



# AGENDA

Ordinary meeting of the

**Planning and Regulatory Committee**

**Thursday 8 May 2014  
Commencing at the conclusion of  
the meeting to Deliberate on Submissions to the  
draft Reserves Bylaw  
Council Chamber  
Civic House  
Trafalgar Street, Nelson**

Membership: Councillor Brian McGurk (Chairperson), Her Worship the Mayor Rachel Reese, Councillors Ian Barker, Ruth Copeland, Eric Davy, Kate Fulton (Deputy Chairperson), Matt Lawrey, and Mike Ward

Guidelines for councillors attending the meeting, who are not members of the Committee, as set out in Standing Orders:

- All councillors, whether or not they are members of the Committee, may attend Committee meetings (SO 2.12.2)
- At the discretion of the Chair, councillors who are not Committee members may speak, or ask questions about a matter.
- Only Committee members may vote on any matter before the Committee (SO 3.14.1)
- It is good practice for both Committee members and non-Committee members to declare any interests in items on the agenda. They should withdraw from the table for discussion and voting on any of these items.

## **Apologies**

### **1. Interests**

- 1.1 Updates to the Interests Register
- 1.2 Identify any conflicts of interest in the agenda

### **2. Confirmation of Order of Business**

### **3. Public Forum**

#### **3.1 Back Beach Erosion**

Mr Atkinson will speak about back beach erosion.

#### **3.2 Woodburners**

Mr Neville D'herville will speak about woodburners.

#### **3.3 Woodburners**

Mr Harry Pearson will speak about woodburners.

### **4. Petition**

- 4.1 Ms Melissa Short will present a petition about woodburners.

### **5. Confirmation of Minutes – 20 March 2014**

**7-15**

Document number A1159073

Recommendation

***THAT the minutes of the meeting of the Nelson City Council – Planning and Regulatory Committee, held on 20 March 2014, be confirmed as a true and correct record.***

**6. Status Report – Planning and Regulatory Committee  
8 May 2014** **16-17**

Document number A1155974

Recommendation

***THAT the Status Report – Planning and Regulatory Committee 8 May 2014 (A1155974) be received.***

**7. Chairperson’s Report**

**POLICY AND PLANNING**

**8. Nelson Air Quality Plan and Woodburner Review** **18-51**

Document number A1169793

Recommendation

***THAT the report Nelson Air Quality Plan and Woodburner Review (A1169793) and its attachments (A1178230, A1178227, A1178240 and A1178235) be received.***

Recommendation to Council

***THAT Council commence work to establish if the Nelson Air Quality Plan rules are able to be altered;***

***AND THAT Council acknowledges it is not in a position to propose changes to the Nelson Air Quality Plan now as it does not have sufficient data on air quality;***

***AND THAT Council note there is budget provision of \$40,000 in its draft Annual Plan 2014/15 for a detailed emission inventory to be carried out across all airsheds during winter 2014 to allow decision making to be made at an airshed level. This work will be informed by resident surveys/engagement and compliance monitoring;***

***AND THAT this work is reported back to Council by November 2014;***

**AND THAT Council explores alternative funding options, such as Envirolink, to subsidise the cost of inventory/modelling work;**

**AND THAT Council monitor progress towards achieving National Environmental Standards for Air Quality targets;**

**AND THAT Council maintains a watching brief on advances in ultra low emission woodburners;**

**AND THAT Council continues its programme of providing advice from Council's Eco Design Advisor on options for creating warm, healthy homes;**

**AND THAT Council extends its "Warm and Healthy Homes" campaign this winter to focus on promoting good home heating practices;**

**AND THAT Council works with the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority, and other potential partner organisations, to seek local funding support for insulation subsidies for those people currently living in cold homes;**

**AND THAT Council continues discussions with government agencies to investigate compliance issues and options for reducing air discharges from government owned buildings.**

**9. Maori Input into Council RMA Processes and Decision Making**

**52-58**

Document number A1165132

Recommendation

**THAT the Planning and Regulatory Committee receives the report A1165132 on Maori input into RMA processes and decision making.**

Recommendation to Council

**THAT Council acknowledges the RMA policy/plan making and resource consent process proposed in report A1165132 for meeting the legislative requirement for Maori input in Resource Management Act processes and decision making, which includes:**

- (i) *Inviting iwi to participate early on in the Nelson Plan development, and*
- (ii) *Ensuring internal processes provide for iwi interests in resource consents processes.*

***AND THAT the Council directs officers to continue discussions with iwi with a view to presenting a report to Council on an agreed process for Maori input into Resource Management Act 1991 processes and decision making and funding options.***

## **REGULATORY**

**10. Regulatory Report for 1 January to 31 March 2014 59-72**

Document number A1172822

Recommendation

***THAT the Regulatory Report for 1 January to 31 March 2014 (A1172822) be received.***

**11. Parking and Vehicle Control Bylaw (2011), No 207 Amendments to Schedules 73-89**

Document number A1172100

Recommendation

***THAT the report Parking Vehicle Control Bylaw (2011), No.207 Amendments to Schedules and its attachments (A1172922, A1172924, A1172925, A1172927, A1172930, A1172931, A1172932 and A1172933) be received;***

***AND THAT the following alterations to the Schedules of Bylaw No 207, Parking and Vehicle Control (2011) be approved:***

- ***Schedule 4: Special Parking Areas;***
- ***Schedule 9: No Stopping;***
- ***Schedule 14: Give Way Signs.***

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**Minutes of a meeting of the Planning and Regulatory Committee**

**Held in the Council Chamber, Civic House, Trafalgar Street,  
Nelson**

**On Thursday 20 March 2014, commencing at 2.43pm**

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Present: Councillor B McGurk (Chairperson), Her Worship the Mayor (R Reese), Councillor I Barker, R Copeland, K Fulton, M Lawrey and M Ward

In Attendance: Councillor G Noonan, Chief Executive (C Hadley), Acting Group Manager Strategy (N McDonald), Kaihautū/Acting Manager Community Partnerships (G Mullen), Manager Communications (A Ricker), Manager Environmental Programmes (C Ward), Manager Administration (P Langley), and Administration Adviser (E-J Ruthven)

Apologies: Councillor E Davy, and Her Worship the Mayor for early departure.

**1. Apologies**

Resolved

***THAT apologies be received and accepted from Councillor Davy, and Her Worship the Mayor for early departure.***

McGurk/Barker

Carried

**2. Interests**

There were no updates to the Interests Register, and no conflicts of interest with any agenda items were declared.

**3. Confirmation of Order of Business**

There was no change to the order of business.

#### 4. Public Forum

##### 4.1 Poultry in a Residential Area

Cara Miller spoke about part of Nelson City Council Bylaw 215 Miscellaneous Matters relating to keeping poultry in a residential area. She explained that the bylaw did not address where on sections poultry coops could be sited, and noted the noise issues she had faced since neighbours had erected a poultry coop on the boundary fence, less than 2 metres from her bedroom window.

She tabled a document (A1144396) outlining the equivalent bylaws in Marlborough and Tasman, both of which regulated where poultry coops could be sited. She asked the Committee to consider amending the bylaw in order to address where coops could be situated.

Attendance: Councillors Copeland and Fulton joined the meeting at 2.46pm.

In response to questions, Ms Miller explained that she had approached her neighbours regarding this issue, but that they were not prepared to move the coop to another part of the section.

She added that environmental officers who had visited the property had not indicated that there was any issue with the coop. She emphasised that her concern was not with keeping poultry in general, but was confined to where on residential sections poultry coops could be located.

Attendance: Her Worship the Mayor left the meeting at 3.00pm.

The Chairperson requested that a further report come to the Planning and Regulatory Committee regarding the efficacy of Bylaw 215 Miscellaneous matters as it related to the keeping of poultry in a residential area.

#### 5. Confirmation of Minutes – 18 February 2014

Document number A1143729, agenda pages 9-11 refer.

Resolved

***THAT the minutes of the extraordinary meeting of the Nelson City Council – Planning and Regulatory Committee, held on 18 February 2014, be confirmed as a true and correct record.***

McGurk/Barker

Carried

#### 6. Status Report – Planning and Regulatory 20 March 2014

Document number A1155974, agenda page 12 refers.



Resolved

***THAT the Status Report – Planning and Regulatory 20 March 2014 (A1150321) be received.***

Barker/Copeland

Carried

## **7. Chairperson's Report**

There was no Chairperson's report.

## **REGULATORY**

### **8. Building Unit: Fees and Charges 2014/15**

Document number A1144537, agenda pages 13-44 refer.

Manager Building, Martin Brown, joined the meeting and presented the report. He said that, unlike Resource Management Act Fees and Charges, the Building Consent Authority was able to set Building Fees and Charges without public consultation. However, he added that the Building Unit Fees and Charges would be notified as part of the draft Annual Plan.

He said that, based on feedback, changes had been made to the method and model of consent processing, inspection and administration, and he explained the assumptions that informed the new fee schedule.

In response to a question, the Chief Executive explained that the proportion of costs funded by fees and charges varied at every Council, and was a direct result of the revenue policies set at each Long Term Plan. She said it was a question for each Council to decide where the balance of public versus private good fell in relation to what level of cost-recovery targets to set through fees and charges.

In response to further questions, the Chief Executive explained that the fee for exempt building works advice/meeting was proposed to increase as previously, it was not sufficiently recovering costs. She added that this fee should be managed against the potential benefit that the proposed building works may well be exempt from requiring a building consent.

In response to further questions, Mr Brown explained the way in which the proposed fees and charges applied to marquees, swimming pools and inspection costs.

Resolved

**THAT the report Building Unit Fees and Charges 2014/15 (A1144537) and its attachments (A1150776 and A1148306) be received.**

Copeland/Lawrey

Carried

Recommendation to Council

**THAT the fees and charges for the Building Unit activities for 2014/15 be approved;**

**AND THAT the fees and charges for Building Unit activities for 2014/15 are notified as part of the Draft Annual Plan 2014/15;**

**AND THAT the revised fees and charges apply from 1 July 2014.**

Copeland/Lawrey

Carried

**9. Fees and Charges: Consents and Compliance (non-RMA)**

Document number A1145336, agenda pages 45-52 refer.

Resolved

**THAT the report Fees and Charges: Consents and Compliance (non-RMA) (A1145336) and its attachments be received.**

Lawrey/Copeland

Carried

Recommendation to Council

**THAT the Dog Control Fees and Charges for 2014/2015 be adopted as detailed in Attachment 1 to Report A1145336;**

**AND THAT the Environmental Health and other activities fees and charges for 2014/2015 be adopted as detailed in Attachment 2 to Report A1145336;**

**AND THAT the Provision of Property Information Fees and Charges for 2014/2015 be adopted as detailed in Attachment 3 to Report A1145336;**

***AND THAT the charges for Dog Control, Environmental Health and Provision of Property Information activities apply as from 1 July 2014 until such time as they are varied or amended by Council;***

***AND THAT the Dog Control charges be publicly advertised in accordance with Section 37(6) of the Dog Control Act 1996.***

Lawrey/Copeland

Carried

**10. Regulatory Report for 1 October to 31 December 2013**

Document number A1127850, agenda pages 53-64 refer.

Manager Consents and Compliance, Mandy Bishop, joined the meeting and presented the report.

Councillors discussed the performance of the Parking Unit. In response to a question, the Chief Executive explained the manner in which parking unit activities had been contracted to Environmental Inspections Limited (EIL).

In response to further questions, she clarified that the contract with EIL did not contain quotas or other incentives with regards to ticket numbers, although it did provide information regarding staffing hours and ticketing levels of the parking unit prior to the contract being let to EIL. She added that the parking unit had been under-staffed prior to the contract being let to EIL, and had returned to full staff levels around December 2013.

Resolved

***THAT the Regulatory Report for 1 October to 31 December 2013 (A1127850) be received.***

Lawrey/Copeland

Carried

**11. Parking and Vehicle Control Bylaw (2011), No. 207 – Amendments to Schedules**

Document number A1141276, agenda pages 65-73 refer.

Road Safety Adviser, Marg Parfitt, joined the meeting and presented the report.

In response to a question, she said that when yellow lines had been removed from Motueka Street some time ago, it had been on the understanding that these would be reinstated once traffic signals were installed.

Resolved

***THAT the report Parking Vehicle Control Bylaw (2011), No. 207 Amendments to Schedules and its attachments (A1143223, A1143222, A1144095, A1143219, A1528724) be received;***

***AND THAT the following alterations to the Schedules of Bylaw No 207, Parking and Vehicle Control (2011) be approved:***

- ***Schedule 9: No Stopping;***
- ***Schedule 14: Give Way Signs.***

Barker/Ward

Carried

## **12. Ecofest 2014**

Document number A1137528, agenda pages 74-87 refer.

Manager Environmental Programmes, Chris Ward, presented the report. He said that officers had considered the reasons for holding Ecofest, and had noted that it was unclear whether Ecofest provided the best method of delivering environmental outcomes at the present time.

In response to a question, he advised that any changes to the mode of Delivery to the Environment Awards had to be discussed with Tasman District Council (TDC) and that it was not advisable to specifically link the awards to a Founders Park Ecofest event. He said that work was continuing with TDC to consider the best format for delivery of the awards.

In response to further questions, Mr Ward explained that event organisers had expressed a preference for a decision to be made as quickly as possible, so that they could ascertain their capacity for delivering an event. He added that there had been no indication that a one-year break from running Ecofest would be likely to detract sponsors of the event.

Councillors discussed whether to hold Ecofest in any capacity this year. It was noted that there was insufficient officer capacity to run Ecofest, as well as continue with other environmental projects such as considering the health of the Maitai River. It was also noted that in view of the closure of events venues, there had been a decrease in the number of events on offer in Nelson, and several committee members expressed a desire not to cancel the event. A suggestion was made that Ecofest be combined with another event sharing similar philosophies, such as the Growables week.

Resolved

***THAT the report Ecofest 2014 (A1137528) and its attachment (A1120552) be received.***

Ward/Copeland

Carried

Councillor Ward, seconded by Councillor Copeland, moved a recommendation to Council

*THAT officers request Expressions of Interest from interested parties for the delivery of the Environment Awards and Ecofest at Founders Heritage Park in 2014.*

Following discussion regarding the need for further conversations with TDC regarding the Environment Awards, the mover and seconder agreed that the words "Environment Awards and" be removed from the first clause.

Recommendation to Council

***THAT officers request Expressions of Interest from interested parties for the delivery of the Ecofest at Founders Heritage Park in 2014.***

Ward/Copeland

Carried

Councillor Barker asked for his vote against the motion to be recorded.

Attendance: Councillor Copeland left the meeting at 4.16pm.

### **13. Response to Marine Biosecurity Incursions**

Document number A1127327, agenda pages 88-96 refer.

Manager Environmental Programmes, Chris Ward, explained that there was an additional officer recommendation that Council request the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership to consider a joint regional pathways plan.

Attendance: The meeting adjourned from 4.18pm to 4.22pm.

Resolved

***THAT the report Response to Marine Biosecurity Incursions (A1127327) and its attachment (A1130174) be received.***

Fulton/McGurk

Carried

Recommendation to Council

***THAT Council confirms the general approach to marine biosecurity issues is to manage marine biosecurity through a combination of vector management and node management actions;***

***AND THAT the Mayor writes to the Primary Industries Minister requesting financial support for these measures;***

***AND THAT the Mayor writes to the Mayors of Tasman District and Marlborough District Councils requesting that this general approach be adopted as a regional approach.***

***AND THAT Council requests that the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership develop a proposal for a joint regional pathways plan.***

Fulton/McGurk

Carried

## **POLICY AND PLANNING**

### **14. Te Tau Ihu Treaty Settlements**

Document number A1131734, agenda pages 97-101 refer.

Resolved

***THAT the report Te Tau Ihu Treaty Settlements (A1131734) be received.***

Fulton/Ward

Carried

### **15. Adoption of Nelson Biodiversity Strategy 2013**

Document number A1142184, agenda pages 102-125 refer.

Resolved

***THAT the Report Adoption of Nelson Biodiversity Strategy 2013 (A1142184) and its attachment (A1126385) be received.***

Fulton/McGurk

Carried

Recommendation to Council

***THAT the Nelson Biodiversity Strategy 2013 (A1126385) be adopted.***

Fulton/McGurk

Carried

Planning and Regulatory Committee  
20 March 2014

**16. Resource Management Issues**

Document number A1146802, agenda pages 126-133 refer.

Resolved

***THAT the report Resource Management Issues (A1146802) be received;***

***AND THAT the issues in the presentation summary, the summary of feedback from councillors and the proposed priorities, as outlined in this report, inform the Nelson Plan issues and options papers.***

Fulton/McGurk

Carried

**17. Heart of Nelson Stakeholder Meeting**

Document number A1154613, agenda pages 134-140 refer.

Resolved

***THAT the report Heart of Nelson Stakeholder Meeting (A1154613) and its attachments (A753330 and A1136238) be received.***

Fulton/Lawrey

Carried

There being no further business the meeting ended at 4.26pm.

Confirmed as a correct record of proceedings:

\_\_\_\_\_ Chairperson \_\_\_\_\_ Date

## Status Report – Planning and Regulatory 8 May 2014

Date of meeting/Item	Action Resolution	Officer	Status
12/12/13 Council Council Hearing – Plan Change 16 Inner City Noise	THAT the Planning and Regulatory Committee recommends to Council that an independent Commissioner chaired Council assisted Hearing Panel hear and make decisions on submissions on Proposed Plan Change 16 Inner City Noise;	Reuben Peterson	08/05/14: Hearing set down for 02/05/14. David McMahon appointed as Independent Commissioner.  <b>UNDERWAY</b>
18/02/14 P&R Committee Alteration to Resolution – Draft Local Approved Products Policy (Psychoactive Substances)	AND THAT hearing of submissions to the draft Local Approved Products Policy by the Planning and Regulatory Committee be delayed until further information is available from the Ministry of Health.	Nicky McDonald	08/05/14: Hearings scheduled following receipt of further information, then postponed following Government announcement of withdrawal from sale of all remaining “legal highs”.  <b>UNDERWAY</b>
20/03/14 P&R Committee	THAT officers request Expressions of Interest from interested parties for the delivery of the Ecofest at Founders Heritage Park in 2014.	Chris Ward	08/05/14: Requests for information from 5 interested parties. Expressions of Interest process to close on 6 May 2014. Officers will then assess all applications.  <b>UNDERWAY</b>
20/03/14 P&R Committee	AND THAT the Mayor writes to the Primary Industries Minister requesting financial support for these measures;  AND THAT the Mayor writes to the Mayors of Tasman District and Marlborough District Councils requesting that this general approach be adopted	Chris Ward	08/05/14: Letter written to Mayors of Tasman and Marlborough – awaiting response.  Propose to write to Minister from all three Mayors.  Top of the South Marine Biosecurity



	as a regional approach; AND THAT Council requests that the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity Partnership develop a proposal for a joint regional pathways plan.		Partnership considering options at meeting on 15 May 2014. <b>UNDERWAY</b>
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## Nelson Air Quality Plan and Woodburner Review

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### 1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To address Councillors' requests to review the approach to woodburner controls in the Nelson Air Quality Plan and associated environmental programmes.

### 2. Recommendation

***THAT the report Nelson Air Quality Plan and Woodburner Review (A1169793) and its attachments (A1178230, A1178227, A1178240 and A1178235) be received.***

#### Recommendation to Council

***THAT Council commence work to establish if the Nelson Air Quality Plan rules are able to be altered;***

***AND THAT Council acknowledges it is not in a position to propose changes to the Nelson Air Quality Plan now as it does not have sufficient data on air quality;***

***AND THAT Council note there is budget provision of \$40,000 in its draft Annual Plan 2014/15 for a detailed emission inventory to be carried out across all airsheds during winter 2014 to allow decision making to be made at an airshed level. This work will be informed by resident surveys/engagement and compliance monitoring;***

***AND THAT this work is reported back to Council by November 2014;***

***AND THAT Council explores alternative funding options, such as Envirolink, to subsidise the cost of inventory/modelling work;***

**AND THAT Council monitor progress towards achieving National Environmental Standards for Air Quality targets;**

**AND THAT Council maintains a watching brief on advances in ultra low emission woodburners;**

**AND THAT Council continues its programme of providing advice from Council's Eco Design Advisor on options for creating warm, healthy homes;**

**AND THAT Council extends its "Warm and Healthy Homes" campaign this winter to focus on promoting good home heating practices;**

**AND THAT Council works with the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority, and other potential partner organisations, to seek local funding support for insulation subsidies for those people currently living in cold homes;**

**AND THAT Council continues discussions with government agencies to investigate compliance issues and options for reducing air discharges from government owned buildings.**

### **3. Executive Summary**

- 3.1 It is clear that air quality issues are difficult to separate from cold houses. There is also tension between those who wish to install woodburners to warm their homes, and enhancing air quality to meet the National Environmental Standard for Air Quality (NESAQ).
- 3.2 Nearly one third of Nelson's households have contributed to improving Nelson's air quality over the last decade by moving to cleaner forms of heating and insulating their houses. This work has cost the Council and community in the order of \$14 million. As a result Nelson has moved from having some of the worst air quality in New Zealand to some of the best. However, in terms of being compliant with the NESAQ, we are not there yet.
- 3.3 Preliminary modelling suggests that we will not get there if we allow more woodburners to be installed using current technology and practice. Consequently this report recommends that additional information is gathered before Council commits to undertaking a plan change. In the short term it is recommended that Council continues modelling and monitoring work to identify the best ways to address air quality issues, and at the same time, extends its Warm and Healthy Homes campaign, explores alternative funding options to support people into warm homes, and considers new technology advances.

## 4. Background

- 4.1 At the turn of the century the Council commenced a significant programme of work to address air quality problems in Nelson.
- 4.2 In 2001 air pollution levels were over three times the national standard in our most polluted airshed – Airshed A (in the Hospital/Victory area – refer attachment 1). A 70% reduction in emissions was needed to meet the National Environmental Standard for Air Quality (NESAQ) designed to protect public health. Over 80% of fine particulates in this pollution were coming from burning wood and coal in domestic burners.
- 4.3 The Council introduced controls on woodburners in the 2003 Nelson Air Quality Plan (NAQP). The NAQP became operative in 2008. The Plan includes management measures mainly targeting domestic home heating as the main source of winter time breaches of the NESAQ. The NAQP aims to reduce PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in Nelson by 70%. The measures in the urban area include:
- A ban on the installation of solid fuel burners in new dwellings or existing dwellings using other heating methods from August 2003;
  - A ban on outdoor rubbish burning from 2004;
  - Emission limits for new installations of solid fuel burners of 1.5 g/kg and an energy efficiency of 65% (when tested to NZS 4013);
  - A ban on the use of open fires from January 2008.
  - Staged phase out of older burners from 2010, 2011 and 2013. The latter phase out date of wood burners installed between 2000 and 2003 was withdrawn following 2011 revisions to the NESAQ. This resulted in approximately 120 burners in Airshed A which did not get phased out.
- 4.4 At the same time Council introduced a significant non-regulatory programme to, amongst other things, ensure that an air pollution problem was not replaced with a cold home problem. This included the Clean Heat Warm Home scheme, which subsidised the cost of installing cleaner heating and insulation for people whose burners were phased out by the Council, and the Good Wood scheme that identifies and promotes suppliers of good quality firewood. There was also a comprehensive communications strategy around this programme and a significant response from the community to convert woodburners to other forms of heating and insulate their homes.
- 4.5 This programme collectively resulted in 1893 fires being replaced with more efficient woodburners (1208), heat pumps (597), pellet burners (33), and gas burners (55). At the same time 1370 cold homes were also insulated.

- 4.6 In 2003 Council also ran a programme to reduce air discharges in the vicinity of the proposed "Southern Link" resulting in an additional 151 fires being replaced with heat pumps or gas burners.
- 4.7 To date, this combined programme of work has cost Council and the community approximately \$14 million to implement. As part of Council's successful nomination for a Green Ribbon award in 2012 it was indicated that this programme has resulted in improved health, reduced medical costs, fewer restricted activity days (days when a person's normal activities are altered due to pollution such as hanging out the washing), and fewer nuisance effects.
- 4.8 An additional 2494 houses have had insulation retrofitted as part of the EECA Warm Up NZ heat smart programme. A number of houses have also had clean heating devices fitted via this programme too (approximately 873 houses between July 2009 to February 2014).
- 4.9 Plan Change A2 was introduced ahead of winter 2012. This plan change removed the requirement to phase out burners installed between 2000-2003. The rationale for this change was that:
- These burners were comparatively efficient when compared to older burners;
  - Health benefits had largely been achieved by phasing out older burners;
  - The financial costs of replacing this woodburner cohort (approximately 720 woodburners overall - 120 in Airshed A) outweighed the potential health benefits;
  - Natural attrition would mean these woodburners would likely be replaced with more efficient burners at the end of their 15 year projected life, (between 2015 and 2018).
- 4.10 As a result of this programme of work Nelson was on track to meet national standards and achieved the most significant turnaround in air quality improvement across the country. However, recent monitoring indicates that air quality improvements have plateaued in Airshed A since 2010 as phase out dates for woodburners and the Clean Heat Warm Homes scheme ended (refer figure 3-2 of Environet report attachment 2).
- 4.11 The Clean Heat Warm Homes Scheme has been replaced with current initiatives under the "Warm and Healthy Homes" banner. The Warm and Healthy Homes initiatives still include the Good Wood scheme and energy efficiency and woodburner advice but do not currently include Council subsidies for converting woodburners to other forms of heating.
- 4.12 An enforcement programme was initiated following the last phase out date (1 January 2012). To date this has resulted in approximately 80 abatement notices being served in Airshed A (out of a total of approximately 101 across all airsheds). Desk top analysis indicates that

there are approximately 520 sites (out of a total of approximately 3800 households) in Airshed A where compliance with Air Plan controls is unclear. Further on the ground monitoring is currently underway with more work planned for winter 2014. Preliminary on the ground results indicate that 329 houses do not have visible chimneys as opposed to 253 that do.

- 4.13 A number of concerns have been raised by the public about Council's approach to woodburners following recent enforcement action. Concerns appear to focus on the financial impacts of using electrical heating versus woodburners.
- 4.14 The Mayor's report to the 12 December 2013 Council meeting highlighted a number of concerns about the approach Council is taking to enforcing its woodburner standards and noted that it is timely to review the approach to woodburners generally. A clear Council direction was hoped for before winter 2014.
- 4.15 Officers discussed woodburner issues with councillors as part of Nelson Plan workshops in February and March 2014. The findings of these workshops were reported to the Planning and Regulatory Committee on 20 March 2014. Feedback from councillors was summarised as follows:

*"There is general agreement that air quality is a significant resource management issue for Nelson and that major improvements have been achieved in the past 10 years. Mixed views were expressed about whether or not changes to the Air Quality Plan were necessary to address compliance issues related to woodburners. There was also wider discussion about the potential for a range of non-regulatory responses to address issues."*

- 4.16 The purpose of this paper is to provide further information so that Council can determine the appropriate approach for addressing the woodburner issue. Clarification from councillors has been sought regarding:

- Council's obligations in relation to National Environmental Standards;
- The health impacts from poor air quality and cold homes;
- Air quality modelling and monitoring results;
- Home heating costs;
- What approaches are being developed in Canterbury;
- The timing of plan changes;
- Alternative funding sources.

## 5. Discussion

### The NES Air Quality

- 5.1 The NESAQ sets national standards for Air Quality. In particular the NESAQ sets ambient airshed targets, establishes standards for woodburners, and requires regular monitoring and reporting. There have been a number of changes to the NESAQ over the last decade.

The NESAQ specifies a limit of 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for  $\text{PM}_{10}$  (particles in the air less than 10 microns in diameter) which can only be exceeded on one occasion per year. The NESAQ was introduced in 2004 (Ministry for Environment, 2004) and took effect from September 2005, although compliance for the  $\text{PM}_{10}$  standard in non-complying airsheds was not required until 2013. At the time the NESAQ was introduced the Council was in the process of preparing the NAQP which included achievement of a target of 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  by 2021. As a result of the tighter timeframes contained within the original NESAQ the phase out dates for older burners were brought forward in the NAQP to 2010, 2011 and 2013. This was referred to as the accelerated phase out and resulted in the shortening of some burners' useful lives to less than the 15 year period originally proposed.

- 5.2 In 2011 the NESAQ was reviewed. A number of changes were made including new compliance dates. An interim target of compliance with three exceedances of  $\text{PM}_{10}$  was required by 2016 in Airshed A and full compliance with the NES was not required until September 2020. As a result of this change in timeframes the NAQP requirement of phasing out wood burners installed from 2000 to 2003 was withdrawn via Plan Change A2.

- 5.3 This year, Council officers have sought advice and met with Ministry for the Environment (MfE) staff to understand the implications for Council if Nelson does not meet the NESAQ targets. Staff at MfE have referred to 'Clean Healthy Air for All New Zealanders: The National Air Quality Compliance Strategy to meet the  $\text{PM}_{10}$  Standard' (August 2011) for reference.

- 5.4 In the event that a council fails to show reasonable progress to achieving the targets the Minister/Ministry have a number of options available to them. These include the power to request information, direct plan changes to address a resource management issue such as air quality, and/or appointing commissioners to perform functions of the council. These powers are expected to be used infrequently. The Minister can also request that the MfE offer to assist or provide advice to Council. Key considerations for the Minister before intervening include whether:

- Best practice management actions of council (such as supporting targeted rates, promoting good wood schemes, and enforcing point of sale rules) are being applied;
- Actual air quality improvements are being achieved;

- Ambient PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations are reducing fast enough to meet compliance dates;
  - Health effects are serious (how many people are affected).
- 5.5 In summary, MfE wants councils to meet their obligations and intervention is viewed as a last resort. It is important for the health of all New Zealanders that all regions attain the PM<sub>10</sub> targets in the given timeframes. Delaying meeting the standard has significant health implications. The Ministry's preference is to work with councils to meet the standards.
- 5.6 As noted earlier, Council has made significant progress at reducing air pollution through best practice measures so it is anticipated that any immediate action would be at the assistance end of the spectrum. The Ministry is currently compiling a report on how councils are progressing in achieving national standards. This will be useful in gauging Nelson's progress and provide an opportunity to work more closely with MfE on addressing air quality issues in Nelson. MfE is also working with councils to see how to improve woodburner operation via best practice guidance. MfE has also indicated that the EECA "Warm Up NZ" programme may be a source of funds for addressing cold home issues in Nelson. Representatives from MfE will be available at the 8 May 2014 meeting to provide further information.

### **Modelling and Monitoring**

- 5.7 Air quality monitoring indicates that Nelson has made significant improvements to our air quality over the last decade. In Airshed A we have moved from 81 exceedances in 2001 to nine in 2013. In Airshed B we have moved from 24 exceedances in 2006 to comply with the NESAQ target of one in 2013 (refer to attachment 1 for a Map of Airsheds). The degree to which ambient air quality standards have been exceeded has also significantly reduced.
- 5.8 In early 2014 Emily Wilton, of Environet, was contracted to undertake some preliminary modelling to assess progress towards the NES and airshed capacity in Airshed A. This work is based on information already available such as 2006 home heating data and more recent census information.
- 5.9 The Environet report (refer Attachment 2) indicates that uncertainty exists as to the extent of additional reductions required to meet the NESAQ and further investigation is recommended. It is noted that further reductions in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations, in the absence of enforcement or other regulation, are likely to be limited. Updated air quality science is recommended to make a more robust evaluation including updating current burner numbers, revision of average fuel use, revised motor vehicle emission assessments, and integration of natural source contributions. Updating the projections model will provide an assessment of the capacity of the airshed and the effectiveness of regulatory and non-regulatory management options in reducing PM<sub>10</sub> to



- meet the NESAQ. The modelling will also provide a basis for considering the appropriateness of allowing ultra-low emission burners in Nelson.
- 5.10 The extent to which there is non-compliance in airshed A will also have an impact on capacity of the airshed to accommodate more burners. For example - if people are continuing to use old burners this will impact on overall emission compliance across the airshed. There are approximately 520 sites, spread randomly across Airshed A, where compliance with the woodburner standards is currently unclear. Additional on the ground monitoring should therefore be undertaken over winter 2014 to confirm the degree of compliance.
  - 5.11 Census data suggests that between 2001 and 2013 there has been a move away from wood, coal, and bottled gas and a move towards solar and electricity for home heating. A number of resident surveys have also been run in 2002, 2005, and 2010. These results also indicate a reduction in woodburner use. The move towards cleaner options will also be adding potential capacity within the airshed.
  - 5.12 Vehicle travel monitoring indicates that there has also been a significant reduction in vehicle kilometres travelled in Nelson (a reduction of approximately 20 million kilometres between 2006-2011 from 212-192 million). This will have an impact on total emissions although this is expected to be slight given the fact that vehicle emissions make up such a small proportion of Nelson's overall discharges (less than 10%).
  - 5.13 Some councillors have expressed concerns that those who rent may be living in cold homes as their landlords have missed the phase out dates for burner replacements. An analysis of historic compliance sites (101 sites served with abatement notices in the past) indicates that 60% of sites are rental properties (ratepayer address is different to the owner address), and approximately half those homes are Housing NZ houses. Officers have made contact with Housing New Zealand (HNZ) staff to better understand compliance issues. HNZ have complied with Air Plan requirements by capping phased out burners in its houses and replacing them with heat pumps or other forms of electrical heating.
  - 5.14 The New Zealand Transport Agency also owns a number of rental properties in the Victory/Bishopdale area. The forms of heating for these properties is not clear.
  - 5.15 Overall, it is acknowledged that whilst some monitoring has occurred, it has been insufficient to provide evidence there is potential for a change in Council's approach now within the NESAQ framework. In particular, understanding the performance of different airsheds within Council is not possible based on available data.
  - 5.16 It is therefore recommended that further modelling and monitoring is undertaken and that officers continue discussions with HNZ and other government agencies to understand the implications of Council's approach to woodburners for government housing stock.

## Approaches taken by ECAN

- 5.17 Canterbury has also had significant air quality issues associated with woodburners.
- 5.18 Currently Environment Canterbury's (ECAN) Air Plan provides for the installation of ultra low emission burners as a restricted discretionary activity consent in new and existing dwellings without a woodburner. As part of this assessment the applicant must show that ambient air quality standards will be met across the airshed. This approach has been taken to encourage manufacturers to develop new technology and to obtain global consents for ultra low emission burners so as to ensure that there is a net overall reduction in airshed discharges. On-going monitoring is also required. To date no ultra-low emission burners have been granted consent however it is understood that a number of potential applicants are in the process of testing for compliance using the Canterbury Test Method for ultra low emission burners.
- 5.19 ECAN is currently preparing for consultation on full Air Plan review options commencing in July 2014, looking towards notification in February 2015. Part of this review is looking at permitting ultra low emission burners (emit less than 0.5g/kg of fuel burned and have a thermal efficiency of 65% or greater in a real life testing situation). Modelling to date indicates that NES targets cannot be achieved relying on ECAN compliant woodburners (emit less than 1.0g/kg of fuel burned and have a thermal efficiency of 65% or greater in a certified lab testing situation) alone. It is also understood that ECAN are in the process of developing its own testing regime for ultra low emission woodburners.
- 5.20 It is recommended that Council maintains a watching brief on developments in Canterbury so that any developments in new technology can be considered.

## Health Impacts

- 5.21 There is a wide array of information about the health effects of PM<sub>10</sub>. This information has been used to support the development of the NESAQ and NAQP. PM<sub>10</sub> are particles so small that they are not filtered out by the natural defences in our noses and throats. Instead PM<sub>10</sub> get inhaled and lodged deep in people's lungs where they can have significant respiratory and cardiovascular health effects.
- 5.22 Officers have been asked to clarify the health effects of air quality issues in Nelson. The relevant literature has been reviewed and the Nelson Medical Officer of Health has been approached to seek clarification about local data.
- 5.23 The Health and Air Pollution in New Zealand Study (HAPINZ) has been carried out in 2007 using 2001 PM<sub>10</sub> data and updated in 2012 using 2006 PM<sub>10</sub> data. It is understood that a more recent update is currently being developed using 2013 census data. HAPINZ quantifies the health effects of anthropogenic (human caused) air pollution by region in NZ. The reports rely on NZ and international epidemiological studies. Data

on premature mortality and cardiac and respiratory admissions is drawn from NZ studies and Ministry of Health data and is provided by region. The 2012 update indicates the following are potentially attributable to air pollution in Nelson in 2006:

- Premature mortality of adults - 11 from domestic fires;
- Premature mortality of babies – 0 from domestic fires;
- Cardiac Hospital Admissions – 2.7 from domestic fires;
- Respiratory Hospital Admissions –3.3 from domestic fires.

5.24 The report also looks at social costs associated with air pollution. The report does not cover health issues associated with cold homes.

5.25 A NZ study entitled "Effect of Insulating Existing Houses on Health Inequality: Cluster Randomised Study in the Community" was published in the British Medical Journal in March 2007. The study assessed 1350 households across seven low income communities in NZ. The study compared houses that were insulated as part of the study with a control group that were not insulated during the study, but were later. The study concluded that residents in insulated houses:

- Reported less dampness mould and poor health;
- Were 50% less likely to experience respiratory symptoms such as wheezing and self reported winter colds and flu;
- Had less days off work and school;
- Spent significantly less on heating their houses;
- Consumed less energy;
- Had fewer visits to general practitioners;
- Had fewer admissions to hospital and fewer days in hospitals for respiratory conditions.

5.26 In speaking to some of the study contributors and the Nelson Medical Officer of Health, it is clear that it is very difficult to distinguish between health impacts associated with poor air quality and cold homes. What is clear is that improving home heating methods will reduce negative impacts on human health. Study contributors have also emphasised that complying with the NESAQ will not rid Nelson of air quality issues but rather reduce their impact.

5.27 The Medical Officer of Health is currently collating local data on hospital admissions and will either pre-circulate a report or present the findings at the committee meeting.

## Home Heating Costs

- 5.28 A number of people have raised concerns about the cost of woodburner alternatives, particularly heat pumps. Consumer studies over the last few years show that a modern energy efficient heat pump is the cheapest form of heating when you are paying to purchase your heating fuel. Attached at Appendix 3 is a home heating cost comparison from Consumer NZ. Heat pump prices are comparable to woodburner prices although this does not show regional differences.
- 5.29 A recent Nelson survey completed by Council's Eco Building Design Adviser indicates that this trend is comparable to Nelson. This work indicates that an "Energy Star" rated heat pump has very similar, if not slightly cheaper running costs compared to using an NESAQ compliant wood burner using fire wood bought from local merchants. Furthermore all other heating types are more expensive than an "Energy Star" rated heat pump in providing the same quantity of heat into a home. In the case of an un-flued gas heater it is over five times more expensive compared to a modern heat pump. Purchase and installation costs for woodburners and heat pumps range from \$2764-\$7468 and \$2013-\$3864 respectively, depending on size.
- 5.30 Council does not have current figures for the proportion of residents who have relatively free access to firewood, although this could form the basis for a question in the next residents survey.
- 5.31 There are a number of ways that woodburners can be used more cost effectively such as operating them correctly (following manufacturers instructions), cleaning flues annually, maintaining and replacing damaged parts, using correct fuel type and size (ie dried seasoned wood less than 25% moisture content and less than 11cm thick so that it burns efficiently), and including energy saving technologies. Insulating and draught proofing houses also means the need to use a woodburner, and ongoing discharges and costs, can be reduced. Encouraging best practice operation will contribute to bringing overall emissions and costs down.
- 5.32 Council is currently working with other councils in the National Air Quality Working Group, especially ECAN, to develop an effective behavioural change toolkit and interventions to reduce emissions from woodburning households. An application by ECAN to the MfE's Community Environment Fund is currently being considered and if successful will build on the experience of this Council's non-regulatory programmes and help inform future potential approaches.
- 5.33 It is therefore recommended that Council extends its Warm and Healthy Homes campaign over winter 2014, and continues to work with other Council's to develop best practice guidance for woodburner owners.

## Plan Change Timing

- 5.34 Councillors have asked about the length of time it would take to allow for NESAQ compliant woodburners once a plan change was introduced into

the Air Plan. The Air Plan currently prohibits discharges from a small scale solid fuel burning device (woodburner) after the relevant phase out date. Phase out dates have now passed. A prohibited activity is one that consent cannot be applied for. If Council introduced a plan change to permit woodburners, or even require a resource consent for additional wood burners, a plan change would probably take at least 12 months until landowners would know whether they can apply, or be permitted, to install a woodburner. This is because the new rule would only take full effect when it is beyond challenge (ie) no submissions or appeals have been received. This synopsis is supported by legal advice from Julian Ironside of Fletcher Vautier and Moore (attached at Appendix 4).

- 5.35 It is also worthwhile noting that pursuant to RMA s66(f) Plan changes to regional plans need to be in accordance with any regulations(National Environmental Standards). In addition a rule or resource consent may not be more lenient than a national environmental standard (s43B(3)). It is therefore unlikely that a plan change would be successful if the Council tried to relax controls in an airshed where compliance with ambient air quality standards was not being achieved.
- 5.36 Consideration also needs to be given to what outcome may be achieved from progressing a plan change. Total costs for the entire process could range from \$40,000 to \$100,000 depending on whether the plan change is appealed. At a minimum additional modelling is required to understand whether the plan change would be in accordance with the NESAQ. There is also no certainty of outcome, as the decision of the hearing panel or Environment Court may not support the provision of additional woodburners.
- 5.37 It is therefore recommended that additional modelling and monitoring work is undertaken over winter of 2014 before Council commits to undertaking a change to the NAQP. Officers suggest additional funding is committed to non-regulatory measures in the meantime.

### **Alternative Funding Sources**

- 5.38 When the woodburner issue is viewed through a broader 'warm home' lens it appears that there are a potential range of external funding sources. As noted, MfE has indicated the possibility that funding may be able to be sought from the EECA Energywise scheme for subsidised home insulation. It is also understood that the Nelson Marlborough District Health Board, Nelson Tasman Housing Trust, and a local insulation company, Absolute Energy, are currently developing an application with EECA to become a service provider to install insulation for houses where residents have health issues and have community services cards.
- 5.39 If Council is concerned about the cost of households moving from a woodburner to a heat pump or other alternative sources of heating then Council could consider how to assist those homeowners and tenants who make the transition.

- 5.40 There is a possibility that funding may be available from Envirolink to subsidise the cost of undertaking modelling work in the 2014/2015 financial year.
- 5.41 It is therefore recommended that Council work with other organisations to develop a range of alternative funding sources targeted at reducing home heating costs.

## 6. Conclusion

- 6.1 It is clear from the work undertaken to date that it is difficult to separate air quality issues from that of cold houses. There are health impacts from both poor air quality and living in cold homes and there are public and private benefits in resolving these issues such as increased productivity and improved health outcomes. Both are key drivers for why Council originally initiated a regulatory (woodburner controls in the Air Plan) and non-regulatory response (incentive schemes such as Clean Heat Warm Homes and promotional schemes such as Good Wood). In 2012 the Clean Heat Warm Home scheme ended and the ability to install an NESAQ compliant burner has been phased out. At the same time national initiatives to subsidise home insulation have diminished, apart from schemes for people on low incomes with proven health issues. This has left some residents (homeowners and tenants) in the cold. Residents still have a range of compliant home heating options available including wood pellet fires, gas, diesel, solar, and electrical heating, all of which produce no or limited air discharges. Analysis indicates that for people who purchase their firewood the cost of home heating is comparable to installing and using an energy efficient heat pump. A large sector of the Nelson community has invested heavily in transitioning to cleaner burning house heating/insulation options which has resulted in significant public and private benefits.
- 6.2 Nelson is well on the way to achieving its NESAQ obligations although in Airshed A it appears that air quality improvements have plateaued and there are limited ways in which we can achieve compliance. Based on preliminary modelling work it appears that allowing more people to have woodburners will not achieve compliance or improve Nelson's air quality further than current levels. Improvements could be achieved by:
- Enhancing woodburner operation;
  - Reducing the frequency with which woodburners are used for home heating;
  - Looking towards new technology advances for ultra low emission burners;
  - Incentivising homeowners and tenants to move towards cleaner burning technology;
  - Monitoring the degree to which non-compliance is an issue;

- Understanding what contribution industry and transport is making to emissions now and into the future.
- 6.3 The degree to which we need to rely on these methods is still unclear as Council has not undertaken a detailed emission inventory since 2006.
- 6.4 It is therefore recommended that:
- A detailed emission inventory is carried out across all airsheds. This work will be informed by resident surveys/engagement and compliance monitoring;
  - Detailed modelling work is carried out alongside the monitoring work undertaken through winter 2014;
  - Council explores alternative funding options to subsidise the cost of inventory/modelling work;
  - Council continues to monitor progress towards achieving NESAQ targets;
  - Council maintains a watching brief on advances in ultra low emission woodburner technology;
  - Council extends its Warm and Healthy Homes campaign this winter to focus on promoting good home heating practices;
  - Council continues its programme of providing advice via Council's Eco Design Advisor on options for creating warm homes;
  - Council works with EECA, and other potential partner organisations, to seek local funding support for insulation subsidies for those people currently living in cold homes;
  - Council continues discussions with Housing New Zealand and other government agencies to investigate compliance issues and options for reducing air discharges from government owned buildings.

Matt Heale  
Principal Planner

### Attachments

Attachment 1: Airshed Map of Nelson [A1178230](#)

Attachment 2: Environet Report: Evaluation Of Nelson Airshed A – Progress Towards The NES And Airshed Capacity – Preliminary Report [A1178227](#)

Attachment 3: "Consumer" Home Heating Data [A1178240](#)

Attachment 4: Legal Advice from Julian Ironside [A1178235](#)

Supporting information follows.

## Supporting Information

### 1. **Fit with purpose of Local Government**

Air quality management is required by the Resource Management Act. This Act is administered by local government.

### 2. **Fit with Community Outcomes and Council Priorities**

The ongoing management of air quality contributes to Council's outcomes, particularly Healthy Land, Sea, Air, and Water.

### 3. **Fit with Strategic Documents**

The NAQP sits alongside the Nelson Resource Management Plan. Air quality management contributes to Goal 3 of Nelson 2060: Our natural environment – air, land rivers and sea – are protected and healthy.

### 4. **Sustainability**

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Any future Plan change will need to demonstrate that it meets this purpose and additional modelling is recommended to ensure that this is the case.

### 5. **Consistency with other Council policies**

The approach outlined is consistent with Council's resource management documents.

### 6. **Long Term Plan/Annual Plan reference and financial impact**

The costs associated with monitoring are included in the Environment activity. Funding will need to be provided for the additional financial assistance package identified in this report should Council agree to pursue this course of action.

### 7. **Decision Making Significance**

This is not a significant decision in terms of Council's Significance Policy.

### 8. **Consultation**

Any Plan Change will be subject to the First Schedule Resource Management Act 1991 consultation process. The Draft Annual Plan 2014/2015 has highlighted air quality issues as a key issue and feedback has been sought on this matter through that process.

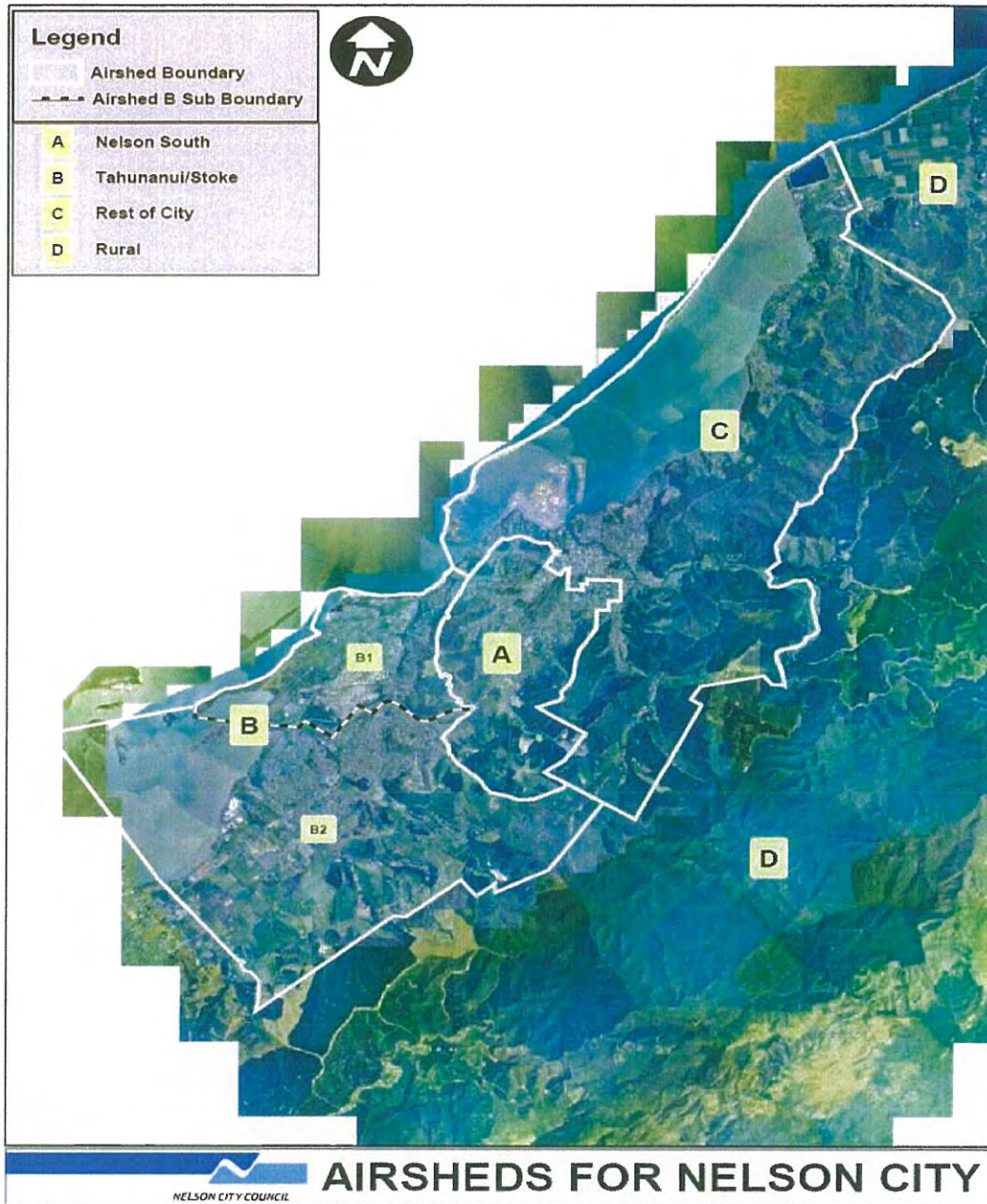
### 9. **Inclusion of Maori in the decision making process**

No specific consultation with Maori has occurred in preparing this report.

### 10. **Delegation register reference**

The recommendations of this report reflect the committee delegations.







MARCH 2014

PREPARED FOR  
**Nelson City Council**

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# Evaluation of Nelson Airshed

## A – progress towards the NES and airshed capacity - preliminary report



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
	1.1 Scope.....	4
	1.2 Background .....	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Home heating and projections.....</b>	<b>5</b>
	2.1 2006 home heating survey .....	5
	2.2 Non-compliant burners .....	7
	2.3 Census data .....	7
<b>3</b>	<b>PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in Nelson .....</b>	<b>10</b>
	3.1 Monitoring data .....	10
	3.2 Trends assessment.....	11
<b>4</b>	<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>13</b>
	4.1 Further work required .....	13
<b>5</b>	<b>References .....</b>	<b>15</b>



# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Scope

The objective of this report is to evaluate progress towards meeting the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality in the Nelson Airshed A area and identify key issues relating to ongoing compliance and airshed capacity.

## 1.2 Background

The NES for PM<sub>10</sub> specifies a limit of 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for PM<sub>10</sub> (particles in the air less than 10 microns in diameter) which can only be exceeded on one occasion per year. The NES was introduced in 2004 (Ministry for Environment, 2004) and took effect from September 2005, although compliance for the PM<sub>10</sub> standard in non-complying airsheds was not required until 2013. At the time the NES was introduced the Nelson City Council were in the process of preparing their air quality management plan which included achievement of a target of 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> by 2021. As a result of the tighter timeframes contained within the original NES the phase out dates for older burners (see bullet point v below) were brought forward in the air plan to 2010, 2011 and 2013. This was referred to as the accelerated phase out and resulted in the shortening of some burners useful lives to less than the 15 year period originally proposed.

In 2011 the NESAQ were reviewed. A number of changes were made including new compliance dates. An interim target of compliance with three exceedences of PM<sub>10</sub> was required by 2016 in Airshed A and full compliance with the NES was not required until September 2020. As a result of this change in timeframes the air plan requirement of phasing out wood burners installed from 2000 to 2003 was withdrawn.

The Nelson City Council's Air Plan became operative in 2008. The Plan includes management measures mainly targeting domestic home heating as the main source of winter time breaches of the NES. The plan aimed to reduce PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in Nelson by 70%. The measures included were:

- i. A ban on outdoor rubbish burning from 2004
- ii. Emission limits for new installations of solid fuel burners of 1.5 g/kg and an energy efficiency of 65% (when tested to NZS 4013).
- iii. A ban on the use of open fires from January 2008.
- iv. A ban on the installation of solid fuel burners in new dwellings or existing dwellings using other heating methods from November 2008.
- v. Staged phase out of older burners from 2010, 2011 and 2013. The latter phase out date of wood burners installed between 2000 and 2003 was withdrawn following 2011 revisions to the NES. This resulted in approximately 120 burners in Airshed A which did not get phased out and for which no legislative replacement date currently exists.

## 2 HOME HEATING AND PROJECTIONS

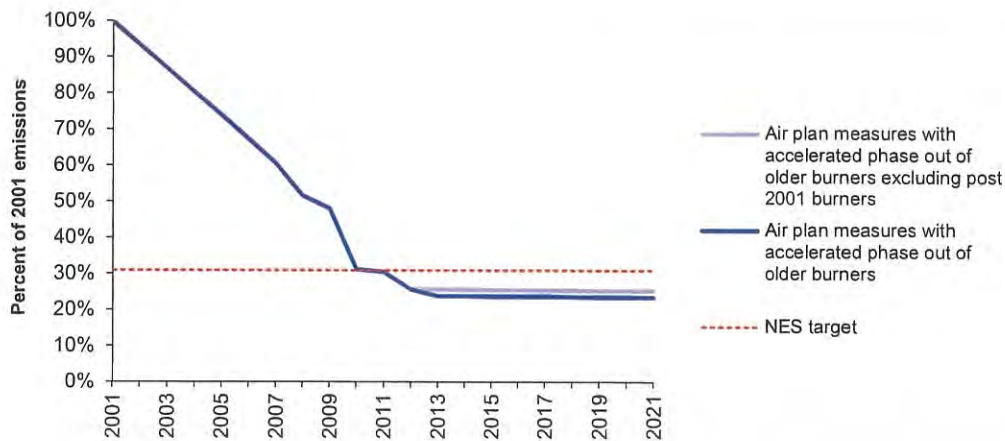
### 2.1 2006 home heating survey

Table 2.1 show the 2006 domestic home heating survey results for home heating methods in Nelson carried out for the purposes of the emission inventory. This was a telephone survey of 520 households in Airshed A (sample error 4%). If the Air Plan rules were being complied with then 1175 wood burners (all pre 2001) should have been removed by January 2012, along with 205 open fires and 103 multi-fuel burners.

**Table 2-1: Home heating methods in Nelson Airshed A in 2006**

	2006 Heating methods	
	%	HH
Electricity	64%	2,539
Total Gas	19%	770
Flued gas	5%	186
Unflued gas	15%	584
Oil	1%	26
Open fire	5%	205
Open fire - wood	4%	154
Open fire - coal		-
Total Wood burner	37%	1,462
Pre 1996 wood burner*	20%	774
1996-2001 wood burner*	10%	401
Post-2001 wood burner*	7%	287
Multi-fuel burners	3%	103
Multi-fuel burners-wood	3%	103
Multi-fuel burners-coal	1%	51
Pellet burners		-
Total wood	44%	1,719
Total coal	1%	51
Total households		3,950

Figure 2.1 shows the estimated impact of removing these burners based on the assumption that 70% of wood and multifuel burners are replaced with NES compliant wood burners and 50% of the open fires are replaced with NES compliant wood burners. The replacement rate for open fires is lower as typically around half of households with open fires also have another solid fuel heating method in that living room. The estimates in Figure 2.1 are based on the historical projections model for Nelson Airshed A which was based on the best science information available at the time the air plan was derived and includes updated home heating emissions based on the 2006 emission inventory. At the time the air plan evaluation was undertaken it was acknowledged that the science was relatively new and there were many uncertainties. To reduce the risk of not achieving the target as a result of these uncertainties measures were selected to overshoot the target by around 8%.



**Figure 2-1: Projections in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions for Nelson (Airshed A) for Air Plan measures (including the accelerated phase out) based on historical projections model**

A number of new scientific studies have become available since the evaluation underpinning the Nelson Air Plan. These include:

- A receptor model source apportionment study which provides new information on the contribution of background sources to ambient PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in Nelson.
- Real life emissions testing information which provides updated information on emission factors from NES compliant solid fuel burners.
- Revised emission factor database for motor vehicle emissions (VFEM)

The impact of revisions to the average emission factors for NES compliant burners (from 3 g/kg to 5 g/kg) on the projections shown in Figure 2.1 is shown in Figure 2.2. This indicates that compliance with the NES target is marginal based on our current knowledge. The impact of the other variables (revised natural sources contribution and motor vehicle emissions methodology) also requires assessment. In addition, changes in the households using wood for space heating is likely to have impacted on average daily fuel use. The impact of the motor vehicle emissions methodology and the revised fuel use for home heating would be assessed with an updated emission inventory for Nelson. It is anticipated that changes to motor vehicles and industry will have limited effect due to the small contribution that they make. Updating with revised natural sources contributions may however have significant impacts on the assessment of the probability of compliance.



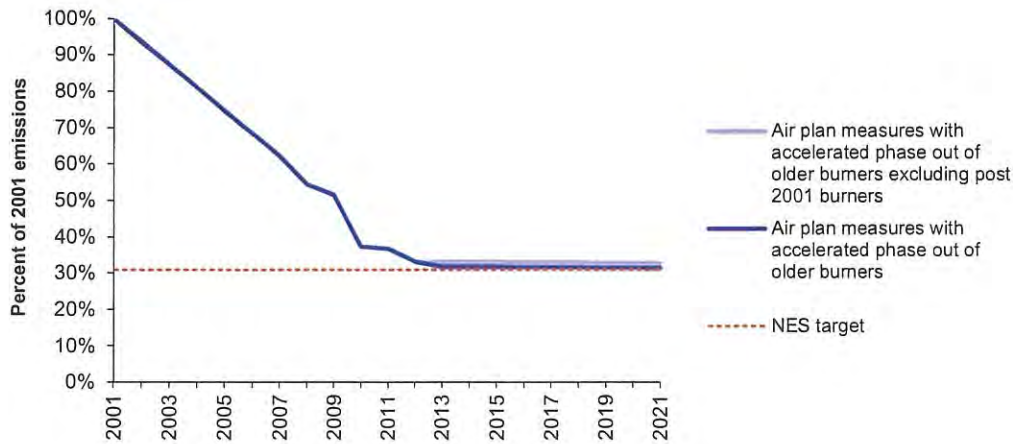


Figure 2-2: Projections in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions for Nelson (Airshed A) for Air Plan measures (including the accelerated phase out) based on historical projections model with an updated emission factor for NES compliant burners

## 2.2 Non-compliant burners

Information on wood burner compliance with the Air Plan rules was provided by Nelson City Council. This indicated around 520 burners in Airshed A had uncertain status in terms of compliance with the Air Plan rules. Figure 2.3 shows updates to the projections for these data assuming 300 of the unchecked burners are not compliant.

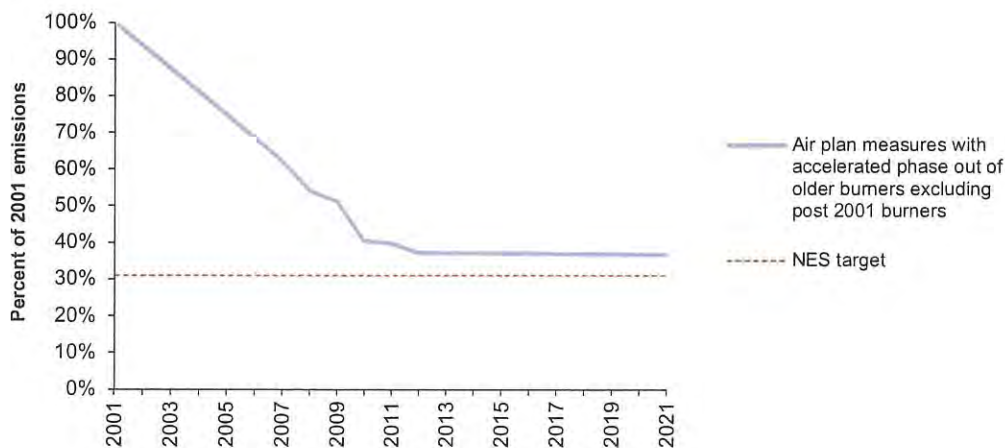


Figure 2-3: Projections in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions for Nelson (Airshed A) for Air Plan measures (including the accelerated phase out) based on historical projections model with an updated emission factor for NES compliant burners and assuming around 300 non-compliant burners are still in use.

## 2.3 Census data

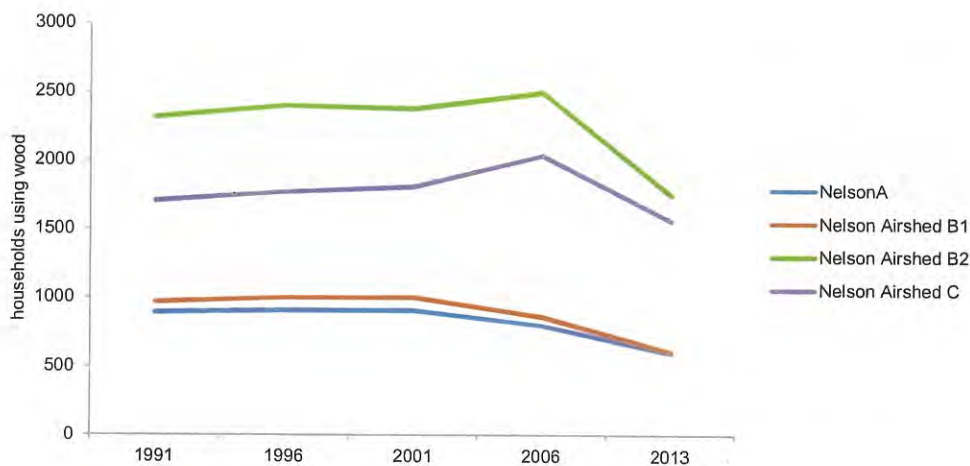
Table 2.2 compares the inventory survey estimates of households using wood to heat the main living area of their home to the census data respondents of households that use wood for heating (anywhere in the home). The census information indicates a decrease in the reliance on wood for home heating since 2001 with 35% fewer households using this fuel in 2013 than in 2001. Figure 2.4 illustrates a similar decrease (25-30%) in census data for households using wood from 2006 to 2013 for other Airsheds in Nelson.



The ratio of wood burning appliances in the inventory survey to households reporting wood use in the census data varies. This is because the census reports households using wood for space heating in any area of their home and the survey reports the number of different home heating appliances used. The relationship between the two measures is likely to be influenced by regulatory measures with fewer households using more than one wood fired heating method in their main living area and fewer households using wood as a fuel in areas outside of the main living area as stricter rules relating to wood burning appliances are implemented. It is likely that the percent survey to census figure will have decreased for 2013. Figure 2.5 shows the air plan projections including updated emission factors with revised wood burning numbers based on the census data for an upper limit and a ratio of 85% survey to census results for 2013 (the same as for 2006). While this provides a range of emissions projections based on revised heating numbers it is not a reliable estimate as it does not update other variables which have increasing influence on concentrations.

**Table 2-2: Comparison of census data to home heating survey information**

	2001	2006	2013
Census data	2445	2091	1590
Inventory surveys	1975	1768	
Percent survey to census	81%	85%	



**Figure 2-4: Census data for households using wood for space heating from 1991 to 2013 for Airsheds A, B1, B2 and C.**

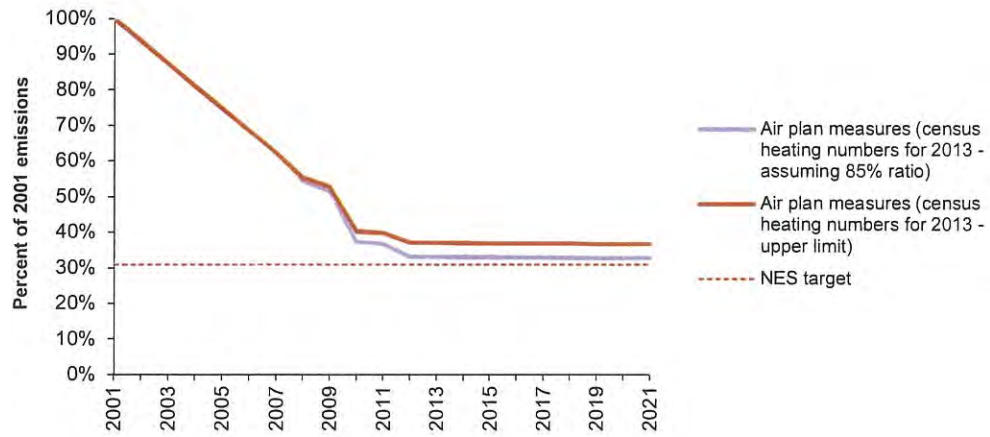


Figure 2-5: Projections in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions for Nelson (Airshed A) for Air Plan measures integrating census data for heating with an updated emission factor for NES compliant burners.

### 3 PM<sub>10</sub> CONCENTRATIONS IN NELSON

#### 3.1 Monitoring data

Concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> have been continuously measured in Nelson since 2001. The highest 24-hour average concentration measured at the Airshed A St Vincent Street site was 165 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and was recorded during 2001. That year also had 81 exceedences of 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (24-hour average), a value that has since been adopted as a National Environmental Standard.

Summary statistics for PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in Nelson (Airshed A) are shown in Figure 3.1. Results indicate a downward trend in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations which occurs across the range of PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations although it is less evident in the median concentrations than upper quarter levels. Data suggest minimal if any reductions in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations since 2010. Trends assessments for PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations typically include an evaluation of the impact of meteorological conditions and an adjustment to account for year to year variations in meteorological conditions. Data in Figure 3.1 have not been adjusted for the impact of year to year variability in meteorological conditions.

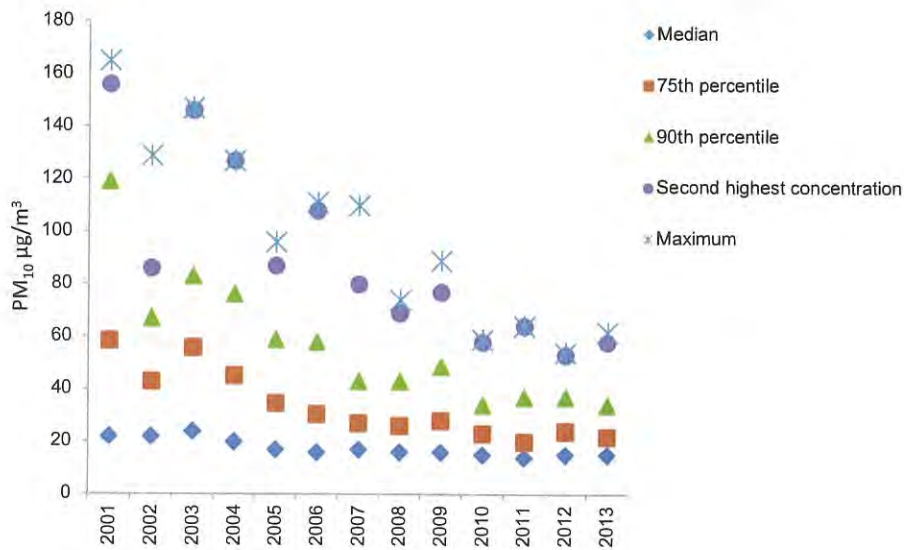
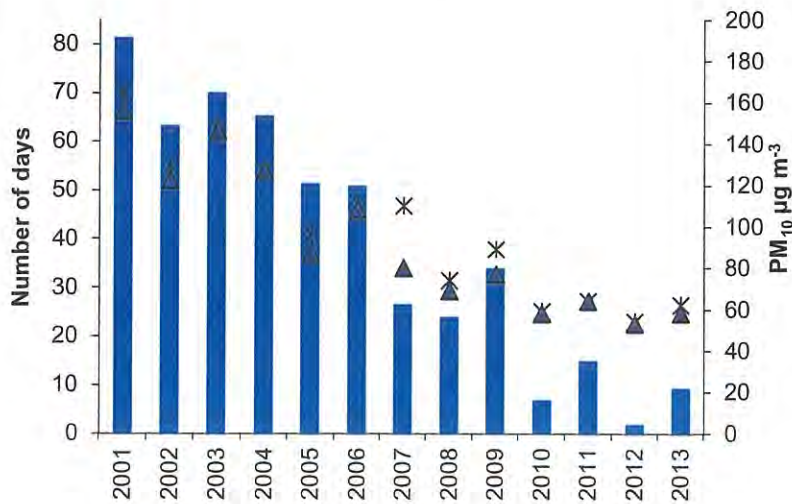


Figure 3-1: Summary statistics for PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations measured in Airshed A since 2001

■ Number greater than 50  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  \* Maximum concentration ▲ Second highest concentration



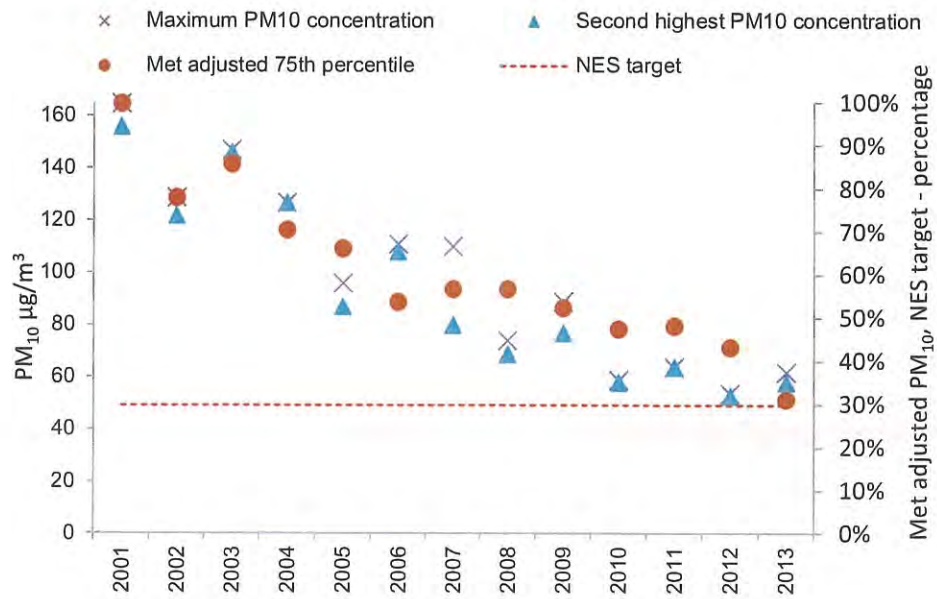
**Figure 3-2: Number of exceedences, maximum  $\text{PM}_{10}$  and second highest  $\text{PM}_{10}$  concentrations in Airshed A since 2001**

Figure 3.2 shows trends in the number of exceedences of  $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . While a significant reduction in the number of exceedences per year has occurred since 2001 both exceedences data and maximum concentrations suggest an absence of further improvements post 2010. Trends evaluation using a method that accounts for year to year variations in concentrations is required to confirm or otherwise the absence of a downward trend post 2010.

### 3.2 Trends assessment

Trends assessments to account for the impact of meteorological conditions were most recently carried out for Nelson by Wilton & Bluett (2009). Figure 2.1 shows an update of the trends analysis for Nelson using the assessment outlined in Wilton and Bluett (2009) but updated for 2013 data (red dots). Also shown on the graph are the maximum and second highest  $\text{PM}_{10}$  concentrations measured each year. Surprisingly the trends assessment suggests a reasonable reduction in concentrations from 2012 to 2013 despite stagnant emissions projections and absolute concentrations for 2013 being worse than for 2012. It is unlikely that this latter reduction is real as  $\text{PM}_{10}$  concentrations for 2013 clearly exceeded the NES (nine breaches of  $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) and the trend assessment suggests NES compliance should have occurred in 2013 unless meteorological conditions worse than those experienced in 2001 occurred.





**Figure 3-3: Comparison of reductions in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in maximum and second highest concentrations and in 75<sup>th</sup> percentile concentrations adjusted for meteorological conditions (Airshed A).**

In summary monitoring data suggests a maximum reduction of 62% and meteorology adjusted trends assessment suggests a maximum reduction of around 54% (excluding 2013 data). These compare with a required reduction in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations of 70% based on worst case PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in 2001.

Further work is required on evaluating trends in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations to assess whether worst case meteorological conditions have occurred since 2001 (and hence a greater reduction in concentrations than originally assessed is required) and to better understand the difference between current concentrations and the NES target i.e., what reduction in current PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations is required to meet the NES based on worst meteorological conditions experienced to date.

## 4 SUMMARY

Air quality monitoring data indicates that Nelson Airshed A is not compliant with the NES for PM<sub>10</sub> which allows one exceedence of 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> per year. In 2013 there were nine exceedences of 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Monitoring data and emissions projections suggest no reductions in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations have occurred since 2010. However the meteorology adjusted PM<sub>10</sub> suggests a significant decrease may have occurred from 2012 to 2013. Uncertainty exists as to the extent of reduction required to meet the NES and further investigations are recommended. Notwithstanding this PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in 2013 were well above the NES and existing non-compliance is a certainty. It is uncertain what numbers of existing burners are non-compliant with the Air Plan rules. Enforcement of the existing rules is required to underpin modelling projections. Updating of a number of aspects of the science is required before it can be determined whether full compliance with the Air Plan will result in achievement on the NES.

Although compliance is not required until September 2020 all regulatory measures contained within the Nelson Air Plan have been implemented and further reductions in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in the absence of enforcement or further regulation are likely to be limited. Updating of the air quality science is required to make a more robust evaluation. In addition to updating with current burner numbers, revisions to average fuel use are required (as this can change with changes to households using burners) and a revised motor vehicle emissions assessment and integration of natural source contributions is necessary.

Updating the projections model with these data will allow an assessment of the likely impact of enforcement of existing rules and the extent to which this may or may-not increase the capacity of the airshed to allow the installation of new burners.

It is possible that new generation low emission burners may evolve out of recent legislation adopted by Environment Canterbury allowing the installation of ultra-low emission burners into new dwellings in Christchurch. If so there may be potential for new dwellings to install solid fuel burners in Nelson. Evaluation of these options requires an updated emission inventory and other science outlined below.

### 4.1 Further work required

To be able to assess the impact of enforcing compliance with the existing rules, evaluating any subsequent excess airshed capacity or management measures requires updating of the air quality science for Nelson. This assessment has identified updating the following areas of science is required:

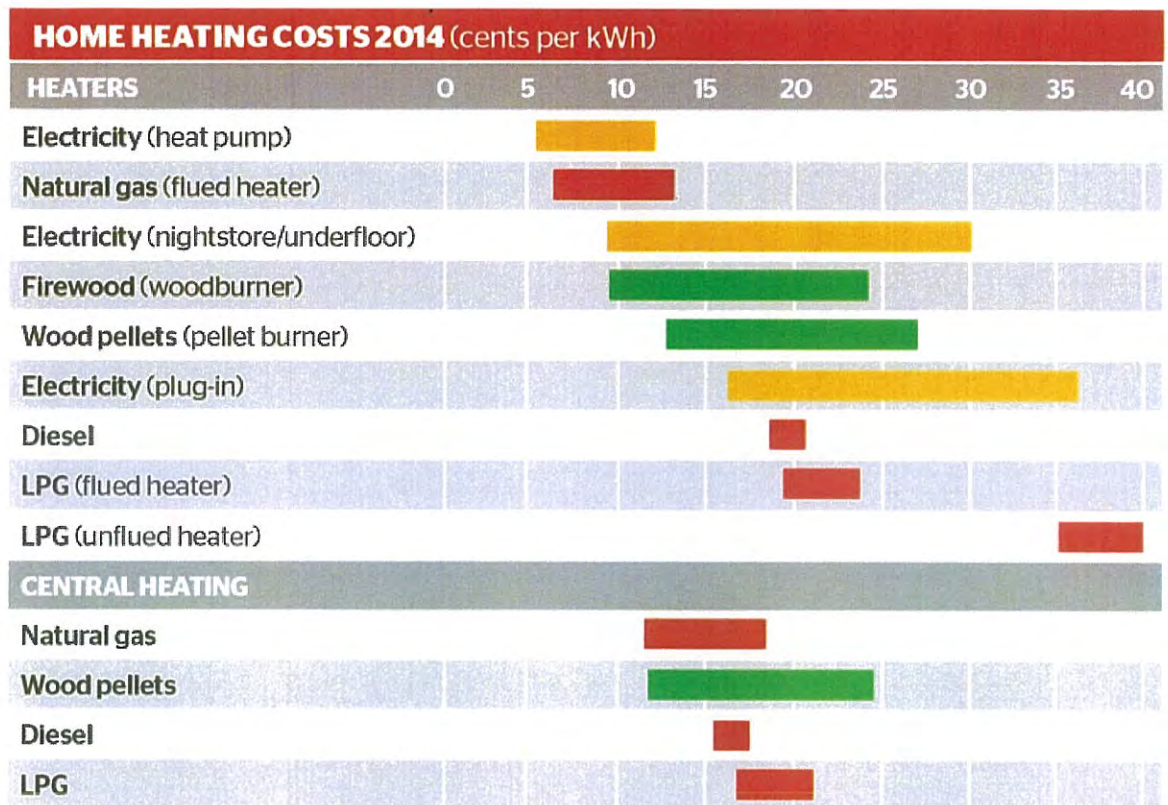
1. An emission inventory should be carried out for Nelson Airshed A to update information on:
  - a. Emissions from domestic home heating and revised heating numbers.
  - b. Emissions from motor vehicles.
  - c. Changes in industrial PM<sub>10</sub> emissions in Nelson.
2. An updated trends evaluation should be undertaken. This should include:
  - a. An update to the 2009 trends assessment including trends assessment within categories that result in high pollution.
  - b. An evaluation of the reduction required in PM<sub>10</sub> to meet the NES including assessment of years when meteorological conditions were worst and the impact of moving to a second highest PM<sub>10</sub> concentration (as would normally be done with this length of monitoring data).
  - c. An additional analysis of the proportion of days when meteorological conditions conducive to high pollution that result in breaches of the NES.
  - d. An assessment of trends in absolute PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations by time of day (broken down into four periods including a night time midnight to 6am period) to provide additional insight.

3. A revised projections analysis which includes updated information from the emission inventory. This should also integrate the reassessment of the reduction required in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations and integrate data from the recent source apportionment study for Nelson carried out by GNS.
4. This study has been limited to the assessment of Airshed A. An evaluation of other airsheds to check their status with regards to likely compliance with the NES is recommended.

## 5 REFERENCES

Ministry for Environment. (2004). Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004. New Zealand Government. Retrieved from [http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2004/0309/latest/DLM286835.html?search=ts\\_regulation\\_air+quality\\_rese&p=1&sr=1](http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2004/0309/latest/DLM286835.html?search=ts_regulation_air+quality_rese&p=1&sr=1)





Source Consumer New Zealand

ATTACHMENT 4

Nelson City Council  
PO Box 645  
Nelson

Office Richmond  
Author Julian Ironside  
Telephone 03 543 8301  
Facsimile 03 543 8302  
Email jironside@fvm.co.nz  
Matter No 455315\12

19 March 2014

Attention: Matt Heale

Dear Matt

### **RULE AQR.24 - WOOD BURNER ADVICE**

1. You have asked for advice on the status of Rule AQR.24 (which regulates the use of small-scale solid fuel burning appliances and open fires in the urban area) should the Council notify a plan change affecting the rule.
2. Rule AQR.24 is an operative rule. If the Council were to notify a plan change amending or revoking the rule, there would then be two versions of the rule in existence. There would be the original (currently operative) rule, and the new rule.
3. The new rule would take effect on notification of the plan change because of the provisions of section 86B(3)(a) of the RMA. However, the current rule would remain operative until the new rule was beyond challenge. That is the effect of section 86F of the RMA.
4. As the currently operative rule prohibits the use of any new woodburning appliances in the urban area, that rule will continue to apply until the new rule is beyond challenge in terms of section 86F. The effect will be to prohibit discharges from any woodburning appliances that are not permitted under the current Rule AQR.24, until that rule is replaced (deemed inoperative) by a new rule.
5. You have also asked whether a 12 month period is a realistic timeframe for a plan change containing a new rule to undergo notification, submissions, Council decisions and resolution of any appeals to the Environment Court. Recent experience with Plan Changes 14, 17 and 18 indicates that if the new rule is challenged by way of appeal to the Environment Court, 12 months is probably best viewed as a minimum period.
6. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance in this matter.

Yours faithfully

**Fletcher Vautier Moore**

**Julian Ironside**

Partner

## Māori Input into Council RMA Processes and Decision Making

### 1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To update the Planning and Regulatory Committee on the specified Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) responsibilities of Council as a result of the Treaty Settlements for Te Tau Ihu, and the proposed processes and resourcing needed to achieve this.

### 2. Recommendation

***THAT the Planning and Regulatory Committee receives the report A1165132 on Māori input into RMA processes and decision making.***

#### Recommendation to Council

***THAT Council acknowledges the RMA policy/plan making and resource consent process proposed in report A1165132 for meeting the legislative requirement for Māori input in Resource Management Act processes and decision making, which includes:***

- (i) Inviting iwi to participate early on in the Nelson Plan development, and***  
***(ii) Ensuring internal processes provide for iwi interests in resource consents processes.***

***AND THAT the Council directs officers to continue discussions with iwi with a view to presenting a report to Council on an agreed process for Māori input into Resource Management Act 1991 processes and decision making and funding options.***

### 3. Background

- 3.1 The Te Tau Ihu Claims Settlement Bill (the Bill) provides statutory obligations for Council in respect to general decision making processes, and specifically in RMA process and decision making. The final reading of the Bill is scheduled for the 17<sup>th</sup> of April 2014. The enactment of most provisions within the Bill that relate to Council responsibilities will occur

six months after the settlement date (which is 70 working days after the date on which the legislation comes into force).

- 3.2 The Bill provides each of the eight iwi<sup>1</sup> with mana whenua<sup>2</sup> in the Top of the South with an apology from the Crown and redress as summarised in Table 1 below.

<b>Table 1: Te Tau Ihu Settlement Bill proposed redress.</b>	
Note :Items relevant to RMA processes and decision making are shaded.	
<b>Cultural Redress</b>	Statutory kaitiaki <sup>3</sup> over a number of Department of Conservation administered Crown lands and the Coastal Marine Area
	Vesting of sites in iwi ownership
	Overlay classifications which require the Crown to acknowledge iwi values in that area
	Statutory acknowledgments and deeds of recognition which are recognised under the RMA 1991 and Historic Places Act 1993
	Statements of association, place names changes, crown payment, pouwhenua and mineral fossicking rights
<b>Relationship Redress</b>	Promotion of the relationship between iwi and local authorities of Te Tau Ihu
	Protocols which encourage good working relationships on matters of cultural importance to iwi
	Letters of introduction to museums and film archives
	River and freshwater advisory committee to be set up and provide input into local authority decision making in relation to the management of rivers and freshwater under the RMA 1991
	Memorandum of Understanding between iwi and the Department of Conservation
<b>Financial Redress</b>	Financial settlement
	Commercial redress which involves properties being purchased by iwi and then leased back to the Crown, and first right of refusal over a number of properties

<sup>1</sup> Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, Rangitāne o Wairau, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Maui, and Ngāti Toa Rangatira.

<sup>2</sup> Mana whenua: customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area.

<sup>3</sup> Kaitiaki: keeper, person who cares for, steward.

- 3.3 The Local Government Act 2002(LGA) places responsibilities on Council to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi's principles. It establishes baseline principles on how Council maintains and improves opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes.
- 3.4 Section 8 of schedule 10 in the LGA requires long term plans to set out any steps that the local authority intends to take, having considered the need, to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority over the period covered by that plan (s81(1)(b)).
- 3.5 Further information will be provided to Council on the governance level obligations for Māori input into decision making as a result of the Treaty Settlements. This report (A1165132) highlights to Council specific responsibilities in relation to the Treaty Settlements and the RMA, and the processes needed to be put in place to enable staff to achieve them.
- 3.6 The Treaty of Waitangi provides for the exercise of kawanatanga<sup>4</sup>, while actively protecting tino rangatiratanga<sup>5</sup> of tangata whenua<sup>6</sup> in respect of their natural, physical and spiritual resources. All persons acting under the RMA (including applicants, councils and tangata whenua) must take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (s8).
- 3.7 The RMA proposed reforms of 2013 aim to clarify the role of iwi/Māori in resource management processes and to provide for more meaningful and effective participation early in the plan-making process. Proposals include clarifying the role of iwi/Māori by requiring Councils which do not have an arrangement with local iwi to establish one, giving the opportunity for iwi/Māori to directly provide advice during the development of plans. This is consistent with the provisions of the NZ Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS) and the National Policy Statement Freshwater 2011 (NPSFW).

#### 4. Discussion

- 4.1 Effective Māori participation in RMA decision-making needs to include changes to both Council's structures and decision-making processes. Officers will also need to be empowered to respond more effectively to Māori (i.e. building organisational capacity through structure, policy and process). Methods to achieve this are described in Table 2 below following a summary of the Bill requirements. It should be acknowledged that continuing with the status quo structures and process in the face of the Treaty Settlements is not a realistic option for Council.

<sup>4</sup> Kawanatanga: governance.

<sup>5</sup> Tino Rangitiratanga: sovereignty

<sup>6</sup> Tangata whenua: in relation to a particular area means the iwi or hapu, that holds mana whenua over that area.

## **Māori Input into Resource Management Processes and Decision-Making**

- 4.2 Requirements for Māori input into resource management decision making are prescribed in the Bill. The Bill contains specific requirements for Council which include the attachment of Statutory Acknowledgments to district and regional plans as well as process requirements for resource consents and policy development.
- 4.3 A Statutory Acknowledgement is a type of cultural redress frequently included in the settlements between the Crown and a Māori claimant group. Statutory Acknowledgements are usually provided over Crown-owned portions of land or geographic features (such as lakes, wetlands, rivers, mountains or coastal marine areas). The area subject to Statutory Acknowledgments covers approximately 85% of the Nelson City Council jurisdictional area.
- 4.4 Process requirements specified in the Bill include:
- 4.4.1 Council must have regard to the statutory acknowledgements in deciding under Section 95E of the RMA who is affected by a resource consent application. This means that iwi may be considered affected parties in the areas identified as statutory acknowledgments, i.e. the central Nelson urban area.
- 4.4.2 Section 43(3) states that the attachment of the statutory acknowledgments is exempt from the First Schedule of the RMA (this is the plan change process). The statutory acknowledgements document and an associated ArcGIS online website depicting the location of the acknowledgments has been developed for the Top of the South, to be used by iwi, the public and the three local authorities. This was reported to the Planning and Regulatory Committee on 20 March 2014.
- 4.4.3 Council must for a period of 20 years provide the relevant trustees the following information for each resource consent application adjoining or within a statutory acknowledgment:
- A summary of the application;
  - A copy of the notice of the application served under section 145(1) of the RMA. This section relates to matters lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA).
- 4.4.4 The information provided in the summary must be the same as that given to an affected party under section 95B of the RMA or as agreed between Council and the relevant trustees. The summary must be provided as soon as possible after receipt of the application and no later than 10 working days after receipt of the application, and prior to any section 95 decision on notification.

- 4.4.5 Council must invite and have regard to advice from the river and freshwater advisory committee to be set up by iwi under the Settlement Act. There is a timeframe of two months within which the committee is entitled to provide it's advice on any issue in or adjoining the freshwater catchment identified in the Act, such as the Maitai catchment. A Council representative must attend freshwater advisory committee meetings. The Committee may make requests to Council for information or provide advice to Council in relation to the preparation or change of any policy statement or plan. Council must have regard to that advice in the preparation of policy statements or plans.
- 4.5 The process Council employs to give effect to these responsibilities is important given that 85% of Council's territorial area is subject to a Statutory Acknowledgment and that many of these are in terms of multiple (up to all eight) iwi. Last year Nelson City Council processed 387 resource consents of those consents some 47 (or 12%) are consents that Council applied for for the business of Council. The process Council employs from a policy perspective is also important given the timeframe set by Council for the Nelson Plan review.
- 4.6 The proposed approach to achieve the required Māori input into RMA decision making and processes for both policy and resource consents is described in Table 2 below. The structure for how Council works with iwi in the resource consent and policy processes within Council are integrated. How we work with iwi through the resource consent process is likely to affect the level of engagement of iwi with the policy and plan making process.

<b>Table 2: Proposed approach for Māori Input into RMA decision making and processes for policy and consents</b>
<b>Policy and Plan Making</b>
<p>The Te Tau Ihu Statutory Acknowledgements are required to be attached to the Nelson Resource Management Plan, the Regional Policy Statement and the Air Quality Plan. This will assist officers and the public to understand the Statutory Acknowledgements and their role in RMA processes.</p> <p>The settlements, NZCPS, NPS Freshwater and RMA reforms require collaboration between Māori and Council on the development of policy and planning documents (RMA Plans). This requires up front participation by iwi and the method(s) to achieve this need to be established with iwi. Officers are currently working with iwi to provide a process for input into Nelson Plan issues and options development. This will need to be built on throughout the development of the Nelson Plan.</p>
<b>Resource Consents</b>
<p>Iwi could be approached to form a resource consent advisory committee that represents all eight iwi of Te Tau Ihu. The committee's role would be to provide advice to applicants (preferably pre-application) and Council on how they might be affected in relation to proposed activities within Statutory Acknowledgment areas. This would be a service to all applicants but would have efficiency gains for Council in terms of the consent process, and in terms of consents Council</p>



seeks for its own activities.

Some changes to internal systems and forms will be required in order to reflect legislative requirements. Officers will need to actively advise applicants that Statutory Acknowledgements exist and that a Committee is available for them to consult all eight iwi of Te Tau Ihu in relation to the environmental effects of their proposal.

Some training will also be required for resource consent staff, particularly on how to evaluate whether or not an iwi with a statutory acknowledgement in an area is an affected party or not in relation to a specific consent application. Development of a practice note would assist with good practice and consistency.

- 4.7 Officers intend to engage with iwi to determine just what types of applications they are interested in and what the best process would be for providing for their input. It would also be fair to assume that the capacity of iwi to manage some 400 applications for Nelson City Council would be limited and this issue will be exacerbated by the fact that iwi are dealing with three or more Councils. It is therefore important that an efficient and meaningful process is employed.

## 5. Conclusion

- 5.1 The Act and other legislative and national policy changes all direct Council to have a more inclusive decision making process for iwi.
- 5.2 Council and iwi need to consider the most effective and efficient way for meaningful participation in policy development, plan making and resource consent processes as both parties have finite resources.
- 5.3 Officers intend to continue discussions with iwi with a view to presenting a report to Council representing an agreed process for Māori input into Resource Management Act processes and decision making, including funding options.

Geoff Mullen **Kaihautū**

Greg Carlyon **Acting Manager Environment**

There are no attachments.

Supporting information follows.

## Supporting Information

### 1. Fit with Purpose of Local Government

The recommendations seek to establish a process of working with the Iwi of Te Tau Ihu in a manner that will enable efficient and effective services and performance of Council which is compliant with legislative responsibilities.

### 2. Fit with Community Outcomes and Council Priorities

The recommendations seek Māori input into resource management in accordance with legislative requirements and this fits with the community outcomes of good leadership, kind healthy people, and healthy land, sea air and water. The recommendations will also assist with the creation of a rich diverse community, an identified Council priority.

### 3. Fit with Strategic Documents

The report and its recommendations fit the NRMP and will be captured in the development of the Nelson Plan.

### 4. Sustainability

The report and its recommendations are consistent with Nelson 2060

### 5. Consistency with other Council policies

The report and its recommendations are not inconsistent with other Council policies.

### 6. Long Term Plan/Annual Plan reference and financial impact

Funding implications are to be explored as a result of the recommendation and will be reported back to Council in a future report

### 7. Decision-making significance

This is not a significant decision in terms of the Council's Significance Policy.

### 8. Consultation

There has been no external consultation undertaken in preparation of this report.

### 9. Inclusion of Māori in the decision making process

The purpose of the report is to acknowledge and provide for greater participation of Māori in the RMA decision making process..

### 10. Delegation register reference

This is a decision of Council.

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## **Regulatory Report for 1 January to 31 March 2014**

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### **1. Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 To provide a quarterly update on activity and performance for the Council's regulatory functions.

### **2. Recommendation**

***THAT the Regulatory Report for 1 January to 31 March 2014 (A1172822) be received.***

### **3. Building Unit Performance**

#### **Recovery**

- 3.1 The Building Unit continues to actively monitor the remaining 13 properties with s.124 Building Act 2004 notices (these are notices issued for dangerous, earthquake prone or insanitary buildings), due to slips and damage occurring during the December 2011 Rainfall Event. During the last quarter the Building Unit has been satisfied sufficient works have been undertaken to allow 11 notices to be lifted.

#### **Earthquake Prone Buildings Policy**

- 3.2 The policy defines on the priority types 1 to 4. Below outlines how many properties have been identified in each priority, this is also shown as a percentage of the total estimated number of properties which exist in that priority;
- **Priority 1** Post Disaster Buildings - 24 identified to date, (estimate 95%), 1 less than last quarter because a building priority changed.
  - **Priority 2** Crowds, High Value - 36 identified to date, (estimate 49%), 5 identified in the last quarter.
  - **Priority 3** Heritage A & B (NRMP Appendix 1) - 97 identified (100%).
  - **Priority 4** Other Buildings, including residential with two storey and more than three units - 370 identified to date, 5 identified in the last quarter. It is estimated that there could be up to 1500 buildings in this category.

- Remainder of Buildings on EQB Register (not included above) - 175 excluded from scope of policy or fall outside screening criteria of Initial Evaluation Procedure. 46 Buildings yet to be prioritised.

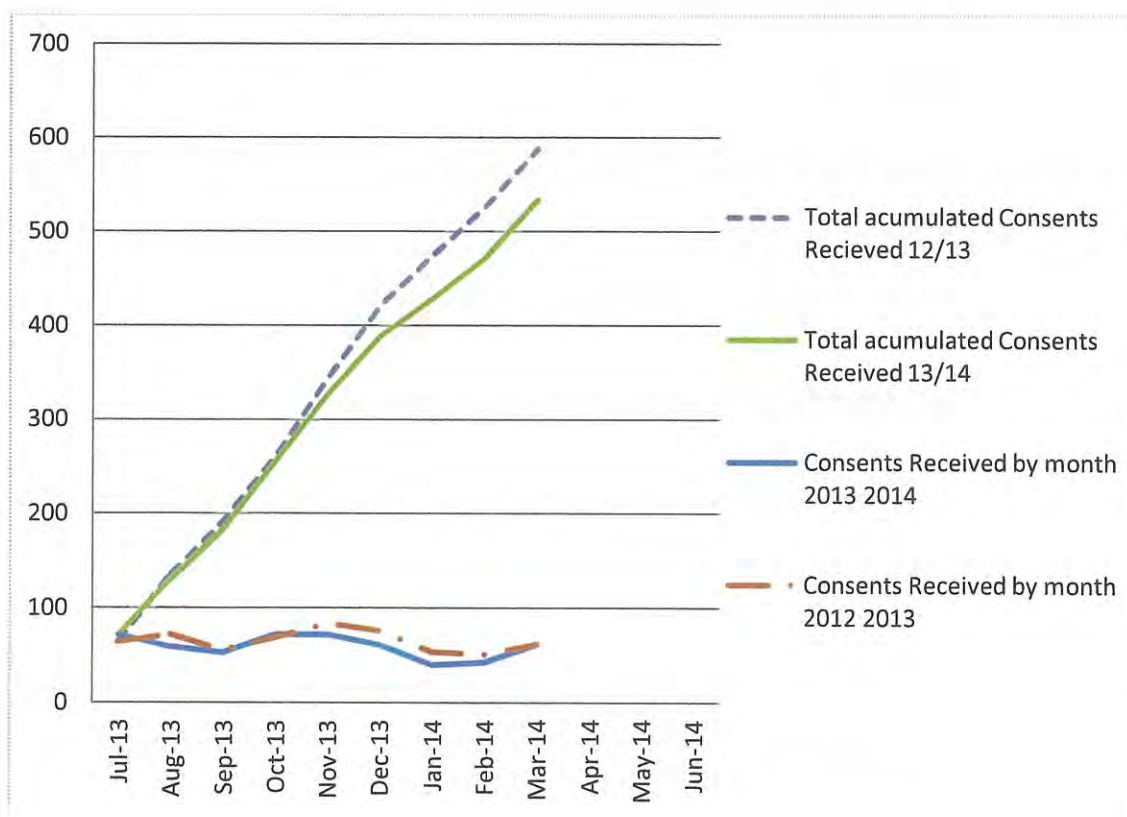
3.3 The Earthquake Prone Building Register has a total of 748 entries to date, 12 further properties identified over last quarter.

3.4 There are to date 31 buildings with s.124 Building Act 2004 Earthquake Prone Building Notices currently issued. One (Nelson Provincial Museum) has been lifted in the last quarter and five new notices have been issued since February.

3.5 This means a total of 10 notices issued currently are for Council owned buildings and 21 for privately owned buildings.

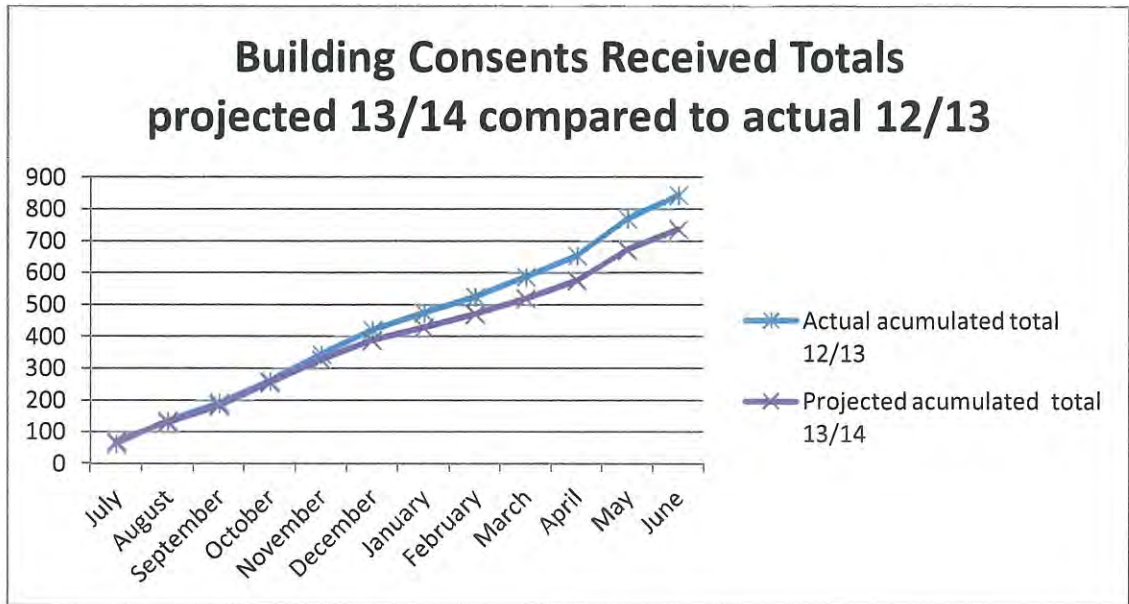
### Building Consents Summary

3.6 **Consents Received:** The Building Unit continued to observe a reduction in total number of building consent applications received month on month and total overall for the last quarter, as the table below outlines. However in March a slight pickup was noted which aligns with previous years.



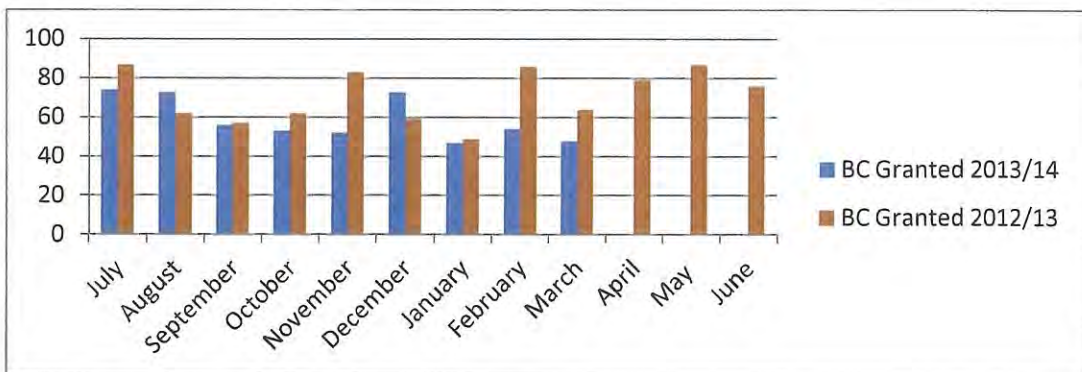
3.7 Overall this indicates a 13% reduction in consents received over the last quarter compared with same quarter last year. Over the year to end of third quarter a total 9% reduction is observed.

- 3.8 The projections for this year are shown below against last year and expected to be reasonably accurate save for any weather events.



- 3.9 The projection for the year is to be a 13% reduction in total consents received. The reason for the reduction in consents received appears to stem from a slight slowdown in the current building market in Nelson City jurisdiction since Christmas. Third quarter usually trends down based on previous years evidence. It is however projected that consents received will increase over the April to June quarter similar to last year.

- 3.10 **Consents granted** for the third quarter are down by approximately 50 consents on the number of the same period in the previous year. From the table below it can be seen fewer consents have been processed. This is as a result of reduced processing capacity currently in the Team and a reduced overall number of consents received.



### Trend Information

- 3.11 Building Consent applications received 1 January – 31 March 2014

<b>Building Category Trends</b>	<b>2013 Number of Consents</b>	<b>2014 Number of Consents</b>
New House	37	25
Altered Dwelling	54	52
Minor works	60	37
New Commercial	11	10
Altered Commercial	11	18
<b>Third quarter</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Second quarter</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>First quarter</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>185</b>

- 3.12 Observations against last year's applications received for the third quarter show a reduction in most categories, particularly in minor works. However, a small increase is observed in commercial alterations.
- 3.13 The minor works decrease is possibly as a result of people's discretion with small works like simple swimming pools, bathroom alterations and heaters. These works potentially are jobs which are not essential so can be delayed.
- 3.14 Building Consent applications received total estimated works value 1 January – 31 March: the value is 10% less than last year, which is in line with the percentage consent received numbers.

<b>Estimated Value for Consents Received</b>	<b>2012/13 Value \$</b>	<b>2013/14 Value \$</b>
<b>Total Third Quarter</b>	30,478,069	20,319,324
<b>Second Quarter comparison</b>	39,980,192	32,060,190
<b>First quarter comparison</b>	28,220,263	25,901,792

- 3.15 Building Consent applications granted 1 January – 31 March

<b>Building Category Trends</b>	<b>2012/13 Number of Consents</b>	<b>2013/14 Number of Consents</b>
New House	44	41
Altered Dwelling	52	46
Minor works	63	27
New Commercial	17	16



<b>Building Category Trends</b>	<b>2012/13 Number of Consents</b>	<b>2013/14 Number of Consents</b>
Altered Commercial	23	19
<b>Third quarter total</b>	199	149
<b>Second quarter total</b>	204	178
<b>First quarter total</b>	199	208

3.16 Building Consent applications granted, total estimated works value 1 October – 31 December

<b>Building Category Trends</b>	<b>2012/13 Value \$</b>	<b>2013/14 Value \$</b>
<b>Third quarter total</b>	30,478,069	26,456,669
<b>Second quarter total</b>	24,918,196	23,037,247
<b>First quarter total</b>	26,907,907	27,762,753

3.17 The value of works is in line with the last two quarters but has not seen the increase noted last year. This is likely to be as a result of less consents being granted in the last period.

3.18 Building Consent Authority Processing Time Statistics

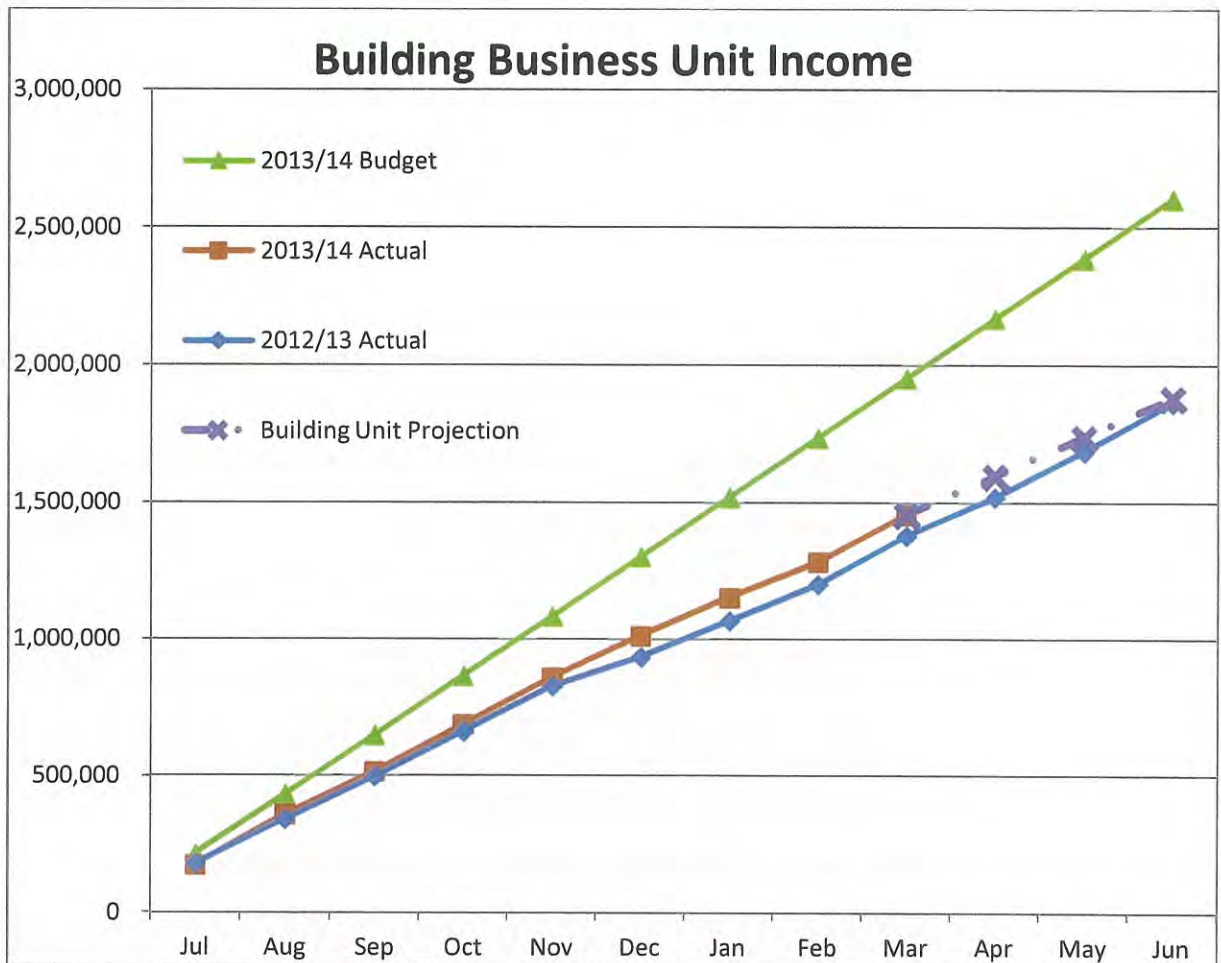
<b>Consent Processing Trends</b>	<b>1 January 2013 - 31 March 2013</b>	<b>1 January 2014- 31 March 2014</b>	<b>1 July 2012 to 31 March 2013</b>	<b>1 July to 2012 31 March 2014</b>
Total number of consents granted	199	149	609	530
Total value of works \$	30,478,069	26,456,669	84,510,606	77,359,820
Completed within 20 working days %	82.41	100.00	88.01	96.79
Average process time (days) recorded by NCS	13	10	12	12

3.19 Please note: average processing timeframes for building consents; NCS is indicating 12 days average for completion of building consents.

3.20 The BCA, however, is seeing 41% of building consents being undertaken between 16 and 20 days.

3.21 **Building Unit total earnings:** Current tracking is indicating the unit is slightly up on last year's actual earnings. But we are projecting, based on

similar fees to last year being received to hit a similar earning total to last year by end of financial year.



### Building Unit Highlights

- 3.22 The last again quarter saw the Building Unit continue to meet 100% compliance with statutory 20 working day time limits for granting building consents.

### Looking Ahead: Building Unit

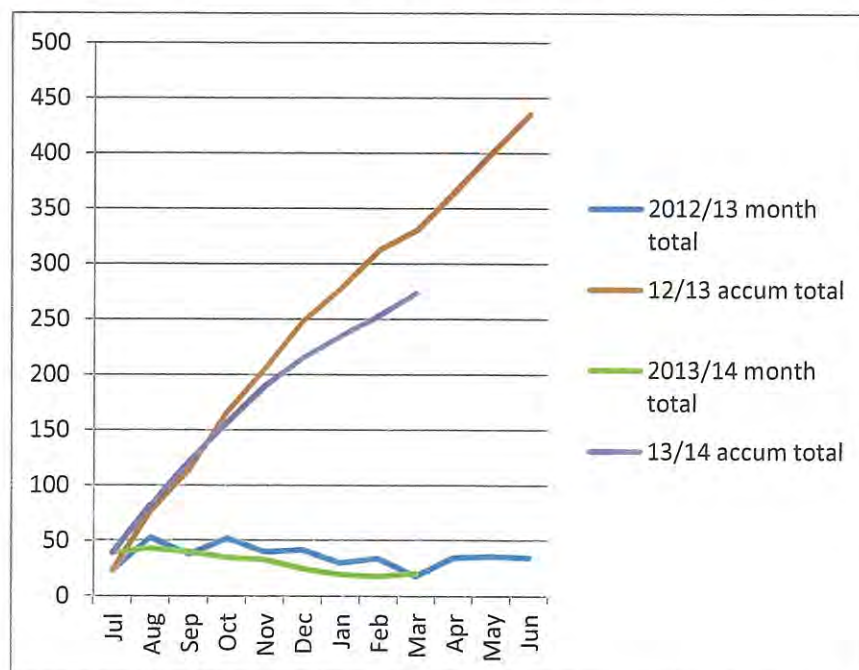
- 3.23 The Building Unit is now being monitored using metrics derived as a result of the review of 'cost and time' over the last two quarters. More staff have also started electronically recording their time.
- 3.24 The processing of Building Consents electronically has been approved and is now in project stage. The ability to undertake processing of Building Consents electronically by staff will be in place by end of the financial year and then will be rolled out to customers once staff have reached a level of efficient and effective processing around August/September.



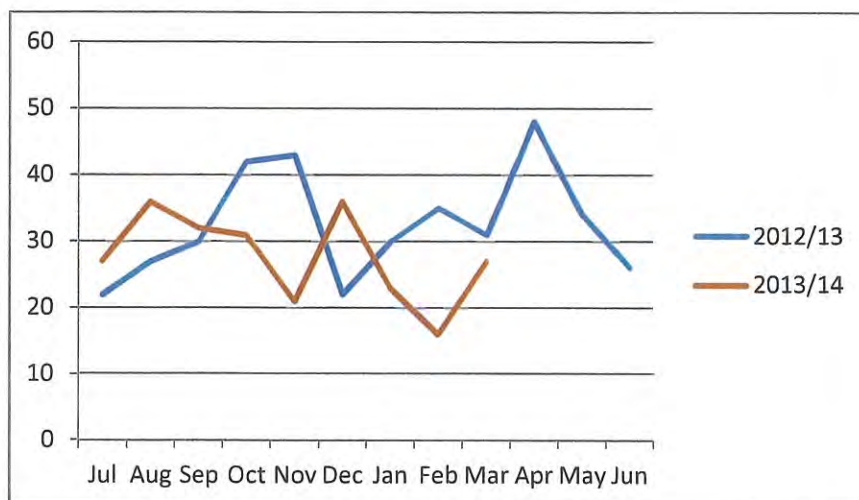
#### 4. Resource Consents Performance 1 January - 31 March 2014

- 4.1 There were four notified consents associated with the Wahanga subdivision of 25 residential lots near Champion Road.
- 4.1 The non-notified processing times for the quarter ranged from 1 day to 88 days - a water take consent for Summerset Village where there were issues in understanding the impacts on the aquifer. Consents to expand production for McCashins also highlighted long-term impacts on the aquifer are not known given the Council has no monitoring data in the vicinity. As a result McCashins have been granted consent for half the water take they originally applied for.
- 4.2 Marsden Quarry will be realigning a 260m section of Kaka Stream to enable access to aggregate located within the extraction scheduled areas. The applicant has engaged a freshwater ecologist who states the proposed works including native planting of the stream banks is likely to provide a better aquatic habitat quality than exists now. Construction methods ensure impacts on this stream and down into Poorman's Valley Stream will be no more than minor. DoC, Fish and Game and Iwi provided affected party approvals for the application.
- 4.3 Another project that will improve the existing environment is the removal of Radiata pine from Pepin Island and the re-establishment of native coastal plants.
- 4.4 Six consents were issued using the simple consents process. The processing days ranged from one to nine days with costs ranging from \$178 to \$609. A total of 18 consents have been issued in this category for the year to date averaging four working days to process with an average cost of \$465.

#### Resource Consent Applications Received



## Resource Consent Decisions Issued



## Resource Consent Processing Times

Month	NON NOTIFIED				NOTIFIED AND LIMITED NOTIFIED		
	% processed on time	Average process days	Median process days	Consent numbers	% processed on time	Average process days	Consent numbers
January	100	11	12	23			0
February	94	19	14	16			0
March	100	11	11	23	100	61	4
<b>Average from 1 July 2013</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total from 1 July 2013</b>				<b>239</b>			<b>10</b>
2012/13 average	86	23	16	32	67	69	1
2012/13 totals				381			9

### 5. Parking Unit Performance 1 January - 31 March 2014

5.1 The following information was provided in response to a query about when tickets are issued for expired parking permits:

Parking permit lapsed by less than 10 minutes = 2 tickets;

Parking permit lapsed by 10 – 60 minutes = 1915; and

Parking permit lapsed by over 60 minutes or didn't have a permit = 1197

A total of 3114 tickets since October, the average time a ticket is served after a parking permit lapses is 26 minutes.



Activity	January	February	March
<b>Enforcement</b>			
Safety	91	127	135
Licence labels /WOF	557	740	924
Central Business District meters	975	891	869
Time Restrictions	332	577	655
<b>Total Infringement notices issued</b>	<b>1955</b>	<b>2335</b>	<b>2583</b>
<b>Service Requests</b>			
Abandoned Vehicles	19	20	16
Requests for Enforcement Information /advice	44	39	40
	23	25	30
<b>Total service requests</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Courts</b>			
Notices lodged for collection of fine	479	248	581
<b>Explanations Received</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>388</b>
Explanations declined	75	77	92
Explanations accepted (within guidelines)	229	246	259
Explanations accepted (outside guidelines)	20	22	34
Explanations accepted (warden error)	2	4	3
NOTE: Tickets are cancelled when explanation accepted			

## 6. Environmental Health and Dog Control Activities 1 January - 31 March 2014

- 6.1 The level of activity is similar to previous years with nothing significant to report.
- 6.2 The District Licensing Committee had its first public hearing on 26 March for the off-licence application for a bottle store in Gloucester Street.

## Summary of Activities

Activity	Responses			Year to Date
	January	February	March	
Dog Control	143	164	203	1424
Resource consent monitoring	165	172	150	1498
Noise nuisance	118	137	112	897
Bylaw / Building / Planning	58	51	50	584
Liquor applications	22	24	33	360
Pollution	13	22	33	208
Liquor inspections	5	4	8	89
Stock	5	2	8	51
<b>Total</b>				<b>5111</b>

## 7. Harbour Safety Activities

- 7.1 Council has issued 9 licences for commercial vessel operations. The remaining applications received are awaiting further information from the applicants and/or are being considered by the Harbourmaster and Deputy Harbourmaster. It is intended to have all licences issued by 30 June, with a common expiry date of 30 June 2015. This will enable an efficient process for the renewal of the licences at a time where most operators are less busy.
- 7.2 Council is still awaiting an update from the Ministry of Transport's Principal Advisor regarding the infringement provisions included in the Navigation Safety Bylaw 218. The regulations have yet to be approved and gazetted by the Ministry.
- 7.3 Harbourmaster Patrol Hours

Month	Patrol Hours
January	84.5
February	70
March	65

## 8. Summary of Hearing Panel Activities

Date	Matter	Location	Outcome
26/2/2014	Applications for exemption under section 6(1) of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987	190B Nile Street	Exemption granted under section 6(1) of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987, with no conditions attached
		25 Bay View Road	Exemption granted under section 6(1) of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987, with no conditions attached
		235 Collingwood St	Exemption granted under section 6(1) of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987, with 1 condition attached under section 6(2) of the Act
		17 Best Place	Exemption granted under section 6(1) of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987, with 1 condition attached under section 6(2) of the Act
	Street Naming, under s.391 of the Local Government Act 1974	Naming of new public road, and private right of way, off Hill Street North, connecting to John Sutton Place (Daelyn Subdivision RM125242)	"Fullford Drive" approved for the name of the public road.  "Childs Way" accepted for the name of the private right of way.

## 9. Land Information Memorandum Applications

Month	Percentage processed on time	Average process days	Total LIMs
January	100	4	54
February	100	6	49
March	100	6	57

	Percentage processed on time	Average process days	Total LIMs
<b>Average from 1 July</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>TOTAL from 1 July 2013</b>			<b>470</b>
2012/13 Average	100	4	45
2012/13 Total			545

## 10. Official Information Act Requests

Period	Number received	Number completed	Number outstanding
1 January – 31 March 2014	18	17	1

## 11. Summary of Legal Proceedings

Party	Legislation	Matter & date of initial action	Status
McFadden Family Trust	RMA 1991 (ENV-2012-WLG-83)	Plan Change 18 Appeal – 9 August 2012	Environment Court mediation deferred pending Saxton Creek upgrade design. Court reporting date on 5 May 2014.
Hamilton and Hardyman	RMA 1991 (ENV-2012-WLG-84)	Plan Change 18 Appeal – 9 August 2012	Environment Court mediation deferred pending Saxton Creek upgrade design. Court reporting date on 5 May 2014
Raine	RMA 1991 (ENV-2012-WLG-85)	Plan Change 18 Appeal - 10 August 2012	Environment Court mediation deferred pending Saxton Creek upgrade design. Court reporting date on 5 May 2014
RG Griffin Children's Trust	RMA 1991 (ENV-2012-WLG-87)	Plan Change 18 Appeal - 10 August 2012	Environment Court mediation deferred pending Saxton Creek upgrade design. Court reporting date on 5 May 2014
Jatco Holdings	WHRS Regulations 2007	Building defects, claim for negligence in NCC issuing building consent and Code Compliance Certificate in 2004/2005	Going to mediation on 30 May 2014. Have an expert witness on board to provide our defence for the mediation.
P Jepson	RMA 1991	Enforcement order to remove structure from coastal marine area	Granted 16 April 2014

## **12. Summary of Insurance Claims**

- 12.1 An insurance claim has been submitted in respect of a long outstanding resource consents matter which related to incorrect plans as to daylight admission angles being accepted by Council. This resulted in a breach of the NRMP and the need for a retrospective resource consent application and related additional work to mitigate the effects of the breach. The cost of the mitigation work is estimated at \$28,000.00 including legal and survey costs. The work was agreed between the Council and the affected property owners. Council's insurance policy has an excess of \$10,000 which will apply in this case. This matter goes back to 2011.

Mandy Bishop  
**Manager Consents and Compliance**

Martin Brown  
**Manager Building**

### **Attachments**

None.

Supporting information follows.

## Supporting Information

### 1. Fit with Purpose of Local Government

Section 10 of LGA 2002 requires local government to perform regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses. This quarterly report identifies the performance levels of regulatory functions.

### 2. Fit with Community Outcomes and Council Priorities

The community benefits from the sustainable management of natural and physical resources by providing fair opportunity for development. Regulatory roles ensure this development opportunity is not at a cost to people, businesses and the environment. Regulatory roles also provide public health and safety benefits for our community.

### 3. Fit with Strategic Documents

The protection and enhancement of the environment while enabling development and having a healthy and safe community fits with Council's strategic plan, Nelson 2060.

### 4. Sustainability

Best practice methods are used where applicable. The use of a regulatory tool is considered amongst non-regulatory alternatives when Council policies and plans are created. Other legislation requires Council to perform a regulatory function.

### 5. Consistency with other Council policies

The Annual Plan sets performance measures and targets in the Environment section. This report identifies how regulatory functions are tracking to meet these measures.

### 6. Long Term Plan/Annual Plan reference and financial impact

The Environment section identifies activities and levels of performance. As identified in this report the budget for some regulatory functions is unlikely to be met based on levels to date.

### 7. Decision-making significance

This is not a significant decision in terms of the Council's Significance Policy.

### 8. Consultation

Not applicable.

### 9. Inclusion of Māori in the decision making process

Not applicable.

### 10. Delegation register reference

This fits within the delegations of the Planning and Regulatory Committee.



## **Parking and Vehicle Control Bylaw (2011), No.207 Amendments to Schedules**

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### **1. Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 To adopt the alterations to the Parking and Vehicle Control Bylaw (2011) that have resulted from minor safety improvements, roading improvements carried out as part of the 2013/14 capital works programme and from the completion of new subdivisions.

### **2. Recommendation**

***THAT the report Parking Vehicle Control Bylaw (2011), No. 207 Amendments to Schedules and its attachments (A1172922, A1172924, A1172925, A1172927, A1172930, A1172931, A1172932 and A1172933) be received;***

***AND THAT the following alterations to the Schedules of Bylaw No 207, Parking and Vehicle Control (2011) be approved:***

- ***Schedule 4: Special Parking Areas;***
- ***Schedule 9: No Stopping;***
- ***Schedule 14: Give Way Signs.***

### **3. Background**

- 3.1 The Parking and Traffic Control Bylaw 2011 allows for the Council, by resolution, to add or delete items to the Schedules. To ensure that the Bylaw is enforceable it is important to ensure that the Schedules are updated on a regular basis. The following Schedules of the Bylaw require amending due to changes in land use and circumstances, since the last update in February 2014.

## 4. Discussion

### **Motueka Street and Waimea Road, Give Way Sign**

- 4.1 As part of the project to provide traffic lights at the intersection of Motueka Street and Waimea Road, a new Give Way sign was installed at the north eastern corner of the intersection. (Attachment 1).

### **St Vincent Street, Cycleway**

- 4.2 A new segregated cycle facility has been installed along the south eastern side of St Vincent Street. This has required the installation of new yellow no stopping markings for motorists and new Give Way signs for cyclists. (Attachment 2).

### **Vanguard Street**

- 4.3 The recent resurfacing and subsequent changes to road marking along St Vincent Street have included new yellow no stopping markings. (Attachment 3).

### **Ngatiawa Street, Mobility Parking Space**

- 4.4 An existing mobility parking space has been relocated in conjunction with new footpath works adjacent to Hampden Street School. (Attachment 4).

### **236 Haven Road**

- 4.5 Yellow no stopping markings to be added to Collins Street to allow safe turning in the cul de sac and access to neighbouring businesses. (Attachment 5).

### **Tukuka Street and Kawai Street, Stop Signs**

- 4.6 Two existing Give Way signs on opposing sides Kawai Street, where it meets Tukuka Street, have been replaced with Stop signs to improve traffic safety. (Appendix 6).

### **Trafalgar Street, Bus Stop**

- 4.7 The existing bus stop adjacent to Nelson College for Girls has been realigned to improve access for buses and visibility of students for motorists. (Attachment 7).

### **Variable Speed Zones at Schools**

- 4.8 Variable Speed Zones have been installed in key areas to reduce traffic speeds adjacent to schools. This involves the installation of electronic signage that activate at set times when students arrive and leave school. (Attachment 8).

## 5. Conclusion

- 5.1 To date, the 2013/14 capital works programme has included the upgrade and renewal of several Nelson Streets for safety and maintenance purposes. As part of this, minor alterations and additions have been made to the schedules of the Parking and Vehicle Control Bylaw (2011).

Shane Davies  
**Manager Operations**

### Attachments

Attachment 1: Motueka Street and Waimea Road, Give Way [A1172922](#)

Attachment 2: St Vincent Street, Cycleway [A1172924](#)

Attachment 3: Vanguard Street [A1172925](#)

Attachment 4: Ngatiawa Street, Mobility Parking Space [A1172927](#)

Attachment 5: 236 Haven Road [A1172930](#)

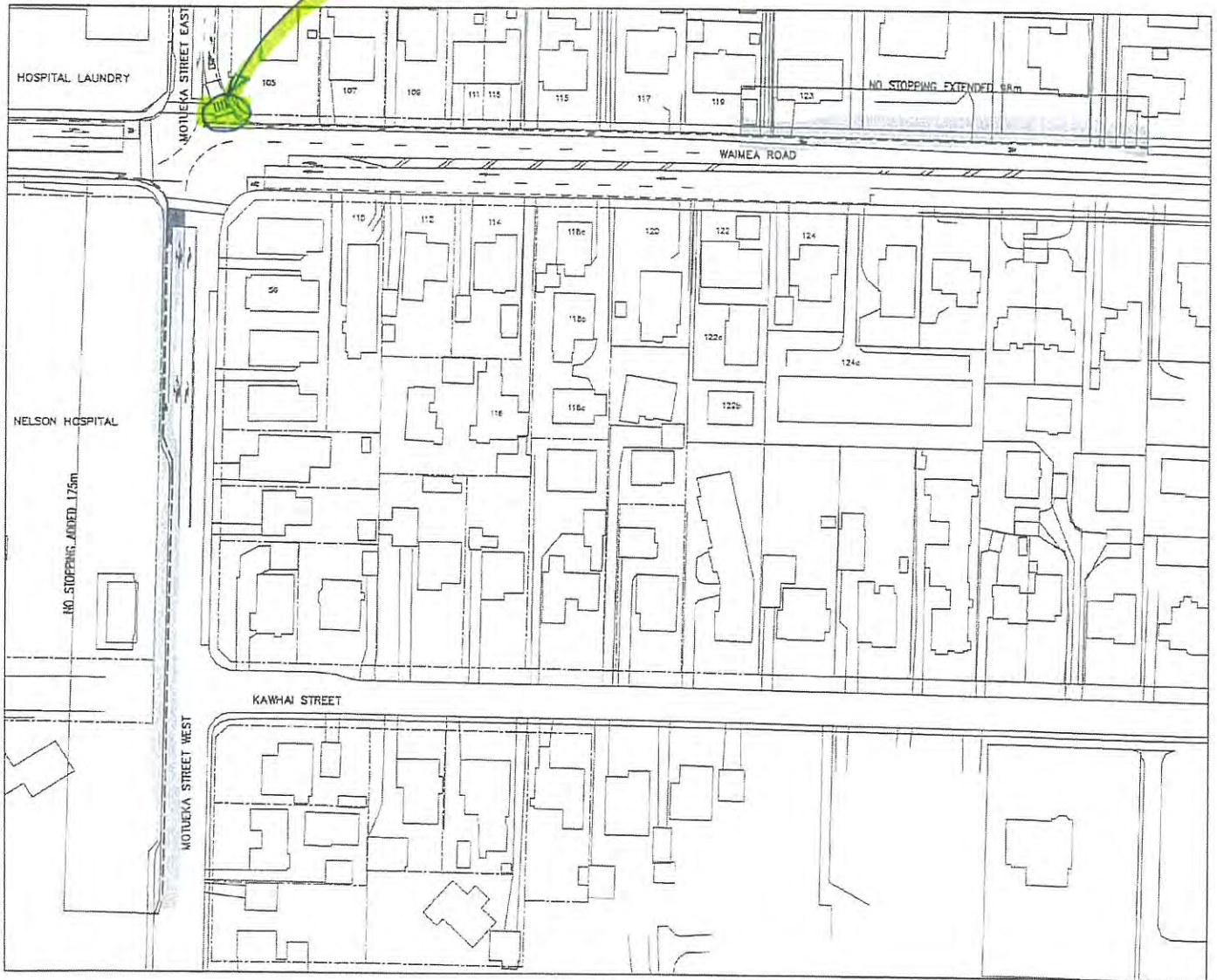
Attachment 6: Tukuka Street and Kawai Street, Stop Signs [A1172931](#)

Attachment 7: Trafalgar Street, Bus Stop [A1172932](#)

Attachment 8: Variable Speed Zones at Schools [A1172933](#)

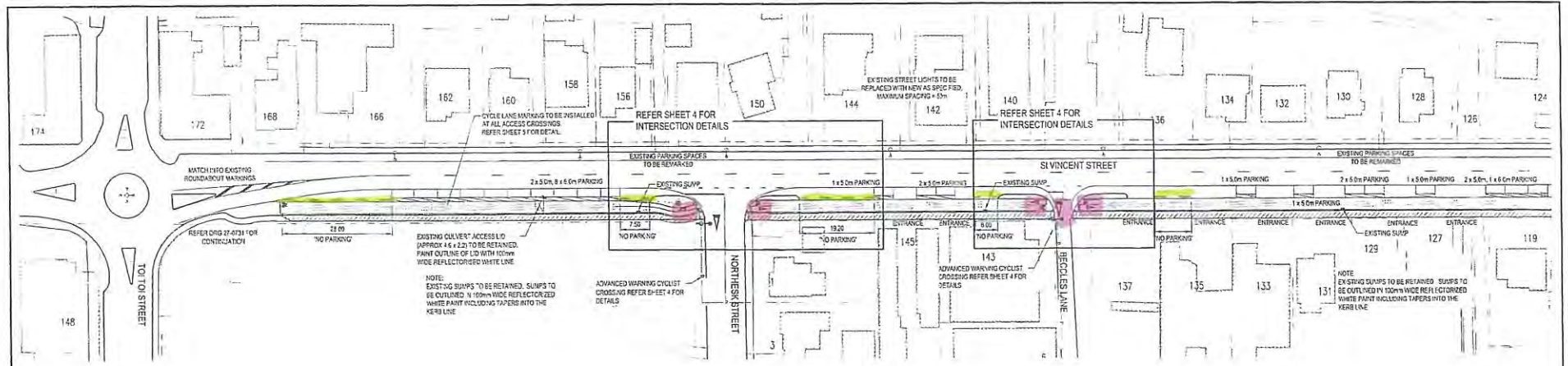
No supporting information follows.

NEW GIVE WAY SIGN

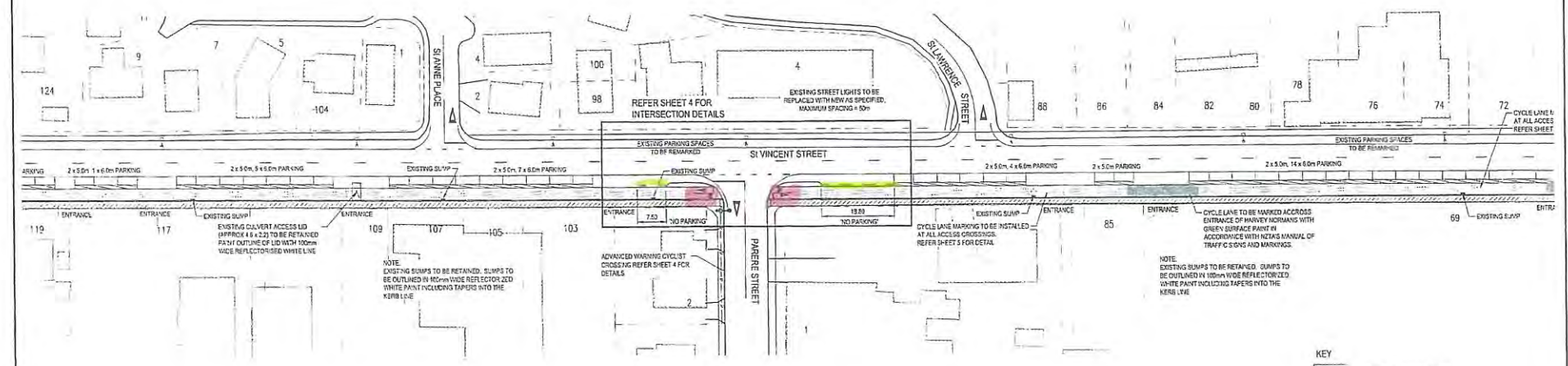


WAIMEA ROAD - MOTUEKA STREET  
NEW TRAFFIC SIGNALS NOT TO SCALE





PLAN 1A  
1:500



PLAN 1B  
1:500

**NOTES:**  
 1. ALL WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST VERSION OF THE NELSON CITY COUNCIL LAND DEVELOPMENT MANUAL.  
 2. FINAL LAYOUT OF KERB CROSSINGS AND BARRED ISLAND WORKS ARE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED UNTIL THE ENGINEER HAS APPROVED THIS DRAWING.  
 3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFIRM THE LOCATION AND DEPTH OF ALL SERVICES PRIOR TO ANY WORKS COMMENCING ON SITE.  
 4. DO NOT SCALE FROM THESE DRAWINGS.  
 5. CONTRACTORS TO CHECK LOCATION OF SURVEY BENCH MARKS PRIOR TO MAKING COMMENCEMENT ON SITE AND ENSURE THAT THESE ARE NOT DISTURBED DURING CONSTRUCTION.

**STREET LIGHTING**  
 1. ALL NEW STREET LIGHTS (NEW AND REPLACES) ARE TO BE 12.0m HIGH POLES WITH 2.0m GUT REACH.  
 2. CYCLE LANEWAY TSM 90 LED (120W S2-HA VERSION 1.45000).  
 3. ALL POWER CABLES TO BE 50mm DIA INSTALLED WITH 500mm COVER COMPLETE WITH MARKER TAPE IN ACCORDANCE WITH POWER AUTHORITY STANDARDS.

**KEY**

	EXISTING BUILDING OUTLINES
	KERB BUILD OUTS TO REMAIN
	DEDICATED CYCLE LANE (1.0m WIDE)
	PEDESTRIAN ONLY PATH
	CYCLIST PARKING BUFFER ZONE
	CYCLIST GIVEWAY AT SIDE ROADS
	EXISTING STREET LIGHT TO BE REPLACED
	PROPOSED NEW STREET LIGHT
	EXISTING ROAD SLUMP

**GIVE WAY CONTROL ADDED**  
**NO STOPPING ADDED**

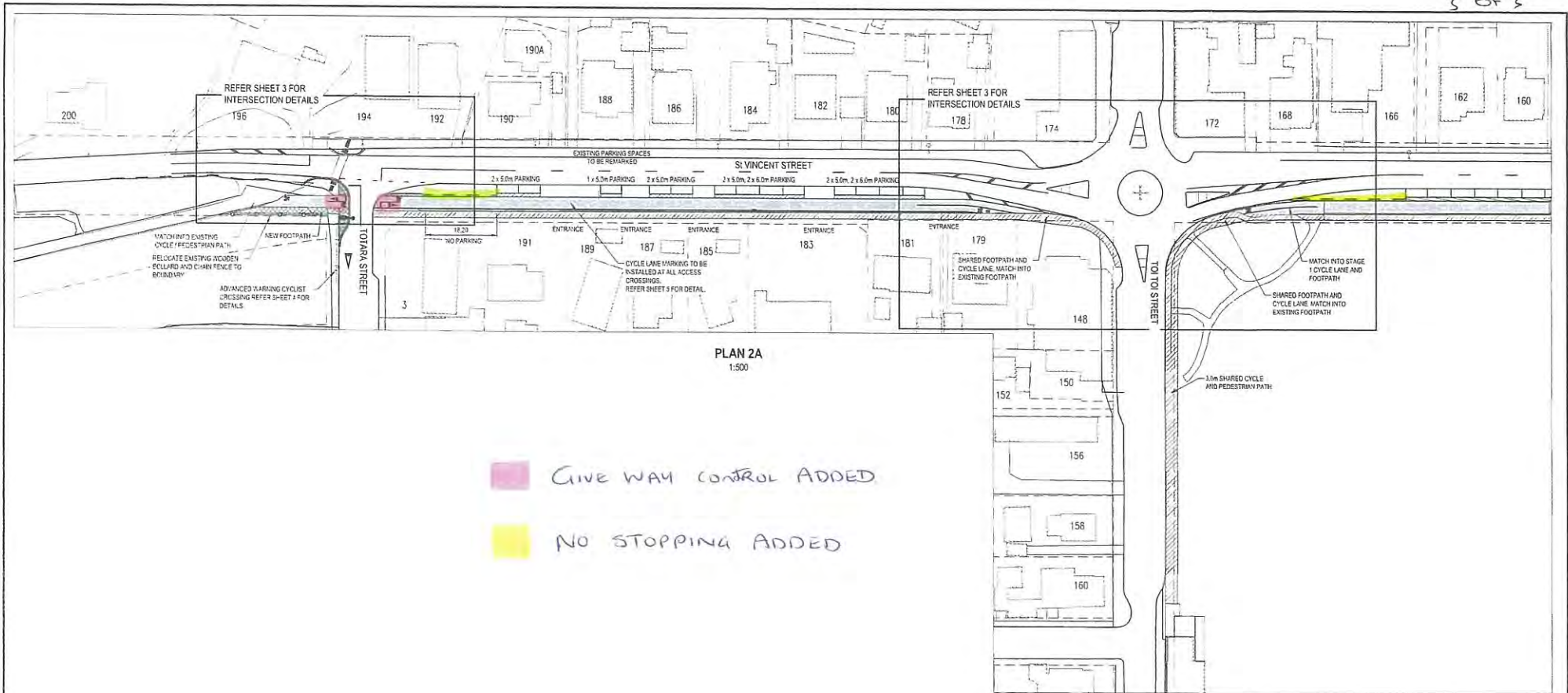
DRAWING NO: 237704-DW-S1-C-002

 Nelson City Council Infrastructure	JOB TITLE	ST VINCENT STREET CYCLE LANE		APPROVED  SOUTH ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE DATE 13/11/2013	SURVEYED: AURECON	CHECKED: A.FON	SCALE: 1:500 (A1)	No.	DATE:	AMENDMENTS	SW	DN	AD	MEASUREMENTS SHALL NOT BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING. SHEET 2 OF 5 SHEETS PLAN No: 27-0730	
	SHEET TITLE	STAGE 1 - PLAN DRAWINGS 1A & 1B			DRAWN: S.HAMILTON	RECOMMENDED: P.HAMBLYN	FILED:	B	16.08.13	INITIAL DESIGN OCCUPATION	SW	AD			
						DATE: 16.08.13	PRINTED ON: 7/11/2013	LEC:	C	24.09.13	STREET LIGHTING ADDED	SW	AD		PS
									D	27.09.13	STREET LIGHTING AMENDED	SW	AD		PS
									E	07.11.13	SAFETY ASOP DISPOSED	SW	AD		PS


A117994








PLAN 2A  
1:500

 GIVE WAY CONTROL ADDED

 NO STOPPING ADDED

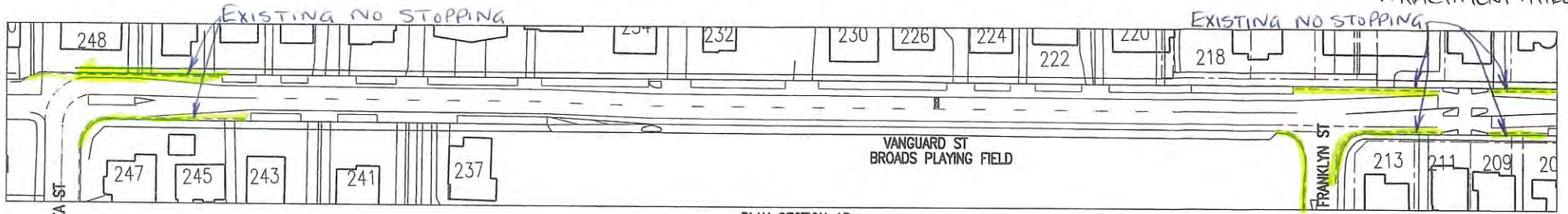
**NOTES:**

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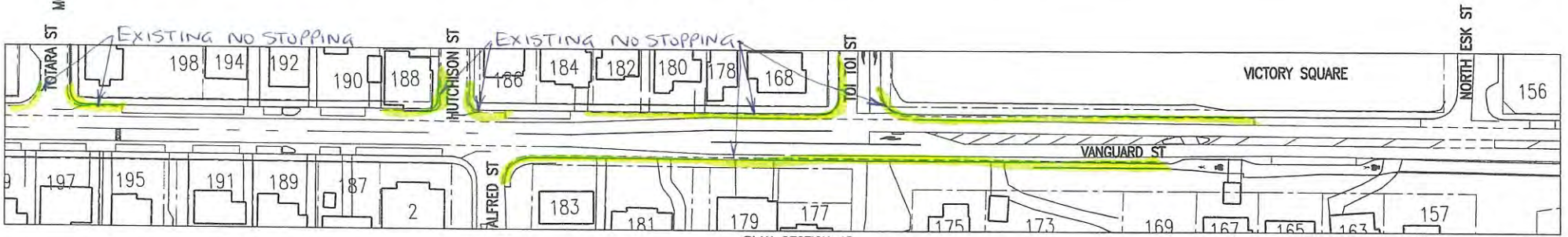
KEY	
	EXISTING BUILDING OUTLINES
	KERB BUILD OUTS TO REMAIN
	DEDICATED CYCLE LANE (3.0m WIDE)
	PEDESTRIAN ONLY PATH
	CYCLIST / PARKING BUFFER ZONE
	CYCLIST 'GIVE WAY' AT SIDE ROADS
	EXISTING STREET LIGHT TO BE REPLACED
	PROPOSED NEW STREET LIGHT
	EXISTING ROAD SUMP

 Nelson City Council ta haurua o whakatū	JOB TITLE	ST VINCENT STREET CYCLE LANE	 NORTH	APPROVED		SUPERVISED: AURECON	CHECKED: P. SHARP	SCALE: 1:500 (A1)	No. DATE AMENDMENTS A 30.09.13 INITIAL CLIENT DISCUSSION B 07.11.13 INTERSECTION CHANGES	Dim. Ch'd Ap'd SHF PS SHF PS SHF PS PS	DRAWING Ref: 237704-DW-S2-C-102
	SHEET TITLE	STAGE 2 - PLAN DRAWINGS 2A		GROUP MANAGER INFRASTRUCTURE	DATE 26/11/2013	DESIGNED: S. HAMILTON	RECOMMENDED: P. HAMBLIN	FEK:			PRINTED ON: 7/11/2013
INFRASTRUCTURE						DRAWN: S. HAMILTON	PRINTED ON: 7/11/2013	LBK:			PLAN No: 27-0731
						DATE: 30.09.13	JOB No: 237704	CONTRACT No: 3520			

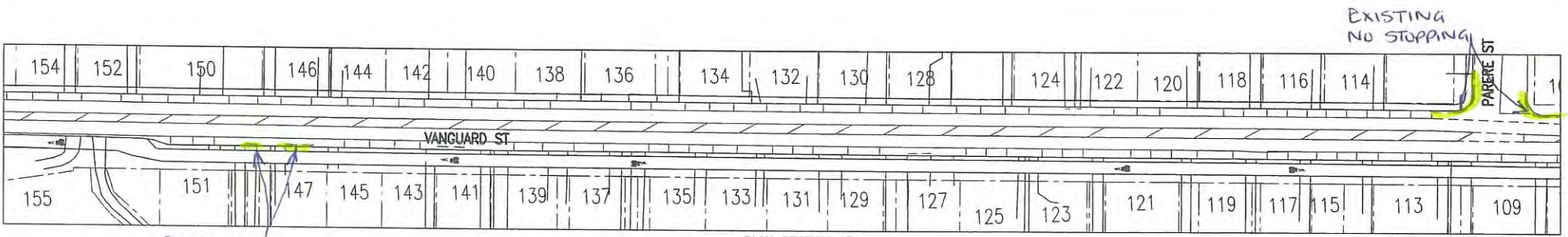




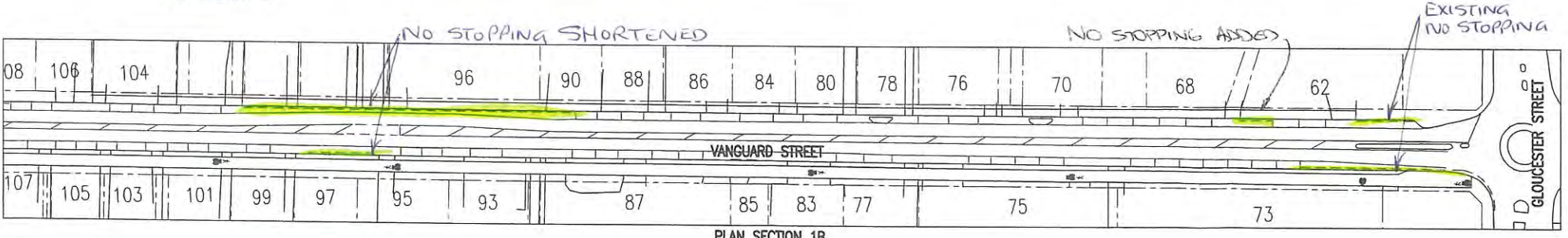
PLAN SECTION 1B  
SCALE 1:250



PLAN SECTION 1B  
SCALE 1:250



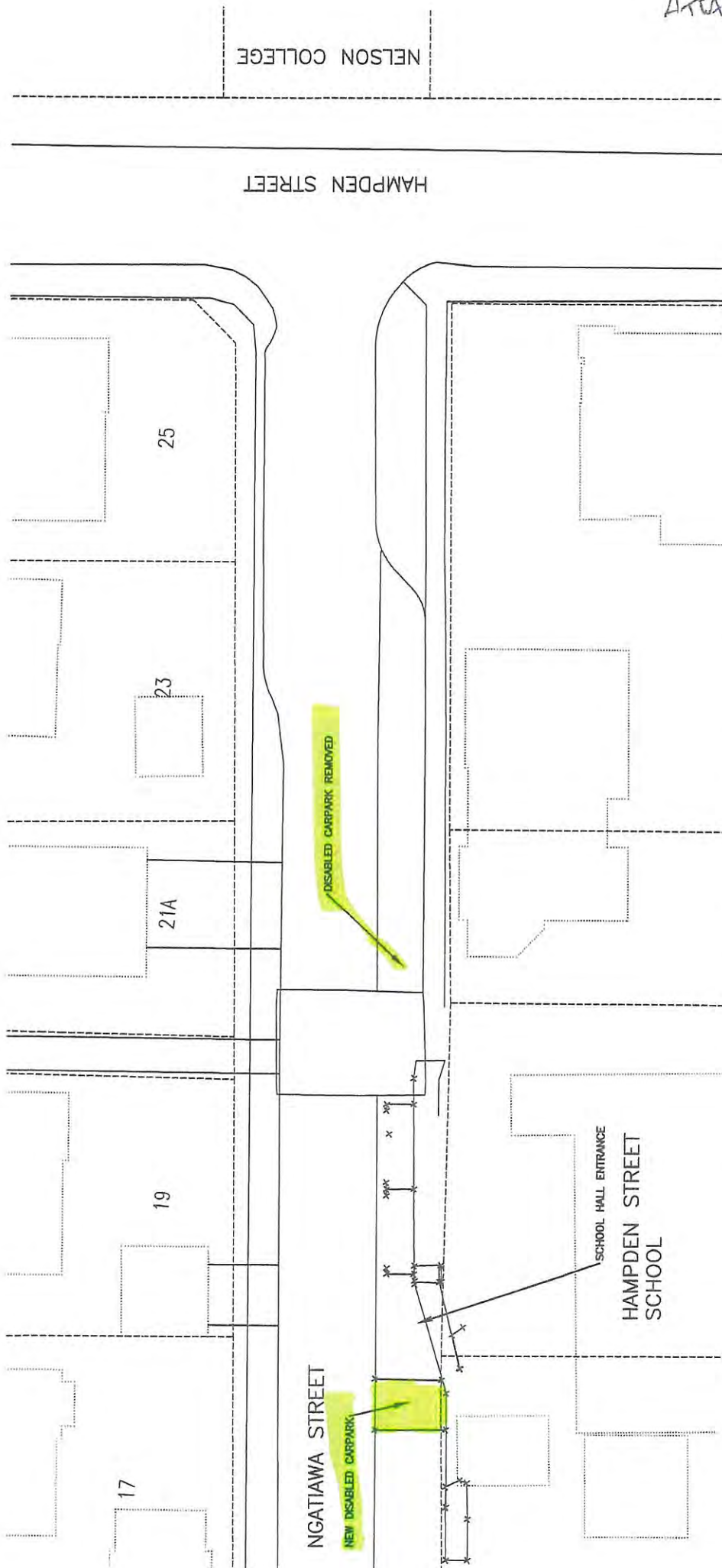
PLAN SECTION 1B  
SCALE 1:250



PLAN SECTION 1B  
SCALE 1:250

<p>City of Nelson INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>JOB TITLE</p> <p><b>VANGUARD STREET PAVEMENT MARKING</b></p>	<p>NORTH</p>	<p>APPROVED</p> <p>GROUP: WANGIER INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>DATE: _____</p>	<p>SURVEYED:</p> <p>DESIGNED:</p> <p>DRAWN:</p> <p>DATE: FEB 2014</p>	<p>CHECKED:</p> <p>RECOMMENDED:</p> <p>PRINTED ON:</p> <p>JOB No: 2608</p>	<p>SCALE: 1:500</p> <p>FBI: N/A</p> <p>LBK: N/A</p> <p>CONTRACT No: 3520</p>	<p>No. DATE: AMENDMENTS</p> <p>Dm Ch'd Ap'd</p>	<p>MEASUREMENTS SHALL NOT BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING</p> <p>SHT 8 of 8 SHTS</p> <p>PLAN No: <b>27-0741</b></p>
	<p>SHEET TITLE</p> <p><b>PLAN - AS BUILT NO STOPPING MARKINGS</b></p>		<p>1170025</p>					





NELSON COLLEGE

HAMPDEN STREET

25

23

21A

19

17

NGATIWA STREET

NEW DISABLED CARPARK

DISABLED CARPARK REMOVED

SCHOOL HALL ENTRANCE

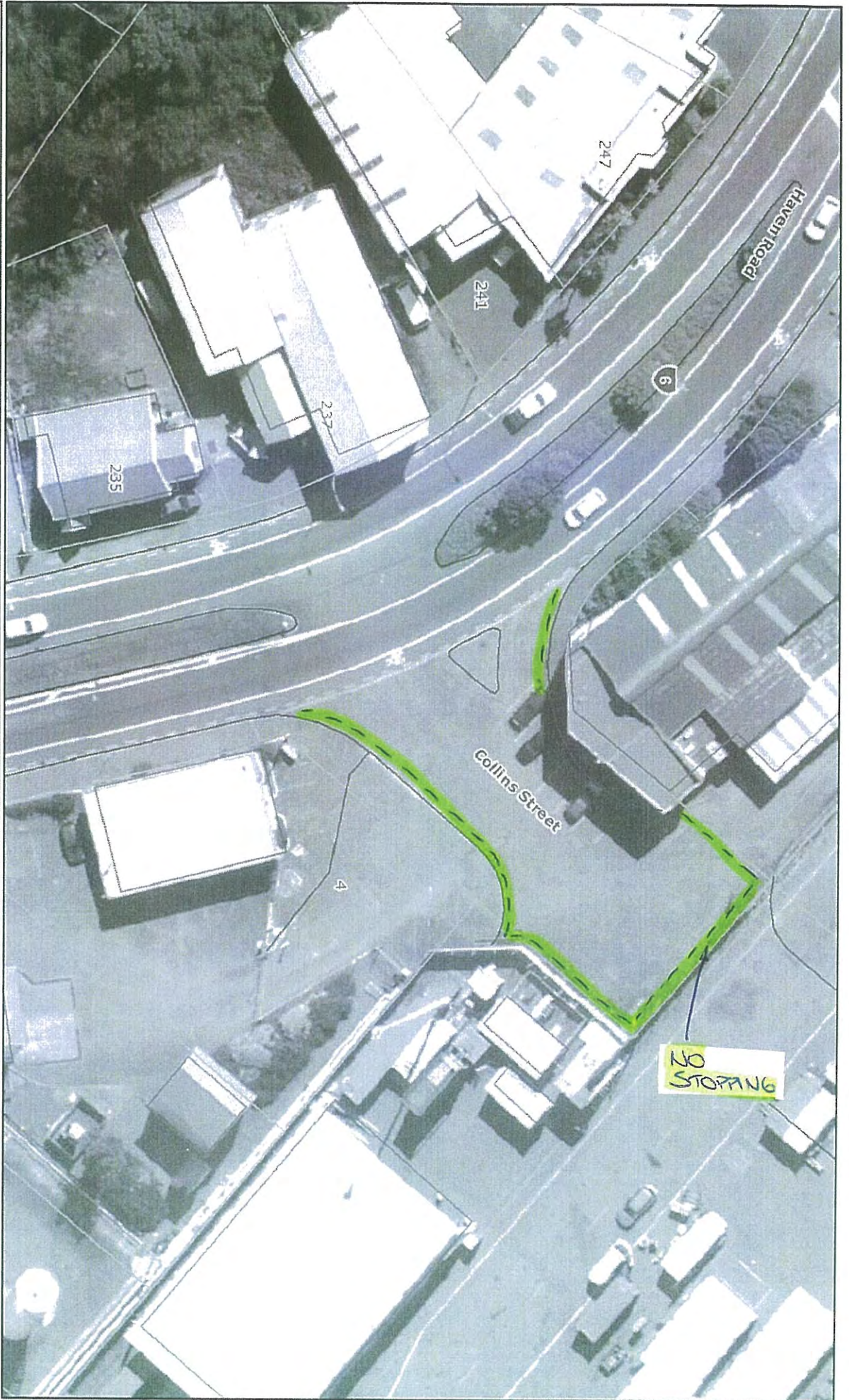
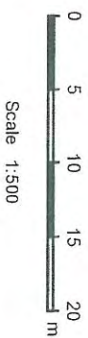
HAMPDEN STREET SCHOOL

PARKING AND FOOTPATH WORKS NGATIWA STREET  
NOT TO SCALE



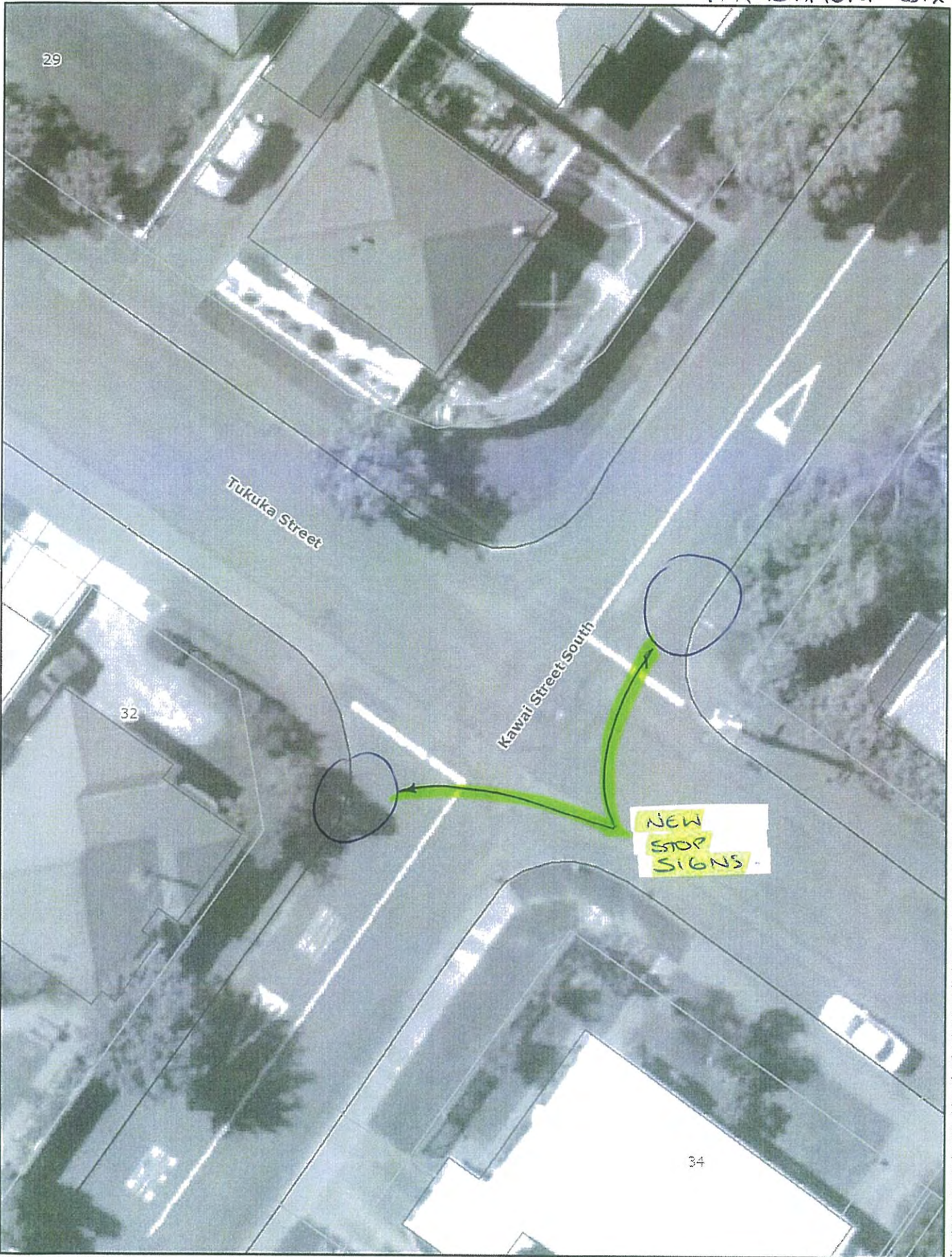


Nelson City Council  
PO Box 645 Nelson 7040 New Zealand  
PH 03 5460200  
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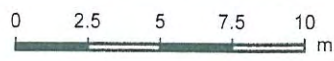


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TUKUKA STREET / KAWAI STREET, STOP SIGNS



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 PH 03 5460200  
[www.nelsoncitycouncil.co.nz](http://www.nelsoncitycouncil.co.nz)

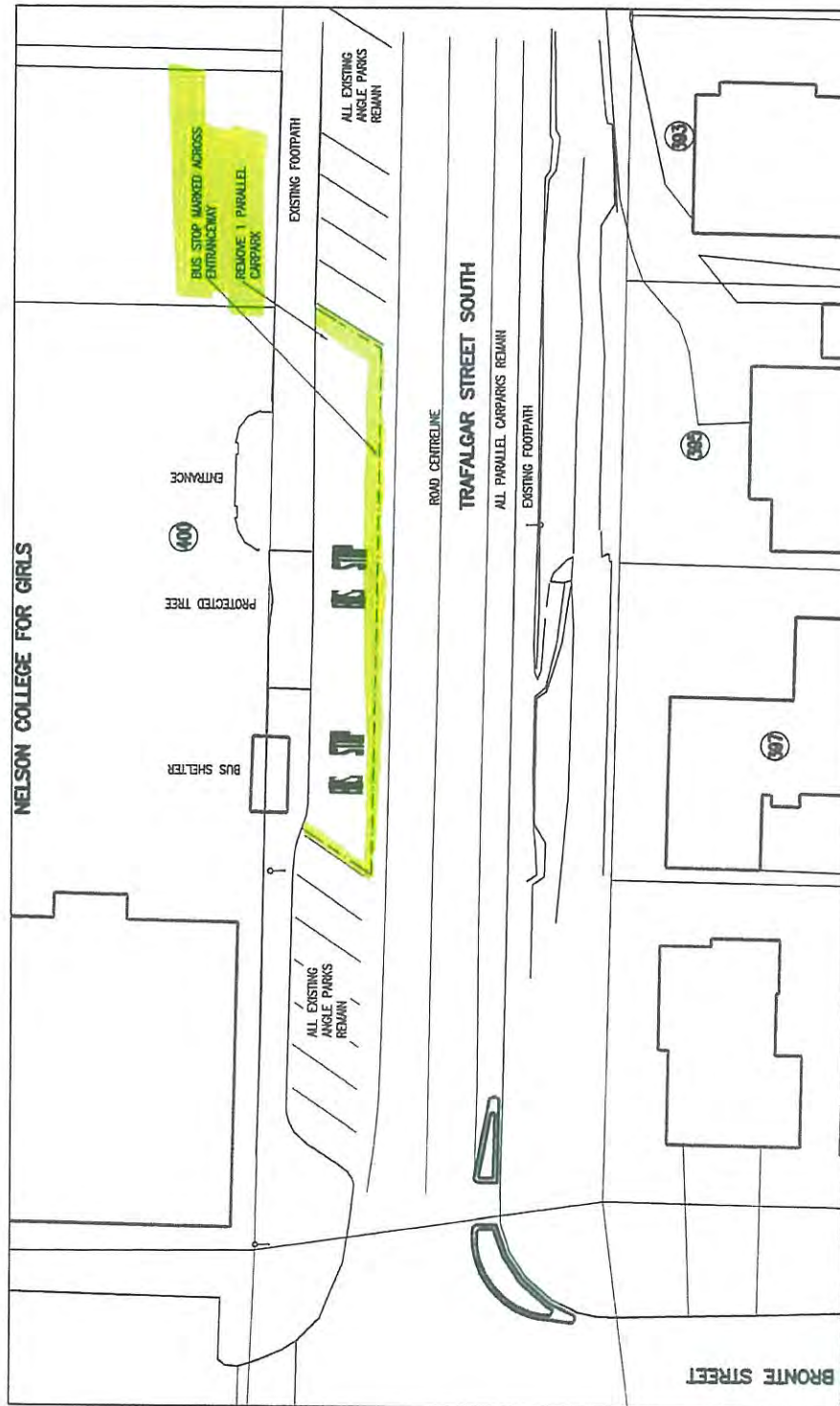


Scale 1:250



Date: 15/04/2014



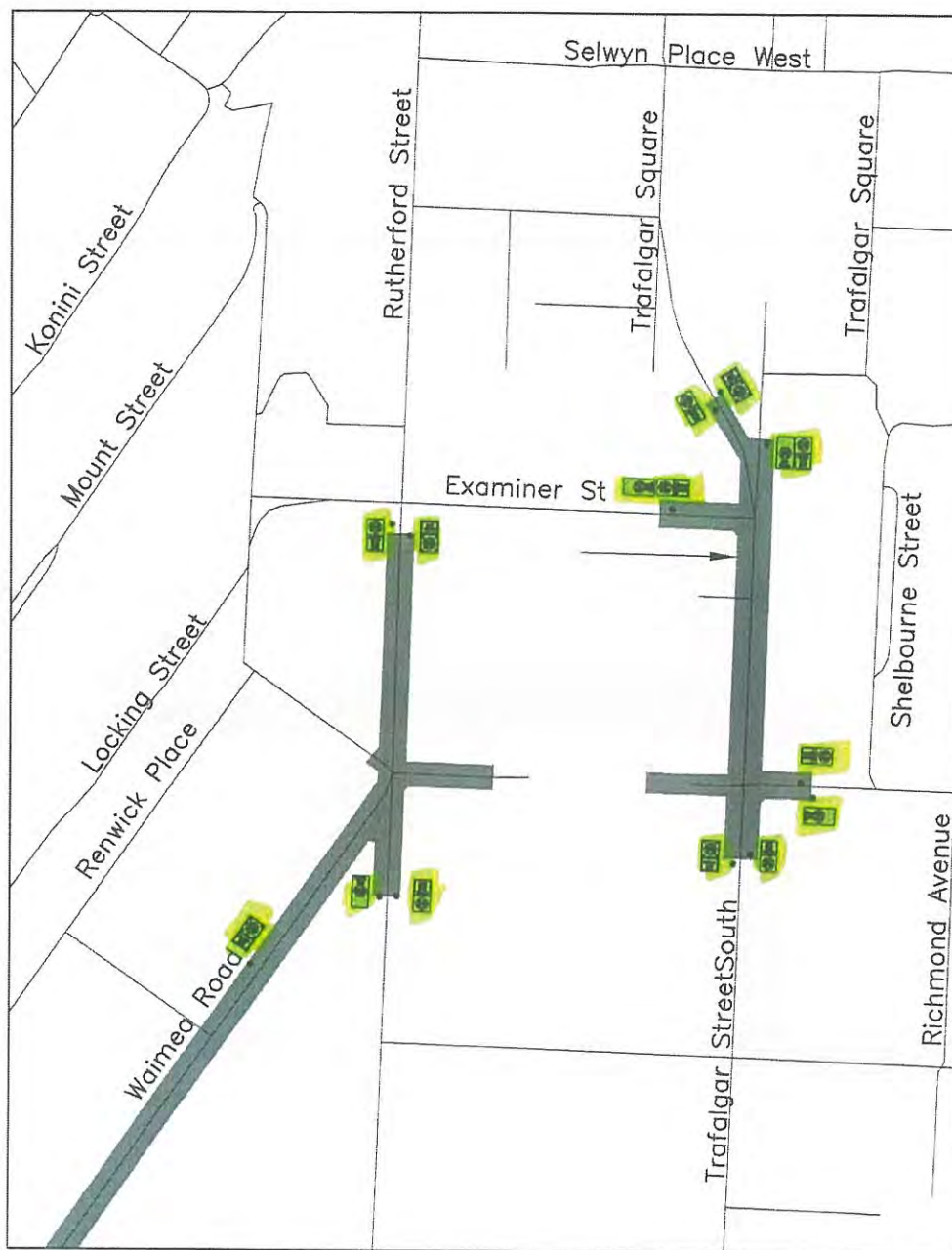


**BUS STOP TRAFALGAR STREET – NELSON COLLEGE FOR GIRLS FRONTAGE**  
NOT TO SCALE



# ST JOSEPHS SCHOOL LOCALITY PLAN

NOT TO SCALE



NELSON COLLEGE FOR GIRLS  
LOCALITY PLAN

NOT TO SCALE





NELSON COLLEGE AND HAMPDEN STREET  
LOCALITY PLAN

NOT TO SCALE





# NELSON INTERMEDIATE LOCALITY PLAN

NOT TO SCALE



# VICTORY SCHOOL LOCALITY PLAN

NOT TO SCALE