

LGOIMA

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**Request
from:**

For: Future outlook of Nelson, climate change, changing demographics,
education/health factors.

**Response
by:**

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Group Manager Environmental Management



Ref: 2010048

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18 May 2020

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[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

OFFICIAL INFORMATION REQUEST FOR FUTURE OUTLOOK OF NELSON, CLIMATE CHANGE, CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS, EDUCATION/HEALTH FACTORS

I refer to your official information request dated 17 March 2020 for detailed information in regards to the future outlook of Nelson, climate change, changing demographics, education and health factors.

The information you requested is enclosed, however since your request, COVID-19 has changed everyone's views on the future. How COVID-19 will impact on our Council's work programme, population change (including growth) and economic activity won't be known for some time. Therefore, although the information and links provided below include the latest published information available, Council and the community will need to consider changes to what is proposed as more information becomes available. Some examples of proposed changes are included through links to media releases and news articles.

What noticeable infrastructure projects are being completed now or in the near future?

I have taken near future as being now and over the next 12 – 24 months. These projects are either underway or proposed to be underway:

- Gracefield Sewer Diversion
- Awatea Place Pump Station
- Washington Valley Stormwater Upgrade
- Rutherford Stage 1 Stormwater Upgrade
- St Vincent Street Sewer Renewal
- Annesbrook Drive Water Main Upgrade
- Tahunanui Cycle Path Stage 2
- Saxton Creek Stage 3 (Champion to Main Road Stoke)
- Saxton Creek Stage 4 (Main Road Stoke to Sea)
- Orphanage Stream Upgrade
- Mount Street/Konini Street Stormwater and Road Upgrade
- Hardy and Vanguard Watermain Renewal
- Millers Acre Toilet Upgrade
- Tahunanui (Lions) Toilet Upgrade
- Main Road Stoke Cycleway – Saxton Creek to Champion Road
- Marina Hardstand Upgrade
- Tahunanui Hills Stormwater – Moana Avenue to Rocks Road
- Toi Toi Street Upgrade
- Anzac Park to Maitai Walkway Link

Internal Document ID: A2379572

There may be additional projects approved if central government approves funding to assist with 'shovel ready' projects. The following news items and media releases may be of assistance as they contain changes that may occur as a result of COVID-19:

<https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/politics/121214095/nelsontasman-region-asks-for-1554m-from-government-for-14-priority-projects>

<https://our.nelson.govt.nz/media-releases-2/speeding-up-the-regions-infrastructure-processes-post-covid-19/>

Future projected business growth in Nelson?

The current future business growth projections can be found at the following link:

<http://www.nelson.govt.nz/assets/Building-Planning/Downloads/urban-development-capacity/Nelson-Housing-and-Business-Capacity-Assessment-2018-NCC-Nov2018.pdf>

You may also find the joint Nelson and Tasman Council Future Growth Strategy useful. This Strategy is a high-level plan which sets out how the Nelson City and Tasman District will accommodate the next 30 years of both housing and business growth. It was adopted in July 2019.

<https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/key-documents/more/future-development-strategy/>

What future Aged care facilities are on the drawing board and where?

We do not hold a file of proposed aged care facilities. However, this newspaper article may be of assistance.

<https://www.stuff.co.nz/nelson-mail/114441099/new-developments-set-to-boost-nelsons-retirement-village-population>

Are you aware of any new Health facilities for Nelson planned for the future?

This information is best obtained from the District Health Board.

Long term plans to deal with aging population?

Nelson's population is changing, and by 2041, it is expected that a third of Nelson's population will be over 65 years old. A Community Steering Group, supported by Council, has begun work on developing a strategy to prepare for these changes. The City For All Ages project was launched in July 2019. The planned steps include assessing Nelson's current level of age-friendliness across a number of key areas including transport, social connection and wellness, identifying gaps, creating opportunities for community input and developing an action plan with commitments from a range of partners. Further details about the project can be found at <https://www.cityforallages.nz/>

What areas are most at risk from Climate Change in Nelson e.g. from sea level rise?

- Sea level rise and more intense storm events will increase the risk of flooding from the sea and erosion along the coastlines.
- Areas that are most likely to be affected from being inundated are low lying areas directly connected to the sea or tidal inlets (e.g. Tahunanui beach, Rocks Road, Maitai river) and those indirectly connected to the sea via stormwater systems (e.g. the City Centre/Wood).
- Coastal erosion is likely to affect the coastline, with the most significant impacts expected for sandy environments like Tahunanui beach and Delaware Spit.
- Increased rainfall will increase the risk from river flooding, with impacts throughout the region.
- Other climate changes are also likely to have impacts in various parts of the city – e.g., droughts can increase fire risks in vegetated areas close to the city.

What areas are most at risk from fires?

In July 2019 LandVision investigated 45 reserves across the Nelson City Council region, which resulted in the following classifications:

- low risk (22 reserves)
- medium risk (11 reserves)
- high risk (9 reserves)
- extreme risk (3 reserves).

The three parks rated as extreme risk are Walters Bluff, the Sir Stanley Whitehead Park and the Grampians Reserve. The main drivers for this risk category are the substantial volume of highly flammable vegetation combined with high accessibility and proximity to residential houses. These reserves are generally steep sites that assist the speed of a fire and have a predominantly north or northwest aspect.

The nine parks in the high risk category are highly accessible and well used, and include considerable levels of flammable vegetation. This includes the Brook, Maitai and Marsden Conservation Reserves, as well as the Pipers, Tantragee, Bolwell, Botanical Hill, Railway Reserve and Murphy North Reserves. A copy of this report is attached (A2279724).

When Council reserves are closed due to a heightened fire risk on advice from Fire and Emergency New Zealand, the following reserves are generally considered priority.

Priority areas for closure:

- Grampians
- Sir Stanley Whitehead (including Walters Bluff)
- Brook Conservation Reserve
- Roding Water Reserve
- Maitai Water Reserve
- Marsden Valley Reserve
- Botanical Hill
- Titoki Reserve
- Atmore Reserve
- Tantragee Reserve
- Bolwell Reserve
- Pipers Reserve (including Bob's Track)
- Hanby Park
- Tahunanui Beach

Council plans for future climate change predictions e.g. increase coastal protections?

Council started a conversation with the public in early 2019 on coastal hazards – this is a multi-step and ongoing process to discuss technical information as it becomes available, and explore the full range of options together, with the aim of developing a coastal hazards adaptation strategy for Nelson.

Next step is the release of coastal hazards information, including sea level rise maps, to the public later this year; this will be followed by a discussion of options, including land-use planning, property-level measures, hard and soft protection.

The feedback we receive will inform the drafting of a coastal hazards adaptation strategy and for the developing of objectives, policies and rules to be included in Nelson's new unitary plan, the Nelson Plan.

Council's planning in the areas that you have asked questions on are brought together in the Council's Long Term Plan. This plan is prepared every three years, and the 2018 document is available here:

<http://www.nelson.govt.nz/council/plans-strategies-policies/long-term-plans/long-term-plan-2018-2/>

We are currently in the process of developing the 2021 Long Term Plan. This will include consideration of the impact of a wide range of changes in our community, including a growing and ageing population, climate change, economic development and the effects of COVID-19.

Further information on Council's immediate work programme can be found in Council's Annual Plan Consultation Document (link below) and in the Annual Plan 2020/21 which will be available on our website at the end of June.

http://www.nelson.govt.nz/assets/Our-council/Downloads/Annual-Plans-and-Reports/annual-plan-2020-21/NCC_Annual-Plan-2020-21-Consultation-Document-18Mar2020.pdf

You have the right to seek an investigation and review by the Ombudsman of this response. Information about how to make a complaint is available at www.ombudsman.parliament.nz or Freephone 0800 802 602.

If you wish to discuss this decision with us, please feel free to contact me at clare.barton@ncc.govt.nz.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Clare Barton', written in a cursive style.

Clare Barton

Group Manager Environmental Management



Potential Fire Risk of Nelson City Council Reserves

July 2019

LandVision Ltd

Nelson

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

A fire risk assessment of the Reserves administered by Nelson City Council has been undertaken using a risk matrix based on three factors:

1. **Fire potential**—the probability that a fire might ignite. Determined by ease of access, public use, proximity to population and the presence of fuel for a fire to start.
2. **Fire intensity**—the magnitude of the flames, strength of the fire, speed at which it expands and potential scale of the fire. Determined by the state of the fuel, vegetation, current weather or the environmental conditions, easy or difficulty to control.
3. **Fire damage or hazard**—the potential associated damage and destruction. Determined by the adjacent land use and proximity to residential dwellings.

The rating of these three factors then determined the potential fire risk for a particular reserve based on low, medium, high and extreme. In summary forty-five reserves were investigated across the Nelson City Council region and 22 reserves were classified as low risk, 11 reserves as having medium risk, 9 reserves as being high risk and 3 reserves being extreme risk to fire. Those classified as high or extreme risk take priority for future management and decision criteria.

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3 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Fire has substantial long term economic, social and environmental consequences for the region as demonstrated by the recent 2019 fires. Nelson City Council has a significant number of parks and reserves for which it is responsible for throughout the region. The risk of fire for each of these reserves varies significantly and is dependent on a multitude of factors including current management, vegetation type or fuel, location or aspect and access. This report outlines the potential for fire, the expected fire intensity and the potential damage for each reserve. In doing so a fire risk for each reserve has been determined along with broad management opportunities to reduce the risk.

4 FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 METHOD OF RISK ASSESSMENT

The following assessment considers the probability of an event occurring due to site specific values, the potential magnitude of the fire itself, and the expected losses associated with each reserve. The process recognizes fire as closely related to site-specific characteristics that are primarily affected by topography, biophysical conditions and human influence, and assigns a value to each of those characteristics. In the context of this report the term “risk” therefore considers not only the probability of an event, but also includes values and expected losses.

The site-specific variables are discussed in further detail in section 5. For this evaluation they have been grouped into three risk categories: Fire Potential, Fire Intensity Fire Damage or Hazard and assigned an estimated numerical weighting, calculated on a scale in the fire risk matrix. They can be defined as:

- **Fire potential**—the probability that a fire might ignite. Determined by ease of access, public use, proximity to population and the presence of fuel for a fire to start.
- **Fire intensity**—the magnitude of the flames, strength of the fire, speed at which it expands and potential scale of the fire. Determined by the state of the fuel, vegetation, current weather or the environmental conditions, easy or difficulty to control.
- **Fire damage or hazard**—the potential associated damage and destruction. Determined by the adjacent land use and proximity to residential dwellings.

The following table shows the Fire Risk Matrix.

Fire Potential		Low				Medium				High			
		Low	Med	High	Extr	low	Med	High	Extr	Low	Med	High	Extr
Fire Damage	Insignificant	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	M	H	H
	Minor	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	H
	Moderate	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	H	M	H	H	E
	Major	M	M	H	H	M	H	H	E	H	H	E	E

Key: L = Low; M = Medium; H = High; E=Extreme

In using the above matrix the Fire Potential is first determined by ranking it as either low, medium and high. The potential Fire Intensity is then ranked from low to extreme. This is then followed by the rating of the potential Fire Damage from insignificant to Major. From here the Potential Fire Risk is determined. If you use the Tahunanui foreshore reserve as an example, the fire potential is high due to its access, numbers of people, and after darkness activities etc. The fire intensity would however be low due to the type of vegetation and the potential fire damage or hazard would be insignificant due to the surrounding land use. Hence the overall fire risk would be rated as Low.

4.2 RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The summary of the results of the survey are shown in the following table. Site specific details and the decision criteria for each Reserve are outlined in Appendix 1.

Risk Category	Risk Colour	Number of Reserves	Percentage of Reserves
Extreme	Red	3	7
High	Dark Red	9	20
Medium	Yellow	11	24
Low	Green	22	49
Total		45	100

The reserves that are calculated to having an extreme risk are shown in the table in bright red, those with high risk are shown as dark red, moderate risk are yellow and low risk are in green. In total 45 reserves were assessed, of

which 3 (7%) are considered extreme, 9 (20%) are considered high risk, 11 (24%) are considered moderate risk and 22 (49%) are considered low risk.

The three parks rated as extreme risk are Walters Bluff, Sir Stanley Whitehead and the Grampians Reserve. The main component is the substantial volume of highly flammable vegetation combined with high accessibility and proximity to residential houses. They also contain generally steep sites with predominantly north or northwest aspect. Of the 9 parks in the high risk category, there are a number of parks that have considerable levels of flammable vegetation but are also highly accessible and well used parks. This includes the Brook, Maitai and Marsden Conservation Reserves. In addition, Pipers, Tantragee, Bolwell, Botanical Hill, Murphy North and Railway Reserves fall into the high risk category.

For those reserves where the level is high or extreme, management strategies and trigger points will take effect before those parks identified as having lower risk levels. Despite the variability between Reserves, the fundamental processes and steps required to reduce the risk, prepare for response and recover from fires are common to all areas. Priority for resources however can be given to high risk areas and management decisions can be pre-empted according to priority.

5 CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO FIRE RISK

The following contributing factors have been considered for each Reserve during the assessment.

5.1 VEGETATION

Vegetation is considered the primary fuel in the context of Parks and Reserves. It is also the most significant factor in a fire risk assessment as it is the only component within the fire environment that can be altered to reduce the likelihood of an extreme event. It is assumed that specific characteristics of the vegetation present will determine the degree and ease of ignition as well as the resistance to control, and therefore plays a large part in risk assessment.

Variables such as plant density, species diversity, plant maturity, growth, form and spatial distribution are some of the factors contributing to the complexity of describing vegetation in terms of potential 'fuel'. In addition, favourable growing conditions experienced in the Nelson region continually alter and redefine the fuel supply. Highly flammable species such as Gorse or Acacia, for example, may significantly increase the fire risk, while other low flammable indigenous species such as flax or Tawa are likely to reduce it. Likewise, mature woody shrub species are considered to have more readily flammable material than the juvenile form of the same species.

For the purposes of this report, a visual assessment has been made outlining the general characteristics of the vegetative cover present at each Reserve. For the larger reserves categorised as high risk or high priority, additional investigation may be required to further delineate the vegetation types and clarify the associated risks within the park boundary.

5.2 CLIMATE

Weather is a key component of the fire environment and to effectively manage the risk associated with climate an appreciation of the severity of fire weather and dangerous fire conditions is essential throughout the region.

In particular, strong winds, high temperatures, low humidity and seasonal drought can combine to produce dangerous fire weather situations. In addition, a significant range of micro-climates exist within the Nelson region and the influences and modifying forces of topography on climate are particularly apparent for this region. The climatic factors pertaining to each individual location have therefore been considered in this risk assessment process.

5.3 ASPECT AND SLOPE

Aspect is closely aligned to climatic influences with northerly slopes typically being hotter and dryer and having greater risk for potential fire. Those aspects exposed to predominant winds also fall into a high potential fire risk category due to the drying effects and higher evapotranspiration rates incurred. Slope impacts the ability to control a fire once ignited and steeper slopes are typically more prone to higher spread rates as well as being more difficult to access.

5.4 ADJACENT LAND USE

The land use immediately adjacent to an area has an impact on the overall risk evaluation for that site on several accounts. Firstly, if the land use consists of dwellings, or some form of urbanisation, the ability to restrict or control the fire is severely compromised with plentiful supply of additional, often volatile, fuel beyond the park boundary. The likelihood of human casualties and/or human calamity is also greatly increased, particularly when neighbouring properties are residential. In addition, the potential for fire ignition increases significantly with human occupancy in close proximity.

5.5 ACCESS

The potential risk for fire ignition is significantly increased when public access is permitted. This is correlated to the ease at which a park can be accessed and the degree to which it is being used.

6 FUTURE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Rural Fire provides indices and trigger points for the potential for a fire within the district throughout the year. Obviously their monitoring is more intensive during the drier summer months. NCC need to use the Rural Fire ratings as a base for more specific monitoring, particularly for those reserves that are classified as having the potential for high and extreme fire risk. The actual fire risk of these reserves may vary from the district fire risk. This will provide the necessary trigger points for controlled management of the reserve.

The options available to Council to reduce the fire risk at the different reserves involves either manipulating the type of fuel present or changing the access during the period of high seasonal or climatic risk. Manipulating these could involve:

- Using low flammable species particularly adjacent to high public access areas or houses.
- Preparing for the high fire season by getting the grass cover down particularly those areas that are adjacent to high public access or use.
- Once their fire indices get to a certain level for a reserve, access needs to be restricted to initially only in the morning and then as the index climbs, total exclusion.

When considering the trigger points the firefighting opportunities should also be considered. An example of this is the recent Walters Bluff fire where the grass strip at the top of the ridge provided a barrier for the fire with the addition of fire retardant. Without this strip this fire may have been much more difficult to extinguish. It also means that the trigger point at which active management is needed may be higher than say the Grampians where this opportunity does not exist to the same degree.

7 APPENDIX 1: RESERVE ASSESSMENT

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves						
Wakapuaka Sandflats Esplanade	Medium	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foot access directly off SH6 and beach access Well used - predominantly walkers and aero club. 	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat and sunny. Fuel mainly at ground level. Mixed native rushes, exotic grasses and coastal scrub. Exposed to all wind directions. 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent to the upper reaches of the Haven, beach front and rural land. 	Sandflats with intermittent exposed soil and scattered coastal scrub.	Natural regeneration encouraged therefore minimal park maintenance undertaken.
Bishopdale Retention Reserve	Medium	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy access Not very well used Small park 	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat to moderately steep and moderately shady Moderate levels of fuel consisting of Large exotic trees spaced amongst grassy areas. 	<u>Moderate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential dwellings adjacent in parts 	Large scattered trees and grassy areas. Creek present.	Weed control Maintain low grass cover
Maitai River Esplanade	Medium	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy access at many locations throughout Nelson also linked with paths and tracks for foot/bicycle traffic. High level of usage Minimal vegetative 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat and somewhat shady. North and east facing. Minimal fuel and well maintained for weed species. 	<u>Moderate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large number of residential properties adjacent to the river on the south side. 	Includes the esplanade adjacent to the Maitai River through central Nelson. Some areas of higher risk associated with more flammable vegetation.	Continue Weed control and mowing

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
		material to ignite				
Brook Stream Esplanade	Medium	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-restricted access. Not a high level of usage. 	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat to mildly steep riverbanks. East facing, in a valley, somewhat shady. Moderate volume of low-flammable riparian vegetation, mixed and exotic trees. Some weeds species scattered. 	<u>Minor</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential houses adjacent to half the perimeter. Potential threat to adjacent commercial forestry blocks and the Brook Conservation Reserve, Brook sanctuary and the Grampians Reserve. 	Variable risk across areas of Reserve with range of vegetation. Houses nearby some parts.	Maintain grass at a suitable length where applicable. Weed control.
Tahunanui Beach Foreshore	Low	<u>High</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly accessible. Very high usage. 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat and sunny. Low volume of vegetation. Ground level fuel consists of native grasses and dry tolerant species. Limited amount of mid-canopy Ngaio and Conifer sp. Exposed to all wind directions 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No immediate residential properties, small number of 'other' dwellings, long beach frontage, no industrial property. 	Fires have occurred in the Reserve in the past. Very high usage.	Maintain current practice. Improve public awareness through signage. Weed control where possible.
Oyster Island	Low	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal access via boat and limitations of permission. 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat and sunny. Ground level fuel comprises of weed species, with exotic conifer trees present. Exposed to all wind directions. 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island therefore isolated. 	Small island, easily contained risk.	Natural regeneration encouraged therefore minimal park maintenance undertaken.

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
Airport Peninsula Esplanade	<u>Low</u>	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-restricted via the Airport Perimeter Walk or Tahunanui beach at low tide. Moderate usage. Well monitored by airport authorities 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat and sunny. Ground level fuel consists of mown grass predominantly with small isolated stands of Pine towards southern end. Exposed to all wind directions 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea and airport boundary. 	Large area with substantial foot traffic. Control of spread possible.	Weed control, mow grass, replacement of highly flammable species with low flammable native plantings, border maintenance.
Haulashore island	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to Nelson Restricted access via boat only. High usage in dry high risk summer months 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat and sunny. Ground level fuel comprises of weeds shrub species along with scattered pine. 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island therefore isolated. 	Flammable vegetation present but fire would be contained on the island.	Natural regeneration encouraged therefore minimal park maintenance undertaken.
Whakatu Drive Foreshore	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy access from Whakatu Drive, Stoke/Richmond cycleway and other points, however limited vehicle parking along the motorway Well used by cyclists mostly passing through the reserve 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat and sunny. Limited fuel. Mostly grass and non-flammable native shrubs. Well maintained reserve. 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No residential properties immediately adjacent. Motorway and foreshore form most of the boundaries 	Frequently used cycleway and walkway.	Mow grass, low flammable native plantings where practical. Weed control and border maintenance.

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
The Glen Beach Foreshore	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access. • High usage 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and sunny • Exposed to winds • High percentage of non-flammable native species. • Low volume of vegetation 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly surrounded by farm land • Residential houses beyond the road frontage 	Minimal risk with predominantly non-flammable plant species	Maintain current management. Continued mowing and weed control.
Wakapuaka River Esplanade	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access. • High usage for short period of time during high risk weeks in summer 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat site, moderately shady • High percentage non-flammable native species. 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No residential houses but several shop and commercial dwellings in close proximity. 	Minimal risk with predominantly non-flammable native plant species	Maintain current management. Continued mowing and weed control.
Paremata Flats Foreshore	<u>Low</u>	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy public foot access off Delaware Road • Not in close proximity to Nelson • Low usage 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and sunny • Limited ground fuel • Indigenous broadleaved forest, not highly flammable 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No residential but neighbouring farmland and estuary foreshore 	Well managed Reserve, current practice of native plantings.	Maintain current management, weed control, mow grass and border control
Arapiki Stream Esplanade	<u>Low</u>	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access • Very little public use 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and moderately shady. • Limited vegetation, predominantly native • Small reserve. 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominant boundary road frontage 	Primarily low flammable native plantings and short grass with a stream.	General weed maintenance

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
Awatea Place Esplanade	Low	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access. • Very little public use. 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and moderately shady. • Limited vegetation, predominantly native • Small reserve. 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominant boundary road frontage. 	Primarily low flammable native plantings and short grass with a stream.	General weed maintenance.
Haven Foreshore	Low	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-restricted access. 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and sunny. • Limited fuel consisting of grass, low flammable native plantings and invasive species. 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haven foreshore and road frontage form the boundaries. 	Area with low risk, close proximity to sea and limited access.	Weed control, mow grass, rubbish control and border maintenance.
Jenkins Creek Esplanade	Low	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First section easy access. Second section semi-restricted. Third section inaccessible. • Low usage. 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and somewhat sunny. • Limited fuel. Mixed native and exotic bushes/ trees. Some weeds species. 	<u>Minor</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential and industrial property adjacent to most boundaries, however very narrow shape and minimal chance of fire spreading rapidly. 	This reserve is divided into three sections. Very narrow and limited direction for fire to spread.	Weed management.
Lud Valley Esplanade	Low	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted and generally difficult access • Minimal use mostly used by adjacent landowners. 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and sunny. • Very limited fuel and low flammable vegetation. 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some neighbouring rural properties. 	Low risk reserve, borders river with limited fuel.	Continue current management.

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
Monaco Foreshore	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access. • Moderately well used. 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and Sunny. • Minimal fuel. Mostly grass, native shrubs and slight weed areas. 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential property on part of the boundary. Predominantly foreshore and road frontage. 	.	Mow grass, weed control and border maintenance.
Orchard Stream Esplanade	<u>Low</u>	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First section easy access. Second section semi-restricted. Third section inaccessible. • Low usage 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and somewhat sunny. • Limited fuel. Mixed native and exotic bushes/ trees. Some weeds species. 	<u>Minor</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential and industrial property adjacent to most boundaries, however very narrow shape and minimal chance of fire spreading rapidly. 	This reserve is divided into three sections. Very narrow and limited direction for fire to spread.	Weed management.
Orphanage Stream Esplanade	<u>Low</u>	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low usage 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and sunny. • Limited fuel. Mixed native and exotic bushes/ trees. Some weeds species 	<u>Minor</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential and industrial property adjacent to most boundaries, however very narrow shape and minimal chance of fire spreading rapidly 	Very narrow and limited direction for fire to spread.	Weed management.
Poormans Stream Esplanade	<u>Low</u>	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low usage 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and sunny. • Limited fuel. Mixed native and exotic bushes/ trees. Some weeds species 	<u>Minor</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential and industrial property adjacent to most boundaries, however very narrow shape and minimal chance of fire spreading rapidly 	Very narrow and limited direction for fire to spread.	Weed management.

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
Saltwater Creek Esplanade.	<u>Low</u>	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High usage but mostly a thoroughfare. High visibility therefore reduced risk of intentional fire lighting. 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat and Sunny. Minimal vegetation, Native and exotic riparian plantings, low flammability. + tussocks on higher banks. 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predominantly road frontage and river boundary, and Trafalgar park. 	Small reserve.	Manage weed and border maintenance.
Todd Stream Esplanade Tod Reserve.	<u>Low</u>	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access semi restricted on esplanade, easy on reserve. Low usage. 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat and sunny. Limited fuel consisting of low flammable native plantings and some weed species. 	<u>Minor</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential properties adjacent to southern boundary. 	New riparian planting being undertaken, predominantly non-flammable species.	Weed control, mow grass and border maintenance.
Akersten Foreshore.	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High usage but mostly a thoroughfare. High visibility therefore reduced risk of intentional fire lighting. 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat and sunny. Very small area, long and narrow. Limited fuel consisting of low flammable native plantings and some weed species. 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predominantly foreshore boundary or marina. 	Small marina front reserve.	Weed control, mow grass and border maintenance.
Conservation Reserves						
Brook Catchment Reserve.	<u>High</u>	<u>High</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good access via Brook Valley Road, a range of additional access points along other boundaries, 	<u>Extreme</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately steep to steep. Predominately north and west facing. 	<u>Minor</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few residential houses adjacent. Potential threat to adjacent 	Very large multi-use area, predominantly recreation. High recreational and biodiversity values. Several small production	Fire break maintenance required. Access guidelines required for a range of multi-users.

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
		<p>good internal access on formed roads and tracks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High usage predominantly for recreation including mountain biking and hiking. Provides access to other NCC conservation reserves. Other party access includes telecommunications, forestry, conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial fuel with large volume at higher elevations. Mixed native vegetation with mature Beech and Podocarp Beech forest present. High volume of gorse on recently felled exotic blocks. Limited opportunity to control fire once established. 	<p>commercial production forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential threat to adjacent Brook sanctuary 	<p>forestry blocks exist within the reserve boundary.</p> <p>Fire breaks in parts, not all breaks are cleared of vegetation. Gorse and weed species present.</p>	
Matai Catchment Reserve.	<u>High</u>	<p><u>High</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High usage predominantly recreational. Good access along Maitai Road. Many access points on other boundaries. Large network of formed roads and tracks within the reserve, often connecting to other conservation reserves. Main access roads used by other. 	<p><u>Extreme</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately steep to steep terrain. High volume of fuel and a large mix of vegetation types and ages. Areas of exotic production forestry. High volume of gorse on recently felled exotic blocks. Limited opportunity to control fire once established. 	<p><u>Minor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few residential houses. Potential threat to Nelson water supply. Potential threat to adjacent commercial production forestry. 	<p>This incorporates the Dunn Mountain area.</p> <p>Large reserve with high recreational, conservation and biodiversity values. Incorporates the Mineral Belt.</p> <p>Fire breaks in parts, not all breaks are cleared of vegetation. Gorse and weed species present.</p>	<p>Fire break maintenance required.</p> <p>Access guidelines required for a range of multi-users.</p>

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
Marsden Valley Reserve	High	<p><u>High</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high usage predominantly recreational. • Good access from Marsden Valley Road. • Other access points along upper boundaries. • Well-formed internal roads and tracks within the reserve, often connecting to other conservation reserves. • Main access road used by other parties including forestry management. 	<p><u>Extreme</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately steep to steep terrain. • North to northwest facing. • High volume of fuel and a large mix of vegetation types and ages, including indigenous and exotic. • Areas of exotic production forestry. • High volume of gorse on fire breaks. • Limited opportunity to control fire once established. 	<p><u>Minor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few residential houses adjacent. • Potential threat to adjacent commercial production forestry as well as internal production forestry. 	<p>Large Reserve with high recreational values.</p> <p>Fire breaks in parts, not all breaks are cleared of vegetation. Gorse and weed species present.</p>	<p>Fire break maintenance required.</p> <p>Access guidelines required for a range of multi-users.</p>
Titoki Reserve	Medium	<p><u>Medium</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access limited to one point off Werneth Street. • Moderate usage. 	<p><u>High</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately steep south facing slopes. Somewhat shady. • High volume of flammable material, both at ground level and overhead canopy. • Mixed native and exotic species. 	<p><u>Insignificant</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No immediate residential houses, farmland and native bush only. 	<p>Popular walking or dog walking area, given the flammable species present has a high fire risk.</p>	<p>Firebreak requirement.</p>

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
Roding Catchment Reserve	Medium	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-restricted access. Not within close proximity to Nelson therefore less usage. Recreational uses and access points via all other conservation reserves. 	<u>Extreme</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately steep to steep. Approximately 60% north facing. High volume of flammable material including production forestry. Limited opportunity to control fire once established. 	<u>Minor</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very few residential properties adjacent. Potential threat to Nelson / Richmond water supply. Potential threat to adjacent commercial forestry blocks as well as internal forestry blocks. 	Large Reserve. Has high conservation, historical and biodiversity values.	Fire break maintenance required. Access guidelines required for a range of multi-users.
Venner Reserve.	Low	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant distance from Nelson. Access via Maitai Road but no internal tracks. Very low usage. 	<u>High</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately steep to steep. Predominantly native bush. 	<u>Insignificant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited to one dwelling. Potential threat to commercial forestry blocks to the north. 	Small, low risk Conservation Reserve adjacent to the Maitai Catchment.	Incorporate into Maitai Reserve plan.
Landscape Reserves						
Walters Bluff.	Extreme	<u>High</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy access via Atawhai Drive. Multiple access points around boundary and good network of internal tracks. High usage, predominantly recreation. 	<u>Extreme</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep, north nor west facing. Significant volume of fuel present at both canopy and ground levels. This includes mixed exotic and native species. Highly flammable exotic species present such as 	<u>Moderate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential housing adjacent to 50% of boundary. Upper sections adjacent to farmland and scrub. Potential threat to water supply. 	Recent fire.	Weed control, mow grass and border maintenance. Particularly important to manage vegetation adjacent to tracks.

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High aesthetic values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eucalyptus, Gorse and Acacia. Pasture present along ridge top at upper levels of the reserve provides some form of potential fire control. 			
Sir Stanley Whitehead Park.	<u>Extreme</u>	<u>High</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy access via Atawhai Drive. Multiple access points around boundary and good network of internal tracks. High usage, predominantly recreation. High aesthetic values. 	<u>Extreme</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep, north nor west facing Significant volume of fuel present at both canopy and ground levels. This includes mixed exotic and native species. Highly flammable exotic species present such as Eucalyptus, Gorse and Acacia. Pasture present along ridge top at upper levels of the reserve provides some form of potential fire control. 	<u>Moderate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential housing adjacent to lower boundary. Upper sections adjacent to farmland and scrub. Potential threat to adjacent Botanical Reserve 	Recent fire incurred.	Weed control, mow grass and border maintenance. Particularly important to manage vegetation adjacent to tracks.
Grampians Reserve.	<u>Extreme</u>	<u>High</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very high usage. Large number of access points. Large network of internal tracks including formed road to 	<u>Extreme</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately steep to steep slopes. Variable aspect, approximately 50% sunny dry facing Significant volume of fuel 	<u>Moderate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many residential properties on the north and western boundaries, indigenous and exotic forest on southern and eastern boundaries. Potential threat to 	High aesthetic and recreation values. Small internal production woodlots of Eucalyptus and Pine. Long term management plan required with provision for revegetation in less flammable	Requires a Management Plan for multi-disciplinary users. Weed control, mow grass and border maintenance. Particularly important to manage vegetation

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
		telecommunications tower.	present at both canopy and ground levels. This includes mixed exotic and native species. Highly flammable exotic species present such as Eucalyptus and Acacia. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few natural barriers to fire spread. 	telecommunications network.	native species.	adjacent to tracks.
Pipers Reserve.	High	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access relatively easy off Emano Street or Princess Drive. Moderate usage, often used as a thoroughfare 	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep to very steep East facing slopes High volume of fuel at ground level. Predominantly Gorse and weed species. Some less flammable native species present also. 	Moderate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close proximity to residential houses on upper boundary on Princes Drive and Observatory Tce. Properties also adjacent on lower boundary near Emano street entrance. 	Retired forestry block. Partially replanted in natives, still substantial scattered Gorse present. Fire breaks managed along the top of boundaries.	Weed control of gorse & highly flammable plants. Revegetation with natives recommended. Maintain existing firebreaks.
Tanragee Reserve.	High	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very accessible from both Maitai and Brook Valleys. Very high usage, predominantly recreation. Large well-formed network of internal tracks and formed roads. 	Extreme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately steep slopes. Varied aspects. High volume of vegetative material across most parts of the reserve. Both high canopy and ground level vegetation present. Species include a mix of exotic Pine, weed species including gorse and native 	Minor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent to some residential properties in Brook Street. Predominantly surrounded in other Reserves. Potential threat to utilities. No natural barriers for fire control. 	High recreational and utility values for Nelson. Incorporates Codgers Mountain Bike Park and NCC water Treatment Plant. Provides critical access to Fringe hill telecommunication tower, NCC Water treatment plant and Nelson water supply.	Requires a Management Plan for multi-disciplinary users. Weed control, mow grass and border maintenance. Particularly important to manage vegetation adjacent to tracks.

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
			<p>revegetation, mostly in the juvenile stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pine production forestry blocks present nearing maturity. 			
Bolwell Reserve (and Poplar Reserve).	High	<p><u>Medium</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately well used. Accessible. 	<p><u>Medium</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately steep, north facing. High volume of fuel at both ground level. High canopy vegetation also, including Eucalyptus and Conifer. 	<p><u>Major</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential properties surround the reserve. 	Reserve area with scattered erosion control trees. Patches of short grass and invasive species present.	Mow grass, weed control, border maintenance. Continuation of indigenous low flammable species planting.
Botanical Hill.	High	<p><u>High</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very accessible from all boundaries. 	<p><u>High</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat to steep. Varied aspect. High volume of fuel but predominantly low flammable natives. Mostly high canopy vegetation, significant ground level vegetation in parts. 	<p><u>Moderate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential properties on southern and western boundaries. Farmland and native bush and scrub species on other boundaries. 	Popular recreational area in central Nelson. Many tracks throughout and some firebreak areas available.	Mow grass, weed control, border maintenance. Continuation of restorative planting in low flammable indigenous species. Maintain existing firebreak.
Tasman Heights Reserve.	Medium	<p><u>Medium</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-restricted via residential properties and off Princes Drive. 	<p><u>Medium</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep and sunny, west facing. Mixed native plant 	<p><u>Moderate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close proximity to some houses and potentially more in future with new 	Slopes have been planted in low flammable mixed native plants. Fire breaks managed along the top boundaries.	Continue current management practice. Maintain firebreaks.

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low to moderate use. 	species.	subdivisions.		
Hanby Park.	Medium	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy access from Mill Street of foot access from Branford Park. Moderate usage, often as a thoroughfare connecting to Maitai track network. 	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat and moderately sunny. Moderate fuel, mixed exotic and native species. Maitai River offers some fire control to north but no natural barriers to south. 	<u>Moderate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close proximity houses on the west side. Adjacent to bush and scrub on other boundaries. 	Small park often used as an access point to the Maitai Tracks.	Weed control, mow grass and boarder maintenance.
Marybank Reserve.	Medium	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access at top and bottom of park only. Low usage. 	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately steep, northwest facing and sunny. Moderate fuel at ground level and some at medium and high levels. Exotic forestry species and scattered native shrubs. 	<u>Moderate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential properties surrounding the reserve. 	Reserve area with many large or medium sized trees. Patches of short grass area. Commonly used as a park and activity (exercise) area.	Mow grass, weed control, border maintenance. Replanting of native species. Removal of dead wood/ debris where possible fuel.
Pukatea Reserve.	Low	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access. 	<u>Low</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep and moderately sunny. Fuel at medium to high canopy level. Mixed natives species. Some weed species present. 	<u>Minor</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential properties above and below reserve. 	Coastal forest for protection of indigenous flora, now contains mixed indigenous and native species. Neighbouring to private owned forest remnant adjoining.	Maintain borders, weed control and removal of ground debris (fuel).

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
Neighbourhood Reserves						
Murphy Reserve (North).	High	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately accessible. Entry at northern and southern ends only. Moderate usage One long internal track, often used as a thoroughfare. 	<u>High</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat on grass area. Steep on east facing bank. Southern end in flammable Eucalyptus and Acacia. Remainder of reserve cleared of this vegetation and planted in low flammable native plantings. 	<u>Major</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many residential properties adjacent to all boundaries except small section at southern end. 	Being surrounded in houses puts this Park into the high category.	Continue current management, weed control and mowing.
Murphy Reserve (South).	Medium	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easily accessible Moderate usage Few internal tracks 	<u>High</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat on grassed area, steep on remainder. High volume of ground level and high canopy vegetation within the reserve. Limited natural barriers to fire spread with high volume of flammable material on adjacent property. 	<u>Minor</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houses adjacent to the southern and northern boundaries. Road frontage or rural land on most boundaries. 	Undeveloped upper area of reserve on east facing slopes.	Consider firebreaks.

Name	Overall Fire Risk	Potential Fire Risk	Fire Intensity Risk	Fire Hazard Risk	Comments	Action
Te Manu Reserve.	Medium	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate access either from Mahoe Street or Emano St. Small park with low usage. Few internal tracks. 	<u>Medium</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed vegetation and moderate volume. Sunny aspect. No natural barrier to fire spread. 	<u>Moderate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houses on 50% of the boundaries. Potentially more with subdivision and development. 	Small Reserve.	Weed control and mowing required.
Walkways						
Railway Reserve (North).	High	<u>High</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly accessible. High level of usage along the main path by cyclists and walkers. Long narrow reserve with many access points. 	<u>Moderate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat along main path and moderately steep beyond path. Cooler east facing. Mixed native and exotic plantings. Highly flammable Eucalyptus and weed species present in parts. Low flammable native species in other parts. Long narrow nature means no expansive area where fire intensity may build. 	<u>High</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential houses adjacent to much of the reserve. 	High level of public thoroughfare. Minimal weed control currently.	Weed control and mowing required.

Venus Sood

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 17 March 2020 9:16 AM
To: Mike Harry
Subject: RE: Response 2 - General Enquiry - Nelson Vision Strategy - [REDACTED]
16Mar2020

Hi Mike,

Sure can the questions would be as follows

- What noticeable infrastructure projects are being completed now or in the near future?
- Future projected business growth in Nelson?
- What future Aged care facilities are on the drawing board and where?
- Are you aware of any new Health facilities for Nelson planned for the future
- Long term plans to deal with aging population?
- What areas are most at risk from Climate Change in Nelson e.g. from sea level rise
- What areas are most at risk from fires
- Council plans for future climate change predictions e.g. increase coastal protections ?

Thanks Mike.

Kind Regards

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]