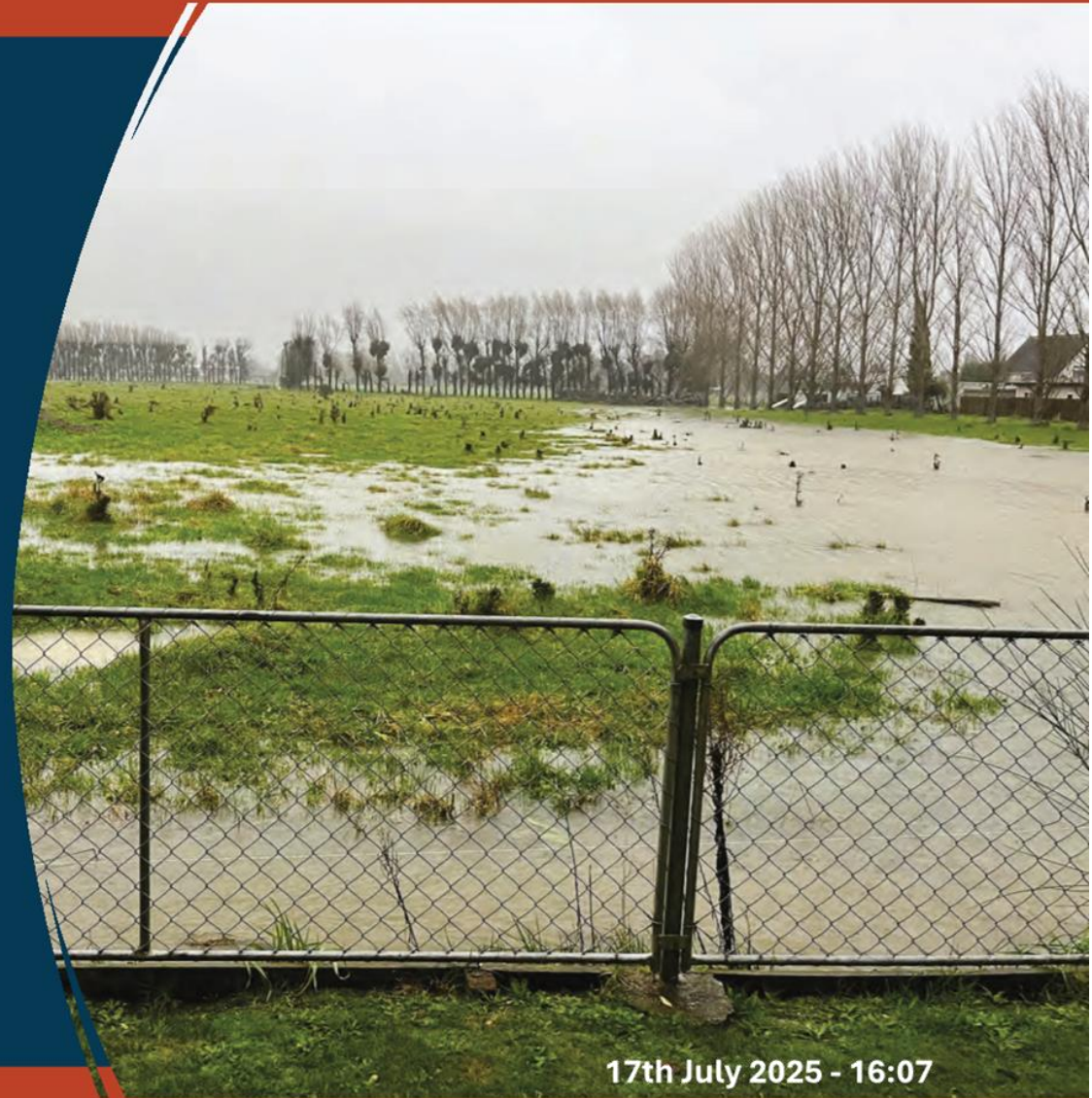
Interpreting the map, those areas in red are considered to be more visible and therefore these locations are more sensitive to future development. Those areas in white and yellow are less visible and therefore less sensitive to the impact of development when viewed from the Coastal Highway. The ZTVA shows Seaview Heights to be theoretically very low-low visibility.



07

HAS DUE DILIGENCE

BEEN UNDERTAKEN ON THE VERY SERIOUS EFFECTS OF THE RECENT FLOODS AND HOW THEY IMPACTED LAND AND HOMES IN MOTUEKA WEST DELINEATED IN THIS PLAN FOR FURTHER URBAN DEVELOPMENT.



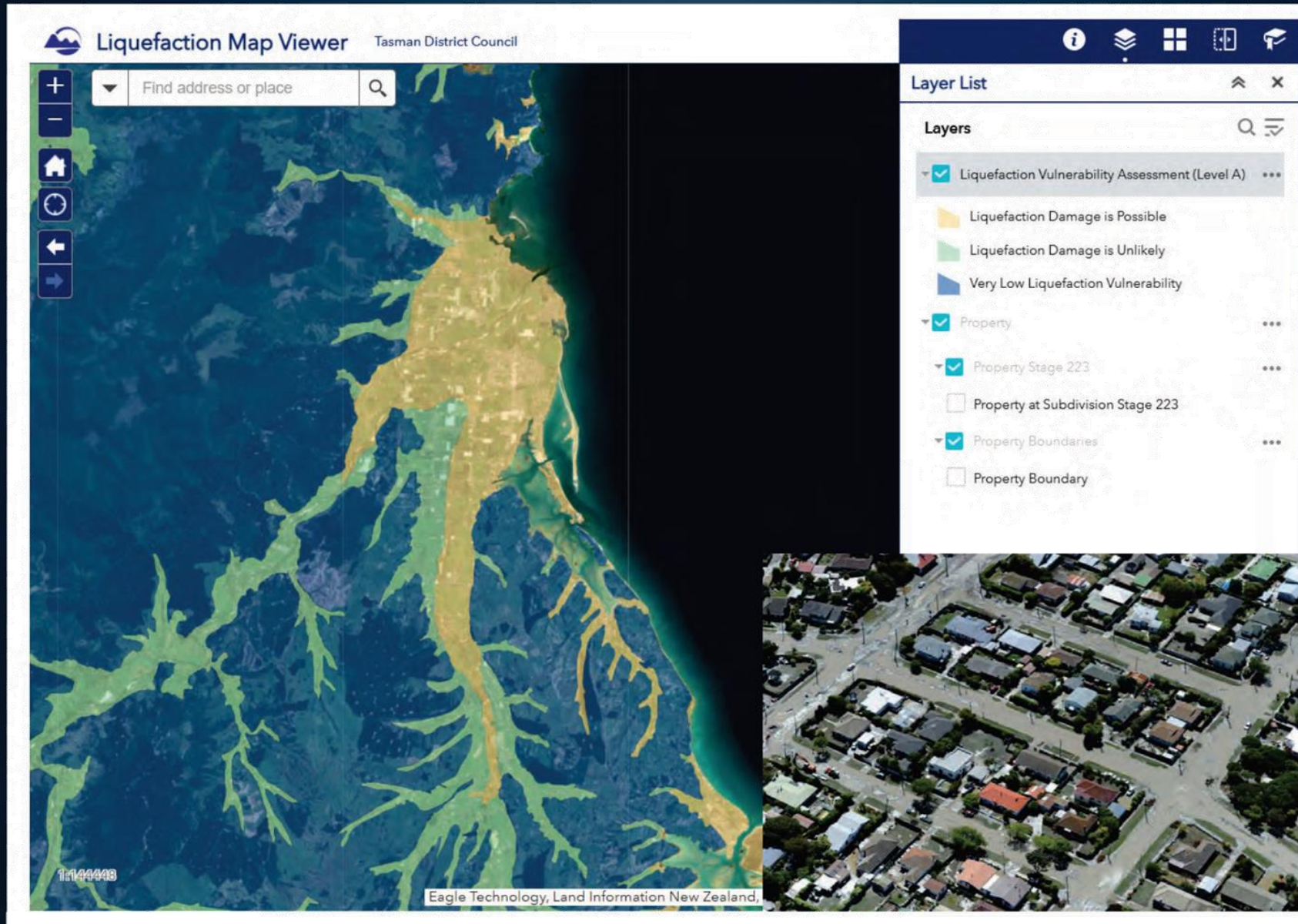
17th July 2025 - 16:07

THIS WOULD APPEAR TO BE TDC'S SOLUTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN MOTUEKA EAST



ARE THE
LESSONS FROM THE
CHRISTCHURCH
EARTHQUAKES
BEING HEEDED IN
PLANNING
DECISIONS IN
MOTUEKA?





Where is the Money for Development in Motueka Going to Come From if all Property is not Fully Rateable?



Papakāinga development is eligible for rates remissions.



How will essential services & infrastructure be funded if the rating base is reduced?



Why has Seaview Heights which meets all the requirements for hazard-free, long-term growth for the Tasman region, been left out of PC81 when Mayor Tim King assured me after the recent floods that it would be part of the motueka master plan. Is this still the case?



TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL MEETING 22ND NOVEMBER 2023 STARTING 1.08PM

NAVIGATING CONSULTATION WITH IWI

Partnership Challenges - The Partnership Agreement between Councils and Iwi is important as it reinforces the commitment of councils to uphold the Treaty of Waitangi, but please explain how it can work effectively in practice, because we have found it exceptionally difficult to navigate?



MAYOR TIM KING - *"IT IS A BACKWARD LOOK AS OPPOSED TO A FUTURE LOOKING DOCUMENT"*

RENEE THOMAS - *"THIS DOCUMENT DOES NOT HOLD US LIABLE OR ACCOUNTABLE IN ANY WAY. IT IS NOT A CONTRACT THAT BINDS US IN ANY WAY TO IWI"*



COMPROMISING FOOD SECURITY

Why is the TDC allowing participating in further compromise of New Zealand's rarest, most productive horticultural Land by rezoning it for Urban Development?



Motueka West: among the most valuable and productive land in New Zealand.



Urban development here means sacrificing long-term food security on what is high value horticultural land . It is not a small parcel of land (126 hectares)



Why are there two standards of interpretation of productive land?



Seaview Heights offers a safer alternative for urban development on land with a far lower horticultural production value than Motueka West.



Why Not A Private Plan Change ? Because Common Sense Should Prevail

Consulting with Iwi is of the utmost importance, which is why we have had "front-footed" conversations with them and conducted a detailed archaeological study of the site. There is NO indication that there are ANY AREAS of cultural significance.

Plan Change 81 is designed to include amendments to help with unanticipated or out-of-sequence development proposals.

It need not be in any conflict with the proposed areas of Papakāinga development. Multiple options for urban dwelling are needed, on land that is not restricted to leasehold.

Seaview Heights aligns closely with the goals of Plan Change 81. It's elevated, undulating topography offers natural resilience against hazards such as the latest weather events, sea-level rise, tidal surges, all issues that commonly contribute to stormwater discharge problems and infrastructure failures in low-lying areas.

NZ IS IN DIRE NEED OF URBAN PLANNING INTEGRITY, DIVERSITY & QUALITY

It must genuinely meet the needs of our communities, support economic development, be fair to all sections of society and come from a place of a genuine desire to make life better for all while working in a genuine & fully transparent way that does not favour some developers over others. Most importantly it must have at its core the need for RESILIENCE. People need to know that our district councils have at their core the need to safeguard citizen s' homes and livelihoods from future catastrophic natural events.

The recent flood events and the likely AF8 event demonstrate the error in failure to include Seaview Heights in PC81. The proposal fully supports the Council's objective of increasing housing supply, jobs, and vibrant, connected communities. The Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy 2022-2052 states clearly: *"Motueka's projected population growth won't be sustainable unless more land is opened up for urban development."* This underscores the need for a consistent, forward-thinking approach.

Seaview Heights offers precisely this.





SUPPORTING REGIONAL GROWTH

SEAVIEW HEIGHTS

The Motueka region contains some of the most highly productive horticulture land and associated industry infrastructure in New Zealand. The region produces 23 percent of the nation's apple crop employing more than 3,300 people. It is also a hub for fish processing, mussel farming, hops, timber processing, farming, tourism and many other associated industries. It has, however, a major problem. There is a severe shortage of housing for people who work here.

Many people are forced to commute from other parts of the region, contributing to increasingly widespread and costly traffic movements. This highlights the urgent need for a viable solution that will allow for more cohesive urban planning than we have had previously which will meet the long-term needs of regional development.

Current proposals to turn yet more valuable horticultural land into suburbia are not appropriate. New Zealand is already importing considerable amounts of produce from other countries and, as our population increases, we simply can't afford to lose more of this fertile soil to housing.

In a rare example of co-operation and with remarkable vision, five adjoining landowners have proposed a solution – Seaview Heights. Unlike other parts of the district, this land which has heavy clay soils, is not considered highly productive, making it a more suitable location for residential and mixed-use development. Its excellent access to state highways, transport networks, and cycleways while being only a few minutes from the Motueka town centre will provide a highly liveable environment.

Unlike the flat land that most of Motueka's urban area currently sits upon, its rolling hills offer much better protection from natural hazards. Unlike low-lying areas prone to stormwater discharge issues and network failures caused



Sourced from Tasman District Council Freshwater Mapping

For more information contact Keith on 022 444 4818 or email keithgriffiths2020@gmail.com or scan the QR Code to view.



and funding. "Our vision is to create a development that actively engages the whole community, respects the culture and traditions of iwi while providing thoughtful urban planning," he says. As we've expressed to the TDC, we can't continue with the same patchwork approach to urban growth that has gone before. Instead, we must plan for the long-term needs of the area, its people, and the environment we want future generations to thrive in. Achieving this requires fresh thinking, and a vision for sustainable living for all. Seaview Heights is not just a short-term solution to increasing housing supply – it represents a long-term, strategic approach to addressing regional challenges and future-proofing development while enhancing the lives of those who live and work here."

Keith and the team invites anyone attending the TDC's public engagement event at the Motueka Library Te Nānanga Kumu on SATURDAY 12 APRIL 2025 1PM TO 4PM

to visit their stand outside where you can see in more detail what is proposed for Seaview Heights, ask any questions and offer your ideas and opinions.

Scan for online survey





Bioeconomy Science Institute Maiangi Taiao

Ass. Prof. Robert Schaffer

21st April 2026

● New Zealand Institute for Bioeconomy Science Limited

What we do

Advance innovation in agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, biotechnology and manufacturing;

protect ecosystems from biosecurity threats and climate risks;

and develop new bio-based technologies and products.



We're growing New Zealand's bioeconomy

The New Zealand Government is reforming New Zealand's Science, Innovation and Technology system to drive economic growth, set a clear direction, and position New Zealand for a prosperous future.

- greater focus on areas critical to New Zealand's economic future
- increased scale and depth of capabilities, with the ability to apply a range of disciplines to better characterise our natural resources in order to unlock the economic opportunities for New Zealand
- increased adaptability to reallocate resources to evolving priorities
- increased responsiveness, transparency, and accountability to government, supported by stronger stewardship and direction from the centre, and a willingness to accept trade-offs
- greater use of common pool resources, including corporate services, science infrastructure, and enabling services.



New Zealand's bioeconomy

New Zealand's bioeconomy is the part of the economy that uses renewable biological resources (plants, animals, microbes, and biomass) and science, technology, and innovation to produce high-value food, materials, chemicals, energy, and services—while improving environmental, climate, and social outcomes.

It builds on NZ's traditional strengths in food and fibre, but shifts the focus from commodity production to value-added, knowledge-intensive, and science-enabled outputs..

Why the bioeconomy matters to NZ

NZ is unusually bio-dependent by global standards:

- ~75–80% of goods exports are bio-based (food, fibre, wood, natural products)
- ~60% of land use is bio-productive
- ≥25% of the workforce is employed in bio-related sectors

The bioeconomy underpins regional economies, Māori enterprise, and export earnings

Core research areas in the BSI

- 1 Bioenergy & biomaterials
- 2 Bioprotection & biosecurity
- 3 Climate resilience
- 4 Digital & data
- 5 Foods & ingredients
- 6 Land-based production
- 7 People & society
- 8 Seafood production
- 9 Sustainable environments

Sectors

AgResearch Group

Pastoral, agri-food and agri-technology

Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research Group

Terrestrial biodiversity and land resources

Plant & Food Research Group

Horticulture, arable, seafood and food and beverage

Scion Group

Forestry, biomaterials and wood-derived products



Arable



Biomaterials



Dairy



Environment



Food & Ingredients



Forestry



Horticulture



Meat & Wool



Seafood

About Us

Incorporated July 2025

- Government-owned Crown Research Institute
- Revenue NZ\$559 million (2023/24)
- Legacy extends back to 1926

Income

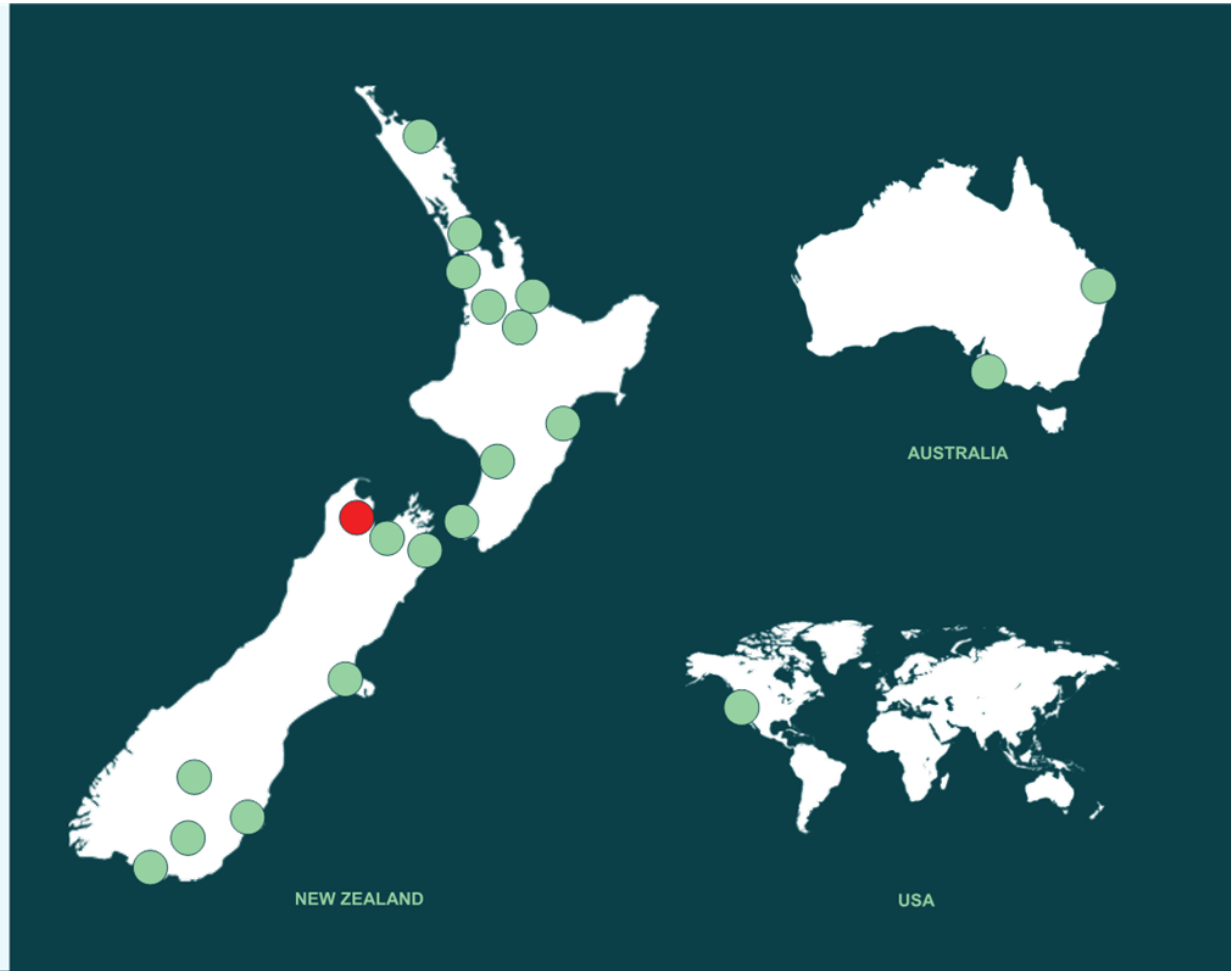
- 60% commercial contracts and royalties
- 40% New Zealand Government contracts

More than 2,300 people

- 1,500+ research staff
- 20 locations
- Representatives in the USA & Australia



Locations



● Bioeconomy Science Institute Maiangi Taiao



BSI: Motueka Research Centre

Motueka research focus areas



Horticulture



New plant cultivars



Biosecurity, bioprotection and biodiversity



Plant production systems

Kiwiberry breeding (KBC)



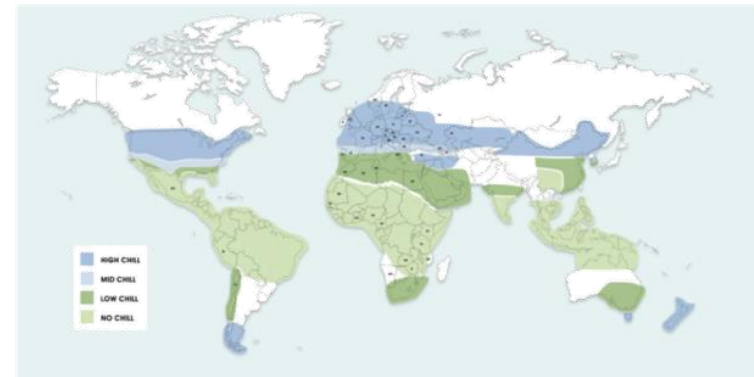
Kiwiberry concepts:

- Hortgem series ('Tahi') and beyond
- Live-skinned
- Colourful
- Flavoursome
- Healthy

Berryfruit breeding



- Firm fruit, good shelf life
- Large size
- Great taste, texture & appearance
- Consistency
- Range of chill requirements & market windows



12

Pear breeding

Prevar[™]
the future of fruit innovation



Piqa® Pears

Interspecific pears developed for modern consumer preferences.

Bright coloured skin.

Crisp, juicy texture.

High flavour intensity.

Ready-to-eat.

Excellent shelf life.



Hop breeding



nzhops^{Ltd}

**CLAYTON
INNOVATION
PROJECT**

Breeding Programme since 1950s

Two commercial Partners

Distinct NZ Inc flavours derived from
diploid, triploid and tetraploid strategies

21 New varieties from the program incl

- NZ Rhapsody™
- Nectaron®
- Superdelic™
- Nelson Sauvín™
- Motueka™
- Riwaka™

Fruit Crops Physiology - Pipfruit



- **New Production Systems**
 - Planar canopies producing 120-170 t/Ha
 - Development of a planar canopy digital twin
 - Root modelling
- **Rootstock evaluation** (Apple, pear & kiwifruit)
 - Rootstock induced scion dwarfing
 - Rootstock induced precocity
 - Ease of cutting propagation
 - Graft compatibility
- **Stage 3 evaluation** (apple and pears)
- **Ecophysiology** of fruit development
 - Role of temperature on skin colouration
 - Abiotic resilience

Entomology

Enabling growers

- **Multiple local industries:** Integrated Pest Management support and research
- **Grapes:** Ground Weta surveillance and damage
- **Apples:** Impacts of hail-netting on biological controls

Market access & biosecurity

- **Apples:** Codling moth larval incidence & Apple leaf-curling midge monitoring
- **MPI:** BMSB & Fall armyworm surveillance

Environmental impact

- **Apples:** Ground cover biodiversity evaluation
- **Multiple industries:** Holistic, sustainable production system health index (GrowBalance Index)



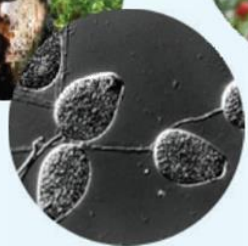
Pathology



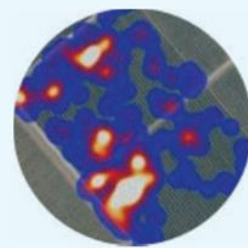
Plant disease diagnostics



Product testing



Epidemiology



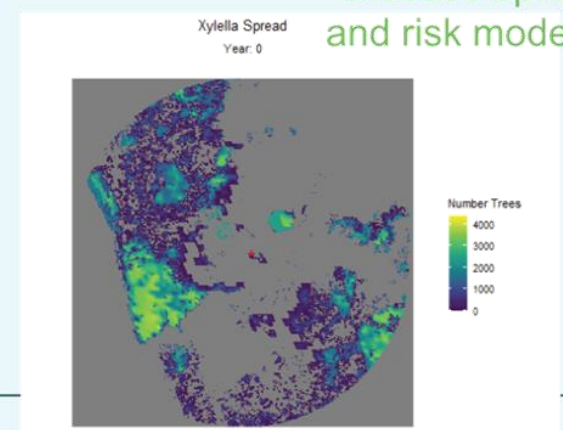
Digital horticulture



Industry outreach



Disease resistance phenotyping



Disease spread and risk modelling

- Apple
- Berryfruit
- Kiwifruit
- Native estate

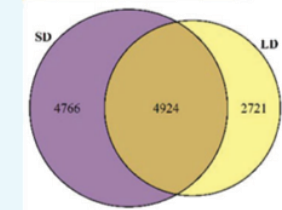
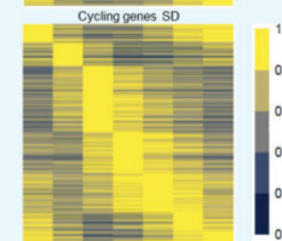
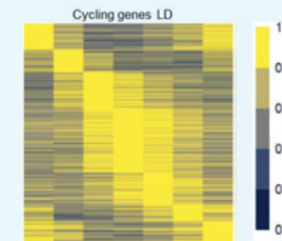
Bioinformatics and Molecular biology



Genomics and transcriptomic analysis

Capability to assess DNA and RNA composition

- Markers to assist breeding programs
- Testing presence of genes
- Pathology diagnostics



Outreach to the community



Staff at the Motueka site interact with

- local community
 - Growers field days
 - Industry presentations
 - Science outreach in schools

- Nationally
 - Other BSI sites
 - Industry bodies
 - Government agencies
 - Other research organisations (eg Universities)

- Internationally
 - Delegations
 - Collaborations



Our Collaborators (Motueka site)



● Bioeconomy Science Institute Maiangi Taiao



bioeconomyscience.co.nz



Thank you