



Environment Activity Management Plan 2018-28

Building, City Development, Regulatory, Planning, and Science & Environment Activities



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Contents

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
1. Introduction	4
2. How the Environment Activity Is Delivered	12
3. Key Focus Areas	19
4. Relationships with Iwi/Māori	21
5. Community Feedback	21
6. Key Issues and Solutions for this Activity.....	26
7. Levels of Service	28
8. Future Work	33
9. Financial Information Funding Issues	35
10. Significant Negative Effects.....	38
11. Significant Forecasting Assumptions and Uncertainties.....	38
12. Plan review	39
13. Conclusion.....	39
Appendix 1 Financial projections 2018 – 28.....	40
Appendix 2 Legislative context.....	41

Executive Summary

Environment Activity Management Plan 2018-28

The Environment Activity Management Plan (AMP) brings the City Development, Regulatory (Building, Resource Consents, Compliance, and Enforcement), Planning, and Science and Environment activities together. The AMP identifies Council's programme for environmental management, and describes Council's programmes for delivery against set priorities over the next 10 years, commencing 1 July 2018.

Nelson is a growing city with significant social, economic, and environmental assets. To accommodate growth and maintain these assets we need to grow and develop in a way that supports environmental outcomes such as clean air and water, enhanced biodiversity and landscapes, and healthy and productive coastal and marine areas. Our built environment also needs to respect our heritage and adapt to natural hazards.

The following are particular focus areas, to respond to legislative requirements and community expectations:

- Biodiversity
- Freshwater
- City Development
- Natural Hazards
- Coastal and Marine
- Biosecurity (land and marine)
- Climate change (adaptation and emission measurement)
- Waste Minimisation
- Air Quality

This AMP covers the following programmes to give effect to these focus areas:

- **Planning** – development of our integrated resource management plan (the Nelson Plan) and relevant bylaws;
- **City Development** – implementing the National policy Statement Urban Development Capacity, annual review of the development contributions policy, administration of the Housing Accord and Special Housing Areas, private sector partnerships and relationship building, and implementing the City Centre Programme;
- **Science** (monitoring, analysing, reporting and investigating to inform decision and policy making, and to meet statutory requirements) **and Environment** (environmental policy, environmental projects, community engagement and education, advice and assistance to individuals, groups and organisations);
- **Consents, Compliance, and Enforcement** – processing of resource and building consents, management of earthquake prone buildings and swimming pool fencing, providing Land Information Memorandums, licensing, compliance, monitoring, enforcement and navigation safety duties.

1. Introduction

AMP Structure

- 1.1. Section 1 of this plan is the introduction and sets the background for the rest of the document. Section 2 looks at how we deliver the work programmes of the business units. Section 3 describes the key focus areas and the different activities that will take place in each of these areas. Section 4 lists the proposed Levels of Service for the Environment Activity. Section 5 details factors affecting the future work that will be required to meet the levels of service, and section 6 onwards contains supporting financial information.
- 1.2. Nelson City Council is a unitary authority with significant environmental management responsibilities.
- 1.3. Delivery of positive environmental outcomes is not solely achieved through the Environment Activity Management Plan, therefore other AMPs need to give effect to these outcomes (e.g. all infrastructure, parks and reserves, property and facilities, and heritage AMPs).

Purpose

- 1.4. The purpose of the AMP is to describe Council's:
 - Delivery of the environment activity
 - Levels of service
 - Resource requirements.

Legislative Context

- 1.5. Council's programme for the environment is directed by approximately 20 Acts of Parliament, Te Tau Ihu Settlement Acts 2014, Government regulations, National Policy Statements and National Environmental Standards. Some of the key documents are outlined below (for a comprehensive list refer to Appendix 2):

National legislation:

- Resource Management Act 1991
- National Policy Statements and Environmental Standards including:
 - National Policy Statement Freshwater
 - National Policy Statement Urban Development Capacity
 - National Environmental Standard Air Quality
 - National Environmental Standard Plantation Forestry
 - New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement
 - National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health

- National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities
- Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations.
- Housing Accords and Special Housing Areas Act 2013
- Building Act 2004 and associated building regulations
- Local Government Act 2002
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Environmental Reporting Act 2015
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Te Tau Ihu Settlement Acts 2014 including:
 - Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama Ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa O Te Waka-A-Maui Claims Settlement Act 2014;
 - Ngāti Apa Ki Te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, Rangitāne O Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014; and
 - Ngati Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014.
- Dog Control Act 1996
- Food Act 2014
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
- Maritime Transport Act 1994.

Council’s strategic documents:

- Long term plan 2018-2028
- Regional Policy Statement and Resource Management Plans
- City Vision
- Nelson 2060 Strategy
- Biodiversity Strategy
- Regional Pest Management Strategy and Plan
- Marine Biosecurity Partnership
- Joint Council Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
- Other Activity and Asset Management Plans
- Reserve Management Plans
- Land Development Manual
- Compliance Strategy
- Dog Control Policy
- Navigation Safety Bylaw 218
- Other bylaws including City Amenity and Urban Environments
- Regional Authority Policy on Dangerous Dams
- Revised policy on Dangerous, Insanitary and Affected Buildings.

Resource Management Policy and Plans

1.6. Nelson City Council, as a unitary authority, has both regional and territorial council functions to fulfil in achieving the purpose of the Resource Management Act (see s30-31 RMA). Council has a responsibility to ensure its resource management plans are kept up to date and reviewed every 10 years (see s79 RMA). Nelson has a number of resource management plans at different stages:

Plan	Focus	Review Date
Nelson Regional Policy Statement	Council’s overview of regional resource management issues outlining the region’s strategic direction	2007 (overdue for review)
Nelson Resource Management Plan	District, Regional, and Coastal Plan	2014 (apart from coastal and freshwater provisions which are due for review in 2016 and 2017 respectively)
Nelson Air Quality Plan	Management of Nelson’s air resource	Due for review in 2018/2019

- 1.7. In 2014 Council resolved to undertake a comprehensive review of resource management plans and incorporate this into one integrated resource management plan – The Nelson Plan.
- 1.8. Collectively these documents seek to achieve the sustainable management purpose of the RMA by providing an overview of the region’s resource management issues, and by outlining objectives, policies and methods (including rules) for the integrated management of Nelson’s natural and physical resources. These plans set the direction for growth and development while protecting a range of values including our natural landscape, biodiversity, heritage, amenity values, and water and air quality.
- 1.9. Council implements these provisions through:
 - regulatory mechanisms such as resource consents
 - statutory obligations to monitor the state of the environment and the efficiency and effectiveness of resource management plans (s35 RMA)
 - non-regulatory programmes that support the objectives established in Nelson’s resource management plans and deliver on Council’s statutory obligations.

Council’s Vision and Priorities

- 1.10. Council adopted a vision and four key priorities as part of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan as follows:

Vision

Nelson is a Smart Little City: Whakatu Tōrire

Nelson is a vibrant place where we are deeply connected with and committed to our natural, social and cultural environment. Clever business and innovation help us thrive. We enjoy living fulfilled lives in smart, sustainable communities.

Priorities

- ***Infrastructure***

Our city, community and environment all depend on our core infrastructure networks to provide safe and smart transport, water, wastewater, stormwater, and flood protection. Key city assets need ongoing maintenance and replacement so we can depend on these essential utilities. This work also enables and protects investment in our city and removes constraints on our growth. Council is putting essential infrastructure at the forefront to future-proof our city.

- ***Environment***

Council recognises that investing in the environment is essential for our future. A healthy environment underpins the health of our community and the way people enjoy Nelson, supports the economy and means we have

functioning ecosystems to support our treasured species. Responding to climate change and growing our community's resilience to the more extreme weather events it will bring is a top priority.

- **CBD Development**

Our aim for Nelson's central business district is for it to be attractive to businesses, residents and visitors, with an exceptional mix of events, civic facilities and retail. We are working to build an environment that supports commerce, encourages inner city living and is a catalyst for private sector investment. The Top of the South, Te Tau Ihu, needs a strong commercial centre to thrive. We want our city centre to enrich and build our local culture - the bustling meeting place for everyone who lives, works and visits here.

- **Lift Council Performance**

To achieve our vision of a Smart Little City, we need a Council team that enables things to happen. It needs to provide solutions to cut through the red tape so that real value can be delivered to our community. Nelson deserves a Council that is strategic, achieves excellence in delivery and asset management, is business-friendly and has a strong culture of engagement with its community. The projects in this plan seek to follow best practice principles, while always seeking to improve how we partner with our community.

- 1.11. Council focus is on paying particular attention to projects that deliver multiple benefits across the four priorities.

Nelson 2060 Strategy

- 1.12. In 2013 Council adopted the Nelson 2060 Strategy. This is a non-statutory document that deals with matters relating to sustainability.
- 1.13. The relevant goals from Nelson 2060 for this AMP are:
- Goal 1 – We support and encourage leaders across our community
 - Goal 2 – We are all able to be involved in decisions
 - Goal 3 – Our natural environment – air, land, rivers and sea – is protected and healthy
 - Goal 4 – We produce more of our own food
 - Goal 5 – We are able to rapidly adapt to change
 - Goal 6 – We move from using fossil fuels to renewable energy sources
 - Goal 7 – Our economy thrives and contributes to a vibrant and sustainable Nelson
 - Goal 8 - Nelson is the centre of learning and practice in Kaitiakitanga and sustainable development
 - Goal 9 – Everyone in our community has their essential needs met
 - Goal 10 – We reduce our consumption so that resources are shared fairly.

Biodiversity Strategy

- 1.14. The Nelson Biodiversity Strategy was adopted by Council on 1 May 2007 and has recently undergone its third review in May 2018. It is supported by 32 partner organisations who continue to work together as the Nelson Biodiversity Forum to support Council to implement the strategy.
- 1.15. The purpose of the strategy is to create a biologically rich and sustainable future for Nelson through aligned action on two main goals:

Goal 1 - Active protection of native biodiversity

- Nga taonga tuku iho (the treasured resources), native species and natural ecosystems of Nelson/Whakatū are protected and restored.
- Objective - ecological health, mauri and wairua of natural ecosystems are sustained and native biological diversity is restored, enhanced and, where appropriate, connected.

Goal 2 - Ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity

- The community has the living resources it needs, and has minimised adverse effects on valued biodiversity.
 - Objective - biodiversity use is ecologically sustainable and biodiversity resources are available for the community to prosper, including tangata whenua customary use of ngā taonga tuku iho.
- 1.16. The focus of the strategy is on aligned action on biodiversity by responsible agencies and the community. Biodiversity is the full range of living things that interact with one another and their environment - the web of life.

Regional Pest Management Plan

- 1.17. The Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2012-2017 came into effect on 7 November 2012. The Biosecurity Act requires a major review to be undertaken by 2017 and this is taking place. The purpose of this Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) is to provide a framework for efficient and effective pest management in the Tasman-Nelson Region so as to:
- minimise actual and potential unintended effects associated with the organisms identified as pests;
 - maximise the effectiveness of individual pest management action by way of a regionally coordinated response.
- 1.18. Tasman District Council is tasked by Nelson City Council to implement the RPMP across Nelson and Tasman. Additional marine pest management occurs through the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership and land pest management via Nelson Nature. Council provides funding and officer support.

Marine Biosecurity Partnership

Nelson's coastal waters are under threat from invasive marine species. These have the potential to impact on the ecology of Tasman Bay and on the marine

economy that the Bay supports. Council is a founding member of the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership. It co-funds the Partnership along with Tasman and Marlborough District Councils and the Ministry for Primary Industries. The goals of the Partnership are to enable the integrated management of marine biosecurity through:

- clear leadership
- consistent and coordinated operations
- efficient, effective sustained action
- wide public support and community engagement.

Joint Council Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

- 1.19. In 2012 Council adopted a Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan with Tasman District Council, as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. The plan requires a review every six years – the current review process is due for completion by the end of 2018.
- 1.20. The plan provides common goals, objectives and policies to reduce waste across the region. There is also flexibility for each council to choose different methods to achieve results. Two objectives are particularly relevant for this AMP:
- Our community has opportunities for avoiding or reducing waste at source and minimising the unnecessary consumption of natural resources.
 - Our community has a culture whose values make waste avoidance and reduction the behaviour of choice.

Other Activity and Asset Management Plans

- 1.21. The following Council Activity and Asset Management Plans are relevant for the Environment activity:

AMP	Relevant priorities/issues covered
Water Supply; Wastewater; Stormwater and Flood Protection; Asset Management Plans	Water quality; Resource consent renewals
Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan	Biodiversity Landscape; Amenity; Tahuna Beach erosion
Heritage Activity Management Plan	Heritage incentives
Transport Asset Management Plan	Vehicle network; Cycling network; Pedestrian network; Public transport
Property and Facilities AMP	Planning and provision of Council assets

- 1.22. The way that these Asset and Activity Management Plans are implemented is critical to the achievement of the Environment AMP. As a significant land and asset owner, Council is in a strong position to model good environmental

practices in the way it plans, builds, maintains and operates its network infrastructure and community assets. The Environment AMP sets the foundation for environmental matters that should then be reflected in the other AMPs.

Community Outcomes

- 1.23. The environment activity contributes to the community outcomes in the following ways:

Community Outcomes	How Environment will contribute to achieving the outcome (proposed)
1. Our unique natural environment is healthy and protected	Land, air, water and coastal environments are sustainably managed through sound planning, monitoring, compliance, science and non-regulatory programmes so that we can be leaders in environmental matters.
2. Our urban and rural environments are people friendly, well-planned and sustainably managed	Good planning and urban design provides an attractive, well-built, safe, resilient and walkable city for people of all ages and abilities. Unique built and natural sites and systems are protected and people are supported to make environmentally sustainable choices. Housing choice is broadened, and land is used more efficiently.
3. Our infrastructure is efficient, cost effective and meets current and future needs	Our growth and infrastructure planning are well coordinated, programming growth to areas where infrastructure efficiencies can be made. The carbon footprint of our infrastructure and urban development is reduced and resilient to the impacts of climate change.
4. Our communities are healthy, safe, inclusive and resilient.	High standards of statutory compliance for built and natural environments contribute to the health and safety of the community. The community understands the natural hazard risk and is supported to deal with natural hazards resiliently. Guidance is provided to help our community manage the impact of climate changes, both through mitigation activity and adaptation to impacts.
5. Our communities have opportunities to celebrate and explore their heritage, identity and creativity.	Heritage sites are protected. Non-regulatory methods are used to retain heritage sites. Promotion of our heritage resource is achieved.

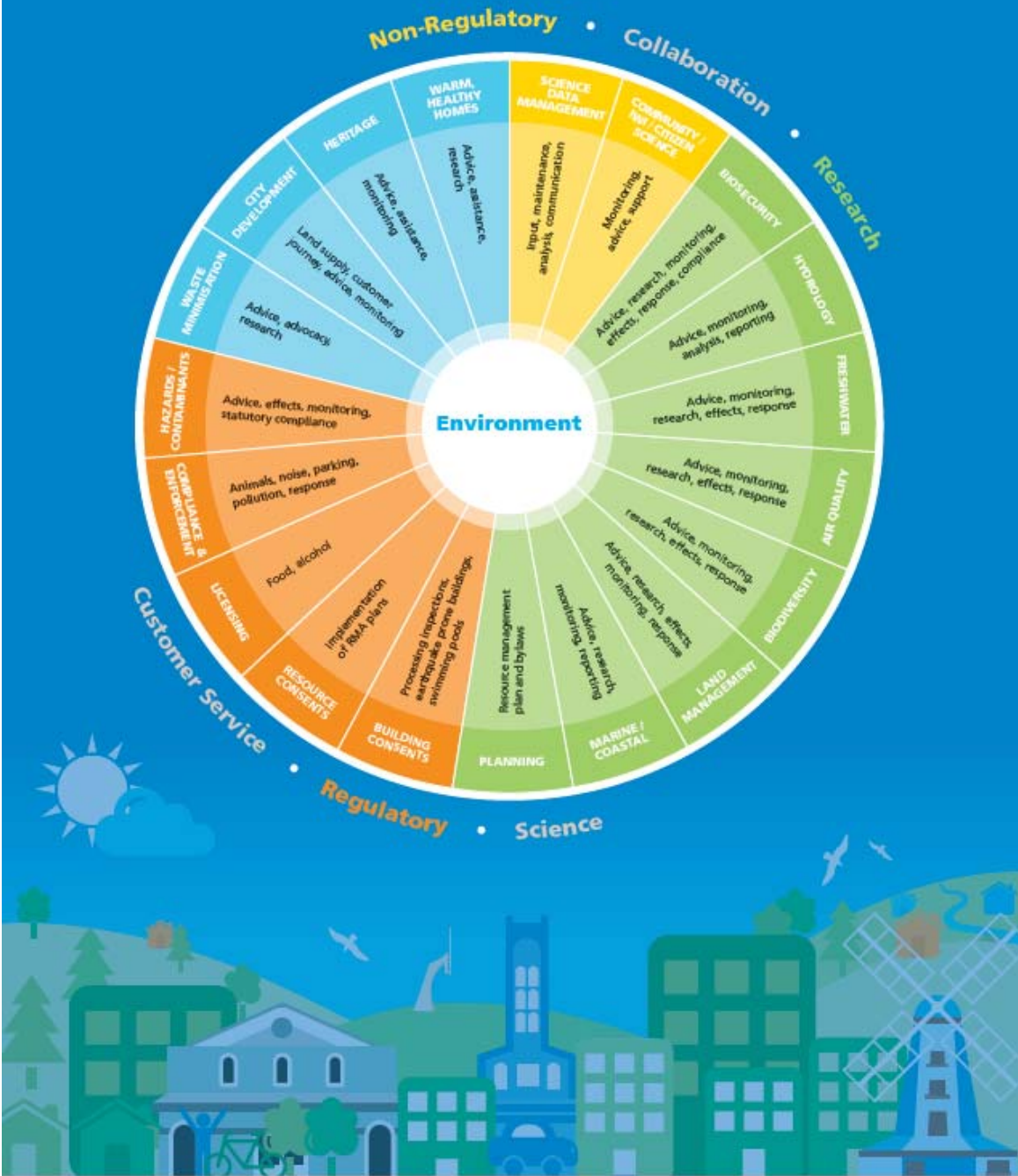
Community Outcomes	How Environment will contribute to achieving the outcome (proposed)
6. Our communities have access to a range of social, educational and recreational facilities and activities.	Sound planning and regulatory processes that include Iwi and community groups enable a range of activities to occur both on land and water.
7. Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships, a regional perspective, and community engagement.	Forge strategic partnerships e.g. the Department of Conservation and private philanthropists to achieve even greater gains for Nelson’s Environment. Leadership in climate change is shown through the Mayor’s Declaration.
8. Our region is supported by an innovative and sustainable economy.	Council is recognised for its helpful and business-friendly approach to building, regulatory and planning activities while promoting environmental management best practice.

2. How the Environment Activity Is Delivered

- 2.1. The Environment Activity is delivered by the following teams: Planning, City Development, Science and Environment, Consents and Compliance, and Building.
- 2.2. The Planning, City Development, Resource and Building Consents, Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement, Environment and Science, and monitoring functions sit within the Environmental Management Group.



Driving outcomes for the environment.



- 2.3. The Environmental Management Group brings regulatory and non-regulatory, policy and implementation functions for all urban, rural and coastal contexts together. To achieve effective environmental outcomes all these functions need to knit together through the plan (Planning, City Development, Science and Environment), do (City Development, Resource and Building consents, Science and Environment), monitor (Compliance, Science and Environment), and review cycle.
- 2.4. The **Planning Team** is responsible for the review and development of the Regional Policy Statement, District and Regional Resource Management Plans. These Plans set objectives, policies and rules for management of the region’s resources. The Planning team also develops Council’s policies such as relevant bylaws (Urban Environments, Dogs, etc.), and is leading Councils climate change adaptive pathway approach.

What we do	Why we do it
Nelson Resource Management Plans	To fulfil statutory requirements of the RMA and to ensure the integrated management of Nelson’s natural and physical resources.
Environmental Bylaws	To fulfil statutory requirements and address public health and safety, nuisance, and amenity issues.
Provide Planning/Strategic advice	To enable the community to make informed decisions.

- 2.5. The **City Development Team** is responsible for the implementation of the National Policy statement Urban Development Capacity (NPSUDC) and Housing Accord and Special Housing Areas Act (HASHA), including provision of Special Housing Areas, Development Contributions Policy, Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual and associated plan change, and the City Centre Programme.
- 2.6. The City Development Team works closely with Tasman District Council, developers, infrastructure providers, and the wider community to ensure there is adequate supply of feasible residential and business land.
- 2.7. The Team 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.
- 2.8. Improving Council performance through relationship building with the development community, both within the city centre and the rest of the district, is also a key role for the city development team.

What we do	Why we do it
Monitor and	To fulfil requirements under the NPS UDC to provide

analyse Business and Housing Market	information to inform policy/plan development and our community
Infrastructure Standards	The Land Development Manual ensures sufficient and appropriate infrastructure is created during the development process, and sets out methods for achieving Nelson Plan rules.
Development and Infrastructure Planning	To implement the NPS UDC, LGA requirements (Infrastructure Strategy, AMPs, Development Contributions), RMA requirements (sections 30(1)(ba), 30 (1) (gb), and 31 (1)(aa) regional and district functions, inform the Nelson Plan and provide for growth for the community.
Development Contributions Policy	Reviewing the Development Contribution's Policy annually ensures that projected growth matches actual growth and infrastructure projects are well timed for growth area development.
Signatory to Housing Accord until 2021	Required under HASHAA once medium income to medium house price threshold reached. Commitment to Government to work together with developers to enhance housing supply.
Creation of Special Housing Areas	Required to consider requests under Housing Accord and HASHAA in order to enhance housing supply.
City Development Projects & Advice	Non regulatory methods to implement development outcomes (e.g. CDB enhancement, Betts, Stoke Centre, Haven, Marina, NMIT, Farmers, Progressives, housing), and provide integrated and coordinated process to facilitate development.
Future Development Strategy	Required under NPS UDC and to ensure sufficient and adequate business and residential land supply and infrastructure provision for the Nelson urban area (i.e. across TA boundary to Hope).
City Centre Programme	The City Centre Programme Plan is the bridge between all the diverse activities that Council and its partners undertake, and the overall City Centre strategic objective agreed on by the community for the Long Term Plan.

2.9. The **Consents and Compliance Team** provides and is responsible for regulatory services and processes applications for activities covered by the Resource Management Plans and other legislation. Team members check compliance, monitor and undertake enforcement, ensuring the outcomes described in the objectives, policies and rules are achieved when consents are issued. Compliance and enforcement duties are currently performed by external contractors under the oversight of the Consents and Compliance Team.

What we do	Why we do it
Processing of resource consents and monitoring consent conditions and permitted standards	To fulfil statutory requirements of the RMA; to ensure that adverse effects of activities, development and land uses are avoided, remedied or mitigated; to ensure that the objectives of the NRMP and other Plans and Standards are addressed.
Provide planning, property, consenting information	To provide information to enable our customers to make informed decisions.
Animal control	To ensure wandering stock and dogs and barking do not cause harm or nuisance to others
Noise control	To ensure noise levels are not excessive
Parking enforcement	To ensure the parking resource can be fairly accessed by all and the use and parking of vehicles is safe
Food safety and public health compliance	To manage food preparation and other activities to prevent harm to people's health
Alcohol licensing and compliance	To manage the sale and supply of alcohol to prevent harm to people
Navigation safety	To ensure the safety of various users of the coastal marine area
Pollution response	To be ready to respond to any pollution events to minimise harm to the environment
Hazardous substance response	To undertake inspections and respond to incidents to prevent harm to people and the environment
Response to complaints	To prevent harm to people and the environment

2.10. The **Building Team** processes building consents and undertakes building inspections in accordance with the Building Act and building regulations.

What we do	Why we do it
Building consent processing and inspections, and certification of acceptance for unauthorised works	To ensure new buildings and alterations are safe and completed in accordance with the Building Act and Regulations
Building warrant of fitness compliance	To ensure buildings open to members of the public have operable and safe systems
The management of earthquake prone buildings	To ensure buildings are upgraded or replaced to improve compliance with or meet current building standards
Provide Land Information Memorandums (LIMs)	To ensure potential purchasers of the property are made aware of relevant information and any restrictions for the land which the Council holds on its records
Monitoring of residential swimming pools (includes motels)	To comply with the Building (Swimming Pools) Amendment Act 2016 that requires ongoing review and monitoring of measures to prevent access and drowning in residential swimming pools

2.11. The **Science and Environment Team** delivers Council’s environmental science and monitoring programmes; non-RMA policy such as the Regional Pest Management Plan and the Biodiversity Strategy; and environmental projects including both capital works and non-regulatory programmes such as Enviroschools, heritage incentives, and the provision of advice and assistance to landowners and community groups.

Climate change leadership as a Council strategic priority is a new area for investigation. An existing work stream around mitigation (reduction of greenhouse gas emissions either through human activities or through creating additional carbon sinks) also sits within the Science and Environment team.

What we do	Why we do it
Biodiversity management	To protect and enhance native ecosystems for native flora and fauna.
Biosecurity management	To ensure the biosecurity of the Top of the South via partnership, enforcement, and plan development such as the Top of the South partnership and small scale management plans.
Freshwater quality and quantity management	To improve the in-stream values of our waterways, recognise community values for these waterways, and comply with the NPS-FM.
Land management	To reduce soil erosion and encourage sustainable

	land management.
Air quality management	To minimise emissions to air and comply with the NES-AQ.
Eco building design advice	To improve the performance of the residential built environment, and support community health and resilience.
Waste minimisation programme	To reduce the amount of waste disposed of to landfill, support a culture where people choose not to create waste, and reduce environmental harm created by waste.
Heritage incentives programme	To encourage and enable protection and maintenance of heritage buildings.
Climate change mitigation programme	To understand and provide guidance on how Council and the community can contribute to mitigating the severity of climate change impacts in terms of emissions.
Enviroschools programme	To create a culture of environmental responsibility within our community, through educating and empowering children and youth to be catalysts for positive change.
Regional Pest Management Plan	To minimise the risks posed by plant and animal pests on native biodiversity.
Marine biosecurity	To minimise the risk of invasive marine species impacting on the Tasman Bay environment and industry, through working collaboratively with the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership.

2.12. The above activities are supported by environmental monitoring, research and reporting to ensure fact-based decision making across Council.

What we do	Why we do it
State of environment monitoring, including:	To fulfil statutory requirements of the RMA (section 35); to provide information to inform our policy/plan development and our community.
Air quality monitoring	To track progress and inform actions contributing to National Environmental Standard (NES) Air Quality objectives.
Freshwater quality monitoring	To track progress and inform actions contributing to NPS Freshwater.
Estuarine health monitoring	To monitor the key stressors and condition of our estuaries and ecological and human use values
Hydrology	To identify and take action when low flows are measured. To monitor the state of our surface and ground water to inform resource allocation, flood and drought responses, hazard management and provide information for our community.
Recreational bathing water monitoring	To ensure the risk of sickness from water-borne pathogens remains low for residents using recreational waters.
Biodiversity monitoring	To track progress and inform management of regional biodiversity.
Envirolink programme	To utilise research for practical outcomes.
Measurement and monitoring of Council's carbon footprint	To identify opportunities to reduce Council's greenhouse gas emissions, and track progress over time.

3. Key Focus Areas

Efficiency and Effectiveness Review

3.1. A range of environmental issues have recently been comprehensively considered along with significant national policy changes. These matters were captured in the NRMP Efficiency and Effectiveness review in 2012/2013. The review highlighted the existing plan provisions that are working well and do not need changing. Key areas identified for improvement include:

- Managing growth and development – particularly retail location, land use and infrastructure integration, and residential development in sensitive environments
- The need to recognise a wider representative range of Nelson's heritage
- Better management of natural hazards

- Improving our water management to address flooding, public access and water quality issues
- Coastal management – particularly provision for aquaculture, management of coastal hazards, and landscape protection
- Enhanced protection of Nelson’s special biodiversity and landscape values
- The need to establish meaningful and enduring relationships with iwi on an ongoing basis.

Strategic Outcomes

- 3.2. In September 2014 the Council confirmed the following strategic outcomes for the Nelson Plan:

City Development

- 3.3. The City will be a vibrant, attractive place in which people can live, work, and play, and in which business can operate successfully now and into the future.

This outcome will be achieved by providing for growth and development in a way that:

- Creates a vibrant and attractive city
- Co-ordinates growth and infrastructure
- Connects communities
- Adapts to our hazards
- Looks after our heritage
- Achieves natural resource outcomes.

Natural Resources

- 3.4. Natural resources should be managed in an integrated and sustainable way to maintain and enhance natural, ecological, recreational, human health and safety, and cultural values.

This outcome will be achieved by creating:

- Clean and accessible water
- Healthy coastal and marine areas
- Enhanced natural areas and landscapes
- Clean air.

- 3.5. These strategic outcomes inform the levels of service for the Environment AMP.

City Vision

- 3.6. Council’s vision is for Nelson to be a smart little city – a vibrant place where we are deeply connected with, and committed to, our natural, social, and cultural environment. Clever business and innovation help us thrive. We

enjoy living fulfilled lives in smart, sustainable communities.

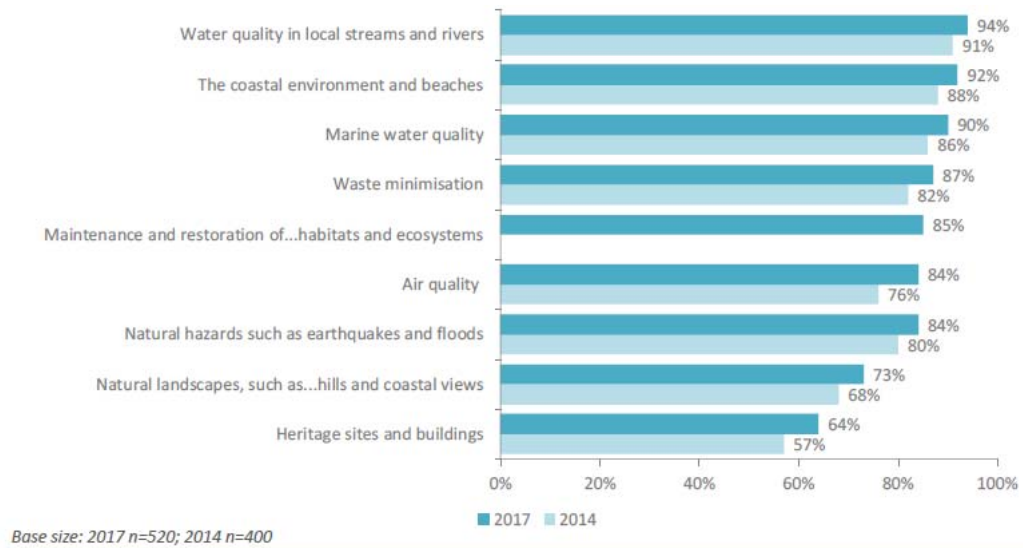
- 3.7. Council has identified four priorities – Infrastructure, Environment, CBD Development, and Lifting Council performance. The Environment work programme is key to deliver these priorities for Council.

4. Relationships with Iwi/Māori

- 4.1. Partnership with and acknowledgement of all eight Te Tau Ihu iwi is critical including:
- Partnering in delivery of environmental projects
 - Giving effect to Iwi Management Plans
 - Recognising post settlement development opportunities
 - Protecting areas of significance to iwi
 - Involvement in the Nelson Plan development and resource consent processes
- 4.2. Officers have been working closely with iwi in the development of the Nelson Plan via the Kotahitanga/Council mandated Iwi Working Group (IWG). A number of environmental programmes have also been discussed at IWG meetings and via the Biodiversity Forum which also has iwi representation. Iwi have been involved in the development of Nelson Plan freshwater provisions through involvement in Freshwater Management Unit groups.
- 4.3. Iwi are involved in resource consent processes, and cultural impact assessments are carried out for significant Council projects and other consent applications.
- 4.4. Recent RMA reform has introduced the option of Mana Whakahono a Rohe (iwi participation arrangements) to formalise iwi involvement in resource management plan development. Nelson City Council in conjunction with Tasman District Council is currently in the process of establishing an agreed approach with Te Tau Ihu Iwi about how the Councils and iwi could work more effectively together in the future.

5. Community Feedback

- 5.1. The 2017 residents' survey sought a range of community feedback.
- 5.2. Residents were asked how important and very important they felt it was for Council to focus on a number of different environmental issues. This is presented in the chart below as combined important and very important ratings. The water quality in local streams and rivers received the highest rating with 94% of residents indicating this should be a priority for Council. This was followed by the coastal environment and beaches (92%), marine water quality (90%), waste minimisation (87%) and the maintenance and restoration of natural habitats and ecosystems (85%). Ratings for heritage sites and buildings were (64%) and natural landscapes (73%). These results remain fairly similar to those made in 2014.



5.3. The focus areas outlined above will be addressed in the following ways:

City Development

- 5.4. Nelson is a growing city with significant social, economic, and environmental assets. To accommodate growth and maintain these assets we need to create vibrant and attractive places across the city. We need to support key businesses, encourage greater density of residential and employment development in and around our key centres and enable a range of housing choice within our urban and rural areas. We need to be smart about how we develop our infrastructure and service growth over the next 30 years to meet our future business and residential land demand, and ensure affordability, environmental outcomes such as clean air and water, enhanced biodiversity and landscapes, and healthy and productive coastal and marine areas. Our built environment also needs to respect our heritage and adapt to natural hazards.
- 5.5. We are currently managing our city development through a range of regulatory initiatives including progressing the Nelson Plan and Bylaw programme, providing for Special Housing Areas, monitoring business and residential land supply, and carrying out our consent, compliance, and enforcement functions.
- 5.6. A number of non-regulatory programmes also support how our city develops, including for example Enviroschools, waste education, citizen science, behaviour change programmes, a heritage assistance programme, financial assistance for heritage buildings, and eco design advice.
- 5.7. The City Centre Programme Plan is the bridge between all the diverse activities that Council and its partners undertake, and the overall City Centre strategic objective agreed on by the community in the Long Term Plan.
- 5.8. By coordinating all these diverse activities towards a common objective, the Plan will create the right conditions for people to make an easy decision to invest in the City Centre. Once people are living and investing in the City Centre, it will become

an even more active place that attracts visitors, is rich in culture and creates further commercial and economic opportunities.

- 5.9. A number of our other asset and Activity Management Plans influence how our city grows and develops, particularly those relating to our physical and social infrastructure.
- 5.10. Looking forward we want our city development partners to have the best possible customer experience, and will have our Nelson Plan in an E-plan format and building consent processing on-line. We want to continue to support owners of heritage properties. We want to support the broader community to make their homes as dry and as energy efficient as possible. We also need to continue to focus on making sure our buildings are safe in the event of an earthquake. Our various monitoring programmes and associated equipment will need improvement to ensure that we have adequate baseline information to meet national standards and gauge future performance.
- 5.11. To achieve these outcomes we need:
- Dedicated long term customer partnerships working with developers and ongoing funding for urban growth analysis
 - Staff resource in the consents area
 - Science support staff
 - Funding for air quality monitoring equipment, E-Plan maintenance, increased development, monitoring and enforcement of bylaws, and Nelson Plan hearing costs.
 - Alignment between AMPs, which will require additional funding to lift environmental performance.
 - Alignment of activities to mitigate the effects of climate change

Freshwater Management

- 5.12. Central Government has recently amended the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFW). The purpose of the amendments is to achieve improved and more consistent management of freshwater around New Zealand. The changes to the national framework will support the Council's intention to improve water quality where it is degraded and elsewhere maintain and enhance water quality.
- 5.13. Council has been working with four freshwater management groups to consider how it gives effect to the NPSFW as part of the Nelson Plan review, and has undertaken a range of non-regulatory responses including the following: catchment management planning, working with community stream care and monitoring groups, riparian planting and fencing, repairing fish passage, monitoring and investigating water quality issues, working with iwi and with landowners, and ensuring our infrastructure works achieve our environmental objectives. Changes have also been made to how Council monitors our freshwater quality and quantity to align with national standards. Our compliance and consents team has played a role in ensuring that what goes into and what is taken out of our rivers and streams is appropriately managed.

- 5.14. We aim to give effect to the NPSFM by maintaining or enhancing ecosystem health and improving E.coli levels in our rivers, streams and at beaches. To do this we will align freshwater, estuarine and coastal monitoring by integrating monitoring information from various sources, improving how we manage and share information, and developing a continuous monitoring programme for suspended sediment, water temperature and dissolved oxygen.
- 5.15. Continuous and aligned monitoring will provide baseline information for further action via our urban and rural streams project to expand Project Maitai/Mahitahi initiatives across the wider city. Work will also continue with freshwater groups on developing freshwater provisions in the Nelson Plan. It is anticipated that draft provisions will be considered by the community in 2019/20 with notification and hearings to follow.

Biodiversity

- 5.16. Council adopted a programme of actions supporting the Nelson Biodiversity Strategy in 2014. A number of key actions were identified, leading to Council's Nelson Nature Programme which provides extensive targeted support to ensure key habitats in our Region are protected and enhanced, including terrestrial, coastal (cliffs, dunes and estuaries) and freshwater ecosystems.
- 5.17. Baseline data determining the current condition of these ecosystems has been established, long term wilding conifer control is underway and goat control is planned. Officers have also been working with landowners to protect significant natural areas. Work has also been undertaken with the community to improve the health of our urban streams, particularly in the Maitai and York, with more work planned on our rural streams. Funding is critical for ongoing improvement in the freshwater space.
- 5.18. The focus for the future is to prioritise efforts in Significant Natural Areas (SNA's), develop strategic partnerships to attract more funding, update the Nelson Plan to include additional SNAs, and work with others to achieve landscape level transformative change.
- 5.19. Department of Conservation staff have an arrangement to assist with management of pest plants and animals until the end of 2018/19. Ongoing funding is needed to continue the good work currently underway.

Natural Hazards

- 5.20. Natural hazards affect significant parts of Nelsons wider landscape. The community is becoming increasingly knowledgeable about natural hazards as new information becomes available. The management of significant risks from natural hazards has been identified as a matter of national importance in recent RMA reforms.
- 5.21. Council has recently engaged with all landowners who are potentially affected by flooding, liquefaction, or fault rupture. Tsunami risks have also been discussed with the wider community from a civil defence perspective. Work on slope risk and coastal erosion is still ongoing and expected to be completed in 2019/20. This work

will be collectively used to inform risk-based hazard planning and infrastructure management to be incorporated into the Nelson Plan and our infrastructure work programme.

Coastal and Marine

- 5.22. The sea provides food, transport, recreation and economic return, and is a huge part of Nelson's identity. Because our marine environment is so significant to Nelson a bigger focus is needed. There has been a local focus on the Waimea inlet and a national focus on Tasman Bay through the Sustainable Seas National Science Challenge. There is concern over the scallop fisheries collapse and a need to better understand more about marine and estuary sedimentation and its causes. Marine biosecurity issues, coastal erosion, and the potential effects of sea level rise also need to be better understood.
- 5.23. Council is involved in discussions about the Waimea Inlet and sustainable seas work. We are beginning to work on estuary health monitoring and coastal erosion studies, and have launched a small scale management programme for Sabella and the Nelson Nature coastal project. Council plans to take a more active role in this work to investigate how we can better manage sensitive receiving environments such as Delaware Bay and Kokuroa Estuary, focus more on marine biodiversity and biosecurity, and understand the sources of marine sedimentation and contamination.
- 5.24. In order to ensure a healthy and productive marine and coastal environment we will need increased funding for estuarine and marine monitoring, investigations and pest management, including a staff resource to drive the work programme. Additional support is also needed for navigation safety and education programmes for safety at sea.

6. Key Issues and Solutions for this Activity

Key issue	Discussion of Key Issue	Planned Solution
<p>Attracting and retaining suitably qualified staff</p>	<p>Recruitment and retention of building staff is stable as at August 2017. There are still vacancies in the Planning, Science and Environment, and Resource Consents teams. The City Development team is still being established.</p> <p>Additional Staff are needed in order to make workloads manageable and to address other key issues outlined below. Utilisation of consultants or contractors is also necessary to address peak work flows in the absence of contracted staff.</p>	<p>Provide additional staff resource as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 FTE in Resource Consents over the short to medium term to address increased resource consent demand. • 1 FTE in the Planning team from year one to meet increased bylaw development needs. • 1 FTE for data management to support LAWA and compliance monitoring • 1 FTE in the Science team to support the SoE programme • 1 FTE in the Science team for a coastal scientist • 0.5 FTE Graduate for years 1-2 in the Building team for admin support for back scanning etc. to be shared with Tasman District Council <p>Ongoing funding for accepted roles in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 FTE in the City Development team from year one to partner developers through processes including SHAs. • 1FTE Building Inspection
<p>Maintaining IANZ Accreditation</p>	<p>Reassessment in 2015 and again in 2017 with no corrective actions reinforced the work required to achieve accreditation. Accreditation regulations changed on 1 July 2017, requiring revision of accepted practices and</p>	<p>The costs for IANZ have moved to a time and expense model. The BCA would expect to be paying approximately \$30K, every two years, commencing from the 2018/19 FY (review planned for June 2019). These</p>

Key issue	Discussion of Key Issue	Planned Solution
	process, which was completed by July 2018.	are in addition to the staff costs and any system costs.
<p>Keeping pace with national policy/legislative change and best practice</p>	<p>Ensuring time is given to keeping up to date with training and best industry practice, and the expectation that Building Officers are fully up to date with products and building practices. The need to keep up to date with industry best practice also applies to planning, monitoring, and resource consent functions to ensure Council is making sound regulatory decisions.</p> <p>There have been a significant number of national environmental policy/legislative changes that require Council to revise systems and processes and apply additional staff resource. In some cases this has caused delays in projects such as the Nelson Plan.</p> <p>It is anticipated that national policy change will continue over the next 10 years.</p>	<p>\$250k OPEX to Planning budget for Nelson Plan hearing costs</p> <p>\$20k OPEX per annum for software licence/updates to support LAWA and compliance monitoring.</p> <p>\$100k CAPEX for sediment source equipment/site establishment and \$50k per annum for ongoing calibration and data acquisition</p> <p>\$40k CAPEX (years 1-3 – Each year, total of \$120k) for replacement and maintenance of air quality equipment.</p> <p>\$15K OPEX per annum for year 1,3,5,7,9 for air quality modelling work</p> <p>\$200K OPEX per annum for professional and system support for Urban Development work and annual monitoring and Capacity assessments.</p> <p>\$100K OPEX per annum for permitted activity monitoring, particularly for forestry and freshwater.</p> <p>\$200k per annum to expand the Healthy Streams programme to all catchments post Project Maitai.</p>
<p>Continuing to provide good customer service</p>	<p>Staff time, additional financial support and systems changes are required to meet the changing expectations of the community.</p> <p>Customers are now demanding the ability to access services such as building consents and</p>	<p>\$270k OPEX to Planning Budget over years 2-10 (30k per annum) to cover Eplan maintenance.</p> <p>\$100K OPEX per annum to support Warmer Healthier Homes and continue the home</p>

Key issue	Discussion of Key Issue	Planned Solution
	planning documents online.	insulation programme beyond 2017/2018.
	There are also ongoing expectations that Council will support home insulation and heritage tree maintenance programmes to enable the public good derived from these initiatives.	\$25K OPEX in year 1 and 2 for online building consent applications via GoShift.

7. Levels of Service

Introduction

- 7.1. A key objective of this AMP is to match what we do in providing the service as required by law and in accordance with expectations of the community and their willingness to pay for the service. Activity management planning requires a clear understanding of why we do what we do, and to specify the levels of service delivered. The levels of service are intended:
- To inform people of the proposed type and level of service offered (now and in the future)
 - As a focus for the work required to deliver the agreed level of service
 - To enable people to assess suitability, affordability and equity of the services offered.
- 7.2. There are many factors to be considered when deciding what level of service the Council will aim to provide. These include:
- Council needs to aim to understand and meet the needs and expectations of the community
 - Council must meet its statutory obligations
 - The services must be operated within Council policy and objectives
 - The community must be able to fund the level of service provided.
- 7.3. To this end levels of service have been designed to align with statutory requirements, community feedback, Council strategies, responding to environmental issues, and the Nelson Plan programme.

Level of service	Measure	Actuals			Targets									
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Nelson's air quality is compliant with National Air Quality Standards	Compliance with national Air Quality Standards - number of breaches in Airshed A	1	1	1	No more than 3 breaches in winter 2018	No more than 3 breaches in winter 2019	No more than 3 breaches in winter 2020	No more than 1 breach per winter	No more than 1 breach per winter	No more than 1 breach per winter	No more than 1 breach per winter	No more than 1 breach per winter	No more than 1 breach per winter	No more than 1 breach per winter
	Compliance with national Air Quality Standards - number of breaches in Airshed B1	0	1	2	No more than 1 breach in winter 2018	No more than 1 breach in winter 2019	No more than 1 breach in winter 2020	No more than 1 breach per winter	No more than 1 breach per winter	No more than 1 breach per winter	No more than 1 breach per winter	No more than 1 breach per winter	No more than 1 breach per winter	No more than 1 breach per winter
	Compliance with national Air Quality Standards - number of breaches in Airshed B2	0	0	0	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches
	Compliance with national Air Quality Standards - number of breaches in Airshed C	0	0	0	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches	No breaches
Nelson's natural waterways are compliant with National Policy Statement Freshwater requirements	% of pristine water bodies maintained at current state (2017 Baseline) as a minimum	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Grades for compulsory NPS-FM national values in all FMUs (compared to previous five years average)	New measure			Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve
	Percentage of over-allocation in over-allocated catchments	New measure			Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve
Areas and condition of native ecosystems improve	Percentage increase on 2017 baseline of the number of residents provided with advice and support for animal and pest plant control	New measure			10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
The provisions of the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy/ Plan and Nelson Small-Scale Management Programme for Sabella are implemented, to minimise their impact on natural areas and the productive sector, and to meet Biosecurity Act requirements.	Timely reporting of pest management operations on progress towards Plan/Programme outcomes	New measure			Annual reports to Council or a Council committee by 30 December	Annual reports to Council or a Council committee by 30 December	Annual reports to Council or a Council committee by 30 December	Annual reports to Council or a Council committee by 30 December	Annual reports to Council or a Council committee by 30 December	Annual reports to Council or a Council committee by 30 December	Annual reports to Council or a Council committee by 30 December	Annual reports to Council or a Council committee by 30 December	Annual reports to Council or a Council committee by 30 December	Annual reports to Council or a Council committee by 30 December
Safe recreational bathing sites , marine and freshwater	% key bathing sites monitored and public advised if water quality standards breached	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Level of service	Measure	Actuals			Targets									
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Reduction in the amount of waste per resident sent to landfill	Levels of participation in EnviroSchools programme, compared to 2017/18 baseline number of active participation	New measure			Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve
Measurement and reduction of Nelson City Council greenhouse gas emissions	Measure of NCC carbon footprint, compared to baseline year (2017/18)	New measure			Maintain or reduce	Maintain or reduce	Maintain or reduce	Maintain or reduce	Maintain or reduce	Maintain or reduce	Maintain or reduce	Maintain or reduce	Maintain or reduce	Maintain or reduce
Landowners are advised of natural hazard risk	LIM statements are applied to properties subject to potential natural hazard risk			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
State of the Environment monitoring is published annually	SOE monitoring completed and reported annually in accordance with national requirements	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Urban Development Capacity is sufficient to meet future demand	Adequate land is zoned and Serviced	New measure			100%	100%	100%							
	Adequate land is zoned and services are provided for in LTP	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
City Centre programme	City Centre programme is developed and implemented	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Housing Accord and Special Housing Areas	Reporting obligations are met	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Development Contributions	Policy Reviewed annually	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Nelson Plan milestones are met	Draft Nelson Plan released	New measure					100%							
	Nelson Plan notified	New measure						100%						
	Nelson Plan decisions released	New measure								100%				
Provision of current information to assist with improving the health of home environments	Number of talks given to community groups about healthy home environments	New measure			10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Resource consent processes that comply with statutory timeframes	% non-notified processed within 20 working days	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% fast track consents within 10 working days	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of limited notified consents processed within 100 working days	100%	100%	78%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of notified consents processed within 130 working days	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Building Unit compliance	% building consents and code compliance certificates issued within 20 working days			99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Level of service	Measure	Actuals			Targets									
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	% of inspections undertaken within 72 hours			97%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
	IANZ accreditation		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%	
	% of Certificate for Public Use issued within 20 working days	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of fencing of swimming pool monitoring completed annually	New measure			33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
	Issue requirements for work to be undertaken and time limits for all earthquake prone buildings	New measure					100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Undertake Building warrant of Fitness audits (MBIE recommends Audits of 20% of total number of commercial public access buildings per year)	New measure			20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Dog and Animal Control	% of all complaints responded to within one day			90%	90% of complaints responded to within one day									
	Respond to high priority incidents within 30 minutes	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Public high use dog exercise areas are patrolled an average of at least 10 hours per week or 520 hours per year	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Noise Control	Attendance to sites between 10pm and 6am shall be within 1 hour	New measure			95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Parking Enforcement	Respond to high priority incidents within 1 hour during business hours	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	A minimum of 5200 hours of patrols occurs annually	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Food Safety and Public Health	% premises receiving inspection as per statutory requirements	New measure			100% of premises are inspected according to legislative requirements on frequency									
	No more than three registrations or verification documents are cancelled per year based on officer error	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	A minimum of one inspection per year of each registered non-food premises and all	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Level of service	Measure	Actuals			Targets									
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	amusement device applications are inspected per year													
Alcohol Licensing	% of licensed premises receiving two inspections per year	New measure			100% of premises inspected two times per year									
	Monitor high risk special licenses during events	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Navigation Safety	Respond to incidents to avoid loss of life, injury, and damage to vessels	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Inspect navigation safety aids at least annually and maintain, replace or provide additional aids as required	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Carry out a minimum of 1000 safety checks of vessels or water craft annually	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Pollution response	% responses to emergencies within 30 minutes and all other incidents within one day	New measure			100% of emergencies responded to within 30 minutes and all other incidents within one day									
	Carry out stormwater pollution prevention checks for a minimum of 300 hours per year	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Control of hazardous substances	Respond to high priority incidents within 30 minutes	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response to complaints	Respond to high priority complaints within 30 minutes	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Freedom Camping enforcement	Inspect freedom camping restricted sites a minimum of three hours per day between 1 December and 31 March	New measure			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bylaw development	Review Dog Control Bylaw	New measure				100%								
	Review Urban Environments Bylaw	New measure					100%							
	Review Navigation Safety Bylaw	New measure				100%								
	Review City Amenity Bylaw	New measure							100%					100%
	Review Freedom Camping Bylaw	New measure							100%					100%

8. Future Work

Factors Affecting Delivery and Demand for Activity

- 8.1. Council recognises that future demands for Environmental Management will be influenced by:
- Population and economic growth and demographic change
 - Changes in community expectations
 - Environmental changes such as natural hazards and climate change
 - Changes in legislation and planning documents
 - Changes in the environmental risk profile.
- 8.2. The impact of these influencing factors on the demand for Environmental Management and the effect on the current scale and mode of delivery are discussed below.

Population and Economic Growth and Demographic Change

- 8.3. The rate of population growth anticipated in the region is likely to be reflected in a proportionate increase in economic growth and demographic change. In addition, demographic change such as an increasing median age of the city's population and the continuing immigration could result in changing values and expectations of the community that require planning responses.
- 8.4. Overall numbers of consents have been increasing and consent applications have become more complex in nature. The number and type of consents received is also dependent upon Resource Management Plan rules, what activities the Plan requires consent for, and those activities that are enabled (e.g.) Ultra Low Emission Burners. The Council is engaged in a full plan review and the impact of this on the number and type of resource consent applications is yet unknown.
- 8.5. The Resource Consent and Building business unit will need to ensure it has flexibility to adapt and respond to any future changes in a way that maintains current performance and customer service levels.

Trends in Community Expectations

- 8.6. The 2017 Residents Survey indicates that the key focus area for the environment activity is correctly positioned. An increasing level of awareness of environmental issues, pressure on land and other resources as work progresses will mean Council will have to address such community views.

Environmental Changes Such As Natural Hazards and Climate Change

- 8.7. Changing patterns of weather, long term changes in the climate or the occurrence of natural hazards will affect the rate and scope of policy responsiveness concerning land and water use and associated risks such as increased pest risk exposure, sudden and severe weather systems,

increasing drought risk and the increased incidence of storm driven seawater inundation of low-lying coastal land. The likelihood of new pest incursions arising for reasons other than climate change is also an issue we are starting to see, which is not easy to anticipate.

- 8.8. There is an expectation that Local Government will respond proactively to the consequences of climate change. Government scientists have given a strong and consistent message that climate change is likely to result in an increase in the frequency, geographical range and intensity of adverse weather events.

Changes in Legislation and Policies

- 8.9. Changes to Environmental Management Activity policies will be driven from a number of political directions; internally through Council or externally by other organisations such as the Government or other agencies. Council will continue to monitor these factors when reviewing and developing forecasts and strategies.
- 8.10. Changes to the RMA in 2017 seek to streamline the consent process and standardise plan making across the country. Amendments also seek to increase iwi involvement and elevate natural hazard risk to a matter of national importance. This will require changes to the current consent process and re-alignment of the Nelson Plan.
- 8.11. Changes to national policy such as the NPS Urban Development Capacity and NPS Freshwater Management have resulted in increasing commitment to ongoing monitoring information and plan changes. The new NES Plantation Forestry will also require plan changes. MfE also has an ambitious plan to introduce a range of additional national guidance over the coming years which means the Council will need to adapt its work programme accordingly.
- 8.12. The Government has also undertaken changes to the Resource Management Act which will have impacts on timeframe requirements for the processing of resource consents. There is also a greater emphasis on natural hazards, land supply and provision of infrastructure. The NPSUDC and Special Housing legislation will also influence the number of resource and building consents in the future. The full impact of these changes is not yet known.
- 8.13. The Ministry for the Environment has introduced a new National Monitoring System which includes changes to what information needs to be gathered and how it is gathered.
- 8.14. The introduction of the Zero Carbon Act with its associated target of net zero carbon emissions by 2050 will have an impact on multiple work streams, including investigating action plans for both Council and community greenhouse gas emission reduction.

Changes in the Environmental Risk Profile

- 8.15. Through various resource management actions the risk of adverse effects from resource use activities should diminish. Where this applies, monitoring programmes or sites within monitoring programmes should be reduced. External factors such as natural hazards may increase the risk of effects from

certain activities. This may mean more monitoring to assess these effects.

Renewals Capital Expenditure and Depreciation

- 8.16. This activity uses Council buildings and office equipment and vehicles which are managed as part of the business overheads. The only other capital cost is involved in providing and maintaining a reliable environmental monitoring system and these capital costs are low.

Future Programme

- 8.17. Unless the Government or Council introduce new legislation or regulations, no new categories of business costs are expected except those likely to arise as a result of increased activity levels.

Funding the Annual Net Cost

- 8.18. The current funding sources available for environmental activities include:
- General rate
 - Voluntary targeted rate
 - Grants
 - Sponsorship
 - Sales
 - Sundry income
 - Fees and charges recovery.

9. Financial Information

Funding Issues

Planning/Strategy Advice

- 9.1. The public generally benefits from Council having an ability and willingness to respond to national initiatives which might otherwise impact on Council's business. This sub-activity receives funding from the general rate. Opportunities for recoveries are limited. Currently the ratio is a Public 100%, Private 0% split.

Resource Management Policies and Plans

- 9.2. Council considers that the community as a whole benefits through having in place a planning framework for promoting sustainable management of natural and physical resources and minimising biosecurity risk. It receives a small contribution through plan sales and application fees for private plan changes, with the balance coming from general rate. The funding ratio is Public 100%, Private 0% split.

Environmental information

- 9.3. 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 about which can go towards making good policy and consent decisions. The public also benefits from having in place a system for monitoring and responding to hazard events. Currently the ratio is a Public 100%, Private 0% split. However, in 2018/19 a proposal will be put out for consultation about establishing environmental monitoring charges on relevant resource consents to contribute to the cost of regional environmental monitoring.

Resource Consents

- 9.4. The Consents and Compliance Business Unit is responsible for a variety of functions that have an element of cost recovery. While some charges are set by statute, other statutes give local authorities the power to set charges. Funding is achieved by Council through a mix of general rates, fees and charges, and infringement fees and fines. The level of cost recovery from applicants affects the level of ratepayer funding that is required.
- 9.5. Fees and charges aim to recover about 60% of the total resource consent activity costs as resource consent staff typically spend 50% of their time processing resource consents. At least 30% of resource consent staff time is spent responding to public enquiries with the other 20% spent on training, professional development, business unit and organisational meetings and other employee responsibilities. Rates cover 40% of resource consent activity costs.
- 9.6. The activities with a non-recoverable cost basis include:
- Monitoring of permitted Nelson Resource Management Plan standards (although some fines are recovered from enforcement action if rule breaches are discovered);
 - The provision of a general enquiry service by resource consents staff to assist members of the public to understand general planning requirements. Customers (external and internal) either make appointments to see a duty planner, send emails, phone or walk in to the Customer Service Centre. There is provision to charge people after 30 minutes but in practice this has not occurred due to appointments generally taking less than half an hour;
 - Assessing and deciding on objections to consent conditions or costs;
 - Staff time and legal costs associated with resource consent appeals;
 - Staff time and most legal costs associated with enforcement actions although some recovery is obtained through fines and costs awarded by the Court;
 - Investigating and resolving claims of Council errors in processing applications;
 - Staff time coordinating and assisting the Urban Design Panel;
 - Staff time assisting the Hearings panel for non-RMA matters.

- 9.7. Resource consent holders pay for the entire cost of monitoring and enforcing their consent conditions.
- 9.8. The Resource Management Act 2009 Amendments included the introduction of a Discount Policy should the consent:
- Be processed outside the statutory timeframes; and
 - It was the fault of the Council.
- 9.9. The discount came into effect on 31 July 2010. The default discount is 1% of the consent processing costs per day the consent was late, up to a maximum of 50% of the costs of the consent. Councils can choose to give a more generous discount than the default.
- 9.10. There is a level of financial risk to the Council associated with not achieving statutory timeframes.

Building and Regulatory functions

- 9.11. Building Unit income is recorded against projection on a monthly basis to allow the Building Unit to track and advise projections to Council. The current funding policies contained within the Long term Plan (page 216) advise – ‘User charges recover the majority of costs for this (Building Consent) activity’ and on funding it records – ‘Private 60 to 80%, Public 20 to 40%’ funding model.
- 9.12. The dog control, food safety, alcohol licensing and public health activities are self-funded. No rates are required to cover the expenses for providing these services. Animal control, harbour safety, noise control, dangerous goods and responses to complaints are essentially fully funded from rates. A small amount is recovered from fines or fees.
- 9.13. Maritime New Zealand has provided some funding for navigation safety but this is not a regular occurrence. Pollution response is around 65% funded from rates with assistance provided from the Maritime Safety Authority.

Development Contributions

- 9.14. 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. This sub-activity receives funding from the general rate. Opportunities for recoveries are limited. Currently the ratio is a Public 100%, Private 0% split.

Compliance

- 9.15. In relation to compliance activities, the cost of monitoring consents is 100% recovered from consent holders through section 36 RMA charges as the consent holder is seen as the beneficiary. Some income is secured through recoveries, fines, and sales (of uncollected, impounded equipment), however, the Council does not budget for income from penalties as it could be seen to create a perverse incentive.
- 9.16. Permitted activity monitoring is funded from the rates base or from the activity operator should legislation permit this. Generally the public and

future residents are the beneficiaries of this type of monitoring.

- 9.17. General compliance monitoring is also carried out; however this covers a number of different activity areas, some of which are not covered in this Activity Management Plan.

Biosecurity

- 9.18. The public generally benefits from Council undertaking pest management responsibilities with attendant reduction in risks to primary production, biodiversity, and the environment. Nelson City Council pays Tasman District Council for work done in accordance with the Regional Pest Management Strategy/Plan. Public 100%, Private 0% split.

Environmental Education and Advocacy

- 9.19. Council considers that the community generally benefits from having in place a system for environmental education and engaging our community in activities which promote an awareness of environmental issues, responsible behaviour towards the environment and appreciation of sustainable management objectives. Some non-rate funding for this activity comes from grants, the waste levy, and NZTA funding. Property owners, community groups and volunteers provide significant in-kind contributions to these programmes. Sponsorship and land-owner contributions are possible future sources of funding. Currently the ratio is a Public 100%, Private 0% split.

Schedule of Fees and Charges

- 9.20. The fees and charges are reviewed when triggered by RMA reforms and increased by at least the CPI. Environmental monitoring activities are funded in part by annual charges set under section 36(1)(c) of the Resource Management Act. The setting of fees is subject to a separate process.

10. Significant Negative Effects

- 10.1. There are no significant effects from the activity other than the costs of providing the services; however, particular actions and decisions may result in adverse media coverage that may be regarded as being representative of a negative effect. In such cases, Council will manage this prospect by properly assessing options and implications and clearly justifying decisions.

11. Significant Forecasting Assumptions and Uncertainties

- 11.1. The most significant assumptions and uncertainties underlying the approach outlined herein are:
- A reasonable degree of reliability can be placed on population and other growth projections used to establish environmental priorities. However, these remain projections and must be carefully tracked to ensure that they remain a reliable indicator of likely future trends.
 - Government regulation and other regulatory changes are capable of changing the scope, nature and processes associated with this activity. However, no allowance has been made for changes in legislation.

- Future budgets are based on a similar level of effort required to respond to the demands of this activity, but with growth and increasing contests over resource use, the outlook is for a slow increase in effort required over the ten year period.
- The importance of public education and engagement, its message, delivery and review should never be under-estimated. To be effective this requires programmes and activities that go beyond changing attitudes to addressing the values held by our community.
- The growing impacts of climate change, and rapid developments in understanding the science of adaptation and mitigation are likely to create unexpected change and require agile reactions.

12. Plan review

- 12.1. This AMP is a living document that is integral to daily management of the activity. To ensure the plan 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.

13. Conclusion

- 13.1. The Council will undertake its Environmental Activity Management activities in accordance with its legal obligations and in a manner that ensures community outcomes are achieved.

Appendix 1 Financial projections 2018 – 28

Account	Total Operating Budget 2018/19	Full Year AP Budget 2017/18	2018/19 Final Inflated LTP (2018)	2019/20 Final Inflated LTP (2018)	2020/21 Final Inflated LTP (2018)	2021/22 Final Inflated LTP (2018)	2022/23 Final Inflated LTP (2018)	2023/24 Final Inflated LTP (2018)	2024/25 Final Inflated LTP (2018)	2025/26 Final Inflated LTP (2018)	2026/27 Final Inflated LTP (2018)	2027/28 Final Inflated LTP (2018)
Grand Total	5,775,594	4,947,419	5,719,894	5,890,202	5,606,014	5,508,351	5,494,552	5,536,087	5,887,450	5,851,492	5,992,873	6,113,372
4502 Monitoring The Environment	974,240	1,001,257	974,240	1,065,853	1,068,146	937,932	972,334	961,378	1,128,302	1,082,086	1,034,492	1,084,114
4504 Developing Resource Mgt Plan	570,831	624,580	570,831	735,477	401,754	394,581	310,834	301,228	325,618	316,170	342,101	332,499
4514 Environmental Advocacy/Advice	1,021,092	890,121	971,092	1,045,900	1,067,589	1,079,288	1,102,750	1,126,962	1,152,600	1,179,981	1,208,016	1,237,937
4518 Pest Management	223,447	253,352	223,447	228,315	195,736	200,042	204,642	209,350	214,375	219,734	237,245	243,414
4702 Dog Control	467,617	450,498	467,617	477,715	491,301	498,861	510,277	525,318	534,435	547,737	564,974	575,902
4704 Animal Control	17,682	16,903	17,682	18,039	18,407	18,789	19,193	19,609	20,051	20,521	21,003	21,518
4706 Liquor Licencing	173,297	165,000	173,297	177,062	180,956	184,938	189,191	193,542	198,187	203,142	208,221	213,634
4708 Food Premises	135,000	130,000	135,000	137,970	141,005	144,107	147,421	150,813	154,432	158,293	162,250	166,469
4712 Public Counter Land & General	9,754	5,165	9,754	4,471	4,570	10,408	4,778	4,887	11,154	5,130	5,258	12,023
4714 Building Services	146,138	128,401	146,138	106,148	142,168	104,193	141,804	109,040	148,549	114,449	156,071	120,360
4720 Harbour Safety	125,139	129,216	125,139	166,496	130,579	133,400	136,405	139,490	186,094	146,276	149,864	153,692
4722 Pollution Response	97,130	93,385	97,130	99,131	101,201	103,334	105,598	107,931	110,404	113,044	115,747	118,634
4738 Resource Consents	578,685	500,306	578,685	591,415	604,425	617,722	631,928	646,466	661,980	678,530	695,492	713,576
4742 Enforcing Bylaws	344,688	329,584	338,988	346,375	353,995	361,784	370,104	378,618	387,705	397,397	407,331	417,922
4747 Building Claims	215,062	50,000	215,062	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6005 Waste Minimisation	190,792	178,831	190,792	194,165	197,609	201,254	226,868	231,360	213,147	217,574	222,095	226,934
4305 Economic Development	200,000	0	200,000	204,400	208,896	213,492	218,402	223,426	228,788	234,508	240,370	246,620
5510 Parking and CBD Enhancement	55,000	820	55,000	56,210	57,447	58,710	60,061	61,442	62,917	64,490	66,102	67,821
4508 City Development	230,000	0	230,000	235,060	240,230	245,516	141,962	145,227	148,712	152,430	156,241	160,303

Appendix 2 Legislative context

- Amusement Device Regulations 1978
- Animal Welfare Act 1999
- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Building Act 2004 and Building Regulations
- Camping Ground Regulations 1985
- Dog Control Act 1996
- Environmental Reporting Act 2015
- Food Act 2014, Food Act 1981, Food Hygiene Regulations 1974
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Health Act 1956 and Health Regulations 1966
- Health Burial Regulations 1946
- Health Hairdressers Regulations 1980
- Impounding Act 1955
- Land Transport Act 1998 and Regulations 1998, 1999, 2011
- Litter Act 1979
- Local Government Act 2002
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
- Machinery Act 1950
- Maritime Transport Act 1994
- Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Act 2006
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008

Regulations

- Water

National Policy Statements

- NZ CPS, NPS FWM, NPS UDC, NES CS, NES ET, NES AQ, NES PF Potential NPS for Hazards and Biodiversity

- Building Consent Processing and Inspections
- Building Warrant of Fitness Compliance
- The Management of Earthquake Prone Buildings
- Fencing of Swimming Pools Compliance
- The Issuing of Land Information Memorandums
- Dog Control
- Animal Control
- Noise Control
- Parking Enforcement
- Food Safety and Public Health Licensing and Compliance
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Licensing and Compliance
- Harbour and Coastal Safety
- Pollution Response
- Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Substances Response
- Response to Complaints.