



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

Date: Thursday 10 July 2014
Time: 9.30 am
Meeting Room: Tasman Council Chamber
Venue: 189 Queen Street
Richmond

Environment and Planning Committee

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson	Cr S G Bryant	
Deputy Chairperson	Cr B W Ensor	
Members	Mayor R G Kempthorne	Cr M L Bouillir
	Cr J L Edgar	Cr T E Norriss
	Cr Z S Mirfin	Cr M J Higgins
	Cr B F Dowler	Cr M J Greening
	Cr P L Canton	Cr J L Inglis
	Cr P F Sangster	Cr T B King

(Quorum 7 members)

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Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted.

AGENDA

1 OPENING, WELCOME

2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Recommendation

THAT apologies be accepted.

3 PUBLIC FORUM

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

5 LATE ITEMS

6 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

THAT the minutes of the Environment and Planning Committee meeting held on Wednesday, 19 March, Tuesday, 13 May, Wednesday, 21 May, Thursday, 22 May 2014, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

7 REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

Nil

8 PRESENTATIONS

10.05 am: 8.1 Deputation by Murchison Community Council..... 5

9 REPORTS

10.20 am: 9.1 Heritage Schedule Horse Terrace Bridge..... 7

10.40 am: Morning Tea Adjournment

11.00 am: 9.2 2013-2014 Farm Dairy Effluent Compliance 15

11.15 am: 9.3 Environment and Planning Committee Chair's Report..... 23

11.20 am: 9.4 Environment and Planning Manager's Report 35

10 CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

10.1 Procedural motion to exclude the public..... 53

11.40 am: 10.1 Richmond Residential Density Project - Decision on Nominations
for the Richmond Residential Advisory Group 53

12.30 pm: Luncheon Adjournment

1.15 pm: 10.2 Motueka West and Central Decisions on Plan Changes 43 and
44 53

8 PRESENTATIONS

8.1 DEPUTATION BY MURCHISON COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To: Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date: 10 July 2014
Report Author: Katie Greer, Executive Assistant
Report Number: REP14-07-02
File Reference:

PRESENTATION

Murchison Community Council representatives, Wendy and Steve Wood, and Barry Whitnall will make a presentation to the Committee on Horse Terrace Bridge.

Appendices

Nil

9 REPORTS

9.1 HERITAGE SCHEDULE HORSE TERRACE BRIDGE

Decision Required

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	10 July 2014
Report Author:	Rose Biss, Policy Planner
Report Number:	REP14-07-03
File Reference:	L206

1 Summary

- 1.1 The report provides updated information on the Horse Terrace Bridge which crosses the Matakitaki River in the Upper Matakitaki Valley near Murchison. The bridge which was constructed in 1923 is an unusual concrete arch structure and has been assessed as having heritage values.
- 1.2 New information is given to support a review of a Committee decision in 2012 not to list the bridge as a heritage structure.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee:

- 1) **Receives the Heritage Schedule Horse Terrace Bridge Report REP14-07-03; and**
- 2) **Agrees to include the Horse Terrace Bridge at Upper Matakitaki in the next update of the TRMP Heritage Schedule.**

3 Purpose of the Report

- 3.1 The purpose of the report is to update the Committee with further information on the Horse Terrace Bridge at Upper Matakītaki and gain support to include it in the Council's Heritage Schedule in the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP).
- 3.2 The Chairperson's report at the Environment & Planning Committee meeting on 22 May 2014 requested a staff report on the bridge.

4 Background and Discussion

- 4.1 The Horse Terrace Bridge is a rare example of a concrete and stone arch bridge. It was completed in 1923 for the then Public Works Department. It is located on the Matakītaki River 25 kilometres upstream from Murchison and provides access to the Upper Matakītaki Valley and the Maruia Saddle Road. It was undamaged in the 1929 Murchison earthquake unlike many other bridges in the area. The bridge is a well known landmark in the Upper Matakītaki Valley and is featured in Geoffrey Thornton's book "Bridging the Gap- Early Bridges in New Zealand 1830-1939" (Reed 2001).
- 4.2 A heritage assessment of the bridge was completed for the Council in July 2012. The assessment found the bridge met the following criteria from Schedule 10A in TRMP to be listed in the Heritage Schedule - it has historical, architectural, scientific and landmark significance (see Appendix 1 for Summary). Geoffrey Thornton has written of it as



Horse Terrace Bridge Matakītaki River

“ a rare, if not unique example and strongly individual. I do not know of any similar bridge in my all embracing studies and I believe it is justifiably worthy of listing”.

- 4.3 The bridge was proposed to be included in Plan Change 41 and added to the Heritage Schedule in 2012. However at that time the Council had some concerns about the implications for long term maintenance and it was not included. There was also uncertainty about Network Tasman's plans in the Upper Matakītaki Valley.
- 4.4 The Transportation Manager has commented on the bridge maintenance in the last five years:

- *October 2011 - deck was cleaned \$150*
- *April 2014 - Approach sight rails and abutment ends painted. Vegetation around abutment trimmed and sprayed \$2,500.*

and likely future maintenance in the next 10 years:

- *Monitoring a number of cracks on outside of arch, if they open up they may require injection sealing, approximately \$10k. Only moderate likelihood of this being required.*
- *Repainting of rails and abutment ends about every five years.*
- *Routine cleaning of deck and approach sight rails, minor cost as required.*

Other Issues:

The northern approach to the structure is a sharp 90 degree curve. Large vehicles have previously struck the concrete sides of the bridge causing superficial damage. Aside from cracking, bridge vehicle strike will be the most likely cause of damage and subsequent maintenance.

Based on age and condition, Council's bridge consultant has estimated the remaining useful life of the structure as at least 40 years.

5 Options

- 5.1 There are two main options for the bridge. The bridge could be added to the Council's heritage schedule or the Council could decide to do nothing.

6 Strategic Challenges / Risks

- 6.1 The Engineering Services Department has provided information on maintenance costs of the bridge in the last five years and likely future costs. The bridge is estimated to have a life of approximately 40 years.
- 6.2 With any bridge structure there is a risk that it could be damaged or destroyed in a flood or earthquake. There is a risk it could be damaged by vehicle impacts. Repair or maintenance of heritage structures is a permitted activity in the TRMP provided original or similar materials are used.
- 6.3 If the bridge was completely destroyed in a natural disaster the Council would not be required to reinstate it in the same style although some in the community may request that.

7 Policy / Legal Requirements / Plan

- 7.1 Under the Resource Management Act the Council has a duty to recognise and provide for the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate use and development. The usual means of protection is to list an historic building or structure in the heritage schedule in the TRMP.
- 7.2 In the existing TRMP Heritage Schedule 16.3A there is one other bridge structure listed - the Peninsula Bridge over the Motueka River which has a different construction method to the Horse Terrace Bridge.

8 Consideration of Financial or Budgetary Implications

- 8.1 There are none of significance provided the bridge is added as part of the regular update of the TRMP schedules.

9 Significance and Consultation

- 9.1 There has been correspondence from the Murchison and Districts Community Council (Appendix 2) and the Murchison Historical Society and Museum sent to the Environment & Planning and Transportation Managers and Policy Planner seeking that the bridge is included in the heritage schedule of the Tasman Resource Management Plan.
- 9.2 In 2012 policy staff also consulted with Network Tasman Ltd because the company owned 288 hectares land upstream of the Horse Terrace Bridge. In December 2013 NTL announced that its landholding at Upper Matakita Valley was for sale and it is understood the land has now been sold.

10 Conclusion

- 10.1 The Horse Terrace Bridge has been assessed as having heritage values that support its being included in the TRMP Heritage Schedule.
- 10.2 Inclusion of the bridge in the Schedule is unlikely to have any significant effects on the maintenance of the bridge.

11 Next Steps / Timeline

- 11.1 The next step would be to include it in a plan change that updates the TRMP Heritage Schedule.

12 Attachments

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| 2. | Attachment 2: Letter from Murchison and Districts Community Council | 13 |

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Horse Terrace Bridge was built in the Upper Matakītaki Gorge in an area with a rich 19th century social history. **It is Historically Significant** because it was lobbied for, built by and served local people, and in the early twentieth century, gave tangible expression to an era of remarkable local progress.

Horse Terrace Bridge is Scientifically Significant because for a bridge constructed in such an isolated and geologically challenging place between 1922 and 1923 it is a precise essay in structural logic and 'location appropriate' construction technology.

Horse Terrace Bridge's Architectural Significance derives from the structural logic of its design that has produced a bridge that in form, detail and materiality is integrated with its landscape context. While the purpose of pouring the arch in a sequence was determined by structural logic these read as voussoirs inscribed at the base of the arch and provide a visual connection with historic unreinforced masonry structures. The use of local concrete visually linked the bridge to the rocky chasm it spanned and enclosed spandrels gave a visual assurance of solidity and dependability.

Horse Terrace Bridge was built by and for local people in a period of progress and in the early twentieth century was a source of local pride. **It is an important 21st Century Landmark** for adventure and eco-tourism in the Tasman District. Situated high above a rocky gorge, its cultural imprint on a pristine natural landscape make it both evocative and much photographed.

Horse Terrace Bridge is of considerable Historical, Architectural, Scientific and Landmark Significance within the Matakītaki Valley and Tasman District. It is an important Heritage Place and should be listed in the Heritage Schedule of the Tasman Resource Management Plan.

Perhaps however, the view of leading authority on the history of New Zealand civil and structural engineering and bridge design, Geoffrey Thornton should preside. In June 2012 he wrote of Horse Terrace Bridge, "It is really a rare, if not unique example and strongly individual. I do not know of any similar bridge in my all-embracing studies and I believe it is justifiably worthy of recording."⁸⁶

Author: Clare Kelly

(M. Arch., First Class Hons., A.N.Z.I.A.)

⁸⁶ Thornton to Kelly, pers. com., email, June 2012.

rec'd 24/2

Item 9.1

Murchison and Districts Community Council

c/- Simon Blakemore
Tutaki Valley
R D 3
Murchison
Nelson 7077

Denis Bush King and Rose Biss
Environment and Planning Manager and Policy Planner
Tasman District Council
Private Bag 4
Richmond 7050
Nelson

20th February 2014

Dear Denis and Rose

Horse Terrace Bridge

We believe that the last correspondence on this matter was last May in which you indicated that you would discuss further with Stuart a good time to present the above for listing on the Heritage Schedule.

We understand that there will be an Environment and Planning Committee meeting on the 27th February, and therefore would request ask that the Heritage Report on the above be resubmitted and the Bridge be included as a item on the Council's Heritage Schedule.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Pp

Simon Blakemore
Chairperson

Cc: Stuart Bryant, TDC

- Rang Simon Blakemore & explained that too late to go 27 Feb agenda
- but will bring up with other heritage items to E

R.B. 2/14

Attachment 2

9.2 2013-2014 FARM DAIRY EFFLUENT COMPLIANCE**Information Only - No Decision Required**

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	10 July 2014
Report Author:	Kat Bunting, Compliance & Investigation Officer
Report Number:	REP14-07-04
File Reference:	L653

1 Summary

1.1 This report presents the compliance results from the 2013/2014 farm dairy survey, in particular compliance with respect to Resource Consent conditions for the discharge of treated dairy effluent to water, and the discharge of dairy effluent to land as a Permitted Activity under the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP).

A targeted monitoring program was completed during the 2012/2013 season where only those farms located in the Aorere River Catchment were inspected and audited with respect to the effluent disposal rules and stock exclusion to waterways. That discrete program took most of the 2012/2013 dairy season to complete meaning the remaining farms in the District were not visited. It was for this reason Compliance made a concerted effort to ensure all farms received at least one inspection during the 2013/2014.

In the 2013/2014 season a total of 146 dairy sheds had active discharges in the Tasman District. Of those 140 farm dairies operated as Permitted Activities and the remaining six held Resource Consents to discharge treated effluent to water.

At these inspections each farm was assessed against Resource Consent conditions for the discharge of treated dairy effluent to water, or against the Permitted Activity Rule 36.1.2.3 (the discharge of animal to land). The final compliance results for all 146 farms were:

- 87% - Fully Compliant
- 17% - Non- Compliant
- 1% - Significantly Non-Compliant

Similar to past seasons, ponding featured as the most common issue of non-compliance in the non-compliant category. In the past this issue has been most prevalent in the Murchison area, however this season it was encountered across the whole District, albeit more commonly found toward the end of the season.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee receives the 2013-2014 Farm Dairy Effluent Compliance.

3 Purpose of the Report

- 3.1 The purpose of this report is to present the results of compliance for the 2013/2014 dairy season with respect those farm dairies that hold Resource Consent to discharge treated dairy effluent to water. Also compliance with respect to those farms that operate under the Permitted Activity Rule 36.1.2.3 of the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) - Discharge of Animal Effluent to Land.

The survey specifically looked at the collection, containment, and disposal of effluent from the farm dairy and general farm management practices associated with effluent. No sampling of waterways or soils was undertaken as part of this study. This report does not assess effects of water quality, amenity, or aquatic ecology.

4 Background

- 4.1 The survey process

The survey process was identical to that of previous surveys. It is not intended to detail that survey method in this report and the reader is referred to staff report EP06/05/18 for the methodology including the geographical location of the three “sub-regions” (Golden Bay, Central, and Murchison) specified in the reports.

As with all dairy farm inspections undertaken by Council, farms once assessed were placed into one of three categories that described their level of compliance. The criteria for assigning these categories are:

- **Compliant:** No non-compliance with any Resource Consent conditions or any sections of Rule 36.1.2.3 of the TRMP were found at the time of inspection.
- **Non-compliant:** All issues that did not fit into either “compliant” or “significantly non-compliant” e.g. technical non compliance with no adverse effect.
- **Significantly Non-compliant:** refer to Appendix 1 for a full list of criteria

These compliance classes are used by all Regional Councils (supported by the Regional Managers Group) to ensure national consistency when reporting on dairy compliance and will be referred to throughout the remainder of this report.

5 Compliance - Present Situation

- 5.1 2013/2014 Survey Results

Survey Results

Compliance with respect to an individual’s consent conditions, Rule 36.1.2.3 of the TRMP and Section 15(1)(b) of the RMA 1991 as assessed from the farm inspections are presented in Figure 1.

Of the 146 inspections made during 2013/2014 season, 128 (87%) of all inspections were graded “Compliant”.

Seventeen (12%) inspections found issues that were graded as “Non-Compliant”. Such non-compliance included:

- Minor ponding present after more than one hour had passed since effluent disposal (eight farms). In six cases this was less than 5m², the remaining two farms had intermittent ponding over an area less than 10m². In all cases the ponding was just deep enough to splash.
- Failing to adhere to setback rules for effluent application near property boundaries and dwellings (three farms).
- Failing to adhere to setback rules for effluent application near waterways (three farms). In all three cases no effluent directly or indirectly entered water.
- Failing to ensure effluent storage facilities are sealed (One farm). In this case a stormwater diversion system was left open presenting a situation where effluent could escape from the sump should the pump have failed.
- Exceeding the nitrogen loading rate by approximately 10% (ascertained from the farm’s nutrient budget and also admission from the farmer) (one farm)).
- Failing to submit sampling results by the due date specified by a condition of consent (one farm).

One (1%) inspection found an issue that was graded as “Significantly Non-compliant” and related to the direct discharge of effluent to water.

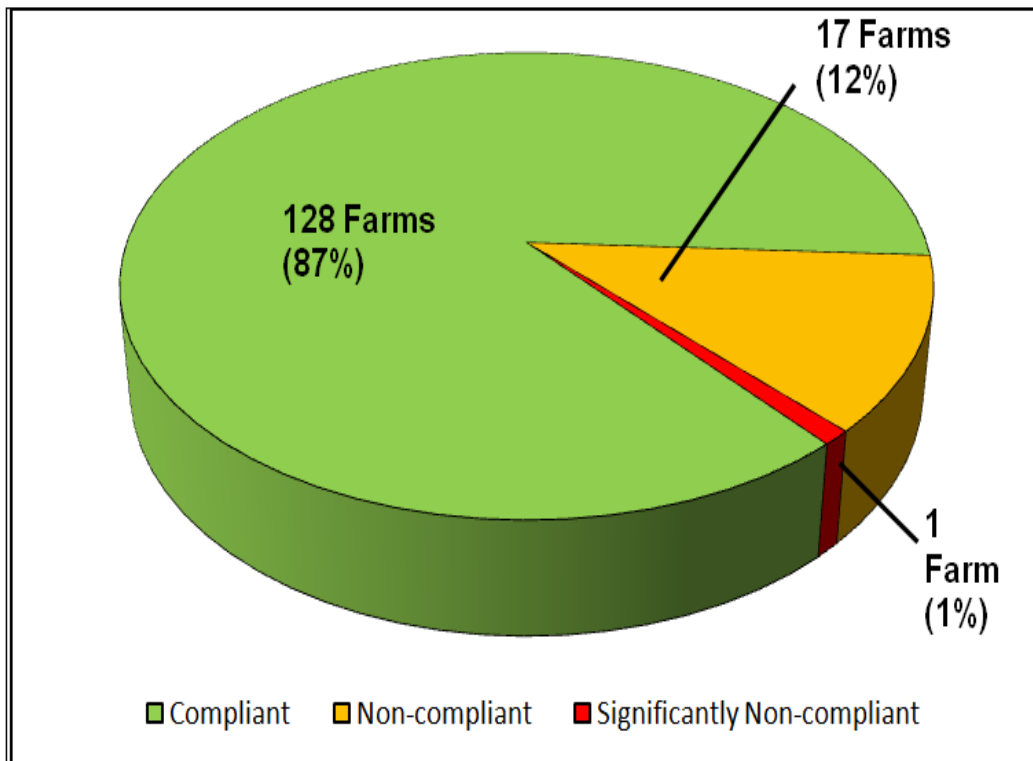


Figure 1 Compliance with respect to Rule 36.1.2.3 of the TRMP, Resource Consent conditions, and Section 15(1) of the RMA 1991 following the inspection of all farms in Tasman District.

The one farm graded “Significantly Non-compliant” is a new venture involving re-establishment and expansion of a former dairy operation. The direct discharge of animal effluent into a significant and protected waterway from the effluent system has forced the Council to prosecute with the matter now before the courts.

One farm that has continually presented issues of “Significant Non-compliance” and has been the subject of numerous court orders, prosecutions and fines in past seasons has made vast improvements this season. Currently a local farm consultant has been engaged and has taken over the management of the entire farm which has included a complete redevelopment of the infrastructure including the effluent system. Council’s Compliance Department has built a solid open working relationship with this management team and will continue to work very closely with them heading into the 2014/2015 season.

All enforcement action undertaken during the 2014/2015 season is detailed below in section 5.2 of this report.

A considerable amount of work has done since 2012 by the dairy industry (Westland Milk, Fonterra, and Dairy NZ) by working one-on-one with farmers with respect to system and wet weather contingencies. This is particularly so in the Murchison area, where inspections made in past seasons identified that non-compliance associated with ponding was far more prevalent here than any other area of the District. Both supply companies have audited effluent systems that were of concern and recommendations made as to how to improve them. Many farmers have or are presently in the process of either designing improved systems or actively constructing improved containment facilities. In addition to this, Council and Industry are actively promoting to farmers the benefits of engaging professionals who have gained accreditation through the Farm Dairy Effluent Accreditation Scheme. Regardless of whether the farmer chooses to engage such a person, they are required to demonstrate that any new system or modification to any existing system meets Dairy NZ’s Farm Dairy Effluent Design Code of Practice and Standards. These standards include among other things, adequate sizing and the sealing of effluent storage systems.

Despite this recent focus ponding again featured as the most common issue of non-compliance found during the survey. However, instead of being an issue mainly in the Murchison area, it was found throughout the District, and more commonly found toward the end of the season. Only a handful of cases involved farms with limited storage, it appeared to be more a case of the end user failing to operate the systems as designed. In particular not maintaining contingency storage throughout the season and finding themselves in the situation of having to apply effluent to saturated pasture due to the containment facilities being full.

Figure 2 shows a comparison of the compliance rates from the 2005/6, 2006/7, 2007/8-2008/9, 2010-2011 surveys with this survey. Due to the interrupted surveys of 2009/2010 survey (just 37 farms surveyed) and more recent 2012/2013 (34 farms) those statistics are not included in Figure 2.

From Figure 2 it can be seen that full compliance has continued to improve from season to season until this season where there has been a small decline. Correspondingly, those inspections graded as non-compliant increased. On face value this may appear to be a backwards step with respect to compliance in Tasman but when considering that the non-compliance recorded were either a technical breach or minor with no adverse effect, and that the level of significant non-compliance is the lowest on record, compliance in Tasman can be considered to be of a high level. This continual high standard of compliance can be directly attributed to the commitment of most farm owners and their staff to employ best farm practices with respect to the disposal of farm dairy effluent.

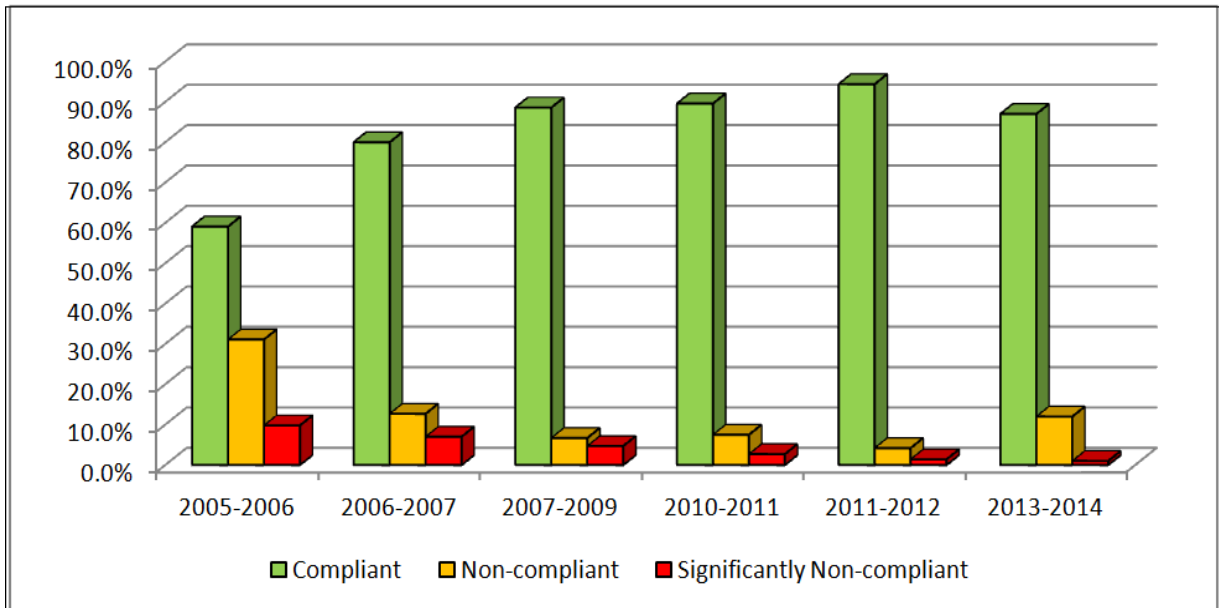


Figure 2 Comparison of Compliance with respect to Rule 36.1.2.3 of the TRMP, Resource Consent conditions, and Section 15(1) of the RMA 1991 from previous dairy seasons.

5.2 2013/2014 Enforcement Action

As in previous years five modes of enforcement action were employed to address the non-compliance that arose from these farm inspections. These being: warning letters, Abatement Notices, Infringement Fines, Prosecutions, and Enforcement Orders. Fourteen inspections resulted in Council taking enforcement action during the 2013/2014 season. The type of enforcement action taken is largely determined on the resulting adverse environmental effect arising from that non-compliance.

Formal Warning Letter

A formal warning letter acts as a formalised staff direction and is retained on file. This is not a court process although further non-compliance that receives enforcement action will take into account that the operator had previously received formal direction. A total of 13 warning letters were issued this season. All inspections where that were graded non-compliant with respect to ponding, setback distances to water, exceeding the nitrogen loading rate, received a formal written warning. This line of enforcement action was taken as each circumstance of non-compliance did not result in any actual adverse environmental effect and each farm concerned had a previous good compliance history. In each case the farm owner/worker was made well aware that continued, un-announced inspections would be made for the remainder of the season. It was also made clear the further formal enforcement action could result if non-compliance was found again.

Abatement Notices

An abatement notice prescribed under Section 322 of the Resource Management Act is a formal and legal directive from Council to cease an activity and/or undertake an action(s) in order to avoid, remedy or mitigate an actual or potential adverse effect on the environment. An abatement notice is used by Council to immediately deal with an illegal activity and to instigate corrective action. Further enforcement action can follow the issuing of an abatement notice.

No Abatement Notices were issued during this reporting period.

Infringement Fines

An infringement fine prescribed under Section 343C of the Resource Management Act is an instant fine issued by Council to a person(s)/company who has committed an offence against the Act.

No infringement fines have been issued in response to farm inspections during the 2013/2014 season

Prosecutions and Enforcement Orders

An enforcement order prescribed under Section 319 of the Resource Management Act is a directive from the Court to a person(s)/company to cease an activity and/or undertake an action(s) in order to avoid, remedy or mitigate an actual or potential adverse effect on the environment from their activity.

No new orders were sought in this period

One Prosecution has been initiated for offences found during the 2013/2014 season. This case is presently before the Court.

It is encouraging to report that the three farms in the District that have current Enforcement Orders against them demonstrated full compliance with the requirements of these orders, and the permitted activity rules.

6 Strategic Challenges / Risks

There are no relevant risks

7 Consideration of Financial or Budgetary Implications

Presently there is uncertainty as to the legal means open to Council in order for it to recover the costs incurred in the monitoring of farm dairies with respect to the Permitted Activity Rules. The majority of farms within the district operate as permitted activity. At present this Council does not charge for inspections where the farms are fully compliant however is utilising the re-inspection fee contained in the Schedule of Charges when non compliance is detected and requires revisits. This fee does not apply to the time associated with undertaking the enforcement process. As the majority of farms are achieving full compliance it is fair to say that program costs for permitted activity monitoring are presently borne by Council.

For the seven remaining consented activities the costs associated with monitoring are recovered by way of annual charges.

8 Significance and Consultation

This is not relevant to this monitoring programme

9 Conclusion

It will be recalled that the purpose of this report is to present the results of compliance of the 2013/2014 dairy season with respect those farm dairies that hold Resource Consent to discharge treated dairy effluent to water, and also compliance with respect to those farms

that operate under the Permitted Activity Rule 36.1.2.3 of the TRMP - Discharge of Animal Effluent to Land.

Summarised below are the major findings of this report.

A total of 146 dairy sheds had active discharges in the Tasman District during the 2013/2014 season. Of these, 140 farm dairies operated as Permitted Activities and the remaining six held Resource Consents authorising discharge treated effluent to water.

All farms were inspected this season. The results of this survey were:

- 87% - Compliant.
- 12% - Non-Compliant
- 1% - Significantly Non-Compliant

Heading into the new dairy season Tasman District continues to present a good rate of compliance with respect to farm dairy effluent management. Of the 18 cases of non-compliance found this season, 17 were considered minor and presented no immediate adverse effect to the environment; however improvement can always be made.

10 Next Steps / Timeline

Outside of the enforcement processes currently under consideration for the two offending farms identified above, the 2014/2015 season commences in September 2014 and inspections will begin in earnest with a view to once again completing a full assessment of every farm in regards to both dairy effluent disposal and clean Streams Accord performance.

As always there is a risk that some non-compliance will surface however it is expected that the ongoing commitment for best farm practices will be reflected in a continuing high standard of compliance in Tasman.

Next season Council will continue to work closely with the industry in order to build upon the positive work achieved during the past year. Such work includes the on-going promotion of on-farm best practice, particularly with respect to wet weather contingencies and also the promotion of Dairy NZs Farm Dairy Effluent Design Code of Practice and Standards, and the new Farm Dairy Effluent Design Accreditation Scheme.

11 Attachments

Nil

9.3 ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING COMMITTEE CHAIR'S REPORT

Information Only - No Decision Required

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	10 July 2014
Report Author:	Stuart Bryant, Chairman, Environment and Planning
Report Number:	REP14-07-05
File Reference:	S611

1 Welcome

1.1 Welcome to this winter meeting of the Environment & Planning Committee.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee receives the Environment and Planning Committee Chair's Report REP14-07-05.

3 Motueka West Hearing / Rural Land Use and Subdivision Policy Review

- 3.1 Thanks to those councillors who made themselves available for the Motueka West hearing and deliberation today. We will complete the steps to enable us to put out the decisions as a final plan change.
- 3.2 The Rural Land Use and Subdivision Policy Review is similar and once again thanks to those councilors who came to all the workshops. The next stage will involve a final review by this committee and we can then release a draft plan change for the community to comment on. This could be two-three months away.

4 Good Wood Agreement

- 4.1 Now we are seriously into the wood burning season, perhaps it is time to further understand the Good Wood Supply Logo and good practice around operating wood burners.
- 4.2 Attached is the Good Wood Suppliers' agreement (Appendix 1).

5 Mussel Inn

- 5.1 At the Transport Authority Liaison meeting the issue of parking around the Mussel Inn on Highway 60 was again revisited as there have been ongoing issues with parking on both sides of the highway. We need advice on compliance with the conditions of the resource consent.

6 Building Consents

- 6.1 A small number of people have raised issues with me concerning the move to electronic receipt of building consents. I also understand there have been issues for Council staff, and these issues that have slowed our approval times as we move through the transition.
- 6.2 My thanks to those staff who have been involved under an increasing workload as the number of consents being lodged continues at a steady rate.

7 Wetlands Identification Project

- 7.1 I have been informed that most of the properties in the first group have now been visited.
- 7.2 We now move on to our second catchment area, the mid-Buller and Maruia catchments supplying written material and a follow up phone call. The landowner meeting on 30 June had an attendance of 25 people and although there were serious concerns raised, the tone of the meeting was positive and accepting.
- 7.3 A full report by Barbara Stuart is attached as Attachment 2.
- 7.4 In August, we move on to the Upper Buller and St Arnaud area.

8 Horse Terrace Bridge

- 8.1 On today's agenda is an item seeking heritage status on Horse Terrace in the Upper Matakaitaki. This is something the Murchison Community Council and community has been seeking for some time.
- 8.2 As a ward Councillor, I fully support this heritage status.

9 Looking Forward

- 9.1 We will have the Draft Dog Control Bylaw hearing at the end of July. I have been advised that to date we have received 41 submissions. Hearings will be planned for Takaka, Motueka, and Richmond.
- 9.2 The appeals against our Provisional Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) are due to be heard in Nelson on 29 to 31 July. There has been some pre-settlement on conditions already achieved with groups. Graham and his group are presently working through remaining pre-hearing settlement negotiations. Thanks to Graham Caradus and his team for their work on this.

10 Attachments

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1. | Attachment 1: Good Wood Suppliers | 27 |
| 2. | Attachment 2: Murchison Wetland Meeting | 33 |

GOOD WOOD Scheme



GOOD WOOD Supplier

Agreement between GOOD WOOD Suppliers and Nelson City and Tasman District Councils

Nelson and Richmond have poor winter air quality with excessive amounts of small particles (PM₁₀) causing pollution. The major cause of poor air quality is emissions from domestic open fires and enclosed burners. The way people manage their wood supplies and what they burn plays a significant part in determining how much of these particles are produced.

The Nelson City and Tasman District Councils wish to promote reducing this pollution through the GOOD WOOD Supplier scheme. It is a joint project between the Councils and wood suppliers, who undertake to supply firewood according to best practice and contribute to improving air quality in Nelson and Richmond.

This document sets out the best practice performance standards and the procedure required to be a Good Wood Supplier and describes how the Councils will promote and support the scheme

The wood supplier will:

1. Guarantee to supply to the public either
 - Dry, seasoned firewood, suitable for immediate use. This is wood that has a moisture content of less than 25% dry weight.
 - OR
 - Green (unseasoned) firewood delivered sufficiently far in advance of winter so that, if properly stored by the user, the wood will be seasoned for use the following winter.
2. Ensure that the customer is fully informed if unseasoned wood is supplied (as above) and has information about proper storage of the wood.
3. Have a moisture meter available to measure moisture content to the centre of any piece of firewood and to have the details of this measurement available to customers if necessary

4. Provide all customers with the information flyers supplied by the Councils on the GOOD WOOD Supplier scheme and better burning tips. This would cover how to store wood properly and tips on burning more efficiently with less smoke.
5. Never supply treated timber.
6. Only use the authorized GOOD WOOD Supplier logo (as supplied by Councils) when advertising and promoting the scheme.
7. Attend an annual meeting of GOOD WOOD Suppliers and Council representative.
8. Provide a written description of the wood provided including:
 - Volume e.g. 1 cubic meter, 1 cord, 1 car boot load etc
 - Type e.g. old man pine, Douglas fir, pine/beech mix, pine off cuts etc
 - Condition e.g. seasoned and dry, seasoned and wet, muddy, clean, unseasoned/green etc
 - Length of storage time needed before burning e.g. immediate, 1 week under cover, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months etc
 - Date delivered
 - Name and address of Firewood Merchant

The Councils will:

1. Co-ordinate the GOOD WOOD Supplier scheme
2. Promote the GOOD WOOD Supplier scheme and suppliers by:
 - Including information on GOOD WOOD Supplier scheme in relevant pamphlets and promotional material.
 - Providing information on the GOOD WOOD Supplier scheme, including suppliers, on the NCC and TDC websites.
 - Placing at least one advertisement per month over the winter months in each of Live Nelson and Newsline to promote the GOOD WOOD Supplier scheme.
 - Providing other advertising or promotion. This could mean newspapers, radio, events etc.
 - Promoting good wood collection and storage during summer months
 - Promoting the GOOD WOOD Supplier scheme to participants in the Clean Heat Warm Homes scheme and the Healthy Homes Nelson Tasman Scheme.
3. In consultation with Good Wood Suppliers, produce and print a flyer on the GOOD WOOD Supplier scheme and Hot Tips for Better Burning for distribution by wood suppliers to their customers.
4. Keep suppliers up to date with information on upcoming promotional campaigns. Discuss any feedback with suppliers and consult with them about effective promotions.
5. Support suppliers in promoting the GOOD WOOD Supplier scheme.

6. Allow registered participants to use the GOOD WOOD Supplier scheme logo, within the guideline attached.
7. Ensure the Good Wood performance standards are maintained by GOOD WOOD Suppliers in order to protect the value of the scheme and support the integrity of suppliers. Audits of GOOD WOOD Suppliers will be regularly carried out.

Participation in the Scheme

Suppliers will become registered in the scheme on completion of the attached form.

Confirmation of acceptance in to the scheme is in the form of a certificate signed by both parties.

This will be valid for one year and renewable with the agreement of both parties.

If the Supplier does not meet the Standards

1. Complaint from a Good Wood client received by a Council representative.
2. Council rep passes the complaint to the supplier for comment and response.
3. Supplier outlines what they will do to fix the problem
4. Council rep contacts the client, explains what the supplier will do to fix the problem, and asks the client to get back in touch if the supplier doesn't act as planned.
5. If the supplier refuses to fix the problem as promised, or if on-going complaints about wood quality are received, then a warning letter is sent from Council advising the potential penalty for not acting.
6. If the supplier continues to refuse to act as specified in the warning letter, then the supplier is de-listed as a Good Wood supplier.
7. If further complaints are received about the quality of wood being sold by that supplier then Council will advertise the fact that this supplier is NO LONGER a Good Wood supplier in Council newsletters and local media.
8. Suppliers are welcome to re-join the scheme the following year provided they agree to follow the conditions detailed in this agreement.

Nelson City Council Air Quality Regulations

The Council is committed to improving air quality and will be promoting the message that the best choice people can make is to stop using enclosed burners (see Council's publications). However people can choose to continue using lawfully established enclosed burners providing they abide by rules about what they burn.

In Nelson Urban area:

Open fires have been banned from 1 January 2008.

Older enclosed burners have been progressively phased out in the more polluted areas up to 1 January 2012. Once the phase out date has passed, these burners cannot be used nor replaced with new burners.

Only approved burners can be installed in houses with existing lawful enclosed burners.

Item 9.3

Enclosed burners cannot be installed in new houses or houses without an existing lawful burner.

Excessively smoking chimneys are not allowed as they create problems for neighbouring properties and can have serious health effects on the wider community.

The Council will be actively monitoring houses. Any house that is smoking excessively will firstly be given a warning and information. If the problem persists then direct action will be taken.

Tasman District Council Regulations

The Council's commitment is to improve air quality in the Richmond Airshed to meet ambient air quality standards. The Council encourages people to replace old model burners and open fires with clean air compliant woodburners. It also wishes to reduce the number of burners in the Richmond Airshed. No new burners will be allowed for new houses or houses without an existing burner in the Richmond Airshed.

It also wishes to reduce adverse effects on neighbours arising from smokey chimneys and wishes to ensure people use existing burners properly.

It has adopted rules preventing offensive or objectionable smoke at property boundaries.

The Council will be actively monitoring houses In Richmond. Any house that is smoking excessively will firstly be given a warning and information about how to operate the burner without causing unnecessary smoke.

If the problem persists infringement fines will be issued.

Attachment 1



GOOD WOOD Supplier

I undertake to be a GOOD WOOD Supplier and follow the Best Practice Performance Standards specified in the document attached.

Company: _____

Contact Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

On behalf of the Nelson City and Tasman District Councils, I undertake to promote and support the GOOD WOOD Scheme according to the commitments specified in the document attached.

Signatures: _____

Education and Partnerships Officer - Tasman District Council OR Manager Environmental Programmes – Nelson City Council

Date: _____



Murchison Wetland Meeting

Purpose of the Meeting

Tasman District Council surveys of wetland in the Murchison, Maruia and St Arnaud areas. Affected farmers were invited to the meeting to hear how the process will happen and to ask questions.

Forty affected Murchison and Maruia landowners attended the meeting in Murchison. Another meeting will be held 6 August at St Arnaud.

Agenda for the Meeting

- Chairman - Cllr Stuart Bryant introduction
- Barbara Stuart NZLT farming industry best practice, how wetlands may be good for the industry and the Buller catchment project
- Trevor James (TDC) Wetlands, the rules Council process
- Mirka Langford Fonterra requirements for Wetlands
- Martin O'Connor Nelson President – Federated Farmers perspective
- Erice Thomas- Upper Buller Farmer leader- her experience of the process.

Open Forum

Questions from the floor about the process were answered, details were discussed about what constitutes a wetland, how existing drains can be managed, what farmers may not drain. Some farmers were very concerned about the threat to property rights, the costs they incur for having a wetland that they cannot use for productive purposes, ongoing rates etc. One farmer suggested the Crown should purchase these sites. Some landowners have up to 27 sites on their land and the process is a cause of potential loss for those landowners with cost of extensive deer fencing in one instance.

Tasman District Council Environmental Manager Rob Smith spoke to the floor about the experiences of other areas. How the Council was sympathetic to landowners, individual site visits with farmers are intended to make sure their needs are met from a farming perspective whilst also protecting the Wetlands as Council is required to do. Rob Smith urged farmer groups to submit to the Ten Year Long Term Plan, outlining their issues, as a way to influence future policy He suggested they also talk with local members of parliament.

Cllr Bryant sympathised with farmers and concluded that individual on farm visits will help to iron out farmer issues, how and where support can be given.

The meeting concluded at 9pm and supper followed allowing time for further discussion.

9.4 ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING MANAGER'S REPORT

Decision Required

Report To:	Environment and Planning Committee
Meeting Date:	10 July 2014
Report Author:	Dennis Bush-King, Environment and Planning Manager
Report Number:	REP14-07-06
File Reference:	S611

1 Summary / Purpose

- 1.1 This report covers a number of general matters concerning the activities of the Environment & Planning Department.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Environment and Planning Committee

- 1) **receives** the Environment and Planning Manager's Report REP14-07-06;
- 2) **approves**
 - **Changes 12, 23 Waiting lists for water allocation, site to site transfer of water permits, Moutere water management; and**
 - **Changes 13, 24 Water allocation review (Motueka area)**to the Tasman Resource Management Plan under Clause 17 of Schedule 1 RMA to commence as operative changes under Clause 20 at notification of Update 49 to the Plan, expected to be beginning of August 2014.

3 New Zealand Fire Service - Vision 2020

- 3.1 The New Zealand Fire Service under the Chairmanship of Hon Wyatt Creech, has released a new strategy document aimed at giving new direction to the organisation. One of the planks is to be more collaborative, innovative and responsive. In relation to rural fire control we can expect a push for more enlarged rural districts (ERFDs). As the Tasman Nelson area was one of the first to go down this track there is unlikely to be any change for us. However there is grant assistance given to ERFDs and this may be an opportunity for the Waimea Rural Fire Authority (WRFA) of which we are a part, to seek greater national consistency. Our administration grant seems to be less than counterpart organisations most probably because we are regarded as one of the leading models.
- 3.2 I have been involved in preliminary funding discussions with other WRFA funding partners. For the purposes of the Long Term Plan I would not envisage any significant changes to the funding formula.

4 Golden Bay Landscape Project Update

- 4.1 At its meeting on 22 May 2014, the Environment & Planning Committee requested a further report on project timelines following discussion with the Golden Bay Small Working Group.
- 4.2 The following Next Steps / Timeline table was included in the 22 May 2014 report:

GOLDEN BAY
October 2014 Small Group presents outcomes to Working Group.
November 2014 Report to EPC to endorse consultation process.
November 2014 - April 2015 Ground-truthing with landowners and consulting on appropriate activity rule framework.
Mid 2015 draft plan change endorsed by EPC. The draft plan change will include a full evaluation of costs, benefits and risks as required by s32 RMA.

- 4.3 The Small Group met on Wednesday, 11 June 2014 and has refined its work programme for the coming months. A two-day meeting has occurred on 25-26 June, with a further two meetings scheduled in July and September, to complete the evaluation of all landscape character areas and features, and prepare a presentation document.
- 4.4 The Small Group suggested that this presentation document could be in a form ready for the Council to consult on the issues, subject to any further Council direction. This means by mid-2015 the Proposed Plan Change could begin the formal RMA Schedule 1 process. This is an improvement to the timeframe suggested above.

- 4.5 The Small Group advises that there are other matters to resolve, for example, how to document agreements and areas of no agreement (there will be some); the implications of the King Salmon Supreme Court decision; and whether the evaluation is robust without full review of all Department of Conservation land (National Parks are considered to have ONL status by virtue of being National Park).
- 4.6 The Small Group has noted that this work (some 16 meetings since June 2012, and three of these two-day meetings) has been in the group members own time, alongside seasonal farming pressures and other work commitments. However, there is determination to have an outcome and report back to the larger Working Group in October as indicated in the table above.

5 Food Act 2014

- 5.1 The Government has after many years enacted the Food Act 2014. The intent of the new Act is “to make it easier and less costly for food businesses while ensuring the food produced is safe”. Most provisions in the Act do not come into force until 1 March 2016. Over this time the Ministry of Primary Industries will be developing regulations, tools and guidance. We have been promised extensive consultation during the development time giving people the opportunity to have their say on the detail of the new food safety system.
- 5.2 From 1 March 2016 at the latest food businesses will transition in groups into the new rules over a staggered three year period. At the end of the three year period, the Food Hygiene Regulations 1974 will be revoked. The exceptions to this are some specific sections relating to food recall and the ability to manage a food safety incident, these provisions will come into force immediately.
- 5.3 The central feature of the new Act is a sliding scale where businesses that are higher risk from a food safety point of view will operate under more stringent food safety requirements and checks than lower risk food businesses. The new law recognises that each business is different and is a positive step forward from the old Act and its one-size-fits-all approach to food safety. The counter argument, despite the intent of the Act, is that compliance costs will increase for individual suppliers and producers.
- 5.4 Higher-risk food businesses - that prepare and sell meals or sell raw meat or seafood, for example - will operate under a written Food Control Plan (FCP) where businesses identify food safety risks and steps they need to take to manage these risks. The FCP can be based on a template or businesses can develop their own plan to suit their individual business.
- 5.5 Businesses that produce or sell medium risk foods - like bakeries, for example - will come under National Programmes. There are three levels of National Programmes which are based on the level of food safety risk. They will not have to register a written plan, but will have to make sure they are following the requirements for producing safe food that will be set out in regulations. This includes having to register their business details, keep minimal records and have periodic checks.
- 5.6 The new Act provides a clear exemption to allow Kiwi traditions like fundraising sausage sizzles, home baking at school fairs, and roadside stalls, to take place. The only rule will be that food that is sold must be safe. Growing food for personal use and sharing it with others,

including “Bring a plate” to a club committee meeting or a lunch for a visiting sports team or social group, is outside the scope of the Food Act. The Act only covers food that is sold or traded. Selling fruit or vegetables direct to a supermarket or other outlet will require a person to operate under a Level 1 National Programme.

- 5.7 The Council will still be involved in licensing and monitoring compliance. We have a number of premises that have moved over and adopted FCPs and it can be expected the uptake will increase. In the meantime we continue to apply the licensing charges under the existing regulations.

6 Plan Changes

- 7.1 Four changes to the Tasman Resource Management Plan are now final or beyond challenge, by virtue of the complete resolution of appeals. These are:

- Changes 12, 23 Waiting lists for water allocation, site to site transfer of water permits, Moutere water management
- Changes 13, 24 Water allocation review (Motueka area).

- 7.2 Since 2010 three appeals challenged aspects of the sets of changes that amended water management zone allocation limits in the Motueka and Moutere water management areas, and refined the end-use reservation and waiting list provisions for some zones. Agreement was reached with Horticulture NZ in late 2011 on technical aspects of the changes, and in 2012 the Environment Court heard appeals from Wakatu Incorporation and others and the Motueka Community Board on both the changes and the Council's take application for water from the Te Matu water management zone to supply the urban needs of Motueka and the Mapua – coastal Tasman area residential demand.

- 7.3 Since then agreements have been reached between the parties on amendments and the Court has in June this year issued its final decision. The decision confirms amendments to largely meaning-related and procedural provisions for the relevant water management zones. The final decision also grants the take permit with amended conditions.

- 7.4 These changes can now all be approved by the Committee to become operative changes at the notification of the next update, scheduled for beginning of August 2014.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Committee approves;

- **Changes 12, 23 Waiting lists for water allocation, site to site transfer of water permits, Moutere water management; and**
- **Changes 13, 24 Water allocation review (Motueka area)**

to the Tasman Resource Management Plan under Clause 17 of Schedule 1 RMA to commence as operative changes under Clause 20 at notification of Update 49 to the Plan, expected to be beginning of August 2014.

7 National Monitoring System

- 7.1 The Minister for the Environment, Hon Amy Adams, has served notice on all local authorities detailing information that must be provided by 31 July 2015 (see Attachment 1). This notice was received on 28 May 2014 and replaces the Biennial Survey of local Authorities. However the Notice requires the information to be in a set format and contain particular records. In order to comply easily, the Napier Computer System (NCS) office information system we use needs changes. Following an enquiry from TDC, NCS have identified module changes and a quote for \$3,000 has been received. Why MfE did not contact suppliers much earlier is a mystery. LGNZ, on behalf of councils, has conveyed sector concerns.

8 Waimea FLAG

- 9.1 The Waimea Freshwater and Land Advisory Group has had two meetings so far. For Councillors information the work plan which has been agreed to is attached as Attachment 2. Following discussion with the Chair we will work with the Group to compress the timelines still ensuring the issues are properly addressed.

9 TbFree New Zealand

- 10.1 A copy of the May 2014 report from TBfree New Zealand for Tasman is attached as Attachment 3. I understand there is now one herd are on movement control. DoC has lodged applications for aerial application of 1080 in several locations around the District.

10 Financial Report

- 10.1 The Year End financial report is in preparation for inclusion in the Annual Report.

11 Action Items

- 12.1 Attachment 4 updates Councillors on actions items from previous Environment & Planning Committee meetings.

12 Appendices

1.	Attachment 1: Minister for the Environment Letter	41
2.	Attachment 2: Waimea FLAG	43
3.	Attachment 3: TbFree Report	45
4.	Attachment 4: Action Sheet	51



Office of Hon Amy Adams

Member of Parliament for Selwyn

Minister for the Environment

Minister for Communications and Information Technology

Notice of a Requirement to Supply Information:

Section 27 (1) Resource Management Act 1991

This notice is served pursuant to section 27(4) Resource Management Act 1991.

I require each of the local authorities specified in Annexure A (attached) to supply all the information set out in the *National Monitoring System – Priority Information Set* document, attached as Annexure B. Information required in the Priority Information Set relates to section 27 (3) (a), (b) and (c).

The information must be supplied to the Ministry for the Environment, acting on behalf of the Minister for the Environment, between 1 July 2015 and 31 July 2015. The deadline for information to be supplied is 31 July 2015. The timeframes and supply of information are specified as required under section 27 (5) (a) (ii) and (b).

Hon Amy Adams
Minister for the Environment

Date: 28 MAY 2014

Decision points for Waimea Water Quality Plan change project

For discussion at 27th May Meeting

General considerations

- The stakeholder engagement plan
- Managing information, documents and reports
- Identifying information needs in time
- FLAG member support

1. First meeting – Introductions and project outline 16th April 2014

2. Preliminary work 27th May 2014

UNDERSTANDING THE RESOURCES;	FLAG
The ground and surface water interactions	Joseph
current water quality and quantity ecosystems	Joseph/Glen/Trevor
water body uses and values	Trevor
Land use and soils to be covered in session 2.	Mary-Anne

3. Water Management Objectives 14th July 2014

VALUES/USES AND OBJECTIVES	
The land uses and soil resources (completing session 1)	Andrew Burton
Schedule 30B Are the management objectives appropriately expressed for the identified values? Do the existing provisions reflect both with and without dam scenarios appropriately	

4. Understanding the water quality necessary for meeting management objectives 15th September 2014

WHAT ARE THE IMPORTANT WATER QUALITY ATTRIBUTES THAT WE NEED TO MANAGE?	
What attributes need to be included? What state is required for each of these attributes or parameters?	Refer to the National Policy Statement – National Objectives Framework Policy 33.1.3.7B Other councils The NOF contains A/B/C bands - we may need to develop more that are relevant for our water bodies/values attribute states

5. The current water quality and water quality risks

December 2015

UNDERSTANDING THE GAP BETWEEN CURRENT AND DESIRED WATER QUALITY	
Identifying where the current water quality state does/does not meet objectives.	SoE information – ref also session 1
Understanding where and how the risks to water quality and the established management objectives may arise from. land disturbance, water use, nutrient management, stock management, contaminant discharges etc	Benchmarking land use systems – Hort NZ Understanding models, using Overseer etc.
Understanding the soil resource	
What tools are available to help understand the links/relationships	

6. What contaminant limits are required to meet water quality objectives

March 2015

MODELLING/UNDERSTANDING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAND USE ACTIVITIES AND WATER QUALITY	
What is the catchment capacity for contaminants? What (catchment scale) management scenarios are there? How does the dam option change these? How should contaminant limits be defined? (consider options) Consider all the parameters listed under Q2	Consents data Other councils Industry information Models Land use scenarios

7. Methods needed to ensure limits are met

June 2015

What are the range of measures that could be adopted to ensure the defined limits are met? Land and water use effects on water quality and ecosystems;	The MGM project (ECan's Matrix of Good Management MGM project)
Property scale responses	Other Councils
Regulatory measures	Industry information
Education/advocacy options	
Engineered solutions	
Service delivery – training/extension	

8. Revisit steps 5/6 if necessary

September 2015

9. Prepare Draft

November 2015

10. Present to Council

March 2016



TBfree New Zealand Programme Management Report

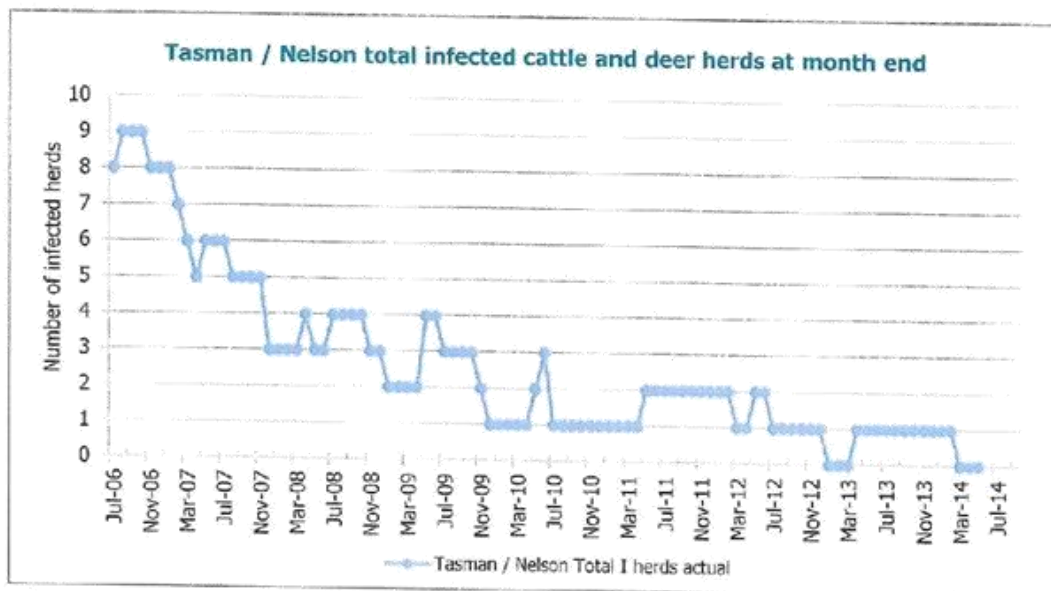
Tasman

May 2014

Regional Situation

There are no infected herds in the district during the reporting period. Due to the high level of non-specificity that occurs in Tasman, there is a lot of ancillary blood testing being undertaken at the moment. This has led to the requirement to slaughter some animals. Demand for slaughter space is high and reactors are more difficult to get off farms quickly at this time of year. Some animals are being necropsied on farm.

Planning for the co-operative aerial programme, Battle for our Birds, is well underway. The biodiversity and disease control benefits of the programme are significant.



Our funders and strategy partners:



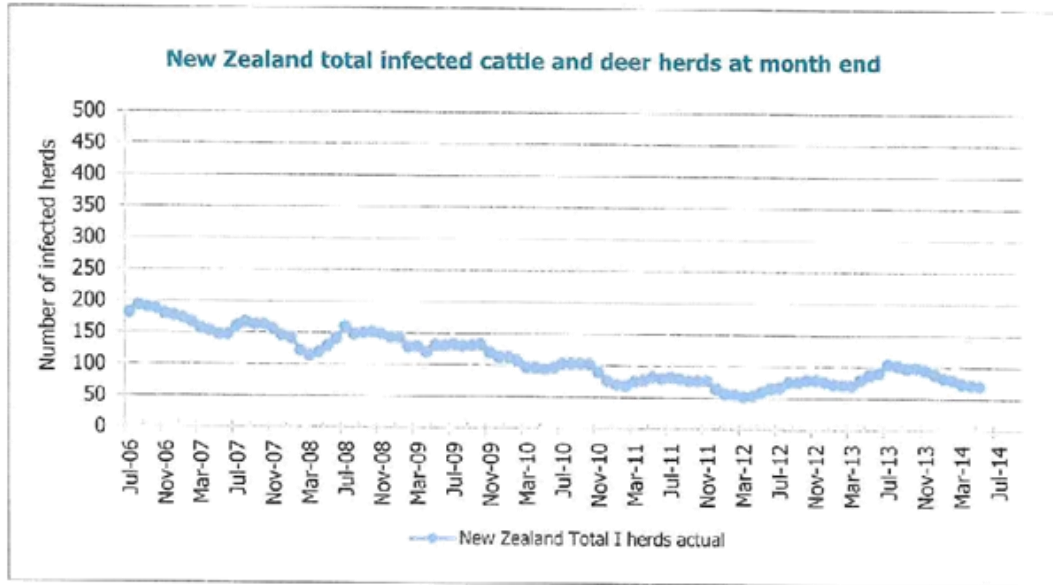
New Zealand Government



National Situation

Nationally there are 71 infected cattle and deer herds; this is made up of 10 North Island herds and 61 South Island herds.

National period prevalence sits at 0.21 per cent, well within the National Pest Management Plan objective of no greater than 0.4 per cent. The North Island sits at 0.07 per cent and the South Island at 0.54 per cent.



Testing and Compliance Monitoring

AsureQuality Ltd have allocated significant relief testing resource to assist the completion of tests before impending stock movements to grazing and farm sales. Consequently a large amount of animals have undergone TB testing during the reporting period with approximately 23,000 individual animals being tested.

Compliance with the NAIT and TBfree New Zealand programmes remains high at sale yards and meat production facilities. However further communication will be undertaken to improve compliance around transferring records for farm to farm movements and ensuring animals are registered on the NAIT system when tagged.

Nine sales have been attended by contracted officers during 1 December and 30 April, inspecting tagging and TB documentation. Of the 922 animals which passed through the sales, zero TB documents were found to have inaccurate or incomplete information and less than one per cent of animals had any issues with tagging.



Communications

Monthly advertising continues in the Nelson Marlborough Farming newspaper. May advertisements again focused on animal movement compliance prior to winter grazing ensuring animals are tested and tagged, and documentation and movement records are completed.

A farmer meeting was held in Takaka during May to inform farmers on the progress and objectives of the TB plan and in addition an informative session was held explaining the NAIT system and farmer obligations.

Vector Operations

The 2013/14 ground control programme is progressing well with all of the output ground control work completed by the end of May.

Planning is well underway for the 2014 aerals which are scheduled for July – September 2014.

TBfree is currently in negotiation with the Department of Conservation around operational details for the Battle for our Birds aerial programme planned for the 2014/15 financial year.

Approved programme for Tasman for 2013/14

Strategic Choice	Activities	Hectares (Ha)
Eradication	1	7,132
TB Free Area Protection	102	433,263
I-Herd Suppression	0	0
Carry Forwards 12/13	0	0
Total	103	440,395

	No. activities	Hectares (Ha)	% complete
Possum Control (input + concurrent surveys)	2	286	50%
Possum Control (ground – output based)	35	101,127	100%
Aerial Control (incl child activities)	24	179,948	90%
Pig Surveys	0	0	0%
Deer Survey	0	0	0%
Performance Monitor	35	101,127	100%
Trend Monitor	7	57,906	100%

Activities completed in May 2014

ID	Activity Name	Type	Date started	Date completed
66575	Upper Takaka South 1	Ground control output based	02/04/2014	15/05/2014
66576	Upper Takaka South 2	Ground control output based	02/04/2014	15/05/2014
75664	Baton Pearse Aerial	Aerial control input based	01/05/2014	19/05/2014
75670	Mt Arthur 2 Aerial B	Aerial control input based	01/05/2014	19/05/2014
66577	Upper Takaka South 1	Performance monitor	15/05/2014	19/05/2014
66578	Upper Takaka South 2	Performance monitor	20/05/2014	23/05/2014
66938	East Takaka Brooklyn 1	Ground control output based	22/04/2014	28/05/2014
66939	East Takaka Brooklyn 2	Ground control output based	22/04/2014	28/05/2014

Activities in progress in May 2014

ID	Activity Name	Type	Date Started
46114	Adhoc Area - Tasman	Ad hoc survey	01/08/2013
46115	Adhoc Area - Tasman	Post mortem	01/08/2013
78871	Barron Aerial Exclusions	Ground control input based	12/04/2014
78870	Mt Campbell Aerial Exclusion	Ground control input based	12/04/2014

Failed activities in May 2014

ID	Activity Name	Type	Date started	Reason
	Nil			

Activities planned to start in June 2014

ID	Activity Name	Type	Planned Start Date
	Nil		

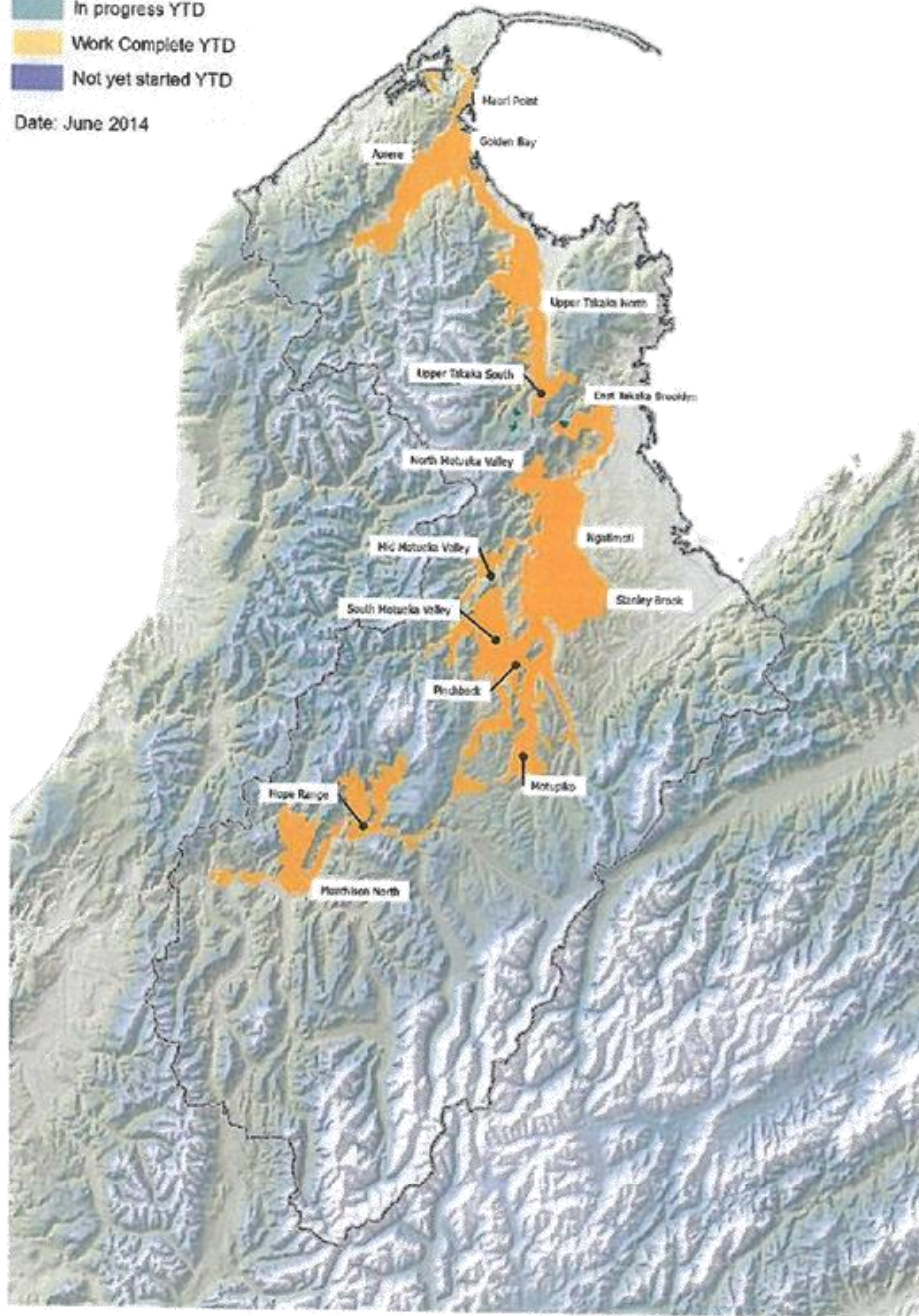


Tasman

Possum Control

- In progress YTD
- Work Complete YTD
- Not yet started YTD

Date: June 2014





www.tbfree.org.nz

Action Sheet - Environment & Planning Committee

Meeting Date:	Minute/Action	Minute or CSR or Email request	Accountable Officer	Status
1 November 2012	REP12-11-06 NPS on Renewable Electricity Generation	Requests staff to identify opportunities to amend the TRMP to improve the process for installing mini and micro hydro and photovoltaic energy systems	Mary-Anne Baker	No action yet.
26 September 2013	REP13-09-04 Upper Motueka Water Allocation	Directs the Manager Policy to proceed with reviewing the water allocation limits in the TRMP in accordance with those recommendations.	Steve Markham	Under action - Public meeting held May 2014. Report to August EPC
27 February 2014	EP14-02-9	Requests staff to report back on options, timeframes and costs to enable temporary events on the foreshore.	M Day/S Markham	Awaiting staff replacement
22 May 2014	EP14-05-02	The Golden Bay process of the Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes in the Tasman District be completed as soon as possible to include the first schedule RMA process That staff to report on timelines following discussion with the Golden Bay Working Group	S Markham	10 July EPC agenda
	EP14-05-03	Establishes a Hearing Subcommittee for the Review of Dog Control Bylaw comprised of Councillors Bryant, Ensor, Higgins, Sangster, Canton with the delegated power to hear submissions on the proposed policy and bylaw and recommend any changes prior to adoption by the Council; and delegates to the Hearing Subcommittee the power to appoint alternative Subcommittee members if necessary.	D Bush-King	Awaiting closing of submissions

Meeting Date:	Minute/Action	Minute or CSR or Email request	Accountable Officer	Status
	EP14-05-04	Approves the Assessment of Feedback on the TRMP Mooring Review for public release as amended, and instructs staff to prepare a Draft Plan Change that adopts Option 1 as amended following feedback on the Mooring Review Discussion Document and including accounting for findings of ecological assessments where required.	S Markham	Awaiting staff replacement
	EP14-05-07	Set up further brief on Waimea Water Management implications.	S Markham	Actioned 5 June
	EP14-05-07	Media statement on RMA processing timelines.	C Choat	Completed
	EP14-05-07	Approval of Plan Changes 49 and 50.	S Markham	Update 49 planned for 26 July.
	EP14-05-07	Horse Terrace Bridge report back.	R Biss	10 July EPC agenda

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10 CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

10.1 Procedural motion to exclude the public

The following motion is submitted for consideration:

THAT the public be excluded from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting. The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

10.1 Richmond Residential Density Project - Decision on Nominations for the Richmond Residential Advisory Group

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	48(i)(d) - To deliberate in private in a procedure where a right of appeal lies to a Court against the final decision.	s48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.

10.2 Motueka West and Central Decisions on Plan Changes 43 and 44

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	48(i)(d) - To deliberate in private in a procedure where a right of appeal lies to a Court against the final decision. s7(2)(a) - The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person.	s48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.