

# Environmental Management

Activity Management Plan

2024-2034

*Mahere Taiao*



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## 1. **Executive Summary**

The purpose of this Activity Management Plan is to outline and summarise the Council's environmental management activities, functions and responsibilities. Much of the work in this area is required by statute but the way in which Council responds is what is important.

### **What We Do**

1.1 The Environmental Management Activity comprises the following sub-activities:

- The provision of environmental policy advice, including responses to national environmental initiatives and the development, review and implementation of resource management policies and plans.
- Investigating significant environmental issues affecting or likely to affect the City and maintaining an efficient resource information base to respond to environmental hazards, and to provide advice on environmental conditions and issues affecting the City.
- Assessing and processing resource consent applications and related compliance monitoring and enforcement, and processing development contributions assessments.
- Undertaking biosecurity (pest management) responsibilities and control work in the City and maintaining indigenous terrestrial and coastal marine biological diversity.
- Assessing and processing building consent applications as a Building Consent Authority and related territorial authority and regional council building functions.
- Undertaking Council regulatory functions in environmental health, animal control, parking enforcement and bylaw administration.
- Providing navigation and safety services and ensuring maritime safety within Nelson's regional waters.
- Promoting revitalisation of the City Centre through tactical urban design solutions which are people friendly, well-planned, and sustainably managed.
- Monitoring housing capacity and working to improve housing choices, supply and capacity.

### **Why we do it**

- 1.2 The EMAMP demonstrates responsible management of the functions on behalf of ratepayers and stakeholders and assists with the achievement of community outcomes and statutory compliance. The EMAMP combines management, financial, and technical practices to ensure that the level of service required by the law and expected by the community is provided in the most operationally effective and sustainable manner.

### **Levels of Service**

- 1.3 The Council aims to provide the following levels of service for the Environmental Management activity area:
- Provide an appropriate policy framework that effectively promotes the sustainable management of the City’s natural and physical resources.
  - Identify and respond to resource management policy issues.
  - Provide a sound and appropriate policy and planning framework that is responsive to our changing environment, will protect and enhance our unique environment, and promote healthy and safe communities.
  - Provide a responsive and efficient process for assessing a range of statutory approvals and ensuring compliance.
  - Ensuring public health, safety, and convenience are properly safeguarded through administration of the various regulatory processes the Council administers.

### **Key Focus Areas**

- 1.4 The key focus areas for the Environmental Management Group over the next three years are:
- Customer focused delivery of all services.
  - Increased collaboration and co-management with key partners including iwi, Government, the regional sector/local government, and in particular Tasman District Council, and the community.
  - Effective implementation of Government legislation and regulation, and any national directions.
  - Collection, management, analysis and reporting of accurate, reliable and appropriate information/data to meet the needs of the community and regulatory requirements.
  - Responding to Government monitoring and reporting requirements.

- Effective delivery Government funded programmes and pursuing opportunities to leverage additional funding.
- Achieve statutory timeframes in processing applications.
- Ensure our Port and Harbour Safety Management System is consistent with the Port and Harbour Safety Code and continue regular safety checks.
- Retain IANZ Accreditation for Building Control functions and deliver the quality assurance and compliance aspects of the building function.
- Respond to new biosecurity incursions and emerging pests, including anticipating what changes there may be due to change in climate.
- Support actions to enable implementation of the Future Development Strategy
- City centre revitalization through project delivery, policy reviews and working with relevant taskforces and stakeholders.
- Respond to climate change matters and initiatives.

## 2. Introduction

### The Purpose of the Plan

- 2.1 The purpose of the **Environmental Management Activity Management Plan (EMAMP)** is to provide strategic direction for the work/programmes of the Environmental Management Group.
- 2.2 The EMAMP provides the policy direction, implementation, monitoring and review of Nelson's natural and physical resources and the built environment. The Environmental Management Activity covers both regulatory and non-regulatory functions of NCC as a unitary authority.
- 2.3 While the Environmental Management Activity has a leadership role, delivery of positive environmental outcomes is not solely achieved through this EMAMP. Other activity and asset management plans also support the implementation of actions to achieve good environmental outcomes and a well-functioning City e.g., all infrastructure, parks and reserves, property and facilities, and heritage AMPs.

### Legislative Context

- 2.4 The purpose of local government, under the Local Government Act 2002 (section 10(b)), is "to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities, and promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future." The Environmental Management Activity contributes to this by:
- Better understanding the state of the environment and pressures on, and risks to, the resource base and environmental qualities of the City.
  - Providing expertise to ensure that all tasks are effectively implemented.
  - Applying fairness, best practice, and sound professional judgement to all investigations and decisions.
  - Promoting community contribution, confidence, and trust in the planning and regulatory framework we administer.
  - Providing appropriate expertise to ensure that all tasks are effectively and efficiently implemented.
  - Ensuring that the actions or inaction by people in Nelson City are lawful, sustainable, and safe.
- 2.5 Much of the work done within the Activity is in response to central government legislation. The Council carries out those responsibilities largely in-house where the skills needed to do the job are available. A conscious decision has been made to

deliver some regulatory functions by outsourcing. Where the skills are not available, the Council also subcontracts out work, while maintaining a project management role.

2.6 While the Council does not have a choice about carrying out the Environmental Management activity, there is some discretion over the manner and degree to which the activity is delivered. In the past, the rationale for the Council's involvement has been influenced by:

- The community support for - and confidence in - the service provided historically by the Council (and so the Council continues to provide the service).
- The Council already providing the service and to change the mode or degree of delivery would be more costly and less effective.
- The community expecting the Council to play a lead role in the provision of the service.
- The significance of the issue for community wellbeing and ecological health. A scientific risk--based approach is taken especially where there are technical or information uncertainties.
- The current level of public concern about an issue.
- The need for more information on the issue to answer policy or regulatory questions.
- The rate of change associated with the issue.
- The desire by the Council to provide educational and non-regulatory responses to issues to reduce the need for regulatory controls.

2.7 The main legislation that currently governs and empowers the Environmental Management Activity is set out in Attachment 1: Legislative Context.

### **3. Description of Roles and Services**

- 3.1 Nelson City Council is legislatively required to deliver both regional council and territorial authority functions. These functions require integration across the Council for our freshwater, coastal and marine environment, land management, air quality, biodiversity, and biosecurity outcomes at the same time as providing quality built environments and enabling growth.
- 3.2 The Environmental Management Activity seeks to protect our environmental and community wellbeing into the future, whilst considering and incorporating social, cultural and economic outcomes. The Environmental Management Group teams work closely together to deliver its functions for NCC in a unified manner.

#### **Environmental Planning**

- 3.3 Environmental Planning contributes to the Environmental Management Activity by providing policy advice and undertaking policy development and review.
- 3.4 The outputs from this team shape resource management, natural and physical resources, including city form into the future.
- 3.5 The Council is undertaking plan change work relating to housing and natural hazards. Other work such as developing freshwater planning instruments and implementing national direction (as required by central government), an air plan review and work related to improving the effectiveness of the Nelson Resource Management Plan is intended to occur. It is expected that there will also be applications for private plan changes which will need to be processed.
- 3.6 Environmental Planning is also responsible for oversight of the Urban Environments Bylaw, and Dog Control Bylaw. These Bylaws are required to be reviewed regularly.

#### **City Development**

- 3.7 The National Policy Statement on Urban Development, the City Centre Spatial Plan, Te ara ō Whakatū, Council's housing priorities and the Development Contributions Policy are also a focus within the Environmental Management Group. Ensuring there is an adequate supply of residential and business land, and housing choice, is part of an ongoing challenge. City centre development and opportunities for revitalisation is another focus, such as Bridge to Better, City Centre Playspace, and Millers Acre regional bus interchange, in conjunction with other Council activities.
- 3.8 The Council has a housing Reserve which it administers to support provision of social housing and works developers and agencies such as Kāinga Ora, Community Housing Providers and Iwi Trusts to leverage better development outcomes.
- 3.9 Council works closely with Tasman District Council, developers, land and business owners, infrastructure providers, and the wider community to monitor and propose means of ensuring there is adequate supply of feasible residential and business land.



It also works closely with City Centre developers, landowners, retail, and hospitality providers in partnership with the Nelson Regional Development Agency and Uniquely Nelson to ensure a vibrant attractive city centre.

### **Resource Consents**

- 3.10 The Council receives and decides on approximately 400 resource consent applications a year, as well as other approvals that are required under the NRMP or the RMA. This sub activity involves helping people understand if their activity requires resource consent and how to apply for consent. It ensures appropriate outcomes for resource use and for people to undertake activities while protecting the environment.

### **Regulatory Services**

- 3.11 The Council administers a diverse range of regulatory processes which require people to follow certain processes or achieve certain standards of operation and performance. Council staff monitor and liaise with holders of statutory approvals to ensure their responsibilities are fully understood. The approvals are monitored to check compliance and evaluate the effectiveness of any conditions in achieving intended environmental outcomes.
- 3.12 The focus areas include RMA compliance and enforcement, dogs and other animal control, parking enforcement, food safety and public health compliance, and alcohol licensing and compliance. The purpose of these functions is to ensure public health and safety and the minimisation of nuisance and adverse effects on property and the environment.
- 3.13 Responding to complaints about environmental and public health and safety issues is also a very important feature of this sub-activity.

### **Navigation Safety**

- 3.14 The Harbourmaster office ensures safety management systems are internally assessed annually and participate in the external review every three to five years.
- 3.15 The Navigation Safety Bylaw is reviewed and updated where required and administered to mitigate activity clashes. Safety checks on water, at boat ramps and beaches are conducted to ensure compliance with bylaw and other maritime regulations.
- 3.16 Any accidents or incidents are appropriately investigated and reported with findings being the basis for changes to systems or bylaw provisions as required.

### **Building Control**

- 3.17 Under the Building Act the Council works to ensure that:
- Buildings are designed, constructed and able to be used in ways that promote

sustainable management;

- Buildings are safe, accessible and are not a danger to public health (including swimming pools and dams); and
- Information on properties and building requirements is available for the community to make informed decisions.

3.18 To carry out many building control functions the Council must maintain accreditation as a Building Consent Authority and is involved in processing around 900-1000 building consents annually and undertaking associated building inspections and signing off Code Compliance Certificates when building work is completed.

3.19 As a territorial authority, Council has other responsibilities such as identifying earthquake prone, dangerous and insanitary buildings, administering the Building (Dams Safety) Regulations and ensuring that buildings with specified building systems, and swimming pools, are maintained to appropriate standards. The workload is demand driven.

### **Science and Environment**

3.20 The Science and Environment sub-activity manages and implements:

- Council's environmental science and state of the environment monitoring programmes in relation to land, air, water, and the coastal environment area;
- Non-RMA policy, e.g., the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan under the Biosecurity Act, and the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Initiative;
- Environmental protection and enhancement projects including pest plant and animal control, ecological restoration projects, and capital works e.g. fish passage installation;
- Non-regulatory community-based programmes, e.g., working with catchment groups and delivery of the EnviroSchools programme; and
- Participation in collaborative regional initiatives such as Kotahitanga mō te Taiao projects and the Nelson Biodiversity Forum.

3.21 Council undertakes science and monitoring programmes to ensure accurate environmental data is available for decision-making by Council and the community, and to contribute to meeting Government reporting requirements on the state and condition of our environment. Understanding our environment helps us manage the risks we face, and the steps needed to prevent degradation or to restore our environment. Biodiversity and biosecurity challenges, including in the marine space,

are programmes of work we are involved in.

- 3.22 Council is actively involved in environmental protection and enhancement programmes that encourage and support best practice environmental management. Most of these programmes are non-regulatory responses. These involve iwi, community and landowner participation and include for example, environmental grant funding for community projects to protect, enhance and restore our local environment. Other examples include Nelson Nature, Nelson Biodiversity Forum, Enviroschools, and Project Mahitahi.

## **4. Risk Management and Assumptions**

- 4.1 As the majority of expenditure under the Environmental Management Activity is staff related, the greatest risk lies in not having sufficient competent and trained resources to undertake the responsibilities at the agreed level of service. Failing to monitor and address these risks could lead to poor service delivery, litigation and loss of public confidence and reputation. Treatment measures are diverse and wide ranging and include staff recruitment and retention policies, staff training and competency assessments, quality assurance and audit processes, and professional indemnity and public liability insurance.
- 4.2 At the sub-activity level, operational risks are associated with implementation. For instance, building inspectors are exposed to potential hazards through site inspections, a breakdown of the harbourmaster's vessel would limit performance. A loss of information or inability to retrieve stored information would also impact on delivery of service. In such cases, systems and procedures are in place to mitigate and manage risks.
- 4.3 Undue reliance on a single member of staff with limited support from other staff on a number of technical specialty areas is an area of moderate risk. The use of Standard Operating Procedures, succession planning, and work allocation are treatment measures, but these are not yet well developed.
- 4.4 Council has in place procedures and protocols for risk management consistent with ANZ Standard ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines. Business continuity arrangements are also in place.
- 4.5 The most significant assumptions and uncertainties underlying the approach outlined in this EMAMP are:
- The Population will grow or change as forecast in the Council's growth projections. However, projections must be carefully tracked to ensure that they remain a reliable indicator of likely future trends.
  - Legislative changes occur regularly and often. Assumptions have been made in relation to some of the expected changes however, changes in the Government's work programme will need to be monitored.
  - Future budgets are based on a similar level of effort required to respond to the demands of this activity. However, with growth, legislative change, increasing contests over resource use, and fluctuating economic circumstances, the outlook may also change over the next ten-year period. The risk of not securing funding varies but continued access to funding sources has been assumed.

- We understand the growing impacts of climate change, and rapid developments in understanding the science of adaptation and mitigation to maintain agile reactions. Climate change will increase the risk of low-lying land being inundated from the sea and damage to Council property and infrastructure from severe weather events. Climate Change will also increase the risk of compound flood hazards, shoreline erosion, fire, drought, higher intensity storms, and landslides. Council will need to monitor sea level rise and other impacts of climate change over time and review its budgets, work programme and levels of service accordingly.
- We have the required data and information to inform our policy development and regulatory response, but there are knowledge gaps and we can only use the best available information. There will be greater national direction, limits and targets that will drive further monitoring and data capture.

### **Risk Management Profile**

4.6 Risk management is an important part in the development and management of Council's environmental management activities. It is difficult to fully eliminate all risk and there are four approaches in which these can be managed:

- 1) **Avoidance:** Where we make an assessment and due to the inherent risk involved, avoid undertaking the project or task.
- 2) **Reduction:** Where we know the risks associated with a task and improve planning and procedures to ensure the task is completed safely.
- 3) **Transfer:** Where the risk is clear and we transfer the liability such as purchasing insurance in case of the risk occurring.
- 4) **Acceptance:** Where we accept the risk as the reward outweighs the risk.

4.7 The high levels of risk in environmental management include:

- Extreme weather conditions, increasing erosion, coastal and river flooding, land instability, natural disasters, fires, and increased pest problems, exacerbated by climate change.
- Damage to the partnership with iwi due to failure to deliver on regional council and territorial authority responsibilities in relation to freshwater, coastal and marine environment, land management, air quality, biodiversity, biosecurity and urban environments.
- Financial and capacity impacts from changes in Government direction and new regulatory controls introduced by Government.
- A significant incident involving a large vessel(s) within our regional waters and our capacity to manage it

- Health and safety concerns for our staff, particularly from angry and disgruntled recipients of regulatory controls such as parking infringements.
- Loss of reputation due to a number of factors including poor customer experiences and decision making.
- Uncertainty or changes in the economy causing reductions in non-rate revenue.
- International political tensions leading to changed market conditions including increases in tariffs and regulatory controls which could contribute to a slowing of the Nelson economy.
- Adverse media attention and coverage.
- Legal proceedings against the Council
- Inability to recruit and retain appropriately qualified staff
- Failure to identify risks and concerns.

4.8 Various tools are used by Council to mitigate these risks, including:

- Identifying the threats and hazards.
- Coordinating and planning activities related to the threats and hazards.
- Monitoring financial and economic data to anticipate changing economic fortunes and changes in costs and revenue expectation.
- Assessing and analysing options and implications clearly for robust decision-making.
- Encouraging cooperation and joint action within the region and with our neighbouring councils and partners.
- Determining our communities needs through consultation and understanding.
  - Examining and monitoring the risks, hazards, state, and trends within our region.
- Ensuring our staff are well trained in customer services and health and safety and maintaining sufficient capability to deliver or access to others to assist.
- Carrying out due diligence through work practices and project management.
- Reviewing Government consultation documents and participating on working groups to ensure early notifications of potential regulatory changes.
- Having in place peer review arrangements to ensure decision-making achieves

best practice and legal compliance.

### **Delegations and Appointment Register**

- 4.9 Council has a Delegations Register, which codifies delegations to Council staff. The Council also has an Appointment Register detailing the warrants of authority held by staff. These measures are important to manage litigation risk and ensure effective delivery of functions.

## 5. Strategic Direction

- 5.1 The work of the Environmental Management Activity contributes to achieving Council's vision and priorities:

**Vision:** *'Our vision for Whakatū Nelson is a creative, prosperous, and innovative city. Our community is inclusive, resilient, and connected – we care for each other and our environment.'*

**Priorities:**

- Support our communities to be prosperous, connected, and inclusive.
  - Transform our city and commercial centres to be thriving, accessible and people-focused.
  - Foster a healthy environment and a climate resilient, low-emissions community.
- 5.2 The community outcomes provide a long-term focus for the Council decisions and activities and are a basis for accountability to the community. As such they inform Environmental Management Activity planning, and the Activity contributes to delivering community outcomes:
- Our unique natural environment is healthy and protected • E hauora ana, ā e tiakina ana te taiao.
  - Our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well planned and sustainably managed • Kua pai te whakamahere, ā e toitū ana te whakahaere.
  - Our infrastructure is efficient, resilient, cost effective and meets current and future needs • He pai te hanganga o nāianeī, o muri ake hoki.
  - Our communities are healthy, safe, inclusive and resilient • Kō ō tātou hapori e hauora ana.
  - Our communities have opportunities to celebrate and explore their heritage, identity, and creativity • Kei te whakanui te hapori i tō tātou taonga tuku iho, tuakiri, auahatanga hoki.
  - Our communities have access to a range of social, educational and recreational facilities and activities • E āhei ana te hapori ki ngā hanganga ā-pāpori, ā-ahurea, ā-mātauranga, ā-rēhia hoki.
  - Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships, a regional perspective, and community engagement • Ka hautū te Kaunihera, ka whakatītina hoki i tē ngātahitanga ā-iwi, ā-takiwā, ā-hapori hoki.
  - Our region is supported by an innovative and sustainable economy • Kei te tautokona te rohe e te ohaoha toitū, auaha hoki.



- 5.3 The environment is one of the Nelson community's key priority areas. This reflects the importance of our region's strong environmental identity and implements the requirements of a wide range of legislative and policy directives. Feedback from the community demonstrates that water quality in streams, our beaches and marine environment, maintenance of natural habitats and ecosystems, and air quality are important to the community.
- 5.4 Many of the regulatory processes the Council administers are to ensure public health and safety, and protection of our environment.

## 6. Climate Change

6.1 Climate change is our biggest global challenge and Council is committed to considering and reducing climate change impacts.

6.2 At a local level, Council has a key role to play by reducing its corporate emissions, supporting, and providing leadership on mitigation actions across the community, and managing and reducing risk by helping Nelson to adapt to climate change effects, especially in relation to:

- **Sea level rise:** sea level rise is the most significant climate challenge for Nelson as a large proportion of its urban infrastructure is coastal or low lying. These areas will become more vulnerable to coastal inundation over time.
- **Heavy rainfall and flooding events:** higher intensity rainfall events means Nelson will experience more regular and extensive flooding from streams, rivers and stormwater overflows, which will increase the risk of landslips.
- **Droughts and high temperatures:** with a warmer climate, the temperature of the water within our rivers and streams will increase and affect habitats. Droughts will result in a higher risk of fires.
- **Invasive pests:** a warmer climate will see the establishment of new pest species which will threaten our indigenous biodiversity, horticultural and agricultural sectors and could cause public health concerns. A warmer climate may also enable existing species to become emergent pests and enable establishment into new areas.

### Responding to Climate Change

#### Mitigation

6.3 Mitigation is about reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enhancing carbon sinks (sequestration to remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere). Council is committed to emissions reduction targets for its own activities in line with government targets:

- Net zero emissions of all GHGs other than biogenic methane by and beyond 2050;
- 10% reduction below 2017 biogenic methane emissions by 2030;
- 24-47% reduction below 2017 biogenic methane emissions by 2050.

Adaptation

- 6.4 Adaptation is the process of responding to current and future climate related impacts and risks. To manage these impacts and risks, Council is following the Ministry for the Environment guidance and is using the Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning (DAPP) approach. This means managing our assets in a way that makes them more resilient, or in some instances, it may mean moving those assets.

**What Council is doing**

- 6.5 How Council delivers its services will play a key role in meeting emissions reduction targets and building community resilience.
- 6.6 Acknowledging the need for urgent action, Council declared a climate emergency in May 2019. Council adopted Te Mahere Mahi a te Āhuarangi Climate Action Plan in 2021, a living document which outlines what Council is doing to address climate change over the next decade. In 2022, Council also began developing a Climate Change Strategy, which will set the long-term direction and guide Council and community investment in climate action.
- 6.7 Council is working with Tasman District Council on a regional climate change risk assessment, which will build a comprehensive picture of how climate change will impact the region.
- 6.8 The main greenhouse gas emissions generated from Environmental Management Group activities are the use of diesel and petrol vehicles, electricity, and travel, which represent a small percentage of NCC Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and are managed by actions described in the [Climate Action Plan](#).
- 6.9 The Environmental Management Group will contribute to NCC's mitigation and adaptation responses. Delivery includes making consistent decisions under Council's various statutory responsibilities, undertaking climate change risk and vulnerability assessments, support for adaptation of our coastal habitat areas, understanding the community's values, engagement focusing on climate change impacts and adaptation options, and mitigation through efficient use of vehicles and the delivery of projects such as ecological restoration, carbon sequestration (development of new carbon sinks and protecting existing carbon sinks) and Enviroschools programmes.

## 7. Objectives for Environmental Management Activities

7.1 The following are the objectives for each sub activity:

- Environmental Planning – Nelson’s natural environments are recognised, protected, and enhanced; built environments are well planned for current and future generations through smart resource management frameworks and sustainable development.
- Resource Consents and Compliance - Natural resources are used wisely and activities are undertaken without causing public nuisance or risking health and safety.
- Building Consents - Buildings and facilities pose no risk to public health and safety.
- Science and Environment – Sufficient information is available to underpin environmental management decisions and emerging issues are documented, projects are delivered to support the protection and restoration of our natural environment, opportunities for partnership and co-development of projects with Te Taihū iwi, such as in the Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance.
- City Development - Nelson City Centre is an attractive, well built, resilient and walkable city; urban development in Nelson occurs in the right place at the right time; relationships and partnerships with developers and government agencies lead to an increase in housing supply (market, affordable, and social).
- Navigation Safety – Harbourmaster services ensure our regional waters are safe for the variety of users, and safety management systems are compliant with the Port and Harbour Safety Code.
- Regulatory Services – the delivery of services ensure public health and safety standards are met.

## 8. Contribution to Community Outcomes

8.1 The Environmental Management Activity contributes to community outcomes in the following ways:

Community Outcomes	Contribution
<p>Our unique environment is healthy and protected.</p> <p>Our urban and rural environments are people friendly, well-planned, and</p>	<p>We develop and review policies, plans, and design guides that promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources and, where necessary, we regulate activities which would over time</p>

<p>sustainably managed.</p>	<p>degrade or compromise the environment or place resources under pressure.</p> <p>We undertake planning to achieve an attractive, well-built, safe, resilient, biodiverse and walkable city for people of all ages and abilities. We assess and plan for responding to growth needs and opportunities and provide for housing choice.</p> <p>We monitor and investigate the state of the environment and the trends, risks, and pressures it faces, particularly in relation to land, soils, water, air, and the coastal marine area. The information we hold about natural hazards and contamination risk is used in planning for the future needs of the region.</p> <p>By managing animal and plant pests, working with landowners and the broader community to protect biodiversity, soil and water (including the use of targeted spending to ensure effective riparian and waterway management), educating to encourage responsible environmental behaviours, and ensuring dog owners act to manage dog behaviour to avoid attacks on people, stock and wildlife, we seek to ensure a healthy environment and safe shared spaces.</p> <p>We administer a range of consent processes, including the monitoring and enforcement of conditions, we manage nuisance complaints, we ensure that resource use and built development is sustainable and that the activities of others do not adversely impact on citizens' lives or the environment, and appropriate in location, design, scale, and operation.</p> <p>Through ensuring buildings are well constructed, safe, and weathertight, we actively contribute to the development of the district and protection of assets in the community.</p>
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	<p>Managing navigation safety rules through the bylaw and the work of the Harbourmaster helps to ensure activities on water such as recreational boating are safe.</p> <p>We work with others to increase housing supply.</p>
<p>Our infrastructure is efficient, cost-effective, and meets current and future needs.</p>	<p>By having in place effective resource planning processes we seek to ensure infrastructure provision is appropriate, efficient, and available to meet the demands of the community ensuring that growth related infrastructure is paid for by those that create the need.</p> <p>Parking control ensures parking facilities are available to ensure public access to commercial and retail services.</p> <p>We provide a highly valued telemetry linked network that allows us to measure and understand what is happening in relation to the quality of our environment.</p> <p>We have in place navigation aids and other arrangements to meet the needs of the commercial shipping and boating community and to protect our community.</p> <p>Increasing resilience of infrastructure (including natural infrastructure such as wetlands) to the impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>Our communities are healthy, safe, inclusive, and resilient.</p>	<p>We safeguard the community's health and wellbeing by ensuring standards of building construction, food safety, and registered premises operation are met, that alcohol sale and consumption, and nuisances from dogs and stock, noise, freedom camping, do not adversely affect public health and safety and quality of living.</p> <p>Monitoring recreational bathing water quality or toxic algae presence, legacy pesticides, contributes to a safer</p>

	<p>community.</p> <p>By maintaining an effective flood warning system, monitoring air quality, and working to identify contamination risks, we promote safety of people and community well-being.</p> <p>We improve our understanding of natural hazard risks the community may be exposed to so communities understand the risks and can make informed decisions in response. We undertake assessments of earthquake prone buildings.</p> <p>Safety on Nelson’s coastal waters is central to our harbourmaster functions.</p>
<p>Our communities have opportunities to celebrate and explore their heritage, identity, and creativity.</p>	<p>Our planning frameworks identify heritage buildings and sites of significance to the district, including sites which are important to iwi. There are consent processes we administer which protect and enhance the district’s heritage values. Our work with landowners to enhance biodiversity, helps protect our natural heritage.</p> <p>Working alongside iwi partners, we ensure opportunities for mātauranga Māori to be incorporated in environmental management are identified and acted on.</p>
<p>Our communities have access to a range of social, educational and recreational facilities and activities.</p>	<p>Our plans and consenting processes ensure recreational opportunities are provided when land is subdivided and that access by all to buildings is provided when buildings are constructed.</p> <p>Opportunities are provided for the community to be actively involved in environmental management through planting days, citizen science projects, trapping/weeding groups, and delivery of the Enviroschools programme.</p> <p>Safe boating and providing such things as ski lanes, ensures appropriate community access to the coastal waters of Tasman Bay.</p>

<p>Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships, a regional perspective, and community engagement.</p>	<p>Public participation is provided for in the processes of developing and administering policies and plans under the Resource Management and Biosecurity Acts and we actively seek to work with stakeholder communities.</p> <p>We make information and resource data available and work with applicants, landowners and community groups to help them make sound decisions and provide advice to customers and applicants through on-duty staff.</p> <p>We actively collaborate and look for partnership opportunities with Te Tau Ihu iwi, agencies and community groups through forums such as the Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance, the Nelson Biodiversity Forum, the Waimea Inlet forum, and regional sector special interest groups.</p> <p>We advocate to central government and other public agencies where their actions will impact on the interests of Nelson City.</p> <p>We work directly with Maritime NZ to improve maritime safety and to protect against oil spill.</p>
<p>Our region is supported by an innovative and sustainable economy.</p>	<p>Good regulatory practices contribute to economic wellbeing in the community and the creation of enduring investments. Much of our inspection services are about providing a level of assurance to those investing, and undertaking business opportunities in Nelson.</p> <p>Policies, plans, models, and information help identify opportunities for economic development and potential hazards and constraints affecting such opportunities. Our biosecurity activities on land and sea</p>



	<p>are often designed to protect primary production activities from economically damaging pest incursions.</p> <p>Resource information identifies opportunities for economic development in the use and development of resources of benefit to current and future generations, and potential hazards and constraints affecting such opportunities.</p> <p>Development approvals can facilitate economic development opportunities and compliance monitoring can ensure fair and equal opportunities for all.</p> <p>We actively encourage people to adopt best practice in relation to their use of resources such as land, water, air, and the coast.</p>
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## **9. Achieving our outcomes**

9.1 An objective of the EMAMP is to align services, as required by law, with the expectations of the community and their willingness to pay for the service. Activity management planning requires a clear understanding of what we do, why we do it and to specify the levels of service delivered. The levels of service are intended to:

- inform people of the proposed type and levels of service provided (now and in the future).
- focus our work to deliver the agreed levels of service.
- enable people to assess the suitability, affordability and equity of services provided.

9.2 There are many factors to be considered when deciding what level of service Council will aim to provide. These include:

- Needs and expectations of the community.
- Council's statutory obligations.
- Council policy and objectives.
- Funding required.

9.3 To this end levels of service have been designed to align with statutory requirements, community feedback, Council strategies, responding to environmental issues, and measuring effectively and efficiently the achievement of the EMAMP outcomes. Levels of service are detailed in section 12.

## 10. Our Customers and Stakeholders

- 10.1 The Environmental Management Group interacts on a daily basis with a significant number of customers and stakeholders. These interactions involve one-on-one customer service delivery such as counter enquiries for building and resource consents, interactions with key developers, businesses, landowners, and community groups. We will engage through community meetings when discussing significant policy work e.g. plan changes to the Nelson Resource Management Plan. We will partner with iwi and agencies to deliver projects e.g. Project Mahitahi, and work with landowner and community groups eg predator trapping groups.
- 10.2 Staff engaged in Environmental Management activities will be professional and courteous, working with people. Of course there are regulatory functions that may involve delivering difficult news, but within all that the focus will be on working to find solutions. Building on improving customer service and delivery with stakeholders is a focus area for the Environmental Management activity.

### Relationship with Iwi/Māori

- 10.3 Council acknowledges that Treaty of Waitangi obligations rest with the Crown and seeks to uphold the mana of the Treaty of Waitangi Settlements for Te Taihū by continuing to build its relationship with iwi. There are numerous pieces of legislation under which Council operates that recognise the Treaty of Waitangi and recognise or acknowledge iwi and Māori.
- 10.4 Council believes that by working in partnership with iwi and Māori it will create benefits for the whole community. Council signed a partnership agreement with the eight iwi and two other councils of Te Taihū in December 2023. This agreement recognises the important and unique roles that both iwi and councils play in the cultural, social, environmental and economic wellbeing of Te Taihū. It seeks to weave these aspirations together more closely, to strengthen our position as Te Taihū and deliver to our shared aspirations more effectively. It will be an enduring relational agreement that sets out protocols and tikanga that have been committed to by all the partners. An accompanying action plan is being developed to set out partnership priorities and actions to complete over the next three years.

Environmental management partners with Te Taihū iwi through delivery of a number of aspects of the work programme.

- 10.5 The work programme includes:
- a) Collaborative work with iwi on resource management matters including through the Iwi Working Group which comprises Pou Taiao representatives of the Te Taihū iwi and Council staff. Working on a framework with iwi for involvement in resource consent processes for private applicants.
  - b) Working on a protocol for urgent iwi engagement where unauthorised activities (eg. discharge of contaminants) have resulted in adverse effects on the

environment which may impact iwi values.

- c) Iwi involvement in resource consent processes, including provision of cultural impact assessments for significant Council projects and other consent applications.
- d) Seeking opportunities to work in partnership with Tasman District Council and iwi together where it is mutually beneficial Participation in the Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance alongside Te Taihū iwi, councils, Ministry of Primary Industries, Ministry For Environment, and the Department of Conservation, and involvement in the Alliance's Restoration by Design programme.
- e) The Science and Environment Team has working relationships and partnerships with Te Taihū iwi ranging from developing cultural monitoring indicators and finding ways to share mātauranga, through to partnership projects such as Project Mahitahi (delivered through the Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance).
- f) The City Development team works with iwi through growth planning (eg. Future Development Strategy), the Te ara ō Whakatū and is a member of the Te Taihū Māori Housing Forum.
- g) The Development Contributions policy includes an exemption for developments undertaken at Whakatu Marae and social housing developments undertaken by iwi trusts.
- h) The planning programme and resource consent process can take account of iwi management plans, where appropriate.
- i) Recognising post settlement development opportunities.

## **11. Challenges and Opportunities**

11.1 The following is a summary of the current key challenges and opportunities:

### **Resource management planning**

- 11.2 Nelson's RMA Plans include the Nelson Air Quality Plan and the Nelson Resource Management Plan (which incorporate the District Plan, Regional Plan and Regional Coastal Plan). Resource management plans set out how we manage the growth, development and protection of our built and natural environment.
- 11.3 In August 2023, Council notified a Housing and Hazards Plan Change (Plan Change 29), an amendment to the Nelson Resource Management Plan. It is designed to provide greater housing choices and enable intensification, while managing natural hazard risks, and ensuring Council can deliver housing choice for the community as a priority.
- 11.4 As above, Council is, or is intending to, undertake other work such as developing freshwater planning instruments and implementing national direction (as required by central government), an air plan review and work related to improving the

effectiveness of the Nelson Resource Management Plan. This is intended to improve planning and outcomes in the region.

- 11.5 Meanwhile, central government has indicated that it intends to develop new legislation to replace the RMA. Currently it is unclear as to exactly what any new legislation may require, from/by whom, how, when, who pays, or what the implications will be for statutory documents developed under the RMA. This is a significant unknown for Council.
- 11.6 In the interim until replacement legislation for the RMA is developed, the government is making a number of other resource management related legislative changes. While the final detail of these potential changes are not yet known, they are likely to impact Council policy and planning work in terms of what is required to be done, how, and when. The legislative changes include:
- the Fast Track Approvals Bill is currently progressing through the Parliamentary process
  - amendments to the RMA are progressing through Parliament
  - new national direction under the RMA is intended to be developed, and existing national direction amended.
- 11.7 Nevertheless, Council anticipates that much of the evidence base work undertaken to inform planning and policy development will be readily transferrable to planning instruments created under any new replacement legislation for the RMA.
- 11.8 Meanwhile, ongoing work programmes continue where they relate to freshwater planning, air quality, natural hazards and in relation to the overall effectiveness of the NRMP.
- 11.9 The [Climate Action Plan](#) includes the Environmental Management Group's actions that help the Nelson region to achieve reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The Group also has a role in helping the community respond proactively to the predicted adverse effects of climate change. This means continuing and where appropriate, expanding the following programmes:
- Ensuring the resource management plan provides for climate change mitigation and adaptation;
  - Working with the community to better understand and plan for future hazards related to climate change such as river flooding, coastal erosion and coastal inundation (flooding), fire, drought, and land instability, applying the Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning approach recommended by the Ministry for the Environment;
  - Investing in strategic partnerships, including with Te Tauihu iwi, the Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance, the Nelson Biodiversity Forum, and Te Uru Kahika (the regional sector)

- Working with landowners to manage their land sustainably, minimise erosion, support actions to reduce carbon emissions and plan for climate change impacts;
- Ensuring implementation of the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy are underpinned by good data and are consistent with NCC's climate change strategy;
- Enabling teachers and learners to prepare for the future by participating in the EnviroSchools programme;
- Protecting and building resilience of our natural environment and biodiversity through Nelson Nature, Healthy Streams and Sustainable Land Management programmes;
- Planning and responding to biosecurity incursions including anticipating what changes there may be due to climate change impacts;
- Delivering large scale ecological restoration projects; and
- Responding to national legislation, direction, and policies regarding climate change.

### **Marine and coastal environments programme**

- 11.10 There is a need to continue the focus on the marine and coastal environments Council has responsibility for. The marine and coastal environments have high significance for Whakatū-Nelson. The eight iwi of Te Tau Ihu have Statutory Acknowledgements over the coastal marine area which provide recognition of their cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association with the coastal and marine environments. It forms a fundamental part of people's lives and experience of Nelson. Port Nelson, fishing, tourism and aquaculture activities make a significant contribution to the regional economy and it is widely used by locals and visitors for enjoyment and recreation.
- 11.11 The work programme seeks to address a number of issues related to the marine and coastal environment including sea level rise, coastal erosion, marine biosecurity, Tasman Bay water quality and biodiversity, and estuarine health.
- 11.12 The multidisciplinary nature of the work programme requires a collaborative approach with neighbouring councils, iwi and agencies such as MPI and DOC, e.g. to minimise the risk of invasive marine species impacting on the Tasman Bay ecosystem and productivity, NCC must work collaboratively through the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity initiative and other biosecurity agencies.

### **Maximising return on environmental monitoring investment**

- 11.13 The Council has developed an effective environmental monitoring programme, and has a raft of data that is used and reported on e.g. consent data to assist understanding

for growth on housing.

- 11.14 Maximising the return on the environmental monitoring investment is identified as a challenge. This AMP identifies the resources required to make steady progress on resolving this issue.
- 11.15 The data on its own is a valuable resource. The Council reports data for 30 water quality sites, 9 recreational bathing sites, 11 river flow sites, 8 rainfall stations, 5 estuarine sites, and 2 air quality monitoring sites on the public-facing Land and Water Aotearoa database. However, to make full use of the data it needs to be turned into information. In its simplest form, understanding the reason for data trends is necessary for identifying and evaluating options for future management' which is presented in the Council's State of Environment Reports.
- 11.16 The Council is working collaboratively with other local authorities to ensure that our data management platforms are best practice. Due to the costs involved, leveraging the support of others is one way of rising to this challenge.

### **Collaboration in Delivery of Government Funded Projects**

- 11.17 Many environmental issues do not recognise regional boundaries and require regional collaboration to address them. Examples include our combined Nelson-Tasman approach to biosecurity, and our participation in the Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance, which aims to deliver landscape scale biodiversity restoration. This approach of working collaboratively with our treaty partners and other regional partners is something the Group will increasingly look to adopt for the delivery of our work programmes.
- 11.18 In 2022, Council was awarded a \$36 million dollar grant from the Crown to accelerate infrastructure capacity in the city centre in order to enable greater housing intensification uptake. This key project will be implemented by 2028.
- 11.19 While the 'Jobs for Nature' programme has achieved good environmental restoration outcomes within the region, unfortunately government funding for this will end in June 2026. Opportunities to continue this work are being explored through the Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance.
- 11.20 There are likely to be opportunities to work collaboratively and leverage external funding for environmental projects over the life of the AMP. It is important that the Environmental Management Group has the capacity to be able to participate in collaborative projects, and access and manage external funding to bring both environmental and economic benefits to the region.

### **Integrated Catchments Programme**

- 11.21 Integrated Catchments, the Council's long-term freshwater improvement programme provides a platform to pull together, align and support freshwater monitoring and science, Te Ao Māori values, Council plans and projects, and community initiatives

seeking to enhance Nelson's freshwater resources.

- 11.22 The programme began with the successful Project Maitai/Mahitahi in 2014-2018 and has now been expanded to include all Nelson catchments. The scope of the programme includes coordination of Essential Freshwater policy implementation, working with urban and rural catchment communities to identify issues and solutions for their waterways, supporting sustainable land management, and providing catchment context information such as water quality data; as well as delivery of freshwater projects and on-going community education.
- 11.23 Some of the costs of this programme are funded by central government, through the Ministry for Primary Industry's Hill Country Erosion fund, and the Ministry for the Environment's Essential Freshwater support package.

### **Nelson Nature Programme**

- 11.24 Nelson Nature is the Council's long-term programme for the protection, restoration and enhancement of native ecosystems and species. A key success factor for the programme is partnerships with iwi, collaborative groups such as the Nelson Biodiversity Forum, government agencies and other councils, private landowners, and the many local enthusiasts who already work tirelessly and passionately carrying out weed control and trapping pests.
- 11.25 The programme is aligned with the Nelson Biodiversity Strategy, Te Mana o te Taiao – the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy, the Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance Strategy, and the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan. Deliverables include running an Environmental Grants scheme, supporting pest plant and animal control, providing advice and support for management of significant natural areas (SNAs) and coastal margins, development of bio-corridors, identification of threatened species, and habitat restoration.

### **Biosecurity**

- 11.26 In 2024 a partial review was undertaken of the Tasman Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan (2019-29) a; with a full review planned to be completed in 2029. The priority is to continue successful implementation of the Plan and its associated operational plan. This AMP identifies the resourcing required to fulfil Council's implementation obligations, including a targeted change which is currently underway.
- 11.27 The EAMP has a small contingency of \$20,000 to deal with emerging pests and pest incursions. However, should a large incursion occur additional funding would be sought to respond at that time. The incidence of new pests and new incursions, including marine pests, is likely to increase as the climate changes and becomes more suitable for species not usually found here.
- 11.28 The Government is reviewing the Biosecurity Act 1993. The Council will need to respond to consultation opportunities as this progresses and fulfil any new obligations



once the new Biosecurity Act is finalised.

### **Housing and urban development**

- 11.29 Housing intensification is a key response identified in the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy which forms part of the City Development work programme. In addition, working with others to deliver housing is critical. Council has supported a role dedicated to delivering housing as well as delivery of a \$12 million enduring housing reserve. Council has also entered into a relationship agreement with Kāinga Ora to work together to address Nelson housing crisis, as well as being awarded \$36million from the infrastructure acceleration fund to accelerate infrastructure capacity in the city centre to enable housing intensification.
- 11.30 To support increased housing capacity, Council's Development Contributions Policy 2024 includes exemptions for social housing developments undertaken by community housing providers and Iwi Trusts, developments undertaken at Whakatū Marae, City Centre residential developments and developments undertaken by the Crown.
- 11.31 Nelson's population is projected to grow to approximately 60,419 people by 2033. The Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy (FDS) identified that more intensive residential development will be necessary if we are to accommodate the projected 16,000 additional households according to the medium growth scenario in the combined Nelson-Richmond urban area by 2054.
- 11.32 Intensification occurs when an existing building, site or area within the existing urban area is developed or redeveloped at a density higher than that which currently exists. To achieve this:
- Appropriate supporting and enabling rules and policies need to be provided and this is being delivered in part through a Housing Plan Change (Plan Change 29);
  - Planning and provision in Long Term Plans for necessary infrastructure to ensure sufficient capacity is available for intensification; and
  - Appropriate use of funding tools to support implementation of NCC's intensification objectives, e.g., development contributions and private developer agreements.

### **City Centre Programme**

- 11.33 The City Centre work programme seeks to achieve a step-change in the Nelson City Centre environment. The approach is people-focused, aiming to create a social hub where people 'linger longer'. Growing residential occupancy is identified as key to revitalising the City centre.
- 11.34 The programme also seeks to create a successful regional heart and attract high-quality development in the City. The goal is for Nelson to be a memorable place that draws talent, offers great hospitality and celebrates events and activation, connected

to and enveloped by stunning natural landscapes.

- 11.35 Te Ara o Whakatū the Spatial Plan outlines a range of opportunities to develop and activate the City centre and will guide the city centre programme of work into the future.

**Meeting community expectations (customer focus)**

- 11.36 Enhancing NCC's reputation in a climate of increasing community customer experience expectation is both a challenge and an opportunity. There is an expectation of a high level of communication, consultation and online access to services such as resource consents, building consents and planning documents.
- 11.37 Most environmental issues are consistently perceived by residents as of high importance, but there is room for improvement in satisfaction with Council's environmental management performance. There are also ongoing expectations that Council will provide resources to support community environmental projects and enable the public good derived from these initiatives.
- 11.38 Much of the Environmental Management Activity is demand driven and carried out within a regulatory framework and the service may involve unwelcome messages about restrictions, time delays or costs. The challenge is to make the interaction as stress-free as possible while maintaining process integrity and statutory timeframes.
- 11.39 Recruitment and retention of staff, particularly senior or experienced staff, is a challenge. Additional staff are being recruited as appropriate to make workloads manageable, enhance relations with iwi, reduce the reliance on consultants, and meet the service expectations of our customer.
- 11.40 Ongoing evaluation and provision of customer-friendly information systems and financial support for non-regulatory programmes is required to meet the changing service expectations of the community.

## **12. Levels of Service**

12.1 A key objective of this plan is to match the levels of service provided by this activity with the agreed expectations of our customers and their willingness to pay for that level of service (LOS). These levels of service provide the basis for the life cycle management strategies and work programmes identified in this plan.

12.2 A key objective of this plan is to clarify and define the levels of service for the Environmental Management activity. Levels of service can be strategic, tactical, or operational. They reflect the current industry standards and can be based on:

- **Customer Research and Expectations:** Information gained from stakeholders on expected types and quality of service provided.
- **Statutory Requirements:** Legislation, regulations, environmental standards, and Council bylaws that impact on the way activities are delivered. These requirements may set the minimum level of service to be provided.
- **Strategic and Corporate Goals:** Provide guidelines for the scope of current and future services offered and the manner of service delivery and define specific levels of service which the organisation wishes to achieve.
- **Best Practices and Standards:** Specify the design or other requirements to meet the levels of service and needs of stakeholders.

### **Our Levels of Service**

12.3 Table 1 below summarises the levels of service and performance measures for this activity. Rows shaded blue are the levels of service and performance measures to be included in the Long Term Plan and reported in the Annual Report. Rows shaded green are technical measures that are only included in the Activity Management Plan.

<b>Table 1 Levels of Service</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>LEVEL OF SERVICE What Council will provide</b>	<b>Performance measures</b>	<b>Annual Targets</b>
1	We undertake monitoring of environmental trends and conditions and maintain reporting systems that protect and inform the community about progress toward community outcomes, environmental conditions, changes, and risks.	Provision of easily accessible, accurate, up to date and fit for purpose state of the environment monitoring data for environmental domains, as measured by the production of an annual State of the Environment report in compliance with section 35 of the Resource Management Act.	At least one SOE domain report prepared per year eg Air Quality, Freshwater, Coastal/Marine, Biodiversity/Biosecurity, Land/Soils
2	We implement the Tasman Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan provisions as they apply to Nelson City.	Compliance with the Tasman Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan reporting requirements (e.g. annual reporting on yearly operational targets and progress towards 10 year Plan objectives.)	100% delivery of operational plans and operational plan reviews reported to Council each year.
3	We provide a responsive and efficient process for assessing resource consent applications and ensuring compliance obligations are fairly and	All resource consents are processed within statutory timeframes, as measured by MagiQ reports	100%

	appropriately enforced.		
4		All resource consents requiring monitoring are monitored at least annually, as measured by MagiQ reports	100%
5	We provide building control services in a professional and timely manner, to ensure building work is safe and in accordance with the New Zealand Building Code and is therefore safe and healthy	All building consents and code compliance certificates issued within the statutory timeframe of 20 working days as measured by monthly reporting.	95% (as per IANZ requirements)
6	We provide environmental health service that ensures food provided for sale is safe, free from contamination and prepared in suitable premises, and in association with other agencies, fosters the responsible sale and consumption of liquor.	Respond to food safety complaints within one working day, as tracked and measured through Council’s MagiQ system	100%

7		High risk (alcohol) premises are inspected at least two times each year as tracked and recorded through inspection reports	100%
8	We provide animal control services to minimise the danger, distress, and nuisance caused by dogs and wandering stock and to ensure all known dogs are recorded and registered.	We respond to reports of dog attacks that have just occurred within 60 minutes, 24 hours a day, seven days a week as tracked and measured through Council’s MagiQ system	90%
9	We provide an appropriate policy framework that effectively promotes the sustainable management of the City’s natural and physical resources by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifying and responding to resource management policy issues;</li> </ul> and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing a sound and appropriate policy planning framework that</li> </ul>	Effective resource management planning instruments are in place.	Resource management plans are in place, maintained and updated to achieve specified outcomes/objectives in those plans, RMA national direction and the RMA.

	is responsive to our changing environment, will protect and enhance our unique environment and promote healthy and safe communities.		
10	We provide maritime and navigational safety services to ensure Nelson's harbour waters are accessible and water users are safe	Harbourmaster services remain compliant with the New Zealand Port and Harbour Safety Code as measured through an annual self-assessment and an external assessment every three to five years	Reported to Council each year
11	We provide noise control services	Timely reporting on the priority actions identified in the Compliance Monitoring and Response Programme	Reported to Council each year
12	We provide parking services	Timely reporting on the priority actions identified in the Compliance Monitoring and Response Programme	Reported to Council each year
13	We provide pollution response, and control of hazardous substances services, in order to manage and minimise the risk to environment and community.	Timely reporting on priority actions identified in the Compliance Monitoring and Response Programme	Reported to Council each year

15	We maintain the Development Contributions policy which provides a funding mechanism for growth related expenditure	The Policy is reviewed annually	Reported to Council each year
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## **13. Activity Management**

13.1 As mentioned previously the ability of this activity to operate effectively is resource driven.

### **Operating and Resource Issues**

13.2 Much of the work in the activity area is carried out by Council staff and where necessary external consultants. Delegations are in place to allow staff to act as Council's agents.

13.3 The most important issues include:

- Setting priorities appropriately to ensure we deal with the most critical elements of our roles
- Managing workload efficiently to provide quality customer service
- Recruiting and retaining competent staff
- Enforcing fairly and appropriately existing regulations as non-compliance can cause future problems and inconsistent administration can be unfair to those who do comply.
- Having in place monitoring systems to track performance and that the activity contributes to achieving community outcomes.
- Managing on-going exposure to litigation risk.
- Maintaining capability including when having to respond to new government regulatory initiatives.
- Responding to occupational safety and health requirements.
- Rising public expectations about improved service and coverage.

### **Service Delivery Review**

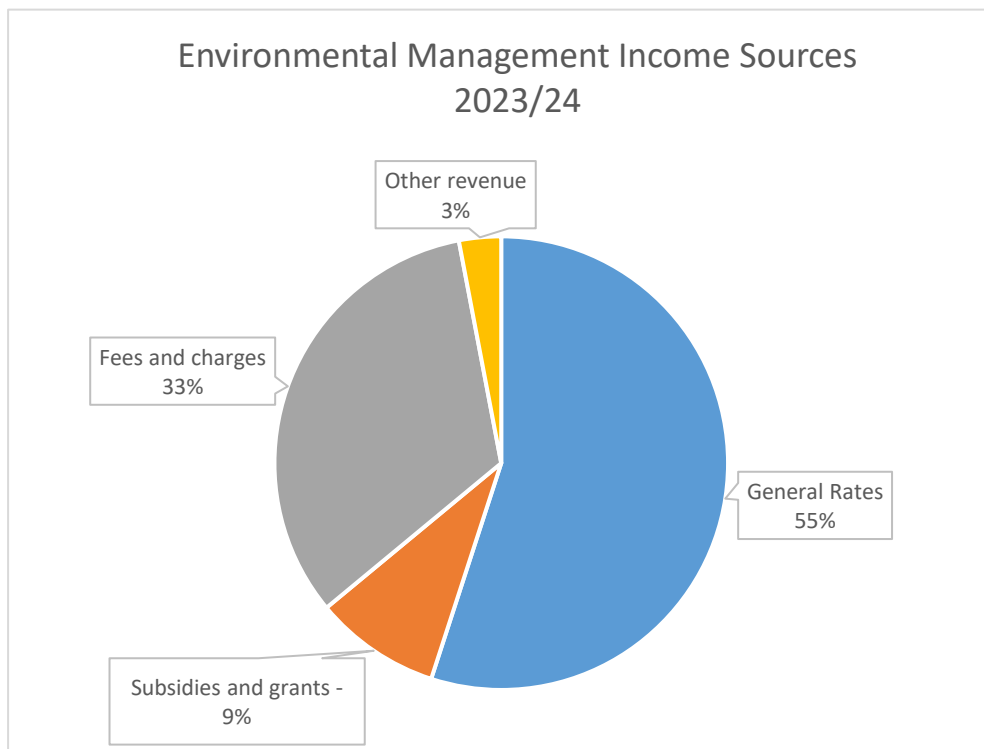
13.4 Section 17A of the Local Government Act 2002 requires all local authorities to review the cost-effectiveness of its current arrangements for delivering good quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions at least every six years.

## 14. Financials

14.1 Council has planned a prudent financial approach to managing its assets and services. This section provides a summary of the total value of the activity and the investment that Council has planned to make over the next 10 years.

### Funding Sources

14.2 The Environmental Management activity is currently funded through a mixture of sources:



### Funding Issues

#### Resource Management Policies and Plans

14.3 Council considers that the community as a whole benefits from a policy planning framework that promotes sustainable management of natural and physical resources and minimises biosecurity risk. It receives a small contribution through fees for private plan changes. The balance coming from general rate. The expected funding ratio is a Public 95%, Private 5% split.

#### Science and Environmental information

14.4 The public generally benefits from Council having a good understanding of environmental pressures and trends and the state of resources in the region, the information is relied upon for making good policy and consent decisions. The public also benefits from having

in place a system for monitoring and responding to flood events. However, having good knowledge about public resources like water, air and the coast, also benefits those people who have permission to use these resources. In recognition of this Council has in place a system of annual charges under section 36 of the Resource Management Act which obtains funds from consent holders for monitoring purpose. The annual charge also covers “supervision and administration costs” which also funds a proportion of Council’s compliance activity. The expected ratio is a Public 90%, Private 10% split.

### **Resource Consents**

- 14.5 Council considers that the administration of resource consents primarily benefits the person who obtains the consent. The costs of processing resource consent applications are therefore met, largely, by applicants. Non-chargeable activities such as responding to public enquiries, the cost of defending appeals, and general administration (including decisions on development contributions) are funded by the General Rate. The expected funding ratio within this function is a Public 40-60%, Private 40-60% split.

### **Development Contributions**

- 14.6 The Local Government Act does not allow the cost of developing and administering the Development Contributions Policy to be offset against monies collected for future capital works. There is a charge permissible where applicants seek a review of their DC charges, but it is minimal. The expected funding ratio is a Public 100%, Private 0% split.

### **Compliance**

- 14.7 In relation to compliance activities, the cost of monitoring consents is partially recovered from consent holders through section 36 RMA charges. Some income is secured through recoveries, fines, and sales (of uncollected, impounded equipment). The expected funding ratio is a Public 70%, Private 30% split.

### **Biosecurity**

- 14.8 The public generally benefits from Council undertaking pest management responsibilities with attendant reduction in risks to primary production, biodiversity, and the environment. The expected funding ratio is a Public 100%, Private 0% split.

### **Environmental Advocacy and Operations**

- 14.9 Council considers that the community generally benefits from a system that promotes an awareness of environmental issues, responsible behaviour towards the environment and an appreciation of sustainable management objectives. Operational activities such as riparian planting and soil conservation programmes are either funded through government grants such as the Hill Country Erosion fund, or through contestable Council grants to landowners, which must be matched by a landowner contribution. Non-rate funding for this activity comes from sponsorship, grants, collaborations, and landowner

contributions. The expected funding ratio is a Public 80%, Private 20% split.

### **Building Control**

- 14.10 Council considers that the administration of the Building Act solely benefits the individual consent holder. This activity is therefore funded by way of fees and charges payable by the applicants for building approvals. There are costs which cannot always be attributable to a consent holder, e.g. enforcement and insurance claims and these costs are absorbed as best they can, as costs of doing business. Any shortfall in recoveries means the difference will have to be from rates. There are some territorial authority functions which are not easily recovered from consent holders such as policies on earthquake prone buildings and general compliance work. Public 20%, Private 80% split.

### **Environmental Health**

- 14.11 Council considers that while the prime beneficiaries from the provision of public health services are the individual or user groups, this activity does provide protection for the community as a whole. It has therefore determined that the funding of the activity of Environmental Health will be by way of fees and charges to those applying for health licences for food and other premises, together with a contribution from the rates to fund those activities that cannot be recovered from an individual. In relation to the sale of alcohol Council considers that the administration of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 solely benefits the individual and user groups. This component of the activity is therefore to be funded by way of fees and charges payable by the applicants for licences. There are also other general policy and monitoring costs which are not attributable to any one person. The expected ratio is a Public 50%, Private 50% funding split.

### **Animal Control**

- 14.12 The main beneficiary of the provision of animal control is the individual; however, it is acknowledged that the community as a whole is also a significant beneficiary. Council has determined that the funding of dog control should be by way of fees to those registering dogs and recoveries from offending owners. Stock control will be funded by recoveries where possible but unrecovered costs will be funded from general rates. The expected ratio is a Public 10%, Private 90% funding split.

### **Navigation Safety**

- 14.13 Council considers that the harbourmaster function is of benefit to the community as a whole through promoting safe navigation and boating activity. It receives a fee from Port Nelson Limited and some recovery from Maritime New Zealand for enforcement activities, oil-spill training and administration. The balance of funding comes from rates. The expected ratio is a Public 90%, Private 10% split.

### **Schedule of Fees and Charges**

- 14.14 The fees and charges are reviewed annually and increased at least by the CPI. Some fees and charges must be fixed through using the Special Consultative Procedures under the

Local Government Act and all are set through the annual planning cycle. Fees are generally based on the assumed effort to deliver a service with some based on value or quantity attributes as a proxy measure for effects on, or interest in, the subject matter of the charge. It is recognised that this may be perceived as an imprecise method, but it has been applied for many years and has general support. Other methods are overly administrative or bureaucratic and cost more than any benefit.

### **Maintenance and Operating**

14.15 The operation and maintenance expenditure over the next 10 years is summarised in Appendix 2. Costs are principally labour, legal, contract, laboratory, and equipment costs. Ensuring the hydrology, meteorology, water quality and air quality monitoring systems continue to operate reliably, efficiently, and accurately involves maintenance expenditure and planned capital renewals. The annual direct cost over the 10 years is predicted to increase in line with inflation.

### **Renewals, Capital Expenditure and Depreciation**

14.16 This activity uses Council buildings, office equipment and vehicles which are managed as part of business overheads. The only other capital costs relate to:

- providing and maintaining a reliable environmental monitoring system or where computer model development is capitalized. Equipment replacement is a rate funded capital expense.
- Using monitors to assess air quality
- Using water quality monitoring equipment
- Maintaining a harbourmaster vessel 'Haumoana' and periodic replacement of motors and other equipment
- Providing and maintaining a dog pound

### **Asset Valuation Summary**

<b>Asset / group of assets</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Year acquired</b>	<b>Valuation \$</b>	<b>Planned replacement</b>
Hau Moana	Harbourmaster vessel	2022	355,000	2038
Dog Pound	Building	2005	225,000	-
Air quality monitoring equipment	Technical	Various dates	300,000	2024 - 2026
Water monitoring equipment - Sondes	Technical	Various dates	250,000	Various dates
Water monitoring equipment – RS5	Technical	Various dates	50,000	Various dates

Water monitoring equipment – eg. flow trackers	Technical	Various dates	30,000	Various dates
Water monitoring equipment – eg. loggers	Technical	Various dates	60,000	Various dates
Water monitoring equipment – eg. water level sensors	Technical	Various dates	100,000	Various dates

14.17 Council data (hydrological and other time-series environmental data) is of immense, unquantified value. We do not account for this in a financial accounting manner.

14.18 Depreciation of assets must be charged over their useful life. However, the plant equipment identified is nearly always held on for periods well beyond its depreciated life. There is a replacement cycle which is based on suitability, age, and maintenance costs.

**Future Programme**

14.19 Central government has indicated that they intend to develop new legislation to replace the RMA. As above, there is currently uncertainty with the shape and obligations of any such new system, and thus uncertainty about funding requirements/implications.

**15. EMAMP review**

The EMAMP is a living document. To ensure the EMAMP remains useful and relevant, an ongoing process of AMP monitoring and review will be undertaken, including a comprehensive review at intervals of not less than three years to inform Long Term Plan reviews.

**16. Conclusion**

Council will undertake its Environmental Management Activity Management activities in accordance with its legal obligations, in a manner that ensures community outcomes are achieved as set out in the EMAMP.

## Attachment 1

### Key linkages

In preparing this Activity Management Plan, external national drivers that influence this activity were considered including legislation, national policies, regulations, strategies, standards, and guidelines. Local or internal drivers that influence the Activity Management Plan include Council’s bylaws, polices, plans, strategies and standards.

### Overview

The following diagram outlines the key linkages between Council’s Activity Management Plans

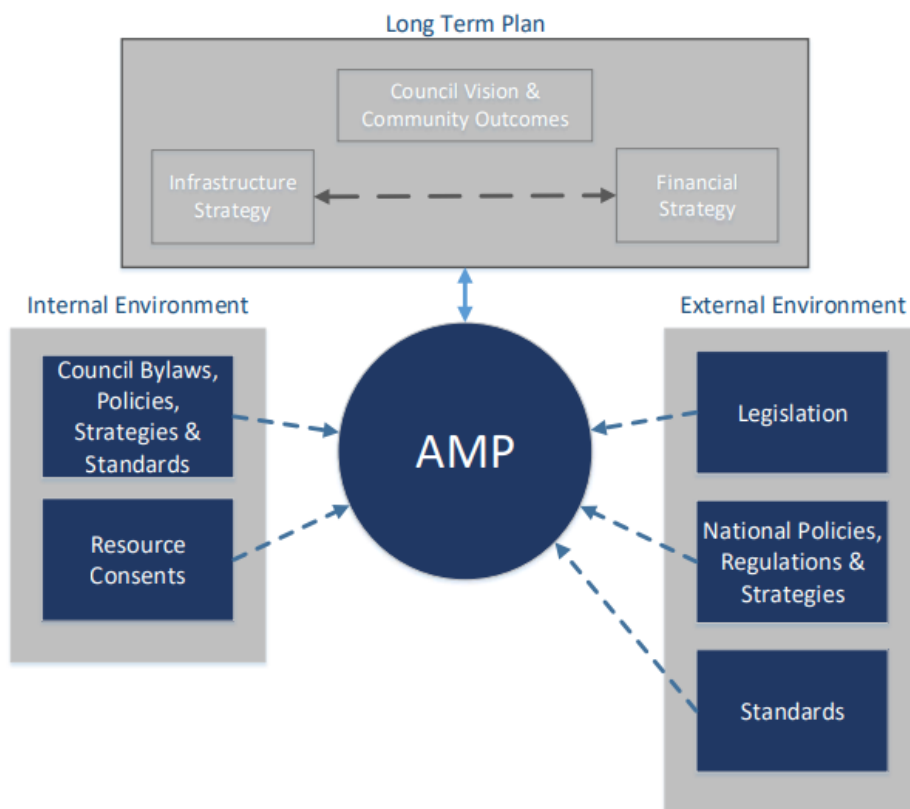


Figure 1 – How the Activity Management Plan relates to other documents

Identification of key linkages is necessary to ensure this Activity Management Plan is consistent with all other relevant plans, policies, standards, bylaws, etc.

We also have a number of constraints to work within, particularly the legal constraints and obligations that Council has to comply with in undertaking this activity.

The main drivers, linkages and constraints are described in the following sections.

## Key Legislation and Regulations

This activity is guided by national legislation. Acts (as at 1 October 2024) are listed in below by their original title for simplicity and as they include any Amendments Acts. For the latest Act information, please refer to <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/>

Key legislation	How it relates to the Activity
Amusement Devices Regulations 1978	Provide for the registration, certification and inspection of amusement devices to ensure the safety of users.
Animal Welfare Act 1999	Ensures that owners and persons in charge of animals attend properly to the welfare of those animals. It covers various matters including surgical procedures and research on animals, transporting and exporting animals, ill-treatment and offences.
Biosecurity Act 1993	Sets out the biosecurity and pest management powers and responsibilities of regional councils and territorial authorities. Council is required to prepare a Pest Management Strategy under this Act. Pests and weeds must be managed in accordance with both the Strategy and the Act.
Building Act 2004, Building Regulations and Dam Safety Regulations	<p>Provides for the regulation of building work, the establishment of a licensing regime for building practitioners, the setting of performance standards for buildings and promotes the accountability of owners, designers, builders and building consent authorities for ensuring that building work is safe and complies with the Building Code.</p> <p>Council has roles both as a regulator, being a building consent authority, and as a building owner.</p> <p>As the owner of community facilities and other buildings, the Council has responsibilities for ensuring that building work complies with the Building Code and people who use buildings can do so safely and without endangering their health.</p> <p>As building consent authority, Council has powers to ensure unsafe or insanitary buildings, are either brought up to a suitable standard or removed. Specified (safety) systems installed in public buildings are assessed under this Act so they are safe and fit for purpose.</p>
Burials and Cremations Act	Sets the requirement for the Council to establish and maintain



Key legislation	How it relates to the Activity
1964 and Cremation Regulations 1973	cemeteries. The Regulations control the establishment and closing of crematoria and require cremations to be undertaken in a crematorium.
Bylaws Act 1910	Sets out general provisions for making and operating bylaws, quashing or amending bylaws and recovery of fines.
Camping Ground Regulations 1985	Set out the general requirements for camping grounds and state that it is the duty of every local authority to enforce the regulations and to regularly inspect all camping grounds.
Climate Change Response Act 2002 (and Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019)	<p>Puts in place a legal framework to support New Zealand to respond to climate change and meet its international obligations. It also established the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme.</p> <p>In 2019 the Act was amended by the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon Amendment Act 2019, which:</p> <p>Set a new domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for New Zealand to reduce net emissions of all greenhouse gases (except biogenic methane) to zero by</p> <p>Established a system of emissions budgets to act as stepping stones towards the long-term target</p> <p>Required the Government to develop and implement policies for climate change adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>Established a new, independent Climate Change Commission to provide expert advice and monitoring to help keep successive governments on track to meetin long-term goals.</p>
Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002	<p>The Act is designed to:</p> <p>Improve sustainable management of hazards in a way that contributes to community well-being, public safety and protection of property</p> <p>Assess and manage risks</p> <p>Require local authorities to plan and prepare for emergencies through reduction, readiness, response an recovery activities through regional groups</p>

Key legislation	How it relates to the Activity
	<p>Integrate local and national emergency management planning</p> <p>Encourage co-ordination of emergency management an planning across a wide range of agencies.</p>
<p>Claims Settlement Acts 2014:</p> <p>Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitān o Wairau</p> <p>Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rāru Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui</p> <p>Ngāti Toa Rangātira</p>	<p>Settlement Acts are designed to settle historical claims for breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi Settlements aim to resolve these claims by providing some redress to claimants. Redress may involve:</p> <p>An historical account of the Treaty breaches and Crown acknowledgement and apology</p> <p>Cultural redress</p> <p>Commercial and financial redress.</p> <p>As a consent authority, Council must have regard to the statutory acknowledgements contained in the Acts and must attach information recording the statutory acknowledgements to all statutory plans covering the area.</p>
<p>Dog Control Act 1996</p>	<p>Gives Council powers to control dogs in the city. It also requires dog registration, makes special provisions relating to dangerous and menacing dogs, and puts obligations on dog owners.</p>
<p>Environmental Reporting Act 2015</p>	<p>Requires the regular reporting on New Zealand’s environment.</p>
<p>Fencing Act 1978</p>	<p>Sets out requirements for adjoining occupiers to share fencing costs.</p>
<p>Food Act 2014 and Food Hygiene Regulations 1974</p>	<p>Places certain duties on the Council – advice, enforcement, registration, audit and verification of food premises. Not all food businesses are audited by Council.</p>
<p>Freedom Camping Act 2011</p>	<p>Regulates freedom camping on land controlled or managed by councils. However, the powers do not allow for freedom camping to be prohibited on all land controlled or managed by a council.</p>
<p>Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996</p>	<p>Protects the environment, and the health and safety of people and communities, by preventing or managing the adverse</p>

Key legislation	How it relates to the Activity
	effects of hazardous substances and new organisms. The Act also places restrictions and controls on the transport and storage of hazardous substances. This places requirements on the Council in the receipt and handling of some materials accepted at Resource Recovery Centres and any collection services.
Health Act 1956 and Health Regulations 1966	<p>The Council has responsibilities under the Health Act to improve, promote and protect public health within the city and power to appoint environmental health officers to discharge its duties under the Act.</p> <p>The Act places responsibility on the Council to provide sanitary works and, as a water supplier, to protect the quality and safety of drinking water. Responsibilities include the duty to take reasonable steps to contribute to protection of sources of drinking water by preparing and implementing Water Safety Plans for schemes supplying over 500 people.</p> <p>The Act also enables councils to issue defect notices to property owners where properties lead to sewer overflows which pose a risk to public health.</p> <p>Regulations under the Act require the Council to inspect and register premises such as hairdressers, mortuaries and camping grounds.</p>
Health Burial Regulations 1946	Requires local authorities to register funeral directors and inspect mortuaries.
Health Hairdressing Regulations 1980	Requires local authorities to register hairdresser premises.
Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and associated regulations	The Act and associated regulations (e.g. Asbestos Regulations 2016) provides a framework to secure the health and safety of workers and contractors.
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014	Defines an archaeological site as a place associated with pre1900 human activity. Any excavation works carried out on Council land or heritage buildings must comply with the requirements set out in this Act.
Impounding Act 1955	Requires every local authority to provide and maintain a public pound and to care for animals impounded. Council can set fees under the Act and employ staff and rangers to

Key legislation	How it relates to the Activity
<p>Land Transport Management Act 2003</p>	<p>implement the Act.</p> <p>Contributes to an effective, efficient, and safe land transport system in the public interest. It defines how transportation is organised in New Zealand. This includes:</p> <p>Planning (including preparation of Regional Land Transport Plans) and funding of the land transport system</p> <p>Strategic documents</p> <p>Regional Transport Committees</p> <p>The funding of the Nelson local road network by Waka Kotahi is defined by this</p>
<p>Land Transport Act 1998 and Regulations</p>	<p>Defines the types of transportation that can be undertaken on the Nelson road network and how the system is licensed and administered</p>
<p>Litter Act 1979</p>	<p>Defines the offence of littering on public or private land Requires the Council (and other landowners) to provide and maintain litterbins in places where litter is likely to be deposited, and to empty these bins at regular intervals. It also gives powers to the Council to appoint Litter Control Officer and Litter Wardens and to enforce the provisions of the A Central government has indicated a review of the Litter A This review could involve a repeal of this act and incorporation of all or some of its provisions into the Waste Minimisation Act.</p>
<p>Local Government Act 2002</p>	<p>Sets out the structure and obligations of Councils and Council-Controlled Organisations in regard to public services and controls their regulatory and enforcement powers. Section 10 outlines the purpose of local government – for democratic decision making on behalf of communities and to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities now and in the future. Other parts of the Act require councils to undertake various planning and decision making processes, Māori and public engagement processes, reporting requirements, etc, relating to their activities.</p>
<p>Local Government Act 1974</p>	<p>Covers matters such as:</p> <p>Local authority fuel tax</p>

Key legislation	How it relates to the Activity
	<p>Roads, service lanes and access ways; provision of parking places and transport stations; road stopping and temporary restrictions of traffic on roads; and conditions of fixing roads</p> <p>Aspects of sewerage and stormwater drainage</p> <p>Land drainage and rivers clearance and water race schemes</p> <p>Prevention of fires, fire hydrants and water</p> <p>Offences and legal proceedings</p>
<p>Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987</p>	<p>Governs Council meeting procedures and release of official information. It also sets out responsibilities for councils to provide information about a property in a Land Information Memorandum.</p>
<p>Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 and associated regulations</p>	<p>The Act:</p> <p>Ensures the protection of the legitimate interests of all New Zealanders in the marine and coastal area of New Zealand</p> <p>Recognises the mana tuku iho exercised in the marine and coastal area by iwi, hapū and whānau as tangata whenua</p> <p>Provides for the exercise of customary interests</p> <p>Acknowledges the Treaty of Waitangi.</p> <p>Local authorities must take into account any planning documents lodged with them under the Act when making any decisions in relation to the customary marine title area. Local authorities can apply to the Minister of Conservation for redress for any losses to its title to any land or investments in the common marine and coastal area.</p>
<p>Maritime Transport Act 1994</p>	<p>Relates specifically to regional council regulation of maritime activities to ensure maritime safety in their regions. Regional councils may appoint harbourmasters, create navigation bylaws and undertake a range of related functions. The Council employs a Harbourmaster to enhance maritime safety in our region. The Act also puts responsibilities on Council regarding oil spill response.</p>

Key legislation	How it relates to the Activity
Privacy Act 2020	Stipulates how personal information can be collected and used, and people’s rights to gain access to that information and ask for it to be corrected. This applies to information held by councils.
Prostitution Reform Act 2003	Decriminalises prostitution and creates a framework to safeguard the rights of sex workers and promotes their health and safety. Territorial authorities may make bylaws under the Act controlling signage and location of brothels. The Act also outlines matters territorial authorities may have regard to when considering resource consents for prostitution business.
Public Records Act 2005	Provides a framework within which local authorities create and maintain records and sets requirements for preserving and archiving records.
Public Works Act 1981	Provides the statutory authority to acquire land for a public infrastructure, pay compensation for land and how land acquired for a public work is disposed of.
Reserves Act 1977	<p>Provides for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public areas possessing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- recreational use or potential, whether active or passive</li> <li>- or wildlife</li> <li>- indigenous flora or fauna</li> <li>- environmental and landscape amenity or interest</li> <li>- natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value.</li> </ul> <p>It also enables the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, lakeshores, and riverbanks, and fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and of waterbodies.</p> <p>The Act applies to reserve land gazetted under the Act, including local authority reserve land. It requires reserve management plans for reserve land, outlines processes for declaring and classifying land and leasing reserve land.</p>

Key legislation	How it relates to the Activity
Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)	An Act to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. To help achieve the purpose, Council is required to prepare various planning documents, as both a regional council and territorial authority, to achieve integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the region and land use and development under the Act. It is also required to administer resource consents. Work Council undertakes may require resource consents and compliance with any conditions in the consents.
Resource Management (Stock Exclusion) Regulations 2020	Prohibit the access of stock to wetlands, lakes and rivers more than one metre wide. The regulations will help protect the zone around drinking water sources and the environmental values of these areas.
Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012	Provides for a system of control over the sale and supply of alcohol. Council provides inspection, licensing and advice to alcohol suppliers, and administrative and technical support to the District Licensing Committee.
Self-contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act 2023	Introduces a new default position that freedom camping on local authority land in a non-self-contained vehicle is prohibited meaning that freedom camping on local authority land is restricted to self-contained vehicles only. A local authority can diverge from this position by implementing freedom camping bylaws permitting freedom camping in non-self-contained vehicles in certain areas or placing restrictions on it in certain areas.
Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941	Makes provision for the conservation of soil resources, the prevention of damage by erosion and to make better provision for the protection of property from damage by floods.
Taumata Arowai – the Water Services Regulator Act 2020	Establishes Taumata Arowai – the Water Services Regulator and provides for its objectives, functions and governance arrangements. The Regulator will set standards and compliance rules for councils to comply with relating to council drinking water supplies until the new water services entities are formed.
Te Taihū Statutory Acknowledgements	A statutory acknowledgment is legal recognition of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association of an iwi with an identified statutory area. The eight iwi of Te Tau Ihu to which these statutory

Key legislation	How it relates to the Activity
	<p>acknowledgements and areas relate are:</p> <p>Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ngāti Kuia</li> <li>• Rangitāne o Wairau</li> <li>• Ngāti Koata</li> <li>• Ngāti Rārua</li> <li>• Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu</li> <li>• Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui</li> <li>• Ngāti Toa RaNgātira.</li> </ul> <p>The statutory acknowledgments place obligations on local authorities which are explained in the statutory acknowledgements document attached to the Nelson Resource Management Plan. The maps do not indicate all sites of importance to iwi. Other sites have been recognised through other redress instruments from the Crown.</p>
<p>Te Tiriti o Waitangi – Treaty of Waitangi</p>	<p>The Treaty of Waitangi is an agreement between Māori and the Crown. However, under section 4 of the Local Government Act 2002 local authorities are required to 'recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes. Further sections of the Act, particularly 77 and 81, detail the scale of requirement for local authorities to seek contributions and involvement from Māori in consultation and decision-making processes.</p>

**Key National Policies and Standards (as at 1 October 2024)**

Document	How it relates to the Activity
<p>Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand</p>	<p>The Drinking Water Standards list the maximum concentrations of chemical, radiological, and microbiological contaminants acceptable for public health in drinking water.</p>



Document	How it relates to the Activity
	The standards also specify the sampling protocols that must be observed to demonstrate that the drinking water complies with the standards.
National Environmental Standards for Air Quality	Many locations in New Zealand experience poor air quality, primarily due to home heating during winter and to a lesser extent due to emissions from motor vehicles. Regional councils and unitary authorities are responsible for ensuring that national air quality standards are met in their regions.
National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (NESCS)	The NESCS is a nationally consistent set of planning controls and soil contaminant values. It ensures that land affected by contaminants in soil is appropriately identified and assessed before it is developed and, if necessary, the land is remediated or the contaminants contained to make the land safe for human use.
National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (Freshwater NES)	The NES regulates activities that pose risks to the health of freshwater and freshwater ecosystems.
National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water	This NES sets requirements for protecting sources of human drinking water from becoming contaminated.
National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities	Sets out which transmission activities are permitted, subject to conditions to control environmental effects.
National Environmental Standards for Marine Aquaculture	The standards replace regional council rules for existing marine farms. In some instances, they allow regional council rules to remain in force.
National Environmental Standards for Telecommunications Facilities	Provides national consistency in the rules surrounding the deployment of telecommunications infrastructure across New Zealand, while ensuring the effects on the environment are minimised and managed appropriately.
National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry	Applies to plantation forests and exotic continuous-cover forests (carbon forests) that are deliberately established for commercial purposes. Allows better management of the environmental effects of large-scale forestry. Enables Councils to consider more factors when making rules about forestry, including location. Includes a range of operational changes including a new permitted activity standard for

Document	How it relates to the Activity
	managing forestry slash at harvest and new requirements around management of wilding trees
National Environmental Standards for Storing Tyres Outdoors	It is the responsibility of regional councils to implement this NES. It provides rules for storage of tyres on properties and allows regional councils to charge for compliance monitoring.
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (Freshwater NPS)	Provides direction to local authorities to set objectives for the state of freshwater bodies and to set limits on resource use to meet these objectives
National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022	This NPS needs to be considered by councils when making decisions on land use and subdivision applications and when rezoning land. Its purpose is to protect highly productive soils from unproductive uses and development and ensure it is available for present and future land-based primary production.
National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011	Provides guidance for local authorities on how renewable electricity generation should be dealt with in RMA planning documents, including regional plans and district plans.
National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission (2008)	Gives guidance across New Zealand for the management and future planning of the national grid. It provides guidance to councils on the management of the impacts of the transmission network on its environment and on the adverse effects of activities from third parties on the national grid.
National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020	Sets out the objectives and policies for providing development capacity under the Resource Management Act 1991. It removes overly restrictive barriers to development to enable growth.
New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy	This strategy, launched in August 2020, sets out a strategic framework for the protection, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly indigenous biodiversity, in New Zealand, from 2020 to 2050.
National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity	The Strategy provides direction to councils to protect, maintain and restore indigenous biodiversity requiring at least no further reduction nationally.
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS)	Guides local authorities in their day-to-day management of the coastal environment. Highlights declining coastal water quality because of contamination through stormwater and

Document	How it relates to the Activity
	wastewater discharges.

## Key Council Policies, Plans and Strategies

This Activity Management Plan (AMP) is a key part of Council’s strategic planning process. This plan supports and underpins the financial forecasts and work programmes contained in planning documents like the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.

Key Council plans and policies with linkages to the Environmental Management Activity are listed below:

Plans, Policies and Strategies	Discussion
Activity Management Plans (AMPs)	AMPs describe the activities and services, and infrastructural assets needed for Council to undertake those activities and services. The AMPs outline the financial, management and technical practices to ensure the assets are maintained and developed to meet the requirements of the community over the long term. AMPs focus on the service that is delivered as well as the planned maintenance and replacement of physical assets.
Annual Plan	An Annual Plan is prepared in the years between reviews of the Long Term Plan. It contains the annual work programme, annual budget and rating information, and any variations from the Long Term Plan for the year. The Annual Plan helps provide integrated decision making and coordination of Council’s resources and contributes to Council’s accountability to its community.
Annual Report	The Annual Report identifies the prior year’s achievements against Long Term Plan/Annual Plan targets.
Asset Management Policy July 2010	<p>Objectives are:</p> <p>To provide for a consistent approach to asset and activity management planning within Council and to ensure plans reflect the strategic direction of Council.</p> <p>To demonstrate to the community that Council recognises the critical importance of managing the city’s assets and activities in an effective and sustainable manner in order to deliver appropriate levels of service to current and</p>

Plans, Policies and Strategies	Discussion
	<p>future generations.</p> <p>To confirm a coordinated process for each significant asset/activity area that links their contribution to the Community Outcomes with specific levels of service, performance levels and desired improvement priorities and strategies.</p>
Climate Action Plan	<p>This Action Plan shows all the resources Council has currently allocated to climate change projects over the next ten years, as set out in our Long Term Plan 2021- 31. The Action Plan is a living document that will be updated as the actions are completed, or amended or new actions are added. The actions in the Plan cover a wide range of infrastructural, social, and environmental areas, demonstrating Council’s commitment to meeting the urgent challenge of mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.</p>
Compliance Strategy 2020	<p>The purpose of this compliance strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide a strategic approach to monitoring and enforcement;</li> <li>- encourage a high level of compliance;</li> <li>- provide guidance to ensure monitoring and enforcement duties are consistently applied by Council staff or contractors;</li> <li>- provide a process to monitor and review the effectiveness of the compliance strategy;</li> <li>- be consistent with the Regional Sector Strategic Compliance Framework 2019-2024;</li> <li>- be consistent with the Ministry for the Environment’s Best Practice Guidelines for Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement under the Resource Management Act 1991.</li> </ul>
Contracts and agreements	<p>The service levels, strategies and information requirements contained in the AMP are the basis for performance standards in the current Maintenance and Professional Service Contracts for commercial arrangements and in less formal</p>

Plans, Policies and Strategies	Discussion
Development Contributions Policy	<p>“agreements” for community or voluntary group</p> <p>Council seeks to recover from developers a fair, equitable and proportionate portion of the capital costs of infrastructure, reserves and some facilities needed to support growth through Development Contributions (DCs) under the Local Government Act 2002. Each new household unit of demand or the equivalent for commercial development is required to pay a DC.</p>
Dog Control Policy	<p>The Dog Control Act 1996 places an obligation on the Council to adopt a policy about dogs, and to adopt a bylaw to give effect to this policy.</p>
Earthquake Prone, Dangerous and Insanitary Buildings Policy	<p>Section 131 of the Building Act 2004 requires territorial authorities to adopt a policy on earthquake-prone, dangerous, and insanitary buildings. This reflects the government’s broader concern with the life safety of the public in buildings and, more particularly, the need to address life safety in the event of an earthquake. It is a requirement that the policy be developed in consultation with the Council’s ratepayers and stakeholders in accordance with section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.</p>
Financial Strategy	<p>Council must adopt a Financial Strategy as part of its Long Term Plan. The Council’s Financial Strategy facilitates prudent financial management by Council and provides a guide for Council to consider proposals for funding and expenditure against. It makes funding and expenditure proposals transparent to the community by outlining the effects of proposals on services, rates, debt and investments.</p>
He Tātai Whetū - Arts & Creativity Strategy	<p>The strategy speaks to our collective aspirations and potential. It calls on the people of Whakatū Nelson to work together, in new and innovative ways, to realise the full potential of creativity as a force for our city, our community and our economy.</p>
Infrastructure Strategy	<p>Council must adopt an Infrastructure Strategy as part of its Long Term Plan. The Infrastructure Strategy looks at least 30 years into the future and details the infrastructure needs that the Council can reasonably foresee. It outlines the principal options for managing infrastructure issues and the implications of those options.</p>

Plans, Policies and Strategies	Discussion
Long Term Plan (LTP)	The LTP is Council’s 10-year planning document. It sets out the broad strategic direction and priorities for the long-term development of the District; identifies the desired community outcomes; describes the activities the Council will undertake to support those outcomes; outlines Council’s work programme over the ten years; and outlines the means of measuring progress. The LTP includes Council’s current Infrastructure and Financial Strategies.
Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Strategy	Kotahitanga mō te Taiao is an alliance formed by of all the councils and some of the iwi in the top of the South Island, and the Department of Conservation. The focus is on landscape-scale conservation projects that also have environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits. The purpose of the Strategy is to align the efforts of the Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance to enable its vision, mission, and outcomes to be achieved through collective action, while attracting and securing investment and enabling system and behaviour changes.
Nelson’s Active Travel Strategy 2022-2032	Creating a sustainable transport culture is a priority for Nelson City Council. Encouraging people to walk, cycle or use public transport is one of the key ways in which we can reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with transport. The Active Travel Strategy, gifted name, “E Tū Whakatū – is a call to action to change how we travel.
Nelson Air Quality Plan	The Nelson Regional Air Quality Plan (the Plan) promotes the sustainable management of Nelson’s air resource. It is a regional plan prepared by the Nelson City Council under its regional responsibilities in terms of section 30 of the Resource Management Act 1991 Act
Nelson Biodiversity Strategy	This Strategy was reviewed in August 2024. The purpose of this Strategy is to continue to build a biologically rich and sustainable future for Nelson through aligned action on biodiversity. The key goals include the Active Protection of Native Biodiversity and Ecologically Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. The Strategy includes key actions for Council.
Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy 2022	The joint Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy is a 30-year high-level strategic plan that outlines areas in our region where there is potential for future housing and

Plans, Policies and Strategies	Discussion
	<p>business growth.</p> <p>It provides a valuable guide for decision-making that will benefit current residents and those who choose to live in Nelson and Tasman.</p> <p>The Strategy also provides an evidence base to inform reviews and changes to resource management plans and support the next round of infrastructure strategies and long-term plans.</p>
Nelson Events Strategy	<p>The underlying objective of the Nelson Events Strategy is to stimulate Nelson City’s economy by bringing new spending through visitors coming to Nelson for distinct events in the shoulder and off season. Council provides an Events Fund that is overseen by the Events Development Committee, comprising representatives from the Nelson City Council and Nelson Regional Development Agency.</p>
Nelson Regional Policy Statement 1997	<p>A regulatory document produced under the Resource Management Act 1991 which sets the high-level policy for environmental management of the region, with which Council activities have to comply.</p>
Nelson Resource Management Plan	<p>This plan sets objectives, policies and methods for addressing the City’s resource management issues. It is regulatory document produced under the Resource Management Act 1991.</p>
Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual (LDM) 2020	<p>The LDM sets out the requirements that all infrastructure must conform with. It is based on national guidelines and standards, but there are requirements that are specific to Nelson and ensures that Council’s infrastructure assets achieve acceptable levels of service, are modern, cost-effective and durable. The LDM also dictates the standards that developers have to meet when undertaking work that will be vested with the Council.</p>
Procurement Policy	<p>Provides a set of requirements that Council needs to follow when purchasing goods and services.</p>
Reserve Management Plans	<p>These plans are required to be prepared for all reserve land with a Reserves Act classification. They may be prepared for a single reserve or a group of reserves and provide detailed</p>

Plans, Policies and Strategies	Discussion
	<p>information on specific reserve development and management. Council’s Reserve Management Plans often also apply to Council freehold land. In respect to that land, they have the status of Council policy.</p>
<p>Significance and Engagement Policy</p>	<p>The Significance and Engagement Policy is required under the Local Government Act. It lets both Council and the community know:</p> <p>How Council will determine the degree of significance of matters</p> <p>When the community can expect to be engaged in Council’s decision making processes</p> <p>How this engagement is likely to take place</p> <p>Council’s strategic assets.</p>
<p>State of the Environment Monitoring and Reporting Strategy</p>	<p>This report identifies the environmental issues Nelson facing. Monitoring identifies the current state of freshwater and air quality, soil management, coastal and terrestrial habitats, waste minimisation and the impacts of climate change. Monitoring also shows how we are tracking with respects to environmental mitigation and restoration programme</p>
<p>Social Wellbeing Policy</p>	<p>The Social Wellbeing Policy aims to support Nelson to be “a happy, healthy community where people have access to necessary services and facilities and feel connected to each other and to the city”. Areas where the Council has a key responsibility in promoting social wellbeing include the physical environment, leisure and recreation, social connectedness, cultural identity, civil and political rights and safety.</p>
<p>Taonga Tuku Iho – Heritage Strategy</p>	<p>Taonga Tuku Iho is locally relevant and suggests a pathway where we may appreciate many histories, traditions and unique stories that weave together our collective story and legacy of tupuna pono or being good ancestors. While the Council has led the revision of this strategy, it is community-wide strategy that values the support of everyone for effective protection and management of outcomes.</p>



Plans, Policies and Strategies	Discussion
Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2029	<p>There are many plants and animals in the Tasman-Nelson region (including on some Council land) that are considered undesirable. The purpose of this Plan is to provide a framework for efficient and effective pest management in the Tasman-Nelson region to:</p> <p>minimise actual and potential unintended effects associated with these organisms</p> <p>maximise the effectiveness of individual pest management action by way of a regionally co-ordinated response.</p>
Te Ara ō Whakatū – Spatial Plan	Provides the pathway to transform Nelson into a people-focused place, where more people live and spend time.
Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Strategy	The Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership was formed in 2009 to improve marine biosecurity management in the top of the south – the coastal areas administered the Nelson City Council and the Marlborough and Tasman District Councils. In 2024, Greater Wellington Regional Council joined the partnership given its neighboring connection. The partnership has identified actions that can be undertaken to prevent the introduction and spread of damaging pests and diseases.
Youth Strategy	The vision of the Strategy is ‘Young people have the resilience, skills, confidence and connections to develop, and participate positively in the community. The Strategy is supported by a Youth Action Plan.

## Iwi Management Plans

Iwi Management Plans are lodged by iwi authorities and received by Council under the Resource Management Act 1991. Once lodged with Council, they are planning documents that Council takes into account when preparing or changing Resource Management Act Plans (e.g. the Regional Policy Statement, Air Quality Plan or Nelson Resource Management Plan).

Iwi Management Plans document iwi worldview and aspirations for the management of resources, and help Councillors and staff to better understand those factors.

The following Iwi Management Plans have been lodged with Council:

- Pakohe Management Plan 2015 (Ngāti Kuia)
- Nga Taonga Tuku Iho Ki Whakatū Management Plan 2004 (Ngāti Rarua, Rangitira, Te Atiawa, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Tama)
- Iwi Management Plan 2002 (Ngāti Koata)
- Te Tau Ihu Mahi Tuna (Eel Management Plan) 2000 (all iwi)
- Environmental Management Plan 2018 (Ngāti Tama)
- Piopioia Te Ao Turoa Ngāti Rārua Environmental Strategy 2021

## Nelson City Council Bylaws

NCC Bylaw	High-level purpose
Parking and Vehicle Control Bylaw 2011	Controls road users' behaviour in regard to parking and vehicle control.
Speed Limits 2011	Sets speed limits and applies to all roads under the jurisdiction of the Council and excludes state highway roads controlled by the New Zealand Transportation Agency.
Navigation and Safety Bylaw 2012	Applies to all navigable waters within the region. To better ensure the safety of people and to reduce conflicts between activities.
Dog Control Bylaw 2013	Specifies public places and areas where dogs are prohibited, permitted but must be kept on a leash and parks where dogs may be off a leash.
Urban Environments 2022	<p>This purpose of the bylaw is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To protect, promote and maintain public health and safety</li> <li>ii. To protect the public from activities that may constitute, or have the potential to constitute a nuisance</li> <li>iii. To regulate the use of public places</li> <li>iv. To regulate the keeping of animals and poultry</li> <li>v. To minimise the potential for disorder or offensive behaviour, including controlling the bringing of alcohol into specified public places and the consumption and possession of alcohol in those public places</li> </ol>

NCC Bylaw	High-level purpose
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi. To regulate trading in public places, including soliciting donations and busking and begging</li> <li>vii. To manage activities within Nelson’s parks and reserves, including Nelson’s cemeteries</li> <li>viii. To promote the display of street numbers on buildings.</li> </ul>
Water Supply Bylaw	<p>Enable Council to manage and provide public water supply services</p> <p>Protect the public water supply network from damage, misuse and interference</p> <p>Protect the environment and the health and safety of the public and persons using the public water supply</p> <p>Provide for water restrictions when necessary.</p>
Wastewater Bylaw 2021	<p>To protect the health and safety of the public from the potential adverse effects of harmful substances discharged into the wastewater system. It regulates trade waste and domestic wastewater, and manages and protects our infrastructure.</p>

**ATTACHMENT 2**

Environmental Management Activity LTP Budgets 2024-34										
Account	LTP 2024-34 Year1 2024/25	LTP 2024-34 Year2 2025/26	LTP 2024-34 Year3 2026/27	LTP 2024-34 Year4 2027/28	LTP 2024-34 Year5 2028/29	LTP 2024-34 Year6 2029/30	LTP 2024-34 Year7 2030/31	LTP 2024-34 Year8 2031/32	LTP 2024-34 Year9 2032/33	LTP 2024-34 Year10 2033/34
<b>Environmental Management OPEX</b>	<b>5,726,123</b>	<b>2,297,616</b>	<b>805,787</b>	<b>(134,799)</b>	<b>(186,082)</b>	<b>(275,829)</b>	<b>(276,037)</b>	<b>(298,429)</b>	<b>(327,702)</b>	<b>(333,833)</b>
<b>4502 Monitoring The Environment</b>	<b>41,345</b>	<b>30,990</b>	<b>26,506</b>	<b>31,642</b>	<b>27,714</b>	<b>28,294</b>	<b>33,710</b>	<b>17,071</b>	<b>17,413</b>	<b>17,743</b>
Income	(2,746,058)	(2,773,722)	(2,670,047)	(2,841,750)	(2,791,717)	(2,814,214)	(2,943,249)	(3,009,629)	(3,072,207)	(3,129,855)
Expenses	2,746,058	2,773,722	2,670,047	2,841,750	2,791,717	2,814,214	2,943,249	3,009,629	3,072,207	3,129,855
<b>4504 Developing Resource Mgt Plan</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Income	(2,552,008)	(2,601,233)	(2,698,458)	(2,960,391)	(3,069,264)	(3,172,385)	(3,363,397)	(3,402,311)	(3,446,966)	(3,481,906)
Expenses	3,356,957	3,086,182	3,183,407	3,445,340	3,554,213	3,657,334	3,048,635	3,087,549	3,132,204	3,167,144
<b>4508 City Development</b>	<b>5,952,561</b>	<b>2,526,547</b>	<b>1,088,192</b>	<b>148,198</b>	<b>93,007</b>	<b>22,342</b>	<b>22,812</b>	<b>23,268</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Income	(1,424,631)	(1,413,306)	(1,589,714)	(1,659,745)	(1,760,356)	(1,905,984)	(1,891,343)	(1,921,298)	(1,945,472)	(1,950,884)
Expenses	7,299,631	3,638,306	2,641,880	1,659,745	1,760,356	1,905,984	1,891,343	1,921,298	1,945,472	1,950,884
<b>4514 Environmental Advocacy/Advice</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Income	(2,398,915)	(2,314,551)	(2,322,393)	(2,605,360)	(2,549,814)	(2,603,893)	(2,653,803)	(2,706,420)	(2,761,375)	(2,812,139)
Expenses	2,398,915	2,314,551	2,322,393	2,605,360	2,549,814	2,603,893	2,653,803	2,706,420	2,761,375	2,812,139
<b>4518 Pest Management</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Income	(943,148)	(949,695)	(788,153)	(858,071)	(887,034)	(877,335)	(894,922)	(912,784)	(1,114,643)	(1,136,275)
Expenses	943,148	949,695	788,153	858,071	887,034	877,335	894,922	912,784	1,114,643	1,136,275
<b>4702 Dog Control</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Income	(707,359)	(726,793)	(742,812)	(759,031)	(775,231)	(791,284)	(806,808)	(823,372)	(839,090)	(854,757)
Expenses	707,359	726,793	742,812	759,031	775,231	791,284	806,808	823,372	839,090	854,757
<b>4704 Animal Control</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Income	(24,264)	(24,787)	(25,340)	(25,907)	(26,466)	(27,015)	(27,556)	(28,106)	(28,647)	(29,198)
Expenses	24,264	24,787	25,340	25,907	26,466	27,015	27,556	28,106	28,647	29,198
<b>4706 Alcohol Licencing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Income	(303,726)	(312,480)	(318,640)	(324,082)	(330,761)	(338,087)	(344,243)	(351,014)	(358,387)	(364,476)
Expenses	303,726	312,480	318,640	324,082	330,761	338,087	344,243	351,014	358,387	364,476
<b>4708 Food and Public Health</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Income	(272,367)	(278,307)	(284,623)	(291,099)	(297,439)	(303,643)	(309,737)	(315,914)	(321,957)	(328,109)
Expenses	272,367	278,307	284,623	291,099	297,439	303,643	309,737	315,914	321,957	328,109
<b>4714 Building Services</b>	<b>(267,783)</b>	<b>(272,696)</b>	<b>(308,911)</b>	<b>(314,639)</b>	<b>(320,481)</b>	<b>(326,465)</b>	<b>(332,559)</b>	<b>(338,768)</b>	<b>(345,115)</b>	<b>(351,576)</b>
Income	(4,915,232)	(5,024,021)	(5,178,537)	(5,209,720)	(5,348,694)	(5,425,239)	(5,561,842)	(5,670,478)	(5,795,651)	(5,893,059)
Expenses	4,665,232	4,769,021	4,887,225	4,912,584	5,045,622	5,116,091	5,246,506	5,348,842	5,467,575	5,558,431
<b>4720 Navigation Safety</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,775</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,678</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Income	(469,067)	(476,256)	(487,104)	(495,332)	(504,127)	(516,329)	(524,616)	(532,346)	(540,138)	(548,093)
Expenses	469,067	476,256	487,104	495,332	504,127	516,329	524,616	532,346	540,138	548,093
<b>4722 Pollution Response</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Income	(110,247)	(112,673)	(115,263)	(117,920)	(120,511)	(123,036)	(125,505)	(128,008)	(130,444)	(132,925)
Expenses	110,247	112,673	115,263	117,920	120,511	123,036	125,505	128,008	130,444	132,925
<b>4738 Resource Consents</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Income	(3,342,917)	(3,349,749)	(3,412,549)	(3,469,192)	(3,537,995)	(3,614,021)	(3,680,868)	(3,753,519)	(3,832,962)	(3,901,264)
Expenses	3,342,917	3,349,749	3,412,549	3,469,192	3,537,995	3,614,021	3,680,868	3,753,519	3,832,962	3,901,264
<b>4742 Enforcing Bylaws</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Income	(205,906)	(210,399)	(215,184)	(220,086)	(224,750)	(229,441)	(234,046)	(238,714)	(243,277)	(247,923)
Expenses	205,906	210,399	215,184	220,086	224,750	229,441	234,046	238,714	243,277	247,923
<b>Environmental Management CAPEX</b>	<b>1,412,829</b>	<b>3,456,962</b>	<b>629,261</b>	<b>1,802,432</b>	<b>1,348,104</b>	<b>510,565</b>	<b>569,520</b>	<b>407,775</b>	<b>178,600</b>	<b>181,986</b>
<b>4714 Building Services</b>	<b>3,767</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>3,942</b>	<b>4,033</b>	<b>4,122</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>4,297</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>4,555</b>
<b>4720 Navigation Safety</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>127,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,775</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>4702 Dog Control</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>4508 City Development</b>	<b>775,610</b>	<b>3,015,466</b>	<b>360,264</b>	<b>1,481,984</b>	<b>930,070</b>	<b>223,420</b>	<b>228,120</b>	<b>232,680</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>4502 Monitoring The Environment</b>	<b>413,452</b>	<b>309,896</b>	<b>265,055</b>	<b>316,415</b>	<b>277,137</b>	<b>282,937</b>	<b>337,103</b>	<b>170,712</b>	<b>174,130</b>	<b>177,431</b>