

Nelson Community Access to Drinking Water 2026



Quality Assurance Statement

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Drinking Water Services Assessment (DWSA) is an assessment of the various communities' access to drinking water services in the Nelson City Council territorial area.

Assessments have not been made for any water service that supplies individual properties, or smaller groups of rural properties - where Council does not have an understanding of the supply arrangement.

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES

The Nelson City territorial area is served by a number of water supplies:

- The Nelson City reticulated supply, which abstracts water from the Maitai and Roding Rivers and treats at the Tantragee Saddle Water Treatment Plant (WTP). This serves most of Nelson City.
- The Tasman District Council reticulated supply which abstracts water from the Waimea Aquifer. This serves properties (industrial and residential) south and west of Saxton Field.
- The Waahi Taakaro Golf Club supply – owned by Nelson City Council and serving the recreational hub and golf course. This supply is via a bore rather than the network reticulation.
- A number of private supplies in the Nelson area serving between 5 and 180 people each. These abstract water from a variety of sources. Treatment ranges from nil to filtration with Ultra-Violet (UV) treatment.

In addition to the above there are also a small number of properties that take Council supplied water but operate a private pumping and storage system to accommodate properties located at an elevation that is higher than the Nelson City Council supply service. As these systems are supplied with treated water by Council they have not been included in this assessment.

1.2 LEGISLATION

Section 69 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 (LGWSA) requires Council to carry out a DWSA.

The requirements of the LGWSA 2025 - with regard to the DWSA are summarised below:

An assessment of drinking water services must—

- (a) identify each community that receives a drinking water service; and*
- (b) describe the nature of existing drinking water services to the community; and*
- (c) describe the characteristics of the community; and*
- (d) assess the extent to which the community is currently receiving, and will continue to receive, a sufficient quantity of drinking water, including a consideration of—*
 - (i) the community's existing access to drinking water services; and*
 - (ii) any reasonably foreseeable risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future; and*

(iii) the current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community; and

(e) describe the safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community, using information collected and made available by the Water Services Authority and any other organisations that the territorial authority considers relevant; and

(f) identify and assess any other public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community; and

(g) based on the assessment under paragraphs (b) to (f),—

(i) assess the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health; and

(ii) outline a plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services.

1.3 NON-COUNCIL OWNED SCHEME MANAGEMENT

If operators of a water supply registered with the water regulator Taumata Arowai fail to meet monitoring and/or reporting requirements, Taumata Arowai may become involved in resolving any issues. If the issue cannot be satisfactorily resolved, Taumata Arowai may involve the Council if the matter becomes a risk to public health. The agencies and system operator would likely work together to achieve an acceptable and satisfactory outcome.

1.4 INFORMATION SOURCES

The information for this DWSA was obtained from a number of sources.

- For Council owned infrastructure, the detail was taken from:
 - Nelson City Council records
 - Asset Management Plans, supplemented by Council staff knowledge of the systems.
- For privately owned systems, information was gathered from:
 - Council records
 - Taumata Arowai website
 - Telephone and/or email contact with the system owners and operators.

The extent of information available for privately owned systems varied across the schemes and this is reflected in the detail of the description of the systems – see section 2.3.

2 WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

2.1 Nelson City Council Water Supply

Nature of existing drinking water services to the community

The Nelson City Council water supply is predominantly an urban supply that extends from Champion Road in the south to Todd Valley, The Glen and Hillwood on the Wakapuaka side of the Gentle Annie Hill in the north. Properties in Marsden Valley, the Maitai motor camp and some houses in the Maitai Valley are also supplied. Details of the Nelson City Council reticulation can be found on Top of the South Maps or through this [link](#).

In addition Council also owns the Waahi Taakaro public golf course. This community recreation facility is not connected to the public water supply network – instead utilising a bore with filtration and UV treatment.

Table 2-1: Nelson City Council Drinking Water Supplies

Location	No of Properties	Population served	Reticulation	Raw water source	Treatment
NEL001 (Nelson) Nelson City	Approx 22,000	Approx 50,000	Networked supply	• Maitai River - North and South Branches. • Roding River	Ultra-filtration and chlorination
Waahi Taakaro (Public golf course)	1	Private residence 3-5. Public Golf Course 40-50	Club house, caretakers residence, public toilets and public taps and grounds	Maitai River	UV and filtration.

2.1.1 Reticulated Water Supply

Characteristics of the community

Nelson City supplies predominantly residential demand (approx. 64%) with non-residential activities (approx. 36%) making up the balance. Non-residential activities are parks/schools/hospitals/care facilities/commercial/industrial activities.

Community's existing access to drinking water services

The Nelson City Water Supply network reaches approximately 95% of the Nelson community. Access to the supply is available for property owners via a metered connection wherever the network is reasonably accessible. Council owns and operates the supply and has confirmed through the Nelson City Council Water Services Delivery Plan that there are no plans to change the current supply arrangements.

Figure 2-1: Map of Nelson City Council Reticulated Network



Reasonably foreseeable risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future

Risks are expected to arise out of the following broad areas:

Table 2-2: Nelson City Council Drinking Water Supply Risks

Type	Risk Description	Consequences	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Administrative	Customer breach of terms of supply Agreement ¹ . Council not continuing to operate supply.	Interruption of supply.	Rare	Low
		Loss of supply.	Rare	Medium
Legal	Resource consent for abstraction of water from Maitai and Roding Rivers not being replaced upon expiry.	Loss of raw water source.	Rare	Medium
Environmental	Adverse environmental events: Drought Flood Landslip Fire	Loss of raw water source. Loss of supply pipework.	Maitai - Rare	Low
			Roding - Drought-Likely Others - Rare	Low-Medium
Operational	Electrical outage, materials supply issues, failure of materials. Contamination of the raw water supply.	Interruption of supply.	Unlikely - Possible	Low-Medium

¹Nelson City Council Water Supply Bylaw.

Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community

Council's WTP can supply approx. 50,000m³/d of treated water. To date the average daily demand is approx. 20,000m³/d with a peak daily demand of 33,000m³/d. Based on historical use figures and the supply capacity of the water sources and treatment plant, Nelson has sufficient water to supply reasonable demands within the city for the foreseeable future ie beyond 2050.

Safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community

Council's WTP uses ultra-filtration membranes and chlorination to treat the networked potable water supply. The supply is monitored and tested to ensure compliance with the Water Services (Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand) Regulations 2022 and the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022. Each year an annual compliance assessment is undertaken by an external drinking water specialist.

Public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community

Details of the Council water supply risk register can be found in the Nelson City Council Water Supply Activity Management Plans on the Council website or through this [link](#)

Consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health

The Council supply is the predominant potable water supply in Nelson City. Should the networked supply be lost to the city the consequences would be major. Public Health would be severely compromised. The likelihood of the supply being lost across the city for any length of time is very low given the resilience features that are part of the supply - multiple raw water sources, the modern WTP, the network of storage reservoirs, multiple emergency generators and the links with the TDC water supply.

The consequences of any failure to meet the requirements of the Drinking Water Standards or the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules would depend on the nature of the failure and could range from minor to major.

Outline plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services

The following table sets out a summary of the issues that can impact the water supply together with the response.

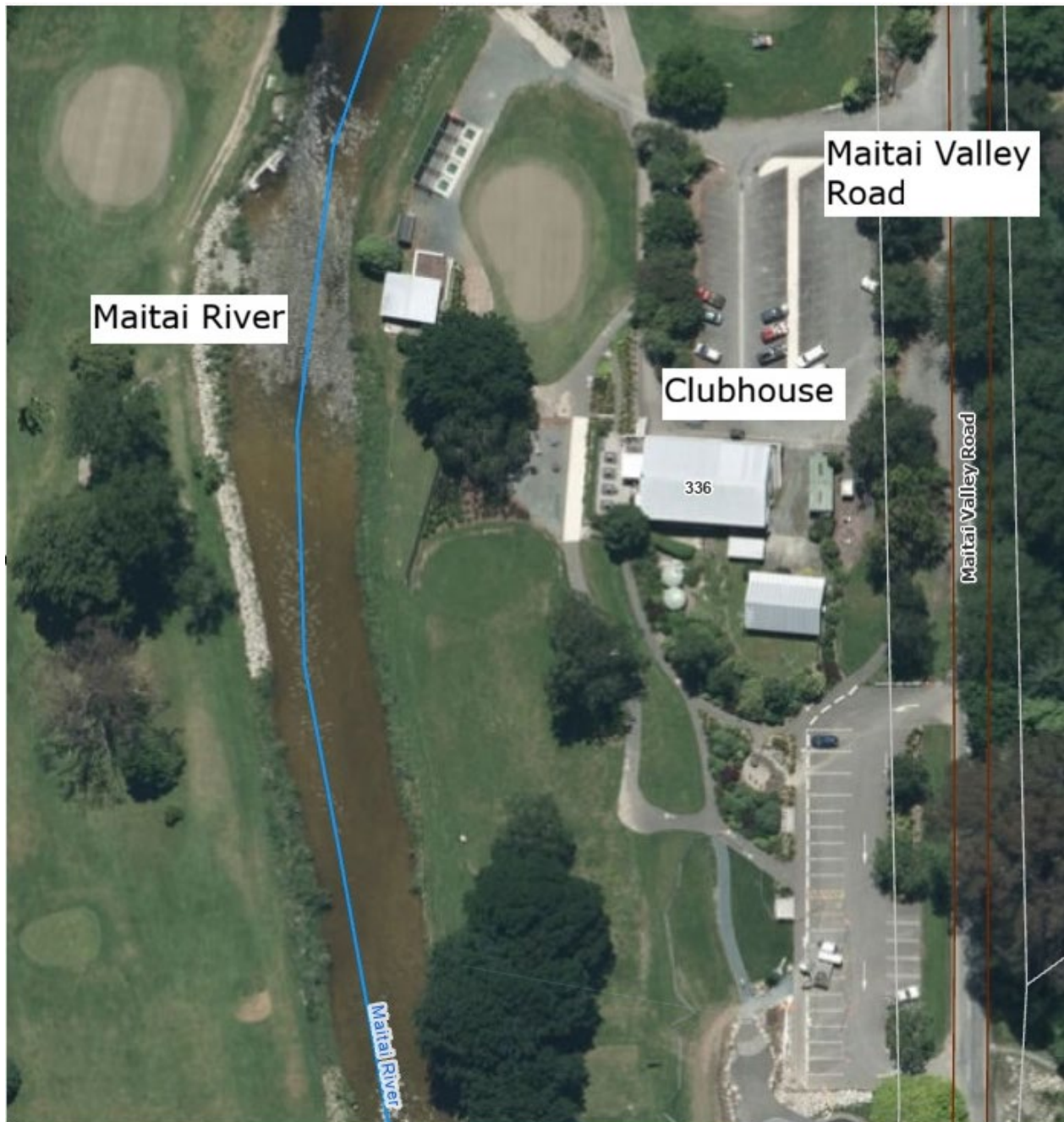
Table 2-3: Nelson City Council Response to Drinking Water Supply Issues

Part of the network	Issue	Response
Raw Water Sources	Run of river subject to expected weather impacts and climate change	Three intakes-Maitai South Branch/Maitai Dam/Roding Dam. Possible future fourth source in Waimea Aquifer.
Raw Water delivery to WTP	Long pipelines. Original Maitai pipeline mostly above ground. Duplicate pipeline below ground and utilising a booster pump.	Duplicate Maitai pipeline installed within Maitai Valley roadway. Possible future 22,000m ³ /d from Waimea Aquifer. Maximise gravity delivery from original pipeline for as long as possible to reduce electricity consumption.
WTP	Located close to EQ fault.	Modern design of building/ multiple filtration trains/one portable chlorination pump available for direct chlorination of raw water. Approx one day's storage of treated water in distributed reservoirs. Electricity generation from inline generator on Roding raw water line. Two permanent emergency generators. Mobile trailer for limited remote treatment and supply from rivers or bores.
Reticulation	Aging pipework/brittle pipes/impacted by natural hazards.	Reticulation interlinked across the city and with TDC. Minimal pumped reticulation. Extensive ongoing renewal programme.

2.1.2 Waahi Taakaro Golf Course

The community comprises the users of the golf club facilities, the occupants of the caretakers residence and anyone who accesses the public toilets and taps on the grounds.

Figure 2-2: Map of Waahi Taakaro Golf Course



Community's existing access to drinking water services

The water supply is sourced from a bore in the Maitai River, filtered and UV treated prior to supplying the scheme. There are also on-site water storage tanks to act as raw water reservoirs. The scheme received a new resource consent in 2021 which expires on 31 December 2027.

Risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future

Risks are expected to arise out of the following broad areas:

Table 2-4: Waahi Taakaro Golf Course Drinking Water Supply Risks

Type	Risk Description	Consequences	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Administrative	Council not continuing to operate supply.	Interruption of supply.	Rare	Low
		Loss of supply.	Rare	Low
Legal	Resource consent granted for abstraction of water from Maitai River not being replaced upon expiry.	Loss of raw water source.	Rare	Low
Environmental	Adverse environmental events: Drought Flood Landslip Fire	Loss of raw water source. Loss of supply pipework.	Unlikely-Possible	Low-Medium
Operational	Electrical outage or failure of materials. Contamination of the raw water supply.	Interruption of supply.	Unlikely-Possible	Low-Medium

Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community

The property is a community recreation and residential activity in a rural setting. Drinking water requirements are anticipated to follow residential usage profiles and stay within the conditions of the resource consent for the water supply. There are no records of concerns being raised with Council regarding the supply of drinking water in this area.

The area is currently owned and managed by Council. Opportunities for future development - that could lead to an increased demand for drinking water, will primarily be governed by public demand. The area is currently zoned Open Space Recreation under the Nelson Resource Management Plan and is not identified in the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy (FDS) as an area for development.

Safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community

The drinking water is currently filtered and UV treated. There is no storage of the treated water. The supply is considered to be appropriate for the purposes of a community recreation facility with limited residential activity.

Public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community

As the scheme is owned and maintained by the Council and supplies a limited group of users no wider public health risks have been identified.

Consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health

The scheme users are relatively close to Nelson City and to the health and engineering services that would be required to address any issues.

Outline plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services

Should the current bore become unusable the following options are available and viable:

- Alternative locations for a new water bore are available on the property.
- Rainwater harvesting.
- Access to the Council potable network.

2.2 Tasman District Council Water Supply to Part Nelson City

The Tasman District Council (TDC) supplies water to parts of the south area of Nelson City as follows:

- The Wakatu Industrial Estate, the commercial properties on the west side of Saxton Road West and some industrial properties at the west end of Nayland Road. TDC also manages the reticulation and invoicing to the approx. 70 properties it supplies.
- TDC supplies bulk water to Nelson City Council to allow NCC to supply part of the residential development adjacent the north side of Champion Road and Hill Street. NCC manages the reticulation and invoicing to this area. The supply covers approximately 520 properties.

Figure 2-3: Residential Area supplied with water from TDC supply (Feb 2026).



Figure 2-4: Commercial/Industrial Area supplied (full or in part) with water from TDC supply (Feb 2026).



The TDC supply is direct from the Richmond community potable water supply and subject to the central government scrutiny that is applied to all water service providers.

In event of emergency it is possible to interconnect the two supplies and maintain a level of potable water servicing from the Council supply. The most extensive use of this linkage was in 2008 when Council suffered damage to the treated water main supplying the city and TDC water was supplied to the lower areas of Stoke and Tahunanui. The predominant issue for Council is the difficulty in supplying sufficient fire-fighting flows to the Wakatu Industrial Estate from the city reticulation.

2.3 Private Community Water Supplies

A total of eight private community water supplies have been identified from the Taumata Arowai website and Council records. These are summarised below:

Table 2-5: Nelson Private Community Water Supplies

Location	No of Properties	Population served	Reticulation	Raw water source	Treatment
DEL002 (Delaware Bay Water Company) Maori Pa Road*	14	31	Networked Supply	Maori Pa Stream	Raw water supply only. Treatment by individual properties.
GLE013 (Glenwood Water Company Limited) Teal Valley*	65 properties	180-200	Networked supply	Teal River	Protozoa and bacterial barriers (Filtration and UV). No residual dis-infection.
KAN300 (Unique Creek Ltd) Kanuka Rise**	26	40-50	Networked supply	Hillwood Stream. In emergencies a bore is also available.	Filtration and UV treatment.
HIR001 (Hira School)*	1	70-80	School grounds and buildings	Rainwater – roof.	Filtration and UV treatment.
KAN002 (Kanukanui Hills Subdivision) Maitai Valley**.	9	20-30	Networked supply	Maitai River	Raw water supply. Treatment by individual properties.
Cable Bay Rd (Wakapuaka catchment)**	9	20-30	Networked supply	Bore into the Wakapuaka river gravels.	Filtration and UV treatment.
Quail Rise subdivision Marsden Valley**.	1-3	5-10	Networked supply	Poorman Valley Stream	Raw water supply. Treatment by individual properties.
Cable Bay campground**	1	Varies with occupancy. Of the order of 40-50	Campground and some adjacent residential properties.	Unnamed-Stream	Filtration and UV to campground. Treatment by individual properties for adjacent residential supplies.

* Taumata Arowai website

** NCC Records.

2.3.1 DEL002 (Delaware Bay Water Company) Māori Pa Road

Characteristics of the community

The community comprises 14 rural-residential properties with areas ranging from approximately 4-16ha along Māori Pa Road in Delaware Bay - approximately 20km from Nelson CBD, and 8km from the end of the NCC water supply network.

Figure 2-5: Map of Delaware Bay Water Company Scheme



Community's existing access to drinking water services

The water supply is sourced from Māori Pa Stream and pumped to properties connected to the scheme - properties connected to the scheme also have on-site water storage tanks. The scheme was established in 1998 and received a new resource consent in 2020. This consent expires on 29 January 2030.

Risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future

Risks are expected to arise out of the following broad areas:

Table 2-6: Delaware Bay Water Company Drinking Water Supply Risks

Type	Risk Description	Consequences	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Administrative	Customer breach of terms of supply Agreement ¹ . Supplier not continuing to operate supply.	Interruption of supply. Loss of supply.	Rare Rare	Low Medium.
Legal	Resource consent granted for abstraction of water from Maori Pa Stream not being replaced upon expiry.	Loss of raw water source.	Rare	Low-Medium
Environmental	Adverse environmental events: Drought Flood Landslip Fire	Loss of raw water source. Loss of supply pipework.	Possible	Medium
Operational	Electrical outage or failure of materials. Contamination of the raw water supply.	Interruption of supply.	Rare	Low-Medium

¹As Council does not have any information on any water supply agreements that govern the supply of water to each property we are only able to comment generally on any constraints or 'administrative risks' that properties connected to the supply may face.

Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community

The properties are residential activities in a rural setting. Drinking water requirements are anticipated to follow residential usage profiles and stay within the conditions of the resource consent for the water supply. There are no records of concerns being raised

with Council regarding the supply of drinking water in this area.

The area is currently zoned rural under the Nelson Resource Management Plan and is not identified in the FDS as an area for development. Opportunities for future subdivision of the existing lots - that could lead to an increased demand for drinking water, will primarily be governed by legislation.

Council expects that changes to the future demand for drinking water by the existing residents will primarily be limited by the conditions of resource consent that govern the abstraction of water.

Safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community

Taumata Arowai records show the scheme operating under an acceptable solution as a raw water only supply - the residents connected to the scheme bear the responsibility to ensure any water they use as drinking water is safe.

There are no records of concerns being raised with Council regarding the safety and quality of drinking water in this area.

Public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community

As the scheme only supplies a well defined group of residential and rural properties no wider public health risks have been identified.

Consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health

The properties are all large rural-residential properties with on-site water storage tanks. Short-term supply interruptions (up to one month) are considered to be managed by the on-site storage. Contamination of the raw water supply, prolonged damage from environmental events and supplier ceasing to operate the supply are considered to be the most likely issues that would threaten the ongoing continuity of the community water supply. The impact on property owners will vary depending on individual use and level of preparedness. The community is relatively close to Nelson City and to the health and engineering services that would be required to address more serious issues.

Outline plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services

The properties are all large rural-residential properties with options of rainwater harvesting and on-site storage for individual water supplies should the private networked supply cease.

Short term shortages or interruptions to the supply can be overcome by the properties tankering in water for short periods. The Nelson Resource Management Plan anticipates rural properties will make their own provision for potable and firefighting water supplies where access to the Council supply is not possible.

2.3.2 GLE013 (Glenwood Water Company Limited) Teal Valley

Characteristics of the community

The scheme provides water to 65 rural residential properties along Lud Valley and Teal Valley in Hira - approximately 18km from Nelson CBD, and 6km from the end of the NCC water supply network.

The scheme was established in 1997 and received a new resource consent in 2016. This consent expires on 31 December 2027.

The following photos show the scheme location:

Figure 2-6: Map 1 of Glenwood Water Company Limited Scheme

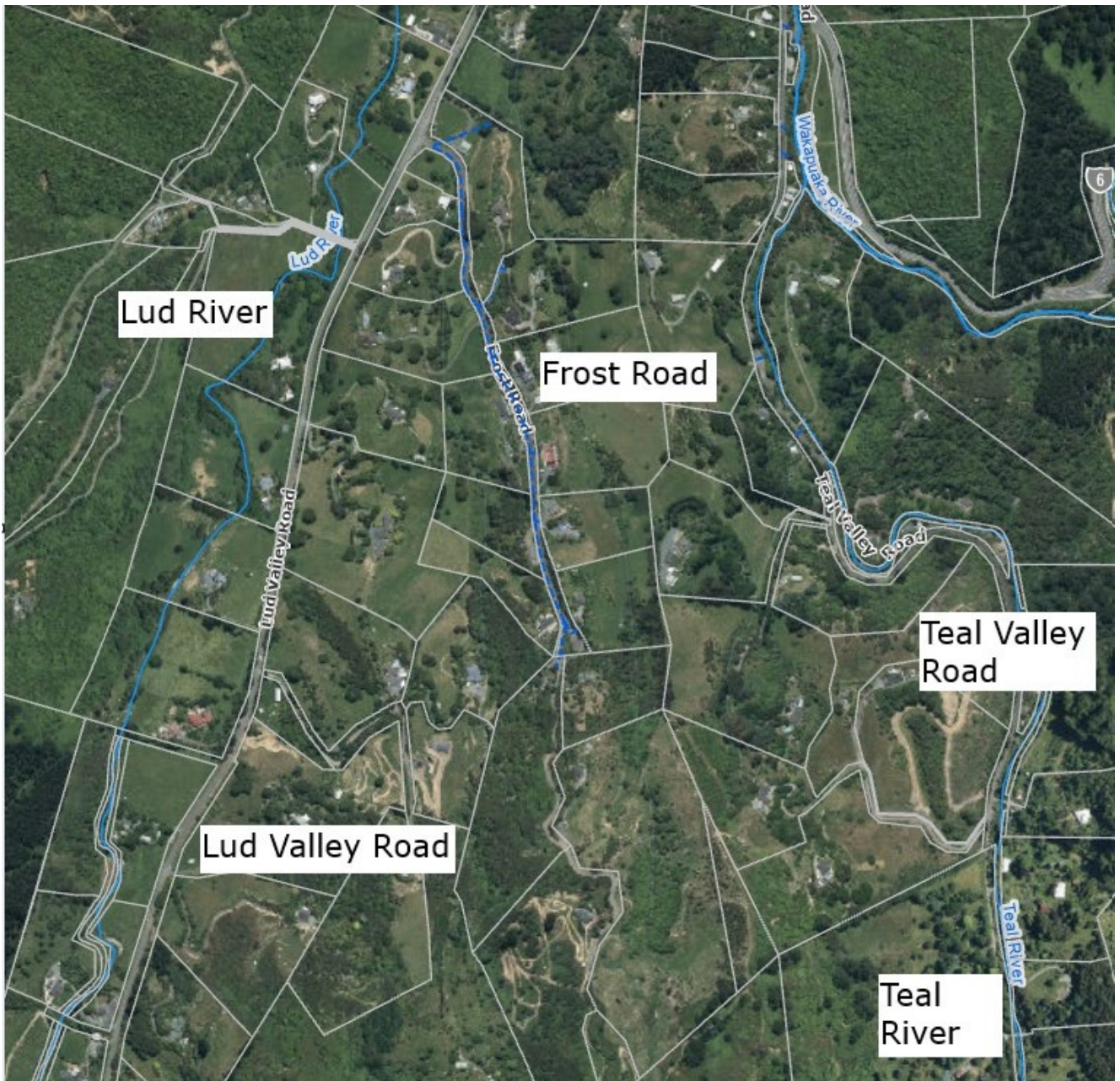


Figure 2-7: Map 2 of Glenwood Water Company Limited Scheme



Figure 2-8: Map 3 of Glenwood Water Company Limited Scheme



Community's existing access to drinking water services

The community comprises rural-residential properties with areas ranging from approximately 1.2-6.1ha. The water supply is sourced from the Teal River and pumped to storage tanks and then to connections to the scheme. Most of the properties connected to the scheme also have on-site water storage tanks.

The water is filtered and UV treated.

Risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future

Risks are expected to arise out of the following broad areas:

Table 2-7: Glenwood Water Company Limited Drinking Water Supply Risks

Type	Risk Description	Consequences	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Administrative	Customer breach of terms of supply Agreement ¹ . Supplier not continuing to operate supply.	Interruption of supply. Loss of supply.	Rare Rare	Low Low-Medium.
Legal	Resource consent granted for abstraction of water from Teal River not being replaced upon expiry.	Loss of raw water source.	Rare	Low
Environmental	Adverse environmental events: Drought Flood Landslip Fire	Loss of raw water source. Loss of supply pipework.	Possible	Low-Medium
Operational	Electrical outage or failure of materials Contamination of the raw water supply.	Interruption of supply.	Rare	Low-Medium

¹As Council does not have any information on water supply agreements that govern the supply of water to each property we are only able to comment generally on any constraints or 'administrative risks' that properties connected to the supply may face.

Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community

The properties are residential activities in a rural setting. Drinking water requirements are anticipated to follow residential usage profiles and stay within the conditions of the resource consent for the water supply. There are no records of concerns being raised with Council regarding the supply of drinking water in this area.

The area is currently zoned rural under the Nelson Resource Management Plan and is not identified in the FDS as an area for development. Opportunities for future subdivision of the existing lots - that could lead to an increased demand for drinking water, will primarily be governed by legislation.

Council expects that changes to the future demand for drinking water by the existing residents will primarily be limited by the conditions of resource consent that govern the abstraction of water.

Safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community

Taumata Arowai records the scheme as operating with Protozoa and Bacterial Barriers but no residual disinfection.

As a treated water supply without residual disinfection the residents connected to the scheme bear the ultimate responsibility to ensure any water they store and use as drinking water is safe.

Council is not aware of any health issues arising from the current use of the water supply.

Public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community

As the scheme only supplies a well-defined group of residential and rural properties no wider public health risks have been identified.

Consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health

The properties are all large rural-residential properties – some with on-site water storage tanks. Short-term supply interruptions (up to one month) in supplies of treated water are considered to be more difficult to manage - particularly where there is no residual disinfection. On-site storage will provide good raw water sources but properties connected to the scheme would need to install on-site treatment devices. Contamination of the raw water supply, prolonged damage from environmental events and supplier ceasing to operate the supply are expected to be the most likely issues that would threaten the ongoing continuity of the community water supply. The impact on property owners will vary depending on individual use and level of preparedness. The community is relatively close to Nelson City and to the health and engineering services that would be required to address more serious issues.

Outline plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services

The properties are all large rural-residential properties with options of rainwater harvesting and on-site storage for individual water supplies should the networked supply cease. Short term shortages or interruptions to the supply can be overcome by the properties tankering in water for short periods.

The Nelson Resource Management Plan anticipates rural properties will make their own provision for potable and fire-fighting water supplies where access to the Council supply is not possible.

2.3.3 KAN300 (Unique Creek Ltd) Kanuka Rise

Characteristics of the community

The scheme provides water to 26 rural residential properties along Hillwood Drive/Kanuka Rise in Wakapuaka - approximately 12km from Nelson CBD. The community is situated at the end of the NCC water supply network.

The following photos show the scheme location:

Figure 2-9: Map 1 of Unique Creek Ltd Scheme

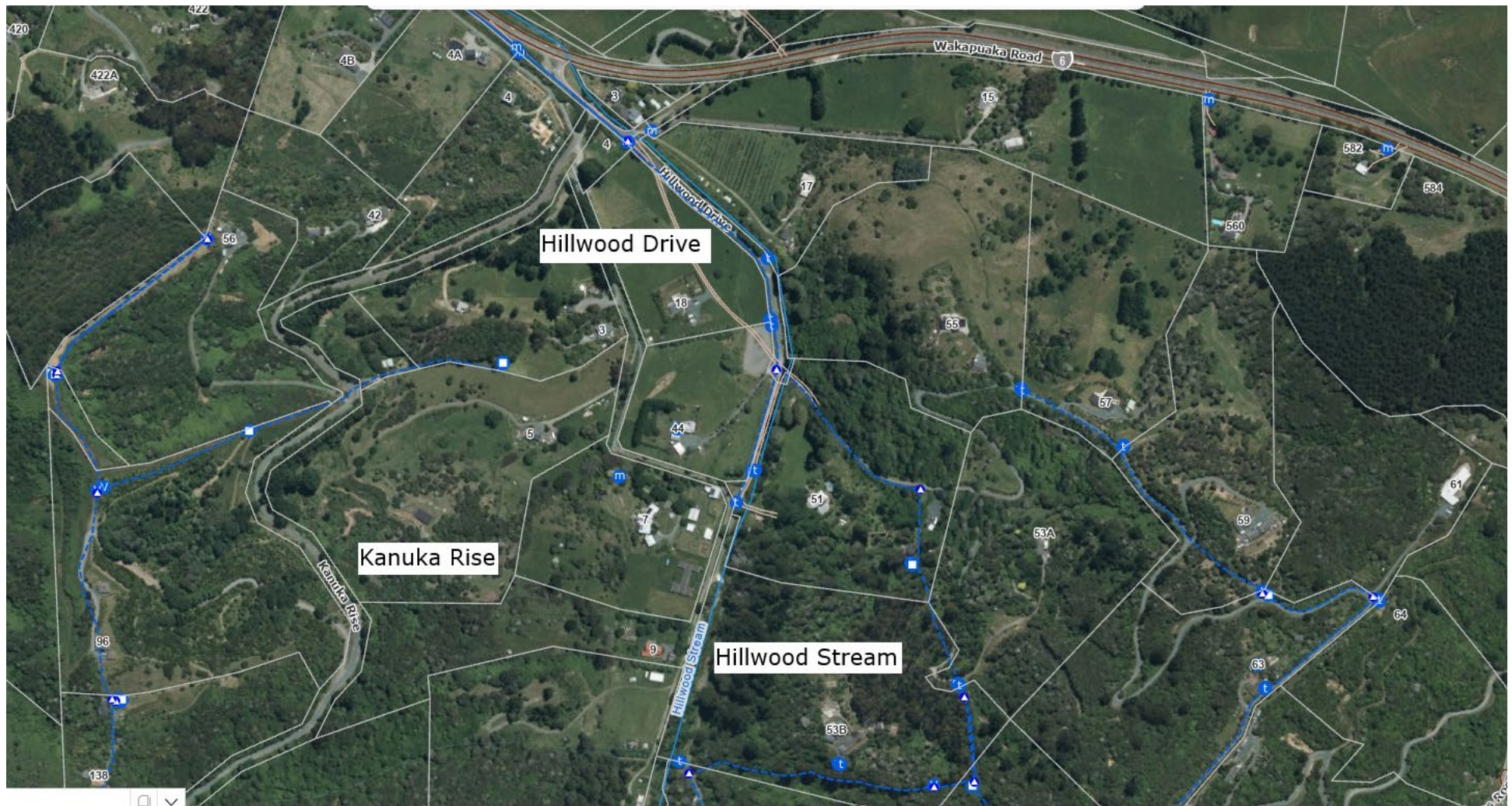


Figure 2-10: Map 2 of Unique Creek Ltd Scheme



Community's existing access to drinking water services

The community comprises rural-residential properties with areas ranging from approximately 2 - 207ha. The water supply has a number of sources – some properties that are close to the State Highway and the Council supply are connected to the Council public network, properties that are further from the Council supply are supplied from the private network with Hillwood Stream and a supplementary bore as the water sources. Properties connected to the scheme are also required to have on-site water storage tanks. The consent for private water abstraction expires on 31 December 2027.

Risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future

Risks are expected to arise out of the following broad areas:

Table 2-8: Unique Creek Ltd Drinking Water Supply Risks

Type	Risk Description	Consequences	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Administrative	Customer breach of terms of supply Agreement ¹ . Supplier not continuing to operate supply.	Interruption of supply. Loss of supply.	Rare Rare	Low Low-Medium.
Legal	Resource consent granted for abstraction of water from a tributary of Hillwood Stream not being replaced upon expiry.	Loss of raw water source.	Rare	Low
Environmental	Adverse environmental events: Drought Flood Landslip Fire	Loss of raw water source. Loss of supply pipework.	Possible	Medium
Operational	Electrical outage or failure of materials. Contamination of the raw water supply.	Interruption of supply.	Rare	Low-Medium

¹As Council does not have any information on the water supply agreements that govern the supply of water to each property we are only able to comment generally on any constraints or 'administrative risks' that properties connected to the supply may face.

Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community

The properties are residential activities in a rural setting. Drinking water requirements are anticipated to follow residential usage profiles and stay within the conditions of the resource consent for the water supply. There are currently no records of concerns being raised with Council regarding the supply of drinking water in this area.

The area is currently zoned rural under the Nelson Resource Management Plan and is not identified in the FDS as an area for development. Opportunities for future subdivision of the existing lots - that could lead to an increased demand for drinking water, will primarily be governed by legislation.

Council expects that changes to the future demand for drinking water by the existing residents will primarily be limited by the conditions of resource consent that govern the abstraction of water.

Safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community

Taumata Arowai do not show a record for the private supply parts of this scheme. The supply operator confirms that the supply is operating as a filtered and UV treated water supply with no residual disinfection.

Council is not aware of any health issues arising from the current use of the water supply.

Public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community

As the scheme only supplies a well defined group of residential and rural properties no wider public health risks have been identified.

Consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health

The properties are all large rural-residential properties – with on-site water storage tanks. Short term supply interruptions (up to one month) of the privately sourced treated water are considered to be more difficult to manage - particularly where there is no residual disinfection. On-site storage will provide good raw water sources but properties connected to the scheme would need to install on-site treatment devices. Contamination of the raw water supply, prolonged damage from environmental events and supplier ceasing to operate the supply are considered to be the most likely issues that would threaten the ongoing continuity of the community water supply. The impact on property owners will vary depending on individual use and level of preparedness. The community is relatively close to Nelson City and to the health and engineering services that would be required to address more serious issues.

Outline plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services

The properties are all large rural-residential properties with options of rainwater harvesting and on-site storage for individual water supplies should the private networked supply cease.

Short term shortages or interruptions to the supply can be overcome by the properties tankering in water for short periods. The Nelson Resource Management Plan anticipates rural properties will make their own provision for potable and fire-fighting

water supplies where access to the Council supply is not possible.

The relative proximity to the Council potable water supply will also support development of interim solutions.

2.3.4 HIR001 (Hira School)

Characteristics of the community

The community comprises the students and staff of a rural primary school. Hira school water supply is rainwater collected from roof areas and caters for approximately 80 staff and students.

Figure 2-11: Map of Hira School



Community's existing access to drinking water services

The water supply is sourced from rainwater collection from roofed areas on the school site.

Risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future

Risks are expected to arise out of the following broad areas:

Table 2-9: Hira School Drinking Water Supply Risks

Type	Risk Description	Consequences	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Administrative	Supplier not continuing to operate supply.	Interruption of supply. Loss of supply.	Rare Rare	Low Low-Medium.
Legal	Legislation changes.	Uncertain	Rare	Low
Environmental	Adverse environmental events: Drought Flood Landslip Fire	Loss of raw water source.	Possible	Low-Medium
Operational	Electrical outage or failure of materials. Contamination of the raw water supply.	Interruption of supply.	Rare	Low-Medium

Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community

The water supply is for the sole use of a primary school in a rural setting. Drinking water requirements are anticipated to follow any changes to the school role.

The area is currently zoned rural under the Nelson Resource Management Plan. Opportunities for future subdivision of the surrounding properties - that could lead to an increase in the school role, will primarily be governed by planning requirements.

Council expects that changes to the future demand for drinking water will be signalled in advance through any increase in enrolments.

Safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community

Taumata Arowai records confirm the following:

- The scheme is operating under an acceptable solution with Protozoa, Bacterial Barriers and residual disinfection shown as 'Not Applicable'.
- In 2024 the school recorded a bacterial E.coli detection resulting in a 'do not drink' notice².

²Taumata Arowai Drinking Water Regulation Report 2024 and Supply Summary Data Spreadsheet.

The Ministry of Education have a specific [drinking water policy](#) for schools - the school bears the responsibility to ensure any water they use as drinking water is safe.

Council is not aware of any health issues arising from the current use of the water supply.

Public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community

As the scheme only supplies a single school - wider public health risks are considered to be unlikely.

Consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health

The drinking water supply for the school is based on rainwater collection. Supply interruptions are considered to be managed by the school in accordance with the Ministry of Education Drinking Water Policy and Taumata Arowai involvement. The community is relatively close to Nelson City and to the health and engineering services that would be required to address more serious issues.

Outline plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services

Short term interruptions to the supply can be overcome by the school tankering in water. For longer term issues re-instating the roof water collection is likely to be the best option.

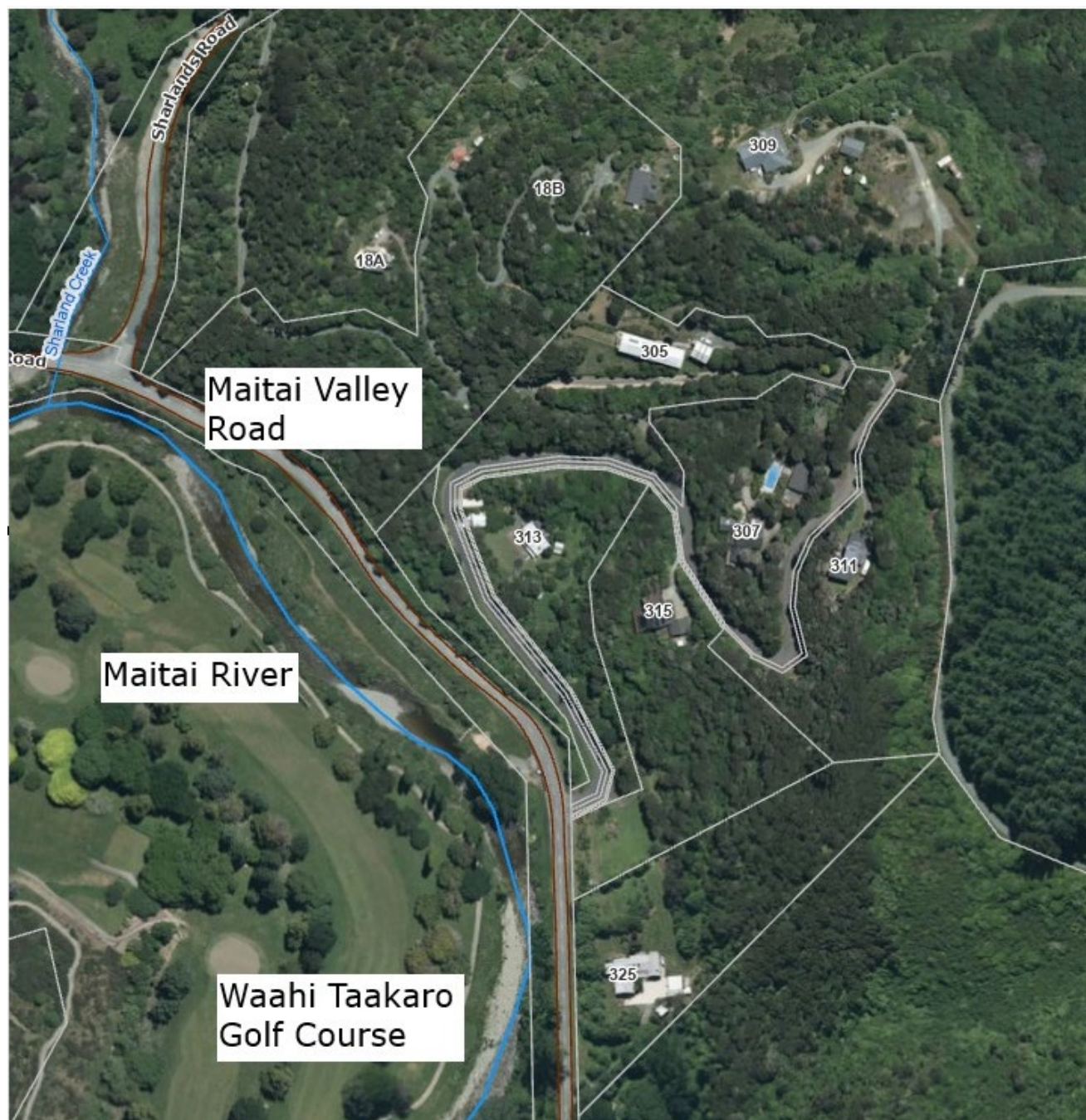
The Nelson Resource Management Plan anticipates rural properties will make their own provision for potable and fire-fighting water supplies where access to the Council supply is not possible.

2.3.5 KAN002 (Kanukanui Hills Subdivision) Maitai Valley

The scheme provides water to 9 rural residential properties along Maitai Valley Road - approximately 2km from Nelson CBD, and 1km from the end of the NCC water supply network.

The following photos show the scheme location:

Figure 2-12: Map of Kanukanui Hills Subdivision scheme



Community's existing access to drinking water services

The community comprises rural-residential properties with areas ranging from approximately 1-9ha. The water supply is sourced from the Maitai River and pumped to two communal storage tanks on the hillside above the houses – with separate connections from these to the properties served by the scheme. Properties connected to the scheme also have on-site water storage tanks for fire-fighting. The scheme was established in 1998 and received a new resource consent in 2020. This consent expires on 31 December 2027.

Risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future

Risks are expected to arise out of the following broad areas:

Table 2-10: Kanukanui Hills Subdivision Drinking Water Supply Risks

Type	Risk Description	Consequences	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Administrative	Customer breach of terms of supply Agreement ¹ . Supplier not continuing to operate supply.	Interruption of supply. Loss of supply.	Rare Rare	Low Low-Medium
Legal	Resource consent granted for abstraction of water from Maitai River not being replaced upon expiry.	Loss of raw water source.	Rare	Low
Environmental	Adverse environmental events: Drought Flood Landslip Fire	Loss of raw water source. Loss of supply pipework.	Possible	Low-Medium
Operational	Electrical outage or failure of materials Contamination of the raw water supply.	Interruption of supply.	Rare	Low-Medium

¹As Council does not have any information on the water supply agreements that govern the supply of water to each property we are only able to comment generally on any constraints or 'administrative risks' that properties connected to the supply may face.

Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community

The properties are residential activities in a rural setting. Drinking water requirements are anticipated to follow residential usage profiles and stay within the conditions of the resource consent for the water supply. There are no records of concerns being raised with Council regarding the supply of drinking water in this area.

The area is currently zoned rural under the Nelson Resource Management Plan and is not identified in the FDS as an area for development. Opportunities for future subdivision of the existing lots - that could lead to an increased demand for drinking water, will primarily be governed by legislation.

Council expects that changes to the future demand for drinking water by the existing residents will primarily be limited by the conditions of resource consent that govern the abstraction of water.

Safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community

As a raw water only supply the residents connected to the scheme bear the responsibility to ensure any water they use as drinking water is safe.

Council is not aware of any health issues arising from the operation of the scheme.

Public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community

As the scheme only supplies a well defined group of residential and rural properties no wider public health risks have been identified.

Consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health

The properties are all rural-residential properties with on-site water storage tanks for fire-fighting. Short term supply interruptions (one to two days) are considered to be managed by the on-site communal storage. Contamination of the raw water supply, prolonged damage from environmental events and supplier ceasing to operate the supply are considered to be the most likely issues that would threaten the ongoing continuity of the community water supply. The impact on property owners will vary depending on individual use and level of preparedness. The community is close to Nelson City and to the health and engineering services that would be required to address more serious issues.

Outline plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services

The properties are all rural-residential properties with options of rainwater harvesting and on-site storage for individual water supplies should the networked supply cease. Short term shortages or interruptions to the supply can be overcome by the properties tankering in water for short periods. The Nelson Resource Management Plan anticipates rural properties will make their own provision for potable and fire-fighting water supplies where access to the Council supply is not possible.

The Council potable water supply is also relatively close to this community and could be extended if required.

2.3.6 Cable Bay Rd (Wakapuaka catchment)

The scheme provides water to 9 rural residential properties along Cable Bay Road - approximately 15km from Nelson CBD, and 2.6km from the end of the NCC water supply network.

Figure 2-13: Map of Cable Bay Rd scheme



Community's existing access to drinking water services

The community comprises rural-residential properties with areas ranging from approximately 1-7ha. The water supply is sourced from a subsurface bore supported by the Wakapuaka River. The water taken is pumped into two 25,000l storage tanks at the bore site. Water is then filtered, UV treated and distributed to the nine houses for domestic use. Each house has their own individual storage tanks, which minimises groundwater take during times of peak demand. The scheme received a new resource consent in 2017. This consent expires on 31 December 2027.

Risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future

Risks are expected to arise out of the following broad areas:

Table 2-11: Cable Bay Road Drinking Water Supply Risks

Type	Risk Description	Consequences	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Administrative	Customer breach of terms of supply Agreement ¹ . Supplier not continuing to operate supply.	Interruption of supply. Loss of supply.	Rare Rare	Low Low-Medium
Legal	Resource consent granted for abstraction of water from Wakapuaka River not being replaced upon expiry.	Loss of raw water source.	Rare	Low
Environmental	Adverse environmental events: Drought Flood Landslip Fire	Loss of raw water source. Loss of supply pipework.	Possible	Low - Medium
Operational	Electrical outage or failure of materials Contamination of the raw water supply.	Interruption of supply.	Rare	Low-Medium

¹As Council does not have any information on the water supply agreements that govern the supply of water to each property we are only able to comment generally on any constraints or 'administrative risks' that properties connected to the supply may face.

Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community

The properties are residential activities in a rural setting. Drinking water requirements are anticipated to follow residential usage profiles and stay within the conditions of the resource consent for the water supply. There are no records of concerns being raised with Council regarding the supply of drinking water in this area.

The area is currently zoned rural under the Nelson Resource Management Plan and is not identified in the FDS as an area for development. Opportunities for future subdivision of the existing lots - that could lead to an increased demand for drinking water, will primarily be governed by legislation.

Council expects that changes to the future demand for drinking water by the existing residents will primarily be limited by the conditions of resource consent that govern the abstraction of water.

Safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community

Council understands that the scheme is operating as a treated water supply with no residual disinfection.

Council is not aware of any health issues arising from the current use of the water supply.

Public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community

As the scheme only supplies a well defined group of rural-residential properties no wider public health risks have been identified.

Consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health

The properties are all rural-residential properties with on-site water storage tanks. Short term supply interruptions (up to one month) in supplies of treated water are considered to be more difficult to manage - particularly where there is no residual disinfection. On-site storage will provide good raw water sources but properties connected to the scheme would need to install on-site treatment devices. Contamination of the raw water supply, prolonged damage from environmental events and supplier ceasing to operate the supply are considered to be the most likely issues that would threaten the ongoing continuity of the community water supply. The impact on property owners will vary depending on individual use and level of preparedness. The community is relatively close to Nelson City and to the health and engineering services that would be required to address more serious issues.

Outline plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services

The properties are all rural-residential properties with options of rainwater harvesting and on-site storage for individual water supplies should the networked supply cease.

Short term shortages or interruptions to the supply can be overcome by the properties tankering in water for short periods. The Nelson Resource Management Plan anticipates rural properties will make their own provision for potable and fire-fighting water supplies where access to the Council supply is not possible.

2.3.7 Quail Rise subdivision Marsden Valley

The scheme was originally installed to provide potable water to a psychiatric hospital complex in the Ngawhatu Valley. When the hospital was de-commissioned the supply was repurposed – primarily as a non-potable supply to a farm, bowling club and a small number of remaining hydrants. Council understands that one residential property in Marsden Valley/Quail Rise is also connected to the scheme.

Figure 2-14: Map 1 of Original Ngawhātu Hospital Marsden Valley Scheme circa 1980's

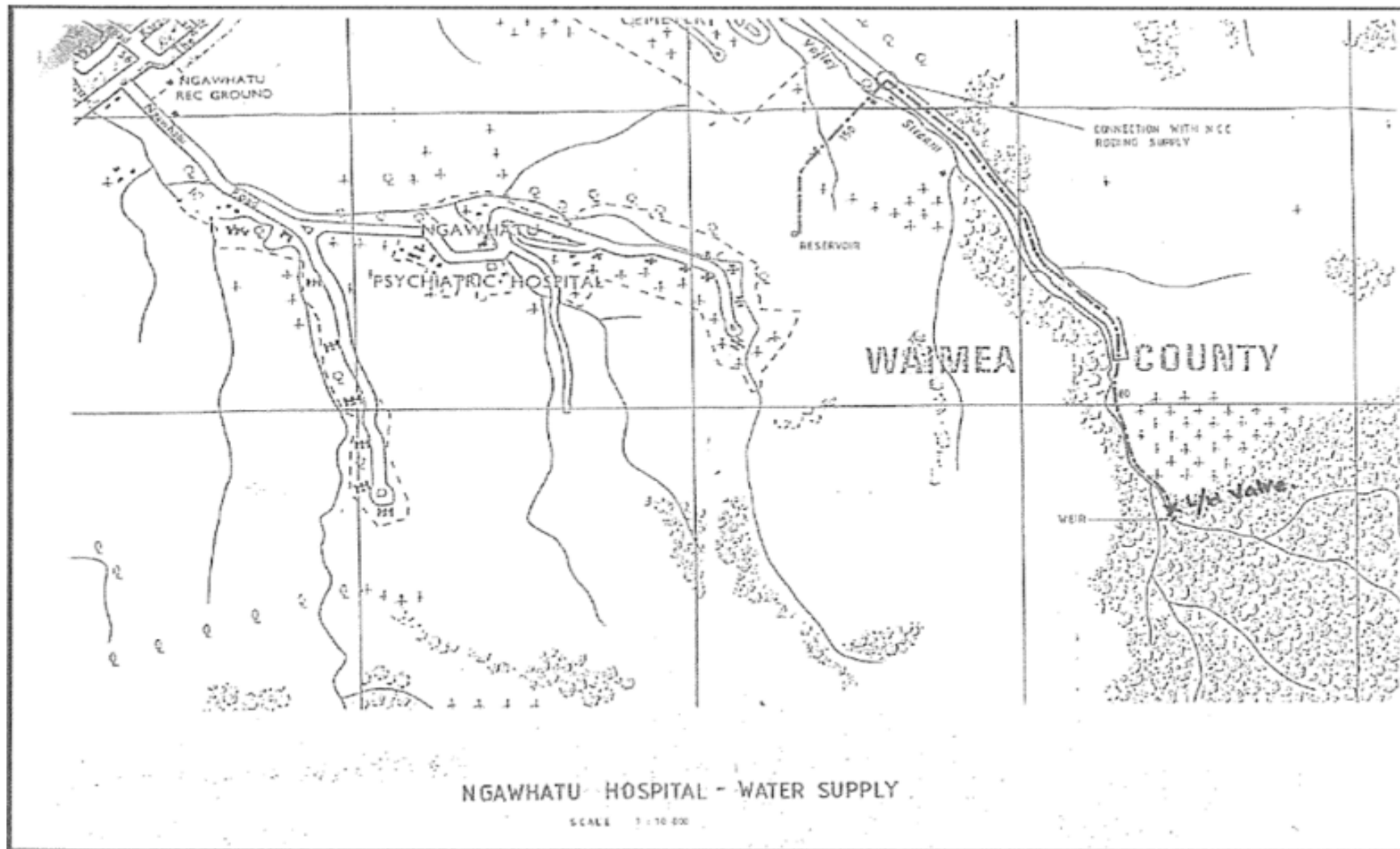
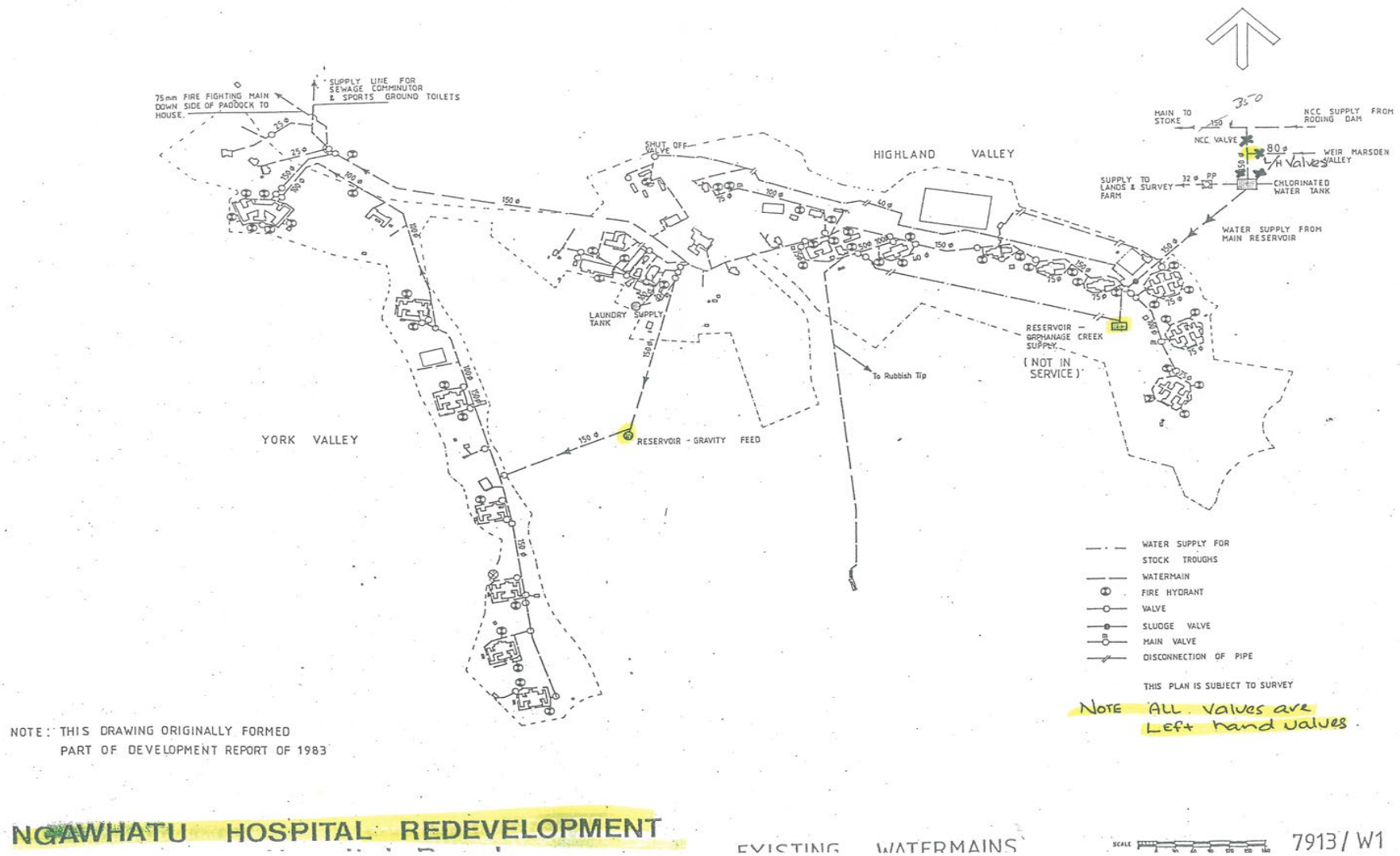


Figure 2-15: Map 2 of Original Ngawhatu Hospital Marsden Valley Scheme circa 1980's



Community's existing access to drinking water services

The historical supply area is currently being re-developed as part of a residential subdivision. A full potable water supply connected to the Council network is being installed as part of the development. The original water supply is sourced from Poorman Valley Stream and fed by gravity to connections to the scheme. The scheme was established in 1969 and received a new resource consent in 2018. This consent expires on 9 May 2028.

Risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future

Risks are expected to arise out of the following broad areas:

Table 2-12: Quail Rise subdivision Marsden Valley Drinking Water Supply Risks

Type	Risk Description	Consequences	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Administrative	Customer breach of terms of supply Agreement ¹ . Supplier not continuing to operate supply.	Interruption of supply. Loss of supply.	Rare Rare	Low Medium.
Legal	Resource consent granted for abstraction of water from Poormans Valley Stream not being replaced upon expiry.	Loss of raw water source.	Rare	Low
Environmental	Adverse environmental events: Drought Flood Landslip Fire	Loss of raw water source. Loss of supply pipework.	Possible	Low
Operational	Failure of material Contamination of the raw water supply.	Interruption of supply.	Rare	Low-Medium

¹As Council does not have any information on the water supply agreements that govern the supply of water to each property we are only able to comment generally on any constraints or 'administrative risks' that properties connected to the supply may face.

Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community

The properties are residential activities in a residential setting. Drinking water requirements are anticipated to follow residential usage profiles and stay within the conditions of the resource consent for the water supply. There are no records of concerns being raised with Council regarding the supply of drinking water in this area.

Council expects that changes to the future demand for drinking water by the existing residents will primarily be linked to the subdivision and the convenience of connecting to the Council potable supply.

Safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community

As a raw water only supply any residents connected to the scheme bear the responsibility to ensure any water they use as drinking water is safe.

Public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community

As the scheme may only supply a very small number of residential and rural properties no wider public health risks have been identified.

Consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health

Any properties connected to the historical scheme are very close to Nelson City and to the health and engineering services that would be required to address issues.

Outline plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services

Any residential properties connected to the historical scheme are also likely to be able to access the Council supply. Should this not be an outcome desired by the residents they also have the options of rainwater harvesting or tankering in water.

In time as the area continues to develop Council expects the number of properties connected to the scheme as a source of drinking water will reduce.

2.3.8 Cable Bay campground

The scheme provides water to a campground and a small number of rural residential properties along Cable Bay Road - approximately 23km from Nelson CBD, and 11km from the end of the NCC water supply network.

Figure 2-16: Map of Cable Bay campground Scheme



Community's existing access to drinking water services

The raw water supply is sourced from an unnamed stream and gravity fed to storage tanks prior to UV treatment and filtration. From there it is fed to connections to the scheme. Properties connected to the scheme also have on-site water storage tanks and are expected to treat on-site. The scheme received a new resource consent in 2017 which expires on 31 December 2027.

Risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future

Risks are expected to arise out of the following broad areas:

Table 2-13: Cable Bay campground Drinking Water Supply Risks

Type	Risk Description	Consequences	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Administrative	Customer breach of terms of supply Agreement ¹ . Supplier not continuing to operate supply.	Interruption of supply. Loss of supply.	Rare Rare	Low Low
Legal	Resource consent granted for abstraction of water from the source stream not being replaced upon expiry.	Loss of raw water source.	Rare	Low
Environmental	Adverse environmental events: Drought Flood Landslip Fire	Loss of raw water source. Loss of supply pipework.	Possible	Low-Medium
Operational	Electrical outage or failure of materials. Contamination of the raw water supply.	Interruption of supply.	Rare	Low

¹As Council does not have any information on the water supply agreements that govern the supply of water to each property we are only able to comment generally on any constraints or 'administrative risks' that properties connected to the supply may face.

Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services within the community

The campground and residential properties are residential activities in a rural setting. Drinking water requirements are anticipated to follow residential usage profiles and stay within the conditions of the resource consent for the water supply. There are no records of concerns being raised with Council regarding the supply of drinking water in this area.

Council expects that changes to the future demand for drinking water by the existing activities will primarily be limited by the conditions of resource consent that govern the abstraction of water.

The area is currently zoned rural under the Nelson Resource Management Plan and is not identified in the FDS as an area for development.

Safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community

The supply to the campground is filtered and treated with UV.

Beyond the campground the supply is considered to be a raw water only supply - with the residents connected to the scheme bearing the responsibility to ensure any water they use as drinking water is safe.

Public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community

As the scheme only supplies a well defined group of campground residents and some residential style rural properties no wider public health risks have been identified.

Consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health

Short term supply interruptions (up to one month) are managed by limiting campground occupier numbers or closing the campground. The private residences are expected to rely on any on-site raw water storage and treatment. Contamination of the raw water supply, prolonged damage from environmental events and supplier ceasing to operate the supply are considered to be the most likely issues that would threaten the ongoing continuity of the community water supply. The impact on property owners will vary depending on individual use and level of preparedness. The community is relatively close to Nelson City and to the health and engineering services that would be required to address more serious issues.

Outline plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water services

The properties supplied are rural-residential dwellings and a campground - all with options of rainwater harvesting and on-site storage for individual water supplies should the networked supply cease.

Short term shortages or interruptions to the supply can be overcome by the properties tankering in water for short periods. The Nelson Resource Management Plan anticipates rural properties will make their own provision for potable and fire-fighting water supplies where access to the Council supply is not possible.

APPENDIX A

Supplementary Information

Delaware Bay

Contact Name	Contact Organisation	Relationship Type	Contact Email	Contact Phone
Stu Edens	Delaware Bay Water Supply Company Limited	Supply Contact	stuedens@googlemail.com	+64035468499

Delaware Bay Water Company



Figure 3: Water intake location, 372 Maori Pa Rd.

Glenwood

Contact Name	Contact Organisation	Relationship Type	Contact Email	Contact Phone
Aaron McNaughton	LIONS DEN HOLDINGS LIMITED	Supply Contact	beachnelson@xtra.co.nz	+6421360451

Supply Owners and Operators

Organisations

Organisation Name	Trading Name	Relationship Type	Organisation Email
LIONS DEN HOLDINGS LIMITED		Supply Operator, Supply Owner	beachnelson@xtra.co.nz

R



SITE AND PROPOSAL:

This application is for a water take from the Teal River to use for domestic water supply for up to 120 houses, (currently 65 connections.) The water scheme is known as the Glenwood Scheme and is currently being considered for sale.

The applicant holds an existing consent which expires on 12 August 2017; RM085242.

The water take and associated infrastructure is located at 152 Teal Valley Road. The pump and treatment plant are housed in a shed which is 20m from the river and at least 200m from the nearest house.

Water is pumped from the Teal River to a 200m³ water treatment plant and then stored in tanks prior to being reticulated.

The proposed rate of take is:

- Maximum weekly: 840m³/week

RM165173

Notice of Decision

Page 4 of 7

- Maximum daily: 120m³/day
- Maximum hourly: 6m³/hour
- Maximum instantaneous: 4.8 litres per second; or 5% of the flow of the Teal, as assessed at the point of take, whichever is the lesser.

(Note that the original application was for 5 litres per second, but was reduced -see email and amended application received on 22 July 2016)

A term of 20 years is sought.



Above: Snip from NMap showing general area of Teal River Catchment

Unique Creek

Aerial Photo



Figure 1: Intake Locations

BACKGROUND & DESCRIPTION

Resource Consent RM005137 was granted in November 2000 and following appeal, a consent order was issued in May 2003. RM005137 authorises the take of up to 23,360 cubic metres of water per annum from the "upper intake" of Hillwood Stream, i.e. 64 cubic metres per day. The intake structure (weir) was also consented under RM005137, which expires on 30 November 2017.

The applicants have applied for a renewal of the water take (refer to RM175197, which is being processed concurrently). Given that the water permits for both the existing take and the weir expire on 30 November 2017, a new consent was also sought for the continued use of the existing weir (RM175277, granted 17 November 2017).

In addition, the applicants seek to install a bore (RM175375) to be used as an additional water supply during low flow periods under the water management regime proposed in RM175197. The bore is subject to this application.

Kanukanui Hills

Resource Consent Application: To replace an existing water permit for the take and use of water from the Maitai River for the purposes of domestic use and firefighting services for nine residential properties including 18A and 18B Sharlands Road, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315 and 325 Maitai Valley Road.

Assessment of Environmental Effects

1. Description of Activity

1.1. The Site

1.1.1 The pump location site for all nine houses is located adjacent the main driveway to Kanukanui Hill opposite the river boundary of 315 Maitai Valley Road. (As indicated by the white arrow on the top of the south map image below). The intake line and concrete chamber housing the pump are located between the road and the river and was approved by the council's resources officer as part of the initial resource consent permit (975242) which was issued 10th June 1997.

1.1.2 There is no intention to alter the location of any of the equipment



Waahi Taakaro

Full and Updated Conditions for Resource Consent RM165352 dated 13 December 2016 as varied by RM165352V1 dated 21 June 2021 and RM165352V2 dated 23 November 2021.

Expiry date: This consent expires on 13 December 2026.

General

1. The activity shall be carried out in accordance with the application lodged with Council on 11 October 2016, as varied by the application lodged with Council on 28 May 2021 and 11 November 2021, the further information received on 5 December 2016, the plans attached and labelled RM165352 Plans A to C, and the following conditions of consent.

Where there is any apparent conflict between the application and consent conditions, the consent conditions shall prevail.

2. The consent holder shall advise the Council's Monitoring Officer in writing, at least 3 working days prior to works commencing on site, so that monitoring of the conditions of this consent can be undertaken. Please advise the consent number, RM165352.

Note: A monitoring charge of \$100 has been included in your invoice, as conditions of consent requiring monitoring have been imposed. This charge covers the costs involved in the first hour of monitoring compliance with the consent conditions. Where additional monitoring costs are required to determine that conditions have been met, these will be charged as per the Council's Fees and Charges policy in force at the time.

3. Water shall only be used for:

- irrigation of the Waahi Taakaro golf course;
- domestic purposes of the Waahi Taakaro golf club house (toilets and showers);
- domestic purposes of the cottage adjacent to the club house;
- Water use for drinking water for animals; and
- Water use associated with the Mountain Bike Hub;

as described in the application and further information received on 5 December 2016 and the variation application received on 28 May 2021 and 11 November 2021.

Volume of Take

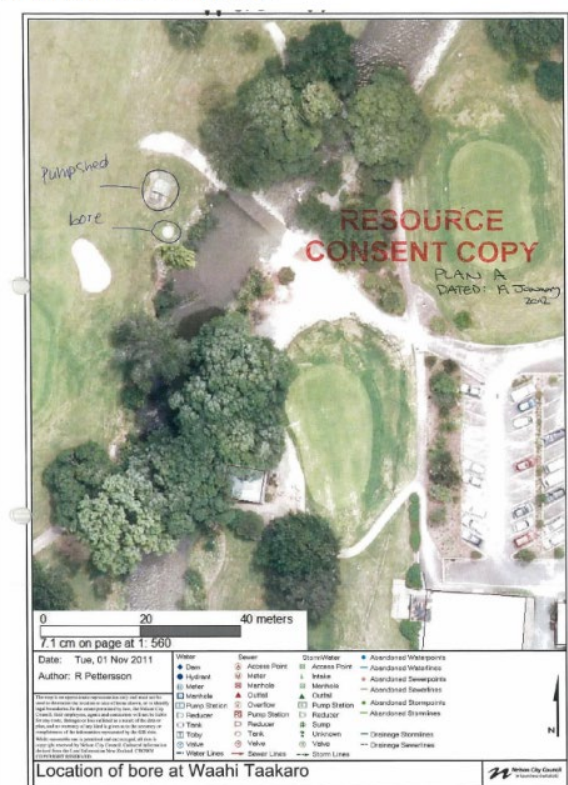
4. The taking of water shall not exceed any of the following rates, as assessed at the outlet of the intake:

- (a) 5 litres per second;
(b) 18m^3 per hour;
(c) 77m^3 per day;
(d) 540m^3 per week.

5. If the Maltai at the Forks flow gauge reaches the **trigger flow** (as defined in Chapter 2 of the Nelson Resource Management Plan), then all takes shall cease, except those for domestic use and stock water.

For the avoidance of doubt: if the Maitai at the Forks flow gauge reaches the trigger flow, the take used for the irrigation of the Waahi Taakaro golf course and for the Mountain Bike

Plan A – Location of bore at Waahi Taakaro



Cable Bay Campground



Water take (RM175252)

The existing water supply scheme has drawn water from an unnamed stream for many years. The stream is spring fed and runs directly into Tasman Bay via Mackay Bluff. The applicants seek to renew the previous water permit for a duration of 10 years. The proposed rate of take is 20m³ per day, with a maximum instantaneous rate of 0.3l/s (limited by the 20mm diameter main line to the storage tanks). As discussed further below, the proposed rate of take exceeds the allocation limit of the [stream](#) and the proposal is therefore a non-complying activity under FWr.12.

Site description

The application site is 807 Cable Bay Road and 799 Cable Bay Road. The majority of the campground, the stormwater discharges and effluent disposal field are located on 807 Cable Bay Road, with the campground "overflow area" and water take being situated on 799 Cable Bay Road. The site is zoned Rural and located in the Coastal Environment Overlay. Cable Bay Holiday Park is situated in a coastal rural setting. It sits in a valley on a series of terraced sites approx. 100m from the beach. The back drop is an area of protected native bush (Conservation Overlay, site no. 17: 1ha mature coastal forest of regional importance) and farmland. The campground is accessed off Cable Bay Road and the [cafe car park](#) (Cable Bay Café) is the legal access/ entrance to the area behind the camp and Cable Bay Farm. The application site is owned by Ian & Barbara Stuart (the applicants).

APPENDIX B

Risk Management

Risk Rating Matrix

Descriptor	CONSEQUENCES				
	Insignificant (1)	<u>Minor</u> (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Almost certain (5)	Medium (5)	Medium (20)	High (45)	Very High (80)	Very High (125)
Likely (4)	Low (4)	Medium (16)	High (36)	High (64)	Very High (100)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (12)	Medium (27)	High (48)	High (75)
Unlikely (2)	Very Low (2)	Medium (8)	Medium (18)	Medium (32)	High (50)
Rare (1)	Very Low (1)	Low (4)	Medium (9)	Medium (16)	Medium (25)

Likelihood of the given consequence occurring

Descriptor	Qualitative guidance statement	Indicative Probability range	Indicative frequency range (years)
Almost certain (5)	The consequence can be expected in most circumstances OR <i>A very low level of confidence/information</i>	>90%	>1 occurrence per year
Likely (4)	The consequence will quite commonly occur OR <i>A low level of confidence/information</i>	20% - 90%	Once per 1-5 years
Possible (3)	The consequence may occur occasionally OR <i>A moderate level of confidence/information</i>	10% - 20%	Once per 5-10 years
Unlikely (2)	The consequence may occur only infrequently OR <i>A high level of confidence/information</i>	2% - 10%	Once per 10 - 50 years
Rare (1)	The consequence may occur only in exceptional circumstances OR <i>A very high level of confidence/information</i>	<2%	Less than once per 50 years

Residual Risk Tolerance

Risk Level	Description and Action	Authority for continued tolerance	Timing for implementing action	Obligation to promptly advise including advising treatments
Very High	Not normally tolerable, immediate <u>intervention to</u> reduce risk	Full Council on advice from CE	Immediate if possible but no more than one month	Full Council using best practicable means
High	Not normally tolerable, initiate action as soon as practicable <u>to</u> <u>reduce</u> risk below High	SLT or <u>Group</u> Manager (Council at CE discretion)	As soon as practicable but no more than 2 months	SLT or accountable Group Manager (Council at CE discretion)
Medium	Normally tolerable, frequently review to look for opportunities to further reduce risk where practicable	Business Unit Manager	At least within one quarter	Accountable Group Manager
Low	Acceptable risk, routine review for <u>low cost</u> actions to reduce risk further	No specific authority required	Routine review period (e.g. 3- 6 monthly)	None
Very Low	Acceptable risk, no specific actions to reduce further	No specific authority required	Only if incidental to another action	None