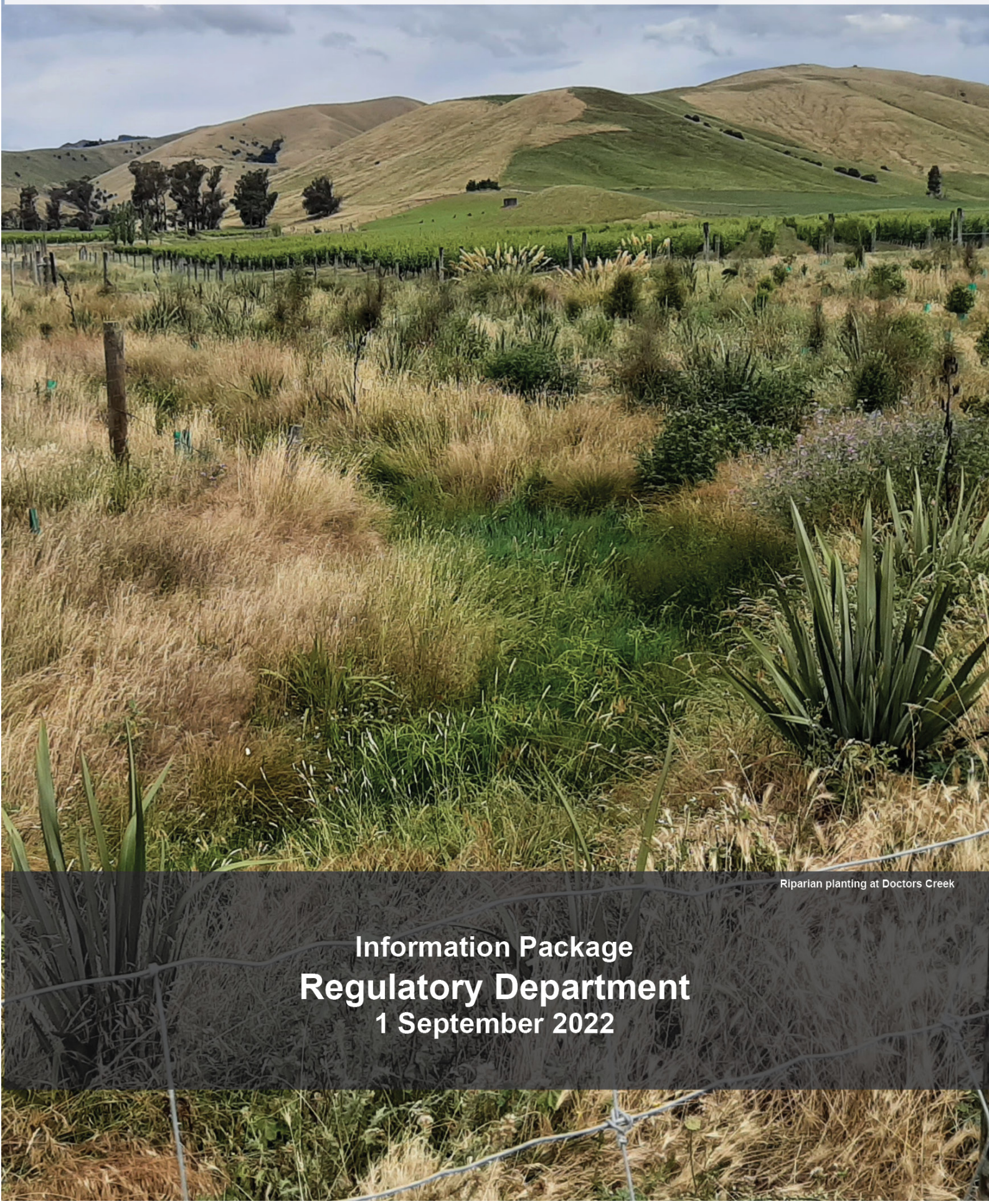
MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL



Riparian planting at Doctors Creek

Information Package
Regulatory Department
1 September 2022

Contents

Environmental Science & Monitoring

Reporting period: 4/7/2022 – 12/8/2022

(Report prepared by Rob Simons, Liam Falconer and Jono Underwood)

RPMP programmes operational this period

Nassella Tussock (E315-003-021-01)

Nassella tussock compliance inspections have continued through this period and are the focus for Biosecurity staff over the winter months. In total, 65 properties were inspected in this period and for the season so far, 185 properties have been inspected.

To-date this season, only 7 properties were found to be non-compliant with further control work necessary. No instances have required the need for directions to be made.

Rough Horsetail (E315-003-028-01)

Following up on a call, Biosecurity staff were notified of a new site of the pest plant rough horsetail. As is commonly the case with this plant, due to its history as an ornamental species, it is associated with a residential garden in the Wairau Valley area. The occupier is just as willing to see it gone so the Biosecurity team will be working with them later in the year to maximise control efforts.

Wallabies (E315-003-033-01)

In mid-July, Council received a report from a member of the public that two wallabies had been seen on the Link Pathway above Ngakuta Bay. Ground hunting has been undertaken, with no sign of wallabies being seen. Camera traps have also been placed, once again no sign has been detected.

Council has investigated using thermal imagery from a drone for detection however this technology has been deemed ineffective in this area due to the very thick regenerating bush cover.

Further camera trap work and ground hunting will be undertaken to confirm presence or absence.

It has been noted that there are high numbers of ungulates in the area, and it is possible that it may be a case of mistaken identity.

Other Initiatives Operational this Period

National Pest Plant Accord (E315-009-001-01)

In mid-July, Biosecurity staff undertook opportunistic inspections of six retail outlets selling plants in the Blenheim area. This is part of routine checks to ensure any plant species listed on the National Pest Plant Accord (and classified as unwanted organisms under the Biosecurity Act 1993) are not being propagated or traded. No issues were found during these inspections.

Other opportunistic inspections will continue to be carried out on an ad hoc basis for the likes of market stalls or other ‘pop-up’ plant traders.

J4N: KMTT ‘Restoring Flora’ Project Update (E315-021-002-02)

The Jobs for Nature funded Restoring and Protecting Flora Project has entered its fifth Quarter. A quarterly report for quarter four was submitted to the project lead, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) as part of the reporting requirements for the Operational Liaison Support role in the MDC/TNC contract.

Operational progress has been slow but steady due to a very wet July. The delivery Contractor for the project has reported that staff morale is good but has signalled the need for ‘dry’ work sites given that most

of the work carried out at wetland sites. Liaison work with DOC was initiated to explore options of amending the scope of prescribed work at the much dryer Wairau Bar Reserve site. The project's delivery contractor will be undertaking gorse control at the Wairau bar reserve to assist DOC with their ongoing control programme at the site.

Catchment Care

(Report prepared by Heli Wade)

Te Hoiere Project Progress Report August 2022 (E355-021-01-001)

Te Hoiere Kaitiaki Charitable Trust

Work on recruiting two resident community board members continues. This is an important step for the Project to ensure we have fair representation within the trust board and to fill in skills gaps that were identified in our SWOT analysis. Advert to be sent out to the local community.

Ruapaka Wetland Restoration Project, Community Meeting

Image 1: Aerial image from a recent drone survey of Ruapaka Wetland running alongside State Highway 6. Photo by Pete Hamill

A thorough background research has been completed on the wetland including understanding the history of the area through kōrero and historic imagery, investigating the hydrology of the wetland with an elevation model, site visits to understand the existing weed species and native vegetation present in the wetland and options for responding to these species.

An information evening was hosted by Ngāti Kuia and FuturEcology at the Havelock Sports Pavilion on the 20 July. Alvin Bartlett from FuturEcology Ltd, who is working on the plan for the restoration, presented some initial findings from a site visit, images from a drone flight and hydrology of the wetland.

It was an important time for passionate kōrero on the history of the wetland and to share experiences and connections with the wetland as well as start conversations on what the future of the wetland could be through the restoration process and what potential methodologies, we can look into to achieve this.

Image 2: Community meeting on Ruapaka Wetland Restoration was attended by landowners, Ngāti Kuia Taiao representatives and whanau, community, MDC and Waka Kōtahi. From left; Luke Thompson, Raymond Smith, Sharon Smith and Aubrey Tai. Photo by Penny Wardle.

A number of key questions have emerged including:

- How best to respond to modifications to wetland such as drains which run through the wetland and reduce the ability for the wetland to hold water.
- Where naturalisation is necessary, what equipment would be suitable to use when working within certain parts of the wetland to respect the deep connection that Ngāti Kuia has with the wetland?
- How will people in the future interact with the wetland? Will this continue to be largely driving past in a car or could there be public access around the Te Hoiere side of the wetland, away from the state highway and connect into Canvastown with walking trails?
- What opportunities are there to tell the story of Ngāti Kuia's connection to this area and what means are appropriate?
- Responding to the vast ingress of willow trees may not be as extensive as initially thought. Would there be people willing to work on the ground poisoning willows, using minimal chemical and maintaining the existing native vegetation?

A fund injection, from Fonterra's Sustainable Dairy Fund will contribute towards the restoration efforts of this wetland.

Next steps:

- Develop a weed control and restoration plan for the wetland with costed options to choose the right fit.
- Complete traffic management assessment and roading contaminant survey.
- Respond to emerging questions

Funding Agreements and Implementation

JfN and FIF 2 Funds

Table 1. below lists the FTE roles that Te Hoiere Project has committed to delivering under JfN funding agreement and shows how we are tracking on those.

Ngāti Kuia have now secured the position of Kaitiaki mō Te Hoiere Awa to Shannon Huntley who has accepted a three-year fixed-term contract and will be starting with the Project on the 15 August 2022. Forest & Bird have also finalised another two fulltime roles and one parttime role to deliver the Early Win restoration work.

Table 1: List of FTE's employed through JfN

JfN Project	Total FTE's	Status	No people	FTE	Description
Titiraukawa Nursery	14 /4years	Contracted to Ngāti Kuia	1	1	Nursery Manager
Early Win Projects	17 /3years	Contracted to F&B	4.5	5.16	Project Coordination and field staff
Long term Coordinator	4 /4 years	Role in place	1	1.33	Catchment Care Coordinator through MDC
Long term crew	44 / 4years	Fencing, weeding and planting commenced. Kaitiaki Ranger hired.	Fencing, planting and weeding contractors 1	6 fencing 3 planting 4 weed control companies contracted to deliver long term outcomes 1	Field Supervisor(s); Kaitiaki Ranger; field staff 1FTE. Contractors
GIS co-ordinator	4 /4years	Role in place	1	1.33	GIS analysis and expert advice
TOTAL FTE (annual)			**8.5+**	**8.82+**	

Project staff have been working hard to combat delays to end of the year finances for the JfN 0021 fund. Working together to further refine Year 2 work programmes has provided fund managers with greater confidence in project delivery to their satisfaction.

Autumn plantings are now completed, and Aubrey is securing proposed areas for the next year. The group is taking a breather over August to evaluate Year 1 and improve reporting processes. Even though some landowners were slow to come onboard, the interest is increasing. There have been landowner changes and Aubrey will carry consults with the new owners.

Table 2: Year 1 achievements FIF2 and JfN

Year one FIF2 and JfN achievements	Total
Site visits	71
Fencing completed	22.4km
Area planted	6.0147 ha
Plants planted	17,771
Area treated for weeds – site prep	5.1830 ha
Area treated for weeds – release	4.7592 ha
Dung beetle packs completed	10
Dung beetle packs proposed	1

Next steps for the implementation of the JfN and FIF2:

- Commence pest control expansion peer review.
- Finalise year 2 workplans and milestones.
- Finalise contract for Te Hoiere Awa Kaitiaki Ranger.

Te Hoiere At Risk Catchment Fund

Our deed of funding agreement with MfE for the At Risk Catchment Fund is progressing well. Both parties have signed the agreement and we are now waiting for fund announcement. A grand total of $5,725,000.00 over three years has been approved by MfE for implementing our Catchment Plan actions in Te Hoiere Project area.

Smaller working groups have begun work on scoping implantation plans for actions in the catchment enhancement plan. Significant process has already been made by the Forestry group, the education programme and land use vulnerability studies.

- Build further capacity, hire Programme Manager
- Fund announcement and celebration
- Draw up action-based implementation plans
- Draw first invoice and begin implementing Project Catchment Enhancement Plan

Ronga Reserve Annual Restoration Planting Event

Ronga Reserve is a little-known reserve with giant podocarps and is known to host long-tailed bats. Over the last 10 years Forest & Bird branches, along with Nelson/Tasman Weedbusters, have been clearing weeds, planting trees, and will be undertaking some predator monitoring to inform future control. Regular working bees help keep our planting in top-top condition.

This year's planting event is due to go ahead on the 20 August to build on mahi from previous years.

Image 4: Ronga Reserve restoration planting event, organised by F&B, is planned for the 20 August

Te Hoiere Forestry Innovation Programme

The Forestry Innovation Programme is a collaboration between forestry management companies – the Marlborough Forest Industry Association, PF Olsen, M&R Forestland Management, McKenzie Management Ltd and Council, sitting under Te Hoiere Project. The group have had four meetings over last 12 months to discuss what is already out there and what tangible contributions could be made going forward. Next step will be for the group to draft Project Briefs for scoping specific topics for implantation.

The group have made great progress and with the wider Te Hoiere Project we must ensure we retain an ability to add in ideas and information where necessary, to keep the process agile and relevant.

Forestry will also feature in our next newsletter, which will be the first time the Project will be hearing from them, as so far, we have had a more farmer focused approach.

Many thanks to Heather Collins and to Matt Oliver and Team for keeping this project turning.

Newsletter and Communications Plan Update

The agreement from Stuff to run articles online and in the Marlborough Express has been successful. In June, Penny Wardle published an article about the Morrisons family farm at Mt Rimu. The article was well received which supports the continuing of this type of communications. It gives a voice to the local landowners, takes a peek in to the past and makes reference to the current situation with reference to Te Hoiere Project.

The new Newsletter format in Mailchimp has been also received very well and there have been many complements about the new look and feel.

The next newsletter will be out in August. Penny has interviewed Waihaere Mason, and his story will go into the August newsletter, along with a story from the River Erosion meeting in Rai, Fonterra SC Fund, Forestry Message and Project Achievements over the last 12 months.

Catchment Care for At-Risk Catchments in Marlborough (E355-021-04-06)

(Report prepared by Rachel Russell)

The Catchment Care Programme aims to take a catchment based, integrated approach to working with stakeholders and the community to meet the water quality obligations set out in the National Policy Statement (NPS), the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater Management (NES FW) and the proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (pMEP). The key objectives of Catchment Care programme are to:

- Protect or improve water quality in catchments that are degraded or at risk of becoming degraded
- Reduce erosion and sediment production
- Protect sensitive receiving environments

'Catchment Care for At Risk Catchments in Marlborough' is jointly funded by Ministry for the Environment's Public Waterways and Ecosystem Restoration Fund and Marlborough District Council. This project focusses on four catchments that have been identified through the pMEP as having degraded water quality or at risk of degradation: Linkwater Stream, Are Are Creek, Tuamarina River and Flaxbourne River. It is currently in Year 3 of a five-year work programme.

Catchment Condition Survey (CCS) are used in each catchment to collect information relating to waterways, this includes in-stream conditions, bank erosion, fencing, riparian buffers, critical source areas, weeds and fish barriers. This data is collected in a nationally leading GIS data collection software package developed in-house. These surveys identify priority areas for mitigation work and have been completed in Linkwater, Are Are Creek and Tuamarina and will continue in Flaxbourne this year. To date 6,381 hectares have been surveyed. 343km of waterways have been identified, 62% of these waterways are greater than one metre in width and may require stock to be excluded under the recent Section 360 RMA Stock Exclusion Regulations.

Riparian fencing, planting and the use of dung beetles is subsidised under this project and over the life of the project the goal is to complete 36.5km of fencing, establish 42,000 plants to protect riparian/wetland areas and implement 50 dung beetle farm packs to improve water quality. To date, 7.8km of fencing has been completed, 9,259 plants have been planted and ten dung beetle farms packs have been ordered (two have completed all species releases). This year (Year 3) we are already fully subscribed for fencing (6.2km) and planting (15,562 plants). Any further fencing or planting work will be signed up to be completed in Year 4.

Another aspect of addressing water quality issues is to complete Catchment Enhancement Plans for each catchment. We are engaging with the community and other stakeholders to develop a plan that encompasses the catchment values and goals while also identifying water quality issues, mitigation tools and funding opportunities. This process has started for Are Are Creek and Linkwater catchments.

The development of a long-term Erosion and Sediment Management Plan for Are Are Creek catchment began in Year 2 of this project and will continue this year. This will be a guiding document to address long

term strategies and mitigation methodology for bank erosion and sediment management. It will provide a consistent approach to managing bank erosion and sediment issues across the catchment and identify appropriate methods in the current biophysical environment to achieve improved water quality and biodiversity goals.

The final objective of this project is to support catchment group formation and ongoing meetings. In conjunction with Landcare Trust the development of catchment groups in Linkwater and Flaxbourne catchments is going well with the groups developing their values, goals and actions. We also continue to support catchment groups outside of the four at risk catchments as required.

Nautical and Coastal Science Team

(Report prepared by Oliver Wade)

King Shag Working Group

After five years the collaborative work of the King Shag Working Group has come to a close. This group was led by the Marine Farming Association with support from the Sounds community, NZKS, MDC, DOC and MPI.

This has been a great collaborative project that has seen the degree of knowledge and information about this endemic species rise dramatically.

Mike Bell of Toroa Consulting is preparing the final report on the project which will be delivered later this year.

Land Air Water Aotearoa (LAWA)

The estuary health page of the LAWA website (https://www.lawa.org.nz/explore-data/estuaries/) is now live. This has been a huge effort by council staff and the Coastal Management SIG to get this going. 14 monitoring sites from six estuaries are featured in the Marlborough region.

Sustainable Seas Marlborough Case study (E325-016-006)

The Marlborough Sound ecosystem based management case study project lead by Sustainable Seas https://www.sustainableseaschallenge.co.nz/our-research/marlborough-sounds-regional-study/ continues to gather pace.

The project leads for the case study are Vonda Cummings (NIWA), Larnce Winchman and Eric Jorgensen (Marlborough Marine Futures) and Oliver Wade (MDC).

Following feedback received at two virtual hui in June the case study will focus on Tōtaranui/ Queen Charlotte Sound, in particular the outer sound area from Meretoto to East Bay. There will be an emphasis on horse mussels, but the project will incorporate all shellfish species.

Further information can be found in the August 2022 newsletter (CM record number 22162799).

Environmental Science

Significant Natural Areas Programme

(Report prepared by Mike Aviss)

Reporting period 11 July 2022 – 17 August 2022

The Significant Natural Areas project is how Council fulfils its role to manage indigenous biodiversity on private land, which is a requirement under the Resource Management Act. It involves working closely with landowners to identify and describe significant sites on their land, and then to monitor those sites and assist with improving or maintaining their condition.

The Annual Summary Report for the Significant Natural Areas Project for 2021-22 was presented at the Environment Committee Meeting on 21 July 2022. This is a major undertaking which involves collating all the data for the financial year into a report which is then summarised into a 15-minute presentation. Since that time, heavy rain has reduced the amount of field work able to be undertaken, however some key outcomes have been achieved.

Emissions Trading Scheme Advice

A number of landowners are interested in registering parts of their properties in the Emissions Trading Scheme that are marginally profitable. Where landowners are focussed on registering indigenous vegetation, the Councils Biodiversity Coordinator can play a crucial role in getting these sites across the line. These sites are often adjacent to or within Significant Natural Areas which can result in important increases to their size. Photographic evidence of the vegetation cover in the years immediately after the qualifying period of 1990 is often the best evidence that the land was actively cleared and farmed at that time and that it therefore qualifies for inclusion in the ETS. Photographs taken when the sites were described in 2001 are proving to be extremely valuable for landowners to help present a successful case to MPI for inclusion in the ETS and we continue to provide this as a service. Often, we can tailor our monitoring reports to this cause.

Sounds Advisory Group Meeting

A presentation was given to the Sounds Advisory Group about the role and recent achievements of the Significant Natural Areas Project. This is often a great way to connect with new landowners or even ones that we have not had recent contact with. Three new properties which will be visited in 2022/23 are an immediate result of this presentation.

SNA Monitoring and Survey Reports

During June and July 2022, four properties were visited to monitor existing SNAs. These visits generate reports which are then presented to the landowners. Eleven such reports have been sent out to landowners in the last month along with a site report describing a newly discovered SNA on one of these existing SNA properties. Some newly visited properties requiring full property reports have been waiting for some months to receive them, as these reports are quite complex. One property report has been completed and sent while another three reports which describe seven new sites are still being finalised for presenting to the landowners.

Image 1 and 2: Natural regeneration of a face, from bracken in 2002, to young forest of kanuka and lancewood in 2022. Useful evidence for registering in the ETS

Hill Country Erosion Fund (E355-019-004)

(Report prepared by James Mills-Kelly)

An essential tool in Council's Catchment Care Toolbox, The Hill Country Erosion fund (HCEF) is the fence (or tree) at the top of the cliff, rather than the ambulance below.

The Hill Country Erosion Programme aims to prevent the loss of topsoil and reduce sediment entering waterways in Marlborough's hill country. The Programme, funded jointly by MDC and MPI, provides assistance and funding support to landowners looking to treat eroding or erosion-prone land through the use of retirement of eroding land from grazing, pole planting, and native reversion planting. We can also provide information on alternative site-specific treatment methodologies where necessary.

Marlborough has a large and diverse land area (over 10,000 km2) with 89% classified as hill country in land use classes 6, 7 and 8 (9,400 km2). Protection of this hill country from ėrosion is a mammoth task, but one which is extremely important both to freshwater quality and the productive land underlying the rural economy in Marlborough.

Image 1: Erosion at Kaka Ridge identified during aerial survey

In 2017, MDC established a Land Resources unit to begin the task of addressing erosion and water quality on a catchment-by-catchment basis. In recognition of Council's lack of land management capacity and capability at that time, Hill Country Erosion Fund Boost funding was allocated in 2018/19 by MPI. This funding focused on catchment planning, recovery of historic soil conservation documentation and knowledge and capacity development. Following on from that work, Marlborough District Council was successful in being granted funding from the 2019-2023 round of the Hill Country Erosion Fund.

This year the programme aims to supply 6000 poplar poles and over 30,000 native plants to Marlborough landowners, as well as assisting in the retirement of hundreds of hectares of marginal pastoral land affected by erosion. The majority of this work was undertaken in South Marlborough dry east-coast hill country. In addition, small numbers of tagasaste (tree lucerne) trees and dryland oak species were supplied as trials to particularly challenging dry faces with a northerly aspect where poles and/or natives had previously failed.

Image 2: Polar pole planting at Kaka Road.

Image 3: Severe tunnel gully erosion patches retired and planted with tagasaste to provide a nurse crop for future native plantings.

Good winter rains should result in good growth and high survival rates in what can be very challenging South Marlborough environments. Interest from landowners in engaging with the Hill Country Erosion Programme continues to grow exponentially, as increased awareness of freshwater issues and a focus on catchment management leads landowners to address sedimentation issues at the source. Plantings and retirement continue to increase each season, and some promising commitments are already in place for 2023, which

will mark the final planting season of this funding round. An application for the 2024-2027 HCEF funding round has been submitted to MPI to continue this valuable work.

Taylor River Improvement Programme (E375-017-001)

(Report prepared by James Mills-Kelly)

The Taylor River Improvement Programme is now in its final funding year. A good growing season means plantings are looking good and growing well. To date over 55,000 native plants have been planted along the banks of the Taylor River and its tributaries, and 4,227m of fencing has been installed to protect riparian plantings. This project is currently on time and on budget. The programme has been extremely well received by landowners, and even with these successful interventions, there are still several high profile sediment-producing sites that are yet to be addressed under the programme, and many landowners who have expressed interest in engaging will unfortunately not be included before the fund is exhausted.

Image 1: Riparian planting at Doctors Creek

Image 2: Riparian planting at Doctors Creek, same view as above as plantings emerge

Mid-2022 Marlborough Aquifer Status Update (E345-007-001)

(Report prepared by Peter Davidson)

Aquifers levels are the highest at many MDC state of the environment (SoE) monitoring network sites which reflects the wetter than normal weather conditions experienced in July 2022 with local rainfall recharge augmenting river leakage for many aquifers including the Wairau Aquifer. Record high levels were observed for the Wairau Aquifer at Murphys Road (Springlands), Wairau Aquifer at Wratts Road (Rapaura), Omaka River Aquifer at Jacksons Road (Woodbourne), Rarangi Shallow Aquifer at Blue gums and Fairhall River Gravels Aquifer at Bints Ford. The so-called golf club wetland at Rarangi flowed across Rarangi Road for about two weeks and extended quite a way south towards the Diversion channel.

More isolated aquifers such as the highly confined Benmorven Aquifer and confined systems beneath the Fairhall - Taylor area at 80 to 200 metres depth were less responsive to the wetter conditions. The extent of the groundwater fed springs system reflects high groundwater levels with the headwaters of Spring Creek at the Rapaura Tennis courts extending further west than has been the case for many seasons. High groundwater levels and saturated soils during winter 2022 has meant rapid runoff of rain in the Wairau River and east coast catchments of Marlborough. Wairau Aquifer Recharge Sector levels are higher in 2022 than 2021 despite far higher Wairau River flood flows, showing the importance of baseflow to groundwater recharge rates.

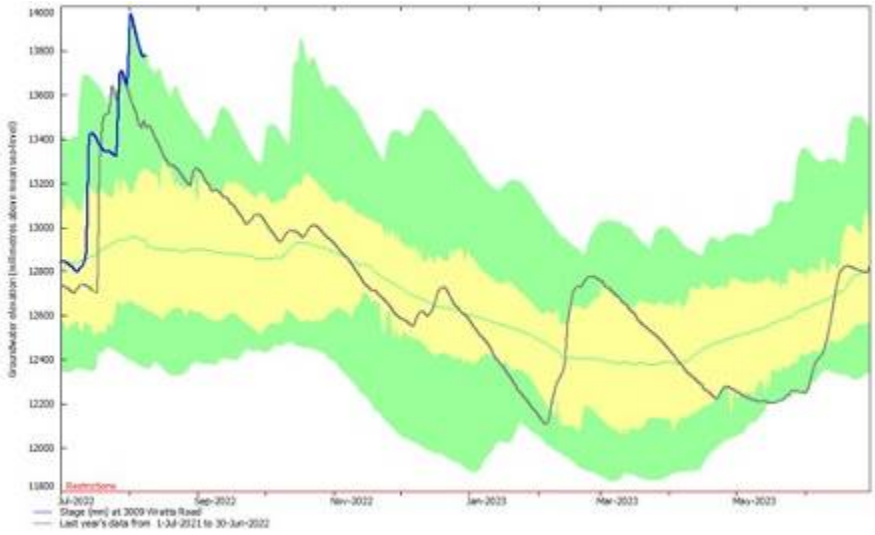


Figure 1 : Wairau Aquifer Recharge Sector at MDC Wratts Road well (26 Years of record)

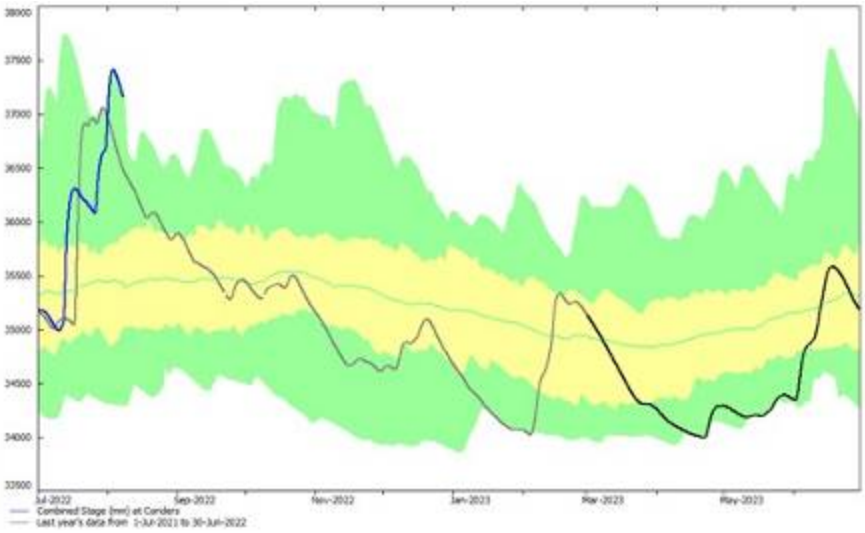


Figure 2 : Wairau Aquifer Recharge Sector at MDC Conders well (40 years of record)

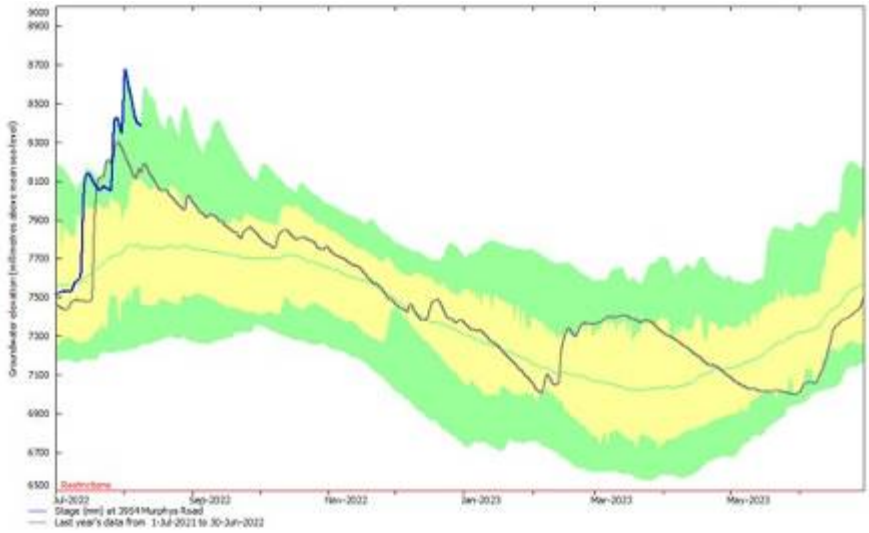


Figure 3 : Wairau Aquifer Urban Springs Sector at MDC Murphys Road well (20 years of record)

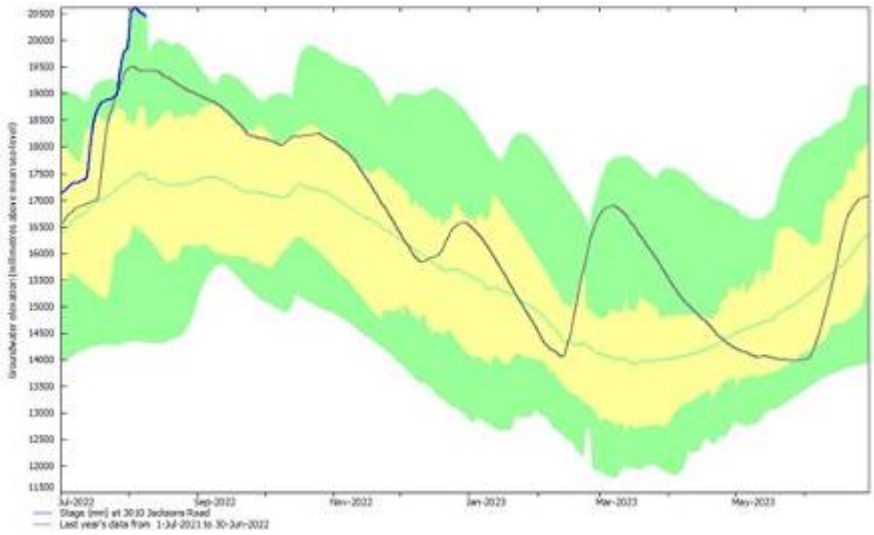


Figure 4 : Omaka River Aquifer at MDC Jacksons Road well (26 years of record)

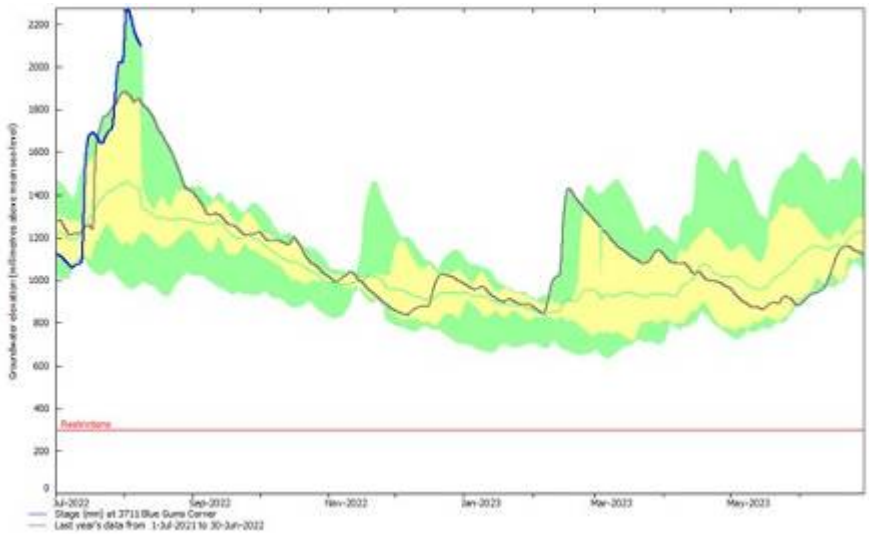


Figure 5 : Rarangi Shallow Aquifer at Bluegums corner MDC coastal sentinel well (21 years of record)

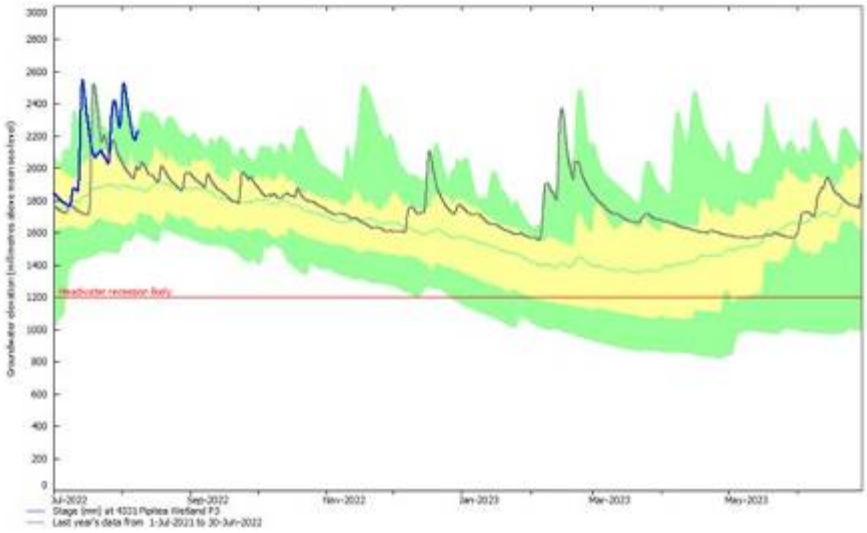


Figure 6 : Rarangi Shallow Aquifer at MDC Hinepango wetland well (20 years of record)

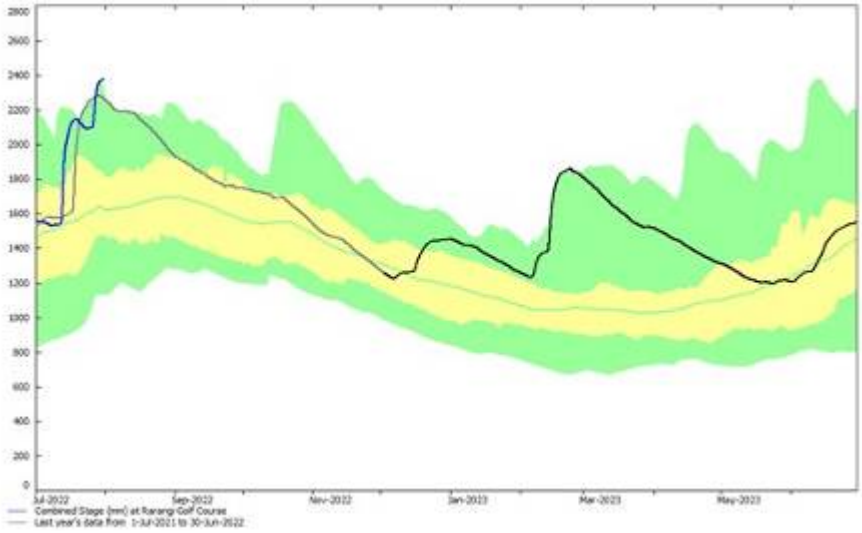


Figure 7 : Rarangi Shallow Aquifer at golf course well inland from coast (33 years of record)

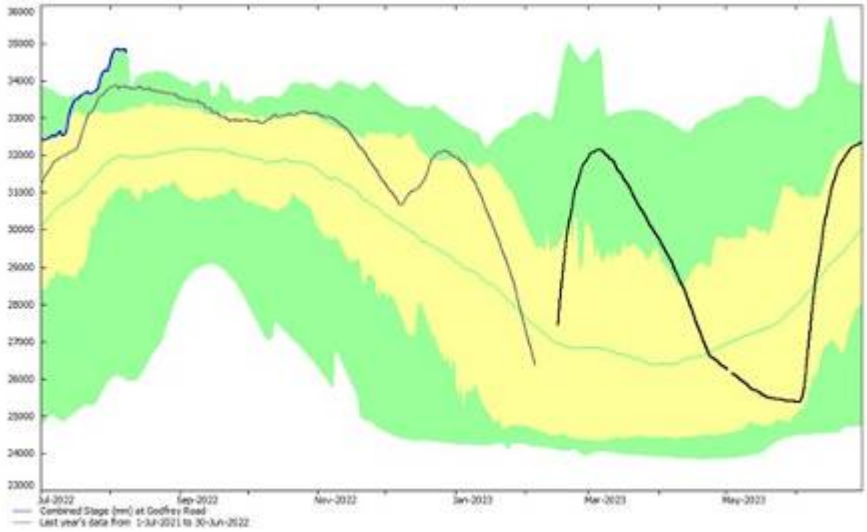


Figure 8 : Omaka River Aquifer deep layer at MDC Woodbourne well Godfrey Road (42 years of record)

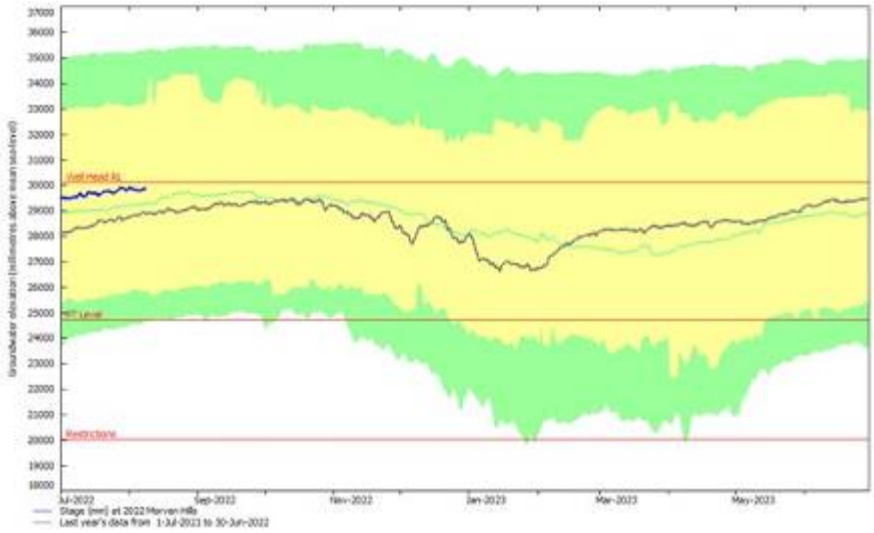


Figure 9 : Confined Benmorven Aquifer at Morven Lane MDC well (32 years of record)

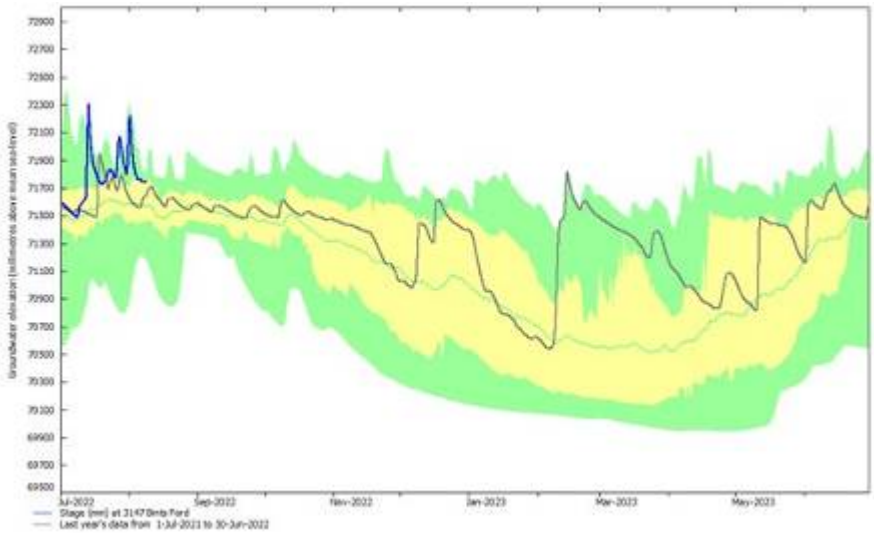


Figure 10 : Fairhall River Gravels Aquifer at MDC Bints Ford well (25 years of record)

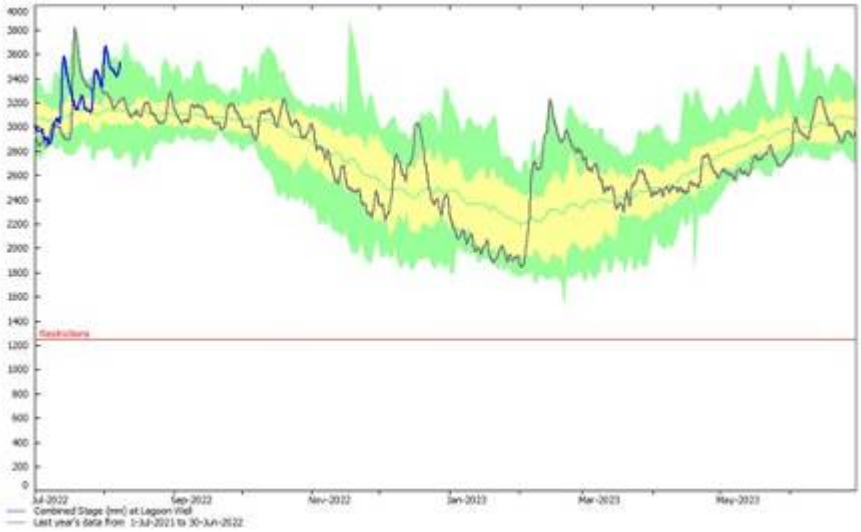


Figure 11 : Riverlands Aquifer at MDC Lagoon well combined (20 years of record)

Aquifer Research & Refinement of pMEP Aquifer Limits (E345-007-001)

(Report prepared by Peter Davidson)

The existing Wairau Aquifer model which currently only represents the Recharge Sector has been enlarged to include the entire Wairau Aquifer and Southern Valleys Catchments, although these will be dealt with superficially in hydrological terms. Previous attempts to model the Wairau Plain hydrological cycle were not successful due to the model getting too large and causing computational issues.

MDC metered water use data were compared with model calculated values and found to be biased towards climate gradients in a similar way to IRRICALC (MEP prescribed soil moisture and irrigation efficiency calculator). Adjustments will need to be made to the spatial distribution of water demand and the model recalibrated. Hannah Nguyen provided the metered water use which has proved to be very valuable.

A letter type technical report is available detailing the process of expanding the model and the comparison of calculated versus measured groundwater demand.

MDC are working with GNS Science on refining Wairau River catchment and Wairau Aquifer residence times using two weekly stable isotope measurements. Once Wairau River flows fall below 20 m^3/s at Tuamarina in Spring, the buffering effect of scree slope in the Upper Wairau and Rainbow Rivers will be investigated further.

Source Water Risk Management Plan Input (E345-007-001)

(Report prepared by Peter Davidson)

MDC groundwater hydrology staff have contributed information as part of the preparation of the Source Water Risk Management Plan (SWRMP) for the Blenheim municipal water supply which is sourced exclusively from aquifers.

The technical expertise and interaction between water supply network operators and hydrology staff exemplifies the benefits of a unitary authority structure.

Gravel Bed Rivers (GBR) National Hydrological Study Workshop (E345-007-001)

(Report prepared by Peter Davidson)

A workshop to formulate Wairau River model scenarios for assessing potential benefits of changing flood management approaches for a selected study reach between Giffords and Jeffries Road is being planned for September 2022.

Participants from NIWA, LAL, Rangitane, Lincoln University and MDC (hydrologists and rivers engineers) will be involved.

The workshop forms part of the national Gravel Bed Rivers (GBR) project where follow-up actions from the research will be investigated using computer models.

Possible ways of enhancing aquifer recharge while providing the same level of flood protection within the context of Te Mana O Te Wai for the Wairau are being examined.

Health and Air Pollution in New Zealand 2016 (HAPINZ 3.0) He rangi hauora he iwi ora – March 2022 (E300-200-004)

(Report prepared by Sarah Brand)

In July 2022 an updated Health and Air Pollution in New Zealand study was released, known as HAPINZ 3.0. This was jointly commissioned by the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) and Waka Kotahi (in partnership with Te Manatū Waka Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Health). The purpose of this item is to advise Council as to the results of this update and highlight results for Marlborough.

The first comprehensive assessment of air pollution health effects in New Zealand (NZ) (HAPINZ 1.0) was undertaken by Fisher *et al* (2007) for the base year of 2001. This was later updated by Kuschel *et al* (2012) (HAPINZ 2.0) for a base year of 2006 which reflected the more comprehensive monitoring being undertaken across New Zealand in response to the introduction of the National Environmental Standard for Ambient Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) concentrations (NESAQ) in September 2005 (MfE 2011).

Since 2012, air quality monitoring has further expanded across New Zealand to include many more locations, pollutants, and sources. Also available are a greater range of exposure response functions, which are risk ratios showing the relative increase in health effects for every increment of air pollution, as well as a greater range of health end points. HAPNIZ 3.0 provides a better reflection of air pollution health effects experienced by New Zealanders updated to impacts for 2016.

Clean healthy air contributes to NZ's quality of life, not only through people's health but amenity values, and air and air quality are both taonga and a part of kaitiakitanga for Māori. NZ has good air quality most of the time but exhaust emissions from vehicles and solid fuel (wood and coal) used for domestic heating combine to produce unacceptable air quality in some locations, particularly during winter.

Understanding how much air pollution people are experiencing, their exposure, is critical to understanding potential health impacts. The combination of the length of time people are exposed to air pollutants, pollutants' concentrations and the sensitivity of people exposed, together all determine the likelihood and magnitude of resultant health effects. Despite the relatively low levels of air pollution in NZ versus many other countries, the health burden associated with air pollution is still appreciable.

This updated study used population, health, and air quality data from 2016, average over 2015 to 2017 to account for meteorological variability between years. It assesses the impact of particulate matter less than 2.5µm ($PM_{2.5}$) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). It incorporates NZ specific exposure response functions for critical health impacts of air pollution, such as mortality and hospital admissions and assessed impacts on childhood asthma and updates the associated social costs as at June 2019.

HAPINZ 3.0 estimated the annual average concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 by census area unit across NZ and determined health effects and social costs associated with both anthropogenic and natural air pollution sources. The report results are however focused on anthropogenic sources only as these can be controlled.

Anthropogenic Air Pollution Sources	Natural Air Pollution Sources
Motor Vehicle (exhaust and brake/tyre wear)	Sea spray (sea salt)
Domestic fires (wood and coal from home heating)	Secondary particulate matter (atmospheric gases reacting to form particles)
Windblown dust (construction, land use activities and road dust)	
Industry	

Key Findings

National Impacts and Costs

The primary health impact resulting from air pollution (in terms of social cost) is premature mortality (death) in adults. However, the costs of increased morbidity (illness and disease) was found to also be considerable.

Exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 pollution from anthropogenic sources in NZ in 2016 contributed to:

a) The premature deaths of more than 3,300 adult New Zealanders.

b) More than 13,100 hospital admissions for respiratory and cardiac illnesses, including 845 asthma hospitalisations for children.

c) Over 13,200 cases of childhood asthma.

d) Approximately 1.745 million restricted activity days (days on which people could not do the things they might otherwise have done if air pollution had not been present).

The social costs resulting from these anthropogenic health impacts totalled $15.6 billion with NOx exposure accounting for just over 60% of the total costs.

Sources

The costs of $PM_{2.5}$ pollution from anthropogenic sources in NZ in 2016 was $6.1 billion and were associated with:

- Domestic fires (74%)
- Motor vehicles (17%)
- Windblown dust (8%)
- Industry (0.1%)

The costs of NO_2 pollution from anthropogenic sources in NZ in 2016 was $9.5 billion and were assumed to result solely from motor vehicles.

Regional Impacts and Trends

In all regions, domestic fires dominated regions $PM_{2.5}$ social costs – with contributions ranging from 59% to 88%. On average domestic fire impacts were more than four times those of motor vehicles for $PM_{2.5}$ pollution from anthropogenic sources.

However, for total anthropogenic health costs ($PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 combined), motor vehicles were the dominant source in most locations except those with high solid fuel home heating use during winter. On average, motor vehicle impacts were more than twice those of domestic fires for total ($PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2) pollution from anthropogenic sources.

Between 2006 and 2016 population-weighted annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations improved by 21%, but the resultant social cost only improved by 9.4%, the gains made in reductions in domestic fire emissions counteracted by increased population.

In contrast for NO_2 between 2006 and 2016 population-weighted annual average worsened by 13%, with increased social cost of 28%. This has resulted from the increase in diesel vehicles since 2006, light diesel vehicles increasing by 44% and heavy diesels by 12%.

Overall combining $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2, the air pollution health burden due to anthropogenic sources increased by 10.2% between 2006 and 2016. All the increase is due to increased exposure to NO_2, but the full impact has been lessened by the improvements in $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations.

Alongside the report a “Health Effects Model” has been developed which is a tool to assist policy makers with designing and evaluating effective air quality management programmes. Scenarios can be run for comparison with a base case by selecting from a range of plausible input values of population, exposure, and epidemiological exposure-response function with output results nationally, regionally, by airshed or by district health board.

The full report can be found at the following link and below are a key findings informetric and at the end of this report Frequently Asked Questions released by MfE to support this report.

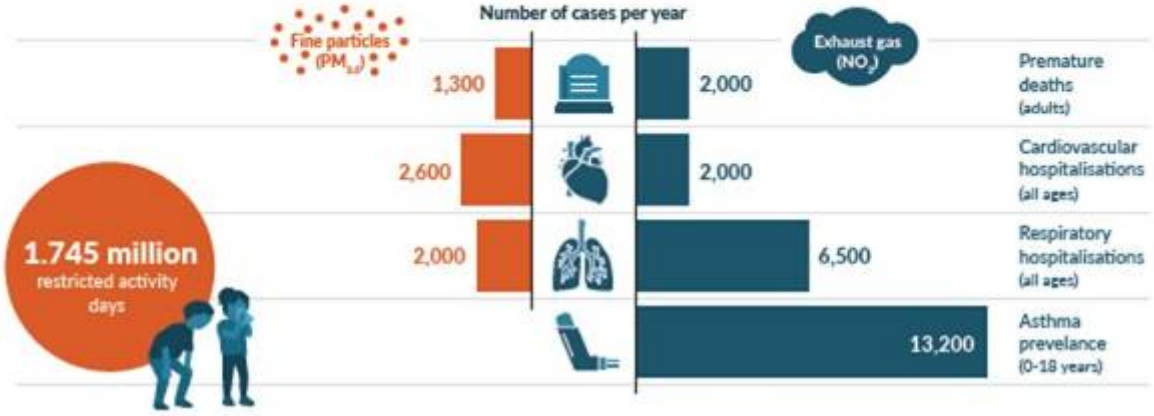
https://environment.govt.nz/publications/health-and-air-pollution-in-new-zealand-2016-findings-and-implications/

Health and Air Pollution in New Zealand (HAPINZ)

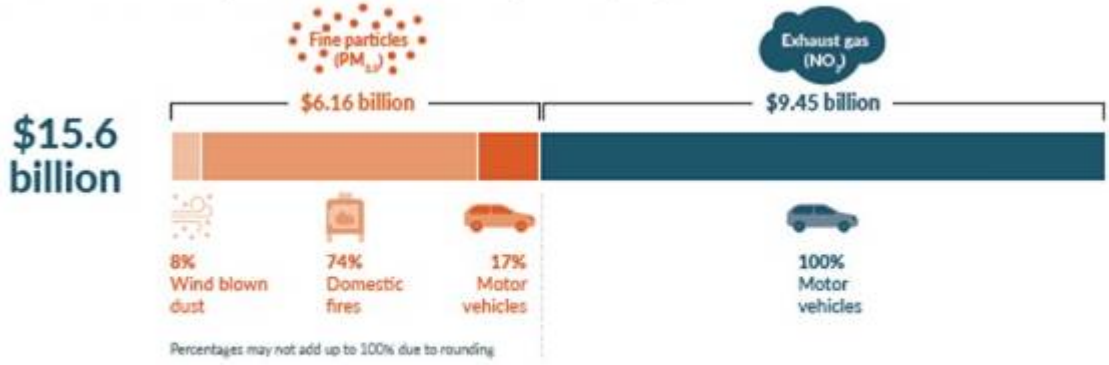
HAPINZ 3.0 study key findings

Air pollution does significant harm to our people, especially our tamariki.
Clean air matters to Kiwis: making improvements in air quality makes a difference to people's health.

Health impacts from human-made air pollution (2016)



Social costs of health impacts from human-made air pollution (2016)



Trends in air pollution and social costs (2006–16)

Improvements in $PM_{2.5}$ were offset by increased exposure to NO_2.

+10.2% was the overall increase of the health burden

Change of $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 concentration and associated cost (2006–16)

Social costs per year in billion $

environment.govt.nz/publications/health-and-air-pollution-in-new-zealand-2016-findings-and-implications
www.ehinz.ac.nz/projects/hapinz3

Published in July 2022

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

Implications for Marlborough

At the time of writing this report, the Blenheim airshed for winter 2022 had recorded 1 exceedance of the NESAQ PM_{10} standard of 50 µg/mg 24Hr average and 25 exceedances of the proposed $PM_{2.5}$ standard of 25 µg/mg 24Hr average.

When compared with the updated WHO Air Quality guidelines which were released in September 2021(PM_{10} – 45 µg/mg 24Hr average, $PM_{2.5}$ - 15 µg/mg 24Hr average), reported to the committee in the Environment Committee Info Package February 2022, Blenheim would have exceeded the PM_{10} WHO updated guideline levels 3 times and the $PM_{2.5}$ over 70 times.

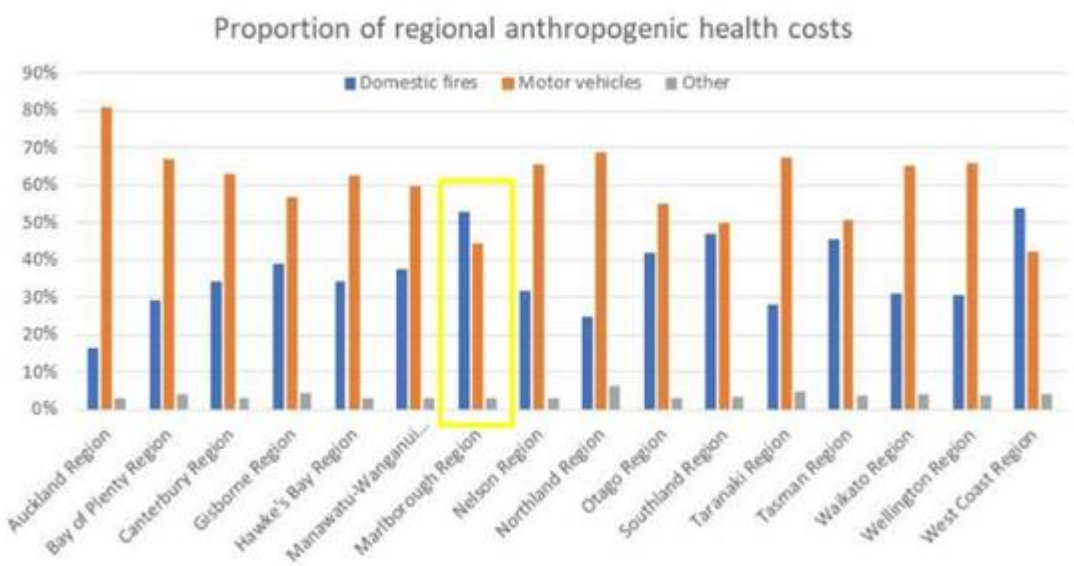
MfE has advised regional council's that it still intends to amend the NESAQ to shift the focus of the standard to $PM_{2.5}$ reflecting the increased knowledge that these smaller particles have greater health effects as reflected in the updated WHO guidelines. At this stage MfE has not indicated what $PM_{2.5}$ guideline level they will set and as such Councils are still currently assessing monitoring against the previous WHO guideline of 25 µg/mg 24Hr average.

However, it is clear from Blenheim's $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring (since 2017) that whatever guideline level MfE chooses, the airshed will not meet this and is likely to exceed the guideline between 20 to 70 times during the winter. To reduce these exceedances further controls on domestic heating emissions within the airshed will be required in the future. Other urban centres should also be assessed to see if they meet the updated NESAQ once notified.

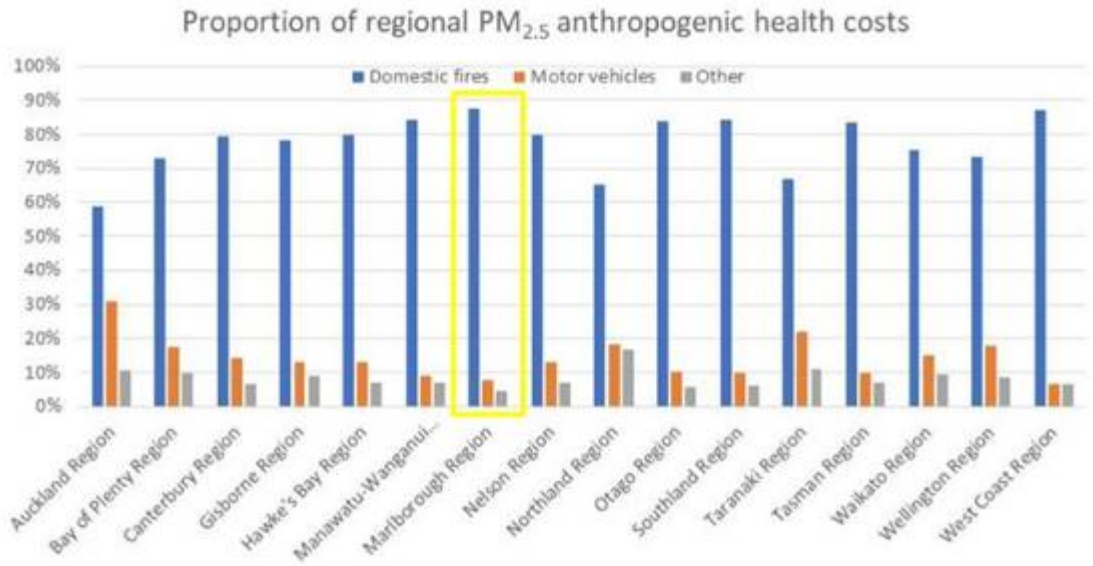
As HAPINZ 3.0 shows the air pollution health burden due to anthropogenic sources is appreciable. The report found that for Marlborough and the West Coast domestic heating was the single greatest source contributing to anthropogenic air pollution health costs (see below summary table and plots– data extracted from Appendix A HAPINZ 3.0).

Population for Marlborough taken as 47095.	**Social costs by source ($million)**				
	Domestic fires	**Motor vehicles**	**Industry**	**Windblown dust**	**Total**
Costs of **all** anthropogenic air pollution in 2016 (in 2019 NZ$)	128	109		7	**$244**
Costs of **$PM_{2.5}$** anthropogenic air pollution in 2016 (in 2019 NZ$)	128	11		7	**$147**
Costs of **NO_2** anthropogenic air pollution in 2016 (in 2019 NZ$)		97			**$97**

Relative contribution of individual sources to the social costs of **All** anthropogenic air pollution costs in each region 2016 – Marlborough region highlighted in yellow (Note other includes industry and windblown dust).



Relative contribution of individual sources to the social costs of **$PM_{2.5}$** anthropogenic air pollution costs in each region 2016 – Marlborough region highlighted in yellow Note other includes industry and windblown dust).



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- Fisher G et al (2007). Health and Air Pollution in New Zealand: Main Report. Research report prepared by G Fisher, T Kjellstrom, S Kingham, S Hales, R Shrestha and others for Health Research Council of New Zealand, Ministry for the Environment, and Ministry of Transport. Auckland, NZ.
- Kuschel G et al (2012). Updated Health and Air Pollution in New Zealand Study. Various reports and models prepared by G Kuschel, J Metcalfe, E Wilton, J Guria, S Hales, K Rolfe and A Woodward for Health Research Council of New Zealand, Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Transport and New Zealand Transport Agency, March 2012.
- MfE (2011). Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004 plus 2011 Amendment Regulations. NZ Government, NZ, June 2011.
- https://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2004/0309/latest/DLM286835.html

FAQ's released by MfE

HAPINZ 3.0

He rangi hauora he iwi ora

Frequently asked questions

1. What is HAPINZ 3.0?

Clean healthy air contributes to New Zealand's quality of life - not only to people's health, but also to the natural functioning and beauty of the natural and physical environment.

The health effects of air pollution in New Zealand (HAPINZ) were first assessed in HAPINZ 1.0 for a base year of 2001. This work was later updated in HAPINZ 2.0 for a base year of 2006. **HAPINZ 3.0** represents the latest update and assesses the air pollution health effects experienced by New Zealanders for 2016.

HAPINZ 3.0 found **anthropogenic** (human-generated) air pollution in New Zealand in 2016 resulted in:

- the premature deaths of more than 3,300 adult New Zealanders
- more than 13,100 hospital admissions for respiratory and cardiac illnesses, including 845 asthma hospitalisations for children
- over 13,200 cases of childhood asthma
- approximately 1.745 million restricted activity days (days on which people could not do the things they might otherwise have done if air pollution had not been present).

Of the more than 3,300 deaths associated with anthropogenic air pollution, more than 60% (2,000) were associated with nitrogen dioxide (**NO_2**) pollution – which is largely from motor vehicles – whilst the rest (nearly 1,300) were associated with fine particulate (**$PM_{2.5}$**) pollution – largely from domestic fires. For context, StatsNZ report that 31,179 New Zealanders died in 2016 from all causes.

The social costs associated with anthropogenic air pollution in New Zealand in 2016 alone were $15.6 billion.

2. What is anthropogenic" air pollution and why does HAPINZ 3.0 focus its reporting on that?

Anthropogenic air pollution means human (*anthro-*) generated (*-genic*) pollution. Examples of sources of anthropogenic air pollution include motor vehicles (e.g. cars, buses, and trucks), domestic fires (e.g. coal and wood burners used for home heating), windblown dust (e.g. from construction, land use activities and road dust) and industry.

HAPINZ 3.0 focusses on anthropogenic sources of air pollution because emissions from these sources can be controlled through a combination of central and local government legislation, rules, policies and interventions.

Examples of non-anthropogenic (natural) air pollution sources include sea spray and volcanoes which emit fine particles and harmful gases (e.g. sulphur dioxide from volcanoes).

3. Air pollution is largely invisible. How can it be causing us harm?

Air pollution is a complex mixture of particles (usually referred to as particulate matter, **PM**) and gases. The primary air pollutants are typically split into harmful air pollutants and greenhouse gases. The harmful air pollutants most commonly released by anthropogenic (human-generated) sources in New Zealand include:

- Particulate matter smaller than 10 µm (**PM_{10}**) or smaller than 2.5 µm (**$PM_{2.5}$**) – which is emitted by domestic fires burning wood or coal, motor vehicles (especially from diesel fuel combustion), industrial sources and activities that release windblown dust (such as construction). Particulate matter is also emitted from motor vehicle brake/tyre wear and road dust.
- Nitrogen oxides (**NO_X**), in particular nitrogen dioxide (**NO_2**) – which is emitted mainly by diesel and petrol vehicles from fuel combustion.

PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are largely invisible to the naked eye as the particles are in the µm (one millionth of a metre) size range. However, NO_2 contributes to the formation of brown haze which can be seen at times over large urban centres, such as Auckland.

Harmful air pollutants are so-called because they can cause adverse human health effects ranging from increased ***morbidity*** (illness, e.g. increased respiratory hospitalisations) to increased ***mortality*** (loss of life, i.e. premature deaths). The effects depend on the pollutant itself, the concentration and the length of time exposed – acute (short-term) or chronic (long-term).

4. Isn't NZ's air quality quite good relative to other countries? How can this be such a problem?

New Zealand ***does*** have good air quality relative to many other places in the world.

However, we now know much more about the harms associated with air pollution – in particular, fine particles (**$PM_{2.5}$**) which are emitted from a range of anthropogenic sources and nitrogen dioxide (**NO_2**) which is a gas emitted mainly by motor vehicles. Not only are the impacts of NO_2 more significant than we expected, exposure to even low levels can be harmful. This is a new finding for New Zealand and one that is now being confirmed in other places around the world.

5. Doesn't our wind just blow all the air pollution away?

Many areas of New Zealand are located near the sea and ***do*** get the benefit of onshore and offshore breezes to disperse (blow away) air pollution.

However, air pollution levels can build up during calm conditions (especially when we get temperature inversions during winter) or in locations further inland in valleys and areas surrounded by hills. On busy streets, especially those with high numbers of diesel vehicles, tall buildings on either side of the street can form a 'canyon' that can trap traffic emissions.

Under these circumstances, pollution can build up and, as we found in HAPINZ 3.0, can have impacts at even low levels.

6. Why is HAPINZ 3.0 based on 2016? We're in 2022 now.

The base year for the HAPINZ 3.0 assessment was 2016, with data typically averaged over 2015-2017 to account for inter-annual variability in meteorology.

2016 was selected because it was the most recent year for which we had a complete set of suitable air quality, population and health data. Air quality data typically become available within one to two years

of the end of the calendar year of interest but health data on hospitalisations and deaths can lag by three or more years.

7. Are the 3,300 deaths "real"?

Adverse health effects (i.e. premature deaths and hospitalisations) resulting from air pollution depend on the concentration of the different pollutants in the air pollution mix, as well as the length of time and sensitivity of the people who are exposed to pollution. When people get sick due to exposure to air pollution, hospitals and accident/emergency centres record these events based on a system of codes which captures the ***outcome*** (e.g. respiratory hospitalisation) rather than the ***cause*** (e.g. air pollution).

Consequently, air pollution health effects are estimated using exposure-response functions (**ERF**) which show the relative increase in a health effect for every increment of air pollution. For example, an ERF of 1.105 (per 10 $\mu g/m^3$) for premature mortality due to exposure to long-term $PM_{2.5}$ means the risk of death increases by 10.5% for every 10 $\mu g/m^3$ increase in the $PM_{2.5}$ annual average concentration. ERFs are developed in studies that look at changes in health effects in populations relative to changes in air pollution, after removing bias that can occur due to other confounding factors (such as smoking).

In HAPINZ 3.0, we reviewed long-term data and developed New Zealand-specific ERFs for a range of health outcomes – including premature deaths (mortality) and increased illness/hospitalisations (morbidity). Each ERF has a confidence interval, which indicates the range within which the actual risk is likely to fall (with a 95% probability).

Premature deaths are when people die earlier than they would have done if they had not been exposed to air pollution. In other words, people would have lived a bit longer if they had been exposed to a lower level of air pollution during their lifetime.

The deaths are ***estimated*** deaths calculated using the same methodology that is used to estimate health effects due to other causes. HAPINZ 3.0 followed international best practice for air pollution health effects assessments and our ERFs were peer reviewed by overseas experts. Consequently, we are confident that our estimated deaths reflect ***real*** deaths – unfortunately.

8. Does air pollution affect some people more than others?

Air pollution causes serious health effects. However, these impacts are not felt evenly. People can be more vulnerable if they are:

- more exposed to environmental hazards
- more sensitive to the effects
- less resilient in their ability to be able to anticipate, cope with or recover from the effects.

People's ***sensitivity*** to air pollution depends largely on internal factors such as age and health status. Based on health reviews, there are groups within the population who are more affected by air pollution than others such as:

- elderly people
- children (including babies, infants and unborn babies)
- people with pre-existing heart or lung disease
- people with respiratory conditions
- asthmatics
- diabetics and
- pregnant women.

Asthmatics are particularly sensitive to poor air quality. New Zealand has one of the highest prevalence of asthma in the world, with one in seven children aged 2–14 years (107,000 children) and one in nine adults aged over 15 years (389,000 adults) currently taking asthma medication. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (**OECD**) reports that New Zealand has the fourth highest hospital admission rates for asthma of OECD countries.

9. I'm Māori or a Pacific person – am I more at risk?

As mentioned earlier, adverse health effects resulting from air pollution depend on the concentration of the different pollutants in the air pollution mix, as well as the length of time and sensitivity of the people who are exposed to pollution.

Some studies have suggested that ethnicity can be a factor in making some individuals more ***sensitive*** to the effects of air pollution. In HAPINZ 3.0, we specifically investigated whether Māori and Pacific peoples were more sensitive to air pollution than other groups in New Zealand but we did not find any differences due to ethnicity by itself.

Regardless, other factors can also increase the risk of air pollution effects in these groups. Affordable housing for low socio-economic groups is often located in areas where air quality is poor, such as near major roads, in low lying valleys and in more industrialised areas. There is evidence that young children, adults and households in poverty experience increased ***exposure*** to traffic-related air pollution in particular. Māori and Pacific peoples are over-represented in low socio-economic groups and also often have a poorer base level of health.

10. What do we mean by social costs?

Social costs of air pollution are the total costs to society of the health effects associated with air pollution. They include the costs of premature mortality (death) and increased morbidity (illness and disease) but not just in terms of the direct medical costs but also the wider costs due to loss of output (income and time off work or school for those who need to care for affected family and friends) and recovery.

In HAPINZ 3.0, we use a value of a statistical life (**VoSL**) to cost each case of premature death. This is the same VoSL that is used to cost deaths from road crashes in New Zealand. Hospitalisations are valued based on the average number of bed nights in hospital (which vary for each type of admission), medication costs, follow-on costs, lost income and quality of life impacts. Restricted activity days are valued based on the costs of lost average income per day.

11. Why is the value of a statistical life so high? If I died tomorrow, nobody is going to pay my family over $4.5 million.

The value of a statistical life (**VoSL**) is a measure of the value to society of reducing the risk of death.

Suppose each person in a sample of 100,000 people was asked how much he or she would be willing to pay for a reduction in their individual risk of dying of 1 in 100,000, or 0.001%, over the next year. Since this reduction in risk would mean that we would expect one fewer death among the sample of 100,000 people over the next year on average, this is sometimes described as "one statistical life saved." Now suppose that the average response to this hypothetical question was $100. Then the total dollar amount that the group would be willing to pay to save one statistical life in a year would be $100 per person × 100,000 people, or $10 million. This is what is meant by the "value of a statistical life." Importantly, this is not an estimate of how much money any single individual or group would be willing to pay to prevent the certain death of any particular person.

This value is the same value used by economists for valuing roading proposals (e.g. the costs and benefits of safety improvements for a new bypass).

12. Is it bad to live near a road? Where are the best and worst places in NZ?

Air quality is typically worse near major roads (especially near intersections with stop/start traffic), in more industrialised areas (including ports and airports) and in low lying valleys (where pollution can get trapped. Increased air pollution also makes people less likely to engage in physical activity, which of itself has wide ranging public health impacts. Typically, air pollution is worst during the winter months, when the air is cold and calm and emissions from wood burners and traffic are not so readily dispersed.

Air pollution health impacts vary with region across New Zealand.

The highest levels of fine particles ($PM_{2.5}$) are in areas in which a large proportion of households use domestic fires burning wood or coal for winter-time home heating. The highest levels of NO_2 are found in areas with a high density of roads and in 'hot spots' where there is high diesel traffic and/or close to intersections and inner-city areas, where there are tall buildings on either side of the road which can trap air pollutants.

13. Didn't you tell us last time that home heating was the problem? Why is it now vehicles?

The previous HAPINZ study (HAPINZ 2.0) used PM_{10} only (as a proxy for all air pollution) based on data available at the time but noted that the results likely under-estimated impacts due to NO_2. Because the impacts of sources were then assigned from their contributions to PM_{10} (rather than all) air pollution, addressing domestic fire emissions (rather than motor vehicle emissions) was identified as the priority for most locations across New Zealand.

In HAPINZ 3.0, we used $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 as the indicators and found the total impacts were split between $PM_{2.5}$ impacts ($6.1 billion in 2016) and NO_2 impacts ($9.5 billion in 2016), with NO_2 exposure accounting for just over 60% of the total impacts ($15.6 billion in 2016).

The extent of the NO_2 impacts found in HAPINZ 3.0 was unexpected. When the HAPINZ 3.0 draft findings first became available (February 2021), no other researchers had published such strong associations between NO_2 and mortality. To ensure the findings were genuine, the HAPINZ 3.0 research team undertook considerable additional analyses to check for bias, and the results were rigorously peer-reviewed before being published internationally. Our paper has now been referenced by other researchers who have found similarly strong NO_2 impacts in their countries. This finding shows air quality management strategies need to focus at least equally (if not more so) on addressing motor vehicle emissions.

Since 2006, despite significant improvements in domestic fire emissions, growth in the vehicle fleet (especially diesel vehicles) and in the population (the number of people exposed) has resulted in the social costs associated with air pollution increasing by more than 10%. So more still needs to be done to reflect the value we place on clean air and good health.

14. Am I harming the health of others by driving a diesel car or using a wood burner? Won't electric vehicles save us?

Certain types of motor vehicles or wood burners are definitely more polluting than others but the impact depends on how old the vehicle/appliance is, how well it is maintained and how often it is used.

Vehicles and wood burners are constructed to meet the emissions standards in place at the time and these standards have tightened considerably over time.

For example, the average age of a light duty diesel vehicle (car or ute) in New Zealand is around 14 years – meaning these vehicles were built to standards such as Euro 4 (with emissions limits of 0.25 g

NO_X per km driven and 0.025 g PM per km). By comparison, new diesel vehicles are now required to meet Euro 5 (0.18 g NO_X per km and 0.005 g PM per km) – a 28% improvement in NO_X and an 80% improvement in PM.

Similarly wood burner design has improved significantly. Pre-2005 wood burners typically release around 15 g PM per kg wood burnt, whereas since 2005 all new wood burners cannot emit more than 1.5 g PM per kg (required by the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality standards for wood burners).

Maintenance is also important as vehicle equipment (such as air filters and injectors) can degrade and reduce vehicle efficiency. Wood burners have flues which need to be cleaned each year and wood needs to be kept dry.

Cleaner fuel options such as electric vehicles and heat pumps do result in significantly reduced emissions but they are not necessarily suitable (or affordable yet) for everyone. Electric vehicles have no exhaust emissions but they still produce brake/tyre wear emissions and road dust. Similarly, heat pumps do not cause local air quality impacts but they still require electricity to operate. New Zealand has one of the highest renewable electricity proportions in the world (at 84% in 2020) but still relies on fossil fuel to generate the balance, which releases air pollution.

15. What about industry? Windblown dust?

The impact of industry and windblown dust is very low relative to the impact of motor vehicles and domestic fires ***overall*** in New Zealand. However, these sources tend to be more ***localised*** so can still cause adverse effects for select populations if not managed appropriately.

Council consenting processes and requirements for dust management plans are typically used to control emissions from industry and some (but not all) dust generating activities in urban areas.

16. Don't we have an environmental standard for air quality? Haven't the initiatives we've put in place since 2006 worked?

Since 2006, considerable improvements have occurred in domestic fire emissions following the introduction of the woodburner standards and programmes encouraging insulation and clean heat appliances. As a consequence, most airsheds that were exceeding air quality PM_{10} standards in winter-time are now in compliance.

Despite this progress, HAPINZ 3.0 estimated domestic fires in 2016 to still be responsible for 29% of the national air pollution health burden from anthropogenic sources at an estimated social cost of $4.6 billion. This is because air pollution causes significant health effects even at low concentrations.

Since 2006, the understanding of air pollution health effects has improved greatly. Studies have now found adverse health effects at even low levels of exposure to air pollution. These findings are reflected in the latest World Health Organization (**WHO**) guidelines for PM and NO_2 (released in late 2021) in which the WHO has significantly reduced their recommended thresholds. For example, the guideline value for annual average NO_2 has dropped from 40 $\mu g/m^3$ to 10 $\mu g/m^3$ – a 75% reduction.

Significant and genuine improvements were made in fuel quality and vehicle emissions standard requirements between 2001 and 2006. However, little further regulation of motor vehicle emissions has occurred since. Moving forward from HAPINZ 3.0, more attention will need to go on addressing harmful emissions from motor vehicles - from in-service vehicles as well as those entering the fleet.

17. Does the COVID-19 pandemic bias the HAPINZ 3.0 findings?

At the start of the pandemic, correlations between air pollution levels and COVID-19 outcomes were

widely reported. Some researchers found that people who lived in areas of high air pollution were more likely to experience severe outcomes (such as hospitalisations and death) from COVID. Conversely, air pollution levels dropped markedly in locations where people were required to stay at home and car travel (in particular) was severely restricted. Many large cities around the world reported the best visibility (clear skies) for decades during lockdowns.

As HAPINZ 3.0 was based on 2016, prior to the pandemic, our assessment was independent of any effects on air pollution levels due to lockdowns or increased health effects due to COVID infections.

Hydrology of Marlborough - Summary for July 2022 (E320-001-001)

(Report prepared by Charlotte Tomlinson)

Data from the Marlborough District Council's Environmental Monitoring network was primarily used in preparing this report and supplemented with data from sites operated by the Marlborough Research Centre, NIWA, and FENZ.

Executive Summary

Blenheim has recorded its wettest July on record, as well as the highest rainfall total for any month in 93 years (1930-2022). Rainfall around the region had led to higher-than-average monthly rainfall totals and river flows. In particular, the east coast of Marlborough received very high rainfall, mostly due to the weather event on the 12 of July, which brought up the east coast rivers (Flaxbourne, Waima, Narrows Creek). The Taylor River also experienced flooding because of this event, causing road and footpath closures in Blenheim.

Significant Weather Event 12th July

The weather event on Tuesday 12 of July was the result of a south-east flow, which brought heavy rainfall to the East Coast area. The Taylor River also experienced significant flooding, causing Nelson Street to close to traffic, as well as closing the Taylor River walking tracks.

The highest rainfall occurred on the East Coast, concentrated around the Ward area. Most of this rainfall occurred over a 12-hour period from 3.00 am – 3.00 pm on Tuesday 12 of July. As can be seen in the table below, the Te Rapa rain gauge in the lower Waima catchment received 149 mm of rain in a 12-hour period, with a return period of 24 years.

Table 1. Rainfall information from key sites, 3am-3pm 12th July 2022.

Site	12-hour rainfall total (mm)	Return period (years)	Annual probability of event (%)
Te Rapa	149	24	4.2
Flaxbourne	102	10.2	9.8
Taylor at Tinpot	92.2	5	20
Beneagle	80.5	8.9	11.2
Taylor Pass Landfill	70.7	16.4	6.1
Blenheim at MDC Office	61.5	7.3	13.7

The Flaxbourne River reached a maximum flow of approximately 130 m^3/s during this event, which can be categorised as a one in 23-year flood.

Rainfall in the Taylor River catchment led to a peak flow at the Hutcheson Street Bridge flow site of approximately 120 m^3/s at 8 pm on the 12 of July. This flood event was slightly smaller than the Taylor River flood some may remember in July 2008. The Taylor River flooding can be seen below in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Flooding in the Taylor River at Hutcheson Street Bridge, taken at 4pm on Tuesday 12th July 2022

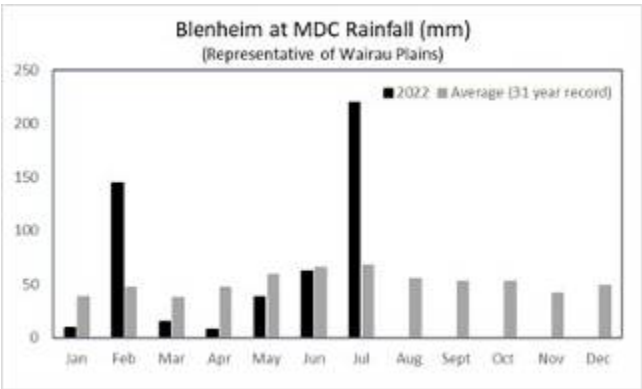
New Rainfall Record for Blenheim

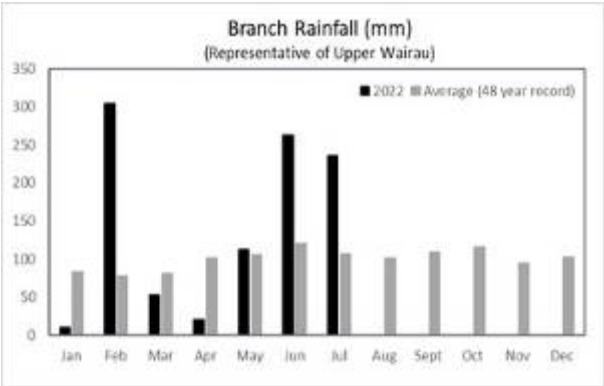
Data from the Marlborough Research Centre shows Blenheim has recorded its wettest July on record, as well as the highest rainfall total for any month in 93 years (1930-2022). The previous highest rainfall month was September 1943, with 191.5 mm of total rainfall. This is the first time Blenheim's monthly rainfall has surpassed 200 mm.

Total rainfall in Blenheim for July was 220.6 mm, which is 342% of the long-term average for July of 64.5 mm. The previous highest July rainfall was 174.1 mm, recorded in July 1998.

Rainfall

Rainfall around the region has been higher than average this July, as can be seen in the graphs of representative sites below (Figure 2). Of note is that Blenheim has had the wettest July and the wettest month on record, with 220.6 mm recorded at the Marlborough Research Centre.





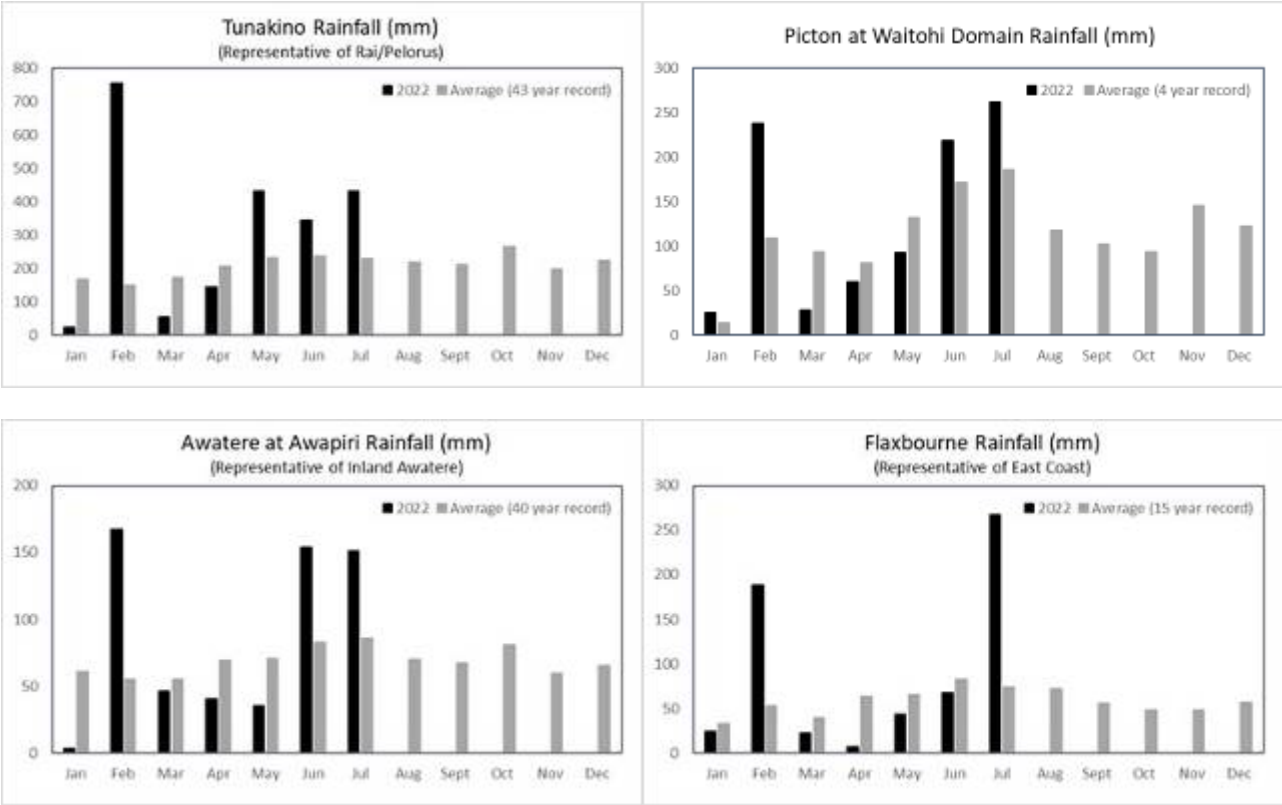


Figure 2. YTD monthly rainfall totals from key sites around Marlborough, compared to average monthly rainfall totals.

The East Coast area also experienced particularly high rainfall, with the Flaxbourne recording 267.4 mm of rain in July, 360% of average July rainfall at the site.

Table 2. YTD monthly rainfall totals in Marlborough.

Site	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul		Total
Tunakino	25.1	754.7	53.6	145.3	431.1	343.7	431.1		2184.6
Rai at Rai Falls	32.1	544	48.1	118.4	214.4	338	394.2		1689.2
Rai Valley NRFA	26.8	590.6	48	148	200.4	346	418.8		1778.6
Wakamarina at Twin Falls	36.8	418.2	27.2	90.6	199.8	358.9	318.1		1449.6
Kaituna Rainfall at Higgins Bridge	13	283	31.5	81.5	111.5	254	287		1061.5
Kenepuru Head NRFA	7.4	373.2	51	95.8	105.4	360.6	469.2		1462.6
Koromiko NRFA	30.4	300.6	43.6	45	98.8	243.8	337		1099.2
Picton Climate at Waitohi Domain	25.6	237.9	28.4	59.6	92.2	218.2	261.6		923.5
Waikawa at Boons Valley	67	164	20	40.5	77	114	138.5		621
Waikakaho	12.8	250.5	49	25.1	67.1	177.4	357.5		939.4
Wairau at Narrows	8	215.5	25.5	36.5	83.9	156.6	291.5		817.5
Rarangi at Driving Range	9.1	251.1	34.5	17.5	64.3	160.4	309.6		846.5
Lansdowne NRFA	14	262.6	42.6	42.2	70.6	161.4	297.6		891
Wairau Valley at Southwold	9.7	245.1	35.2	42.2	76.9	184.5	294.8		888.4
Onamalutu at Hilltop Road NRFA	18.6	356.4	47.2	84.8	106		462		1075
Onamalutu at Bartletts Creek Saddle	13.3	331	47	85.5	118.9	326.2	458.6		1380.5
Top Valley at Staircase Ridge	16.9	357	58.9	114.5	116.3	320	388.4		1372
Red Hills	21.5	217	78.5	46	136.9	246.6	235.5		982
St Arnaud NRFA	30.6	214	79.4	58.4	173.6	338.4	208.4		1102.8
Malings	25.5	373.5	23	87.5	142.5	307.5	200.5		1160
Branch at Branch Recorder	10.8	304.3	52.7	20.4	112.6	262.2	236		999
Wye at Charlies Rest	20.7	250	32.9	29.7	93.6	194.7	215.2		836.8
Waihopai at Spray Confluence	6.1	199.3	34.4	36.3	73	184.8	216.5		750.4
Tor Darroch NRFA	19.4	216.2	32.4	49.2	76.2	170.4	247.8		811.6
Waihopai at Craiglochart	8.7	204.1	19.5	29.3	56	125	206.2		648.8
Omaka at Ramshead Saddle	7.3	191.4	21	53.4	63.4	140.2	210		686.7
Taylor at Tinpot	8.5	216.4	22.4	37.8	75.2	141.5	309		810.8
Taylor at Taylor Pass Landfill	8	145.6	13.9	9.3	56.4	88.6	226.5		548.3
O Dwyers Road NRFA	13.2	210.6	29.4	19.4	55.8	121.8			450.2
Blenheim at MDC Office	9.5	144.5	15	8	38	62.5	219.5		497
Beneagle at Farm Stream	9.5	157.4	21.3	12.8	75.9	86.4	251.2		614.5
Flaxbourne at Corrie Downs	24	188	22	7.1	43.7	67.4	267.4		619.6
Awatere at Awapiri	3.4	166.9	45.9	40.3	35.3	153.6	151.5		596.9
Awatere Glenbrae NRFA	8.4	161.2	28.4	12	35.4	60.8	168.6		474.8
Mid Awatere Valley NRFA	2	158.6	26.8	21.4	54	128.8	180.8		572.4
Molesworth NRFA	8.8	180.4	20.2	11.8	58.6	182.4	152.4		614.6
Lake Elterwater	19.2	203.8		10.7	47.5	60.9	274.5		616.6
Ward NRFA	29.4	192	40	22.6	65.8	77.2	294		721
Te Rapa	52.1	251.4	46.8	30.8	70.6	72.3	367.3		891.3
Pudding Hill NRFA	11.2	211	16.6	15.6	76.4	144	98.2		573
Upper Clarence NRFA	12	180.2	19.4	5	42	91.2	92.6		442.4

River Flows

Rivers throughout Marlborough are flowing at around 200% of their average July flow, due to a wet month throughout the region.

Table 3. A summary of river flows in Marlborough for July 2022.

River	Site	July mean flow 2022 (m^3/s)	July mean flow all records (m^3/s)	% of monthly average	Records begin	Catchment area (km^2)
Pelorus	Bryants	46.75	26.48	176.55	1977	375
Rai	Rai Falls	27.06	15.41	175.60	1979	211
Kaituna	Readers Road	12.29	6.69	183.71	2006	133
Branch	Intake Weir	40.65	23.12	175.82	1958	550
Wairau	Barnetts Bank	285.24	125.53	227.23	1960	3,430
Wairau	Dip Flat	49.76	23.03	216.07	1951	505

River	Site	July mean flow 2022 (m^3/s)	July mean flow all records (m^3/s)	% of monthly average	Records begin	Catchment area (km^2)
Onhinemahuta	Domain	3.92	1.46	268.49	1998	33
Waihopai	Craiglochart	48.05	19.17	250.65	1960	764
Awatere	Awapiri	34.96	18.78	186.16	1977	987
Omaka	Gorge	4.95	2.36	209.75	1994	90
Taylor	Borough Weir	4.08	1.55	263.23	1961	64
Flaxbourne	**Corrie Downs**	**6.49**	**1.39**	**466.91**	**2003**	**70**

Notably, the Flaxbourne River had an average flow of 6.49 m3/s in July, which is 466% of average July River flow. This is primarily due to the weather event on the 12 of July, which saw a south-easterly flow producing large amounts of rainfall in the eastern coastal area of Marlborough. The Flaxbourne River is estimated to have reached about 130 m^3/s at the flood peak on the 12 of July at 2:30 pm. The return period for this event is estimated at 23 years, or a 4.3% chance of occurring in any given year.

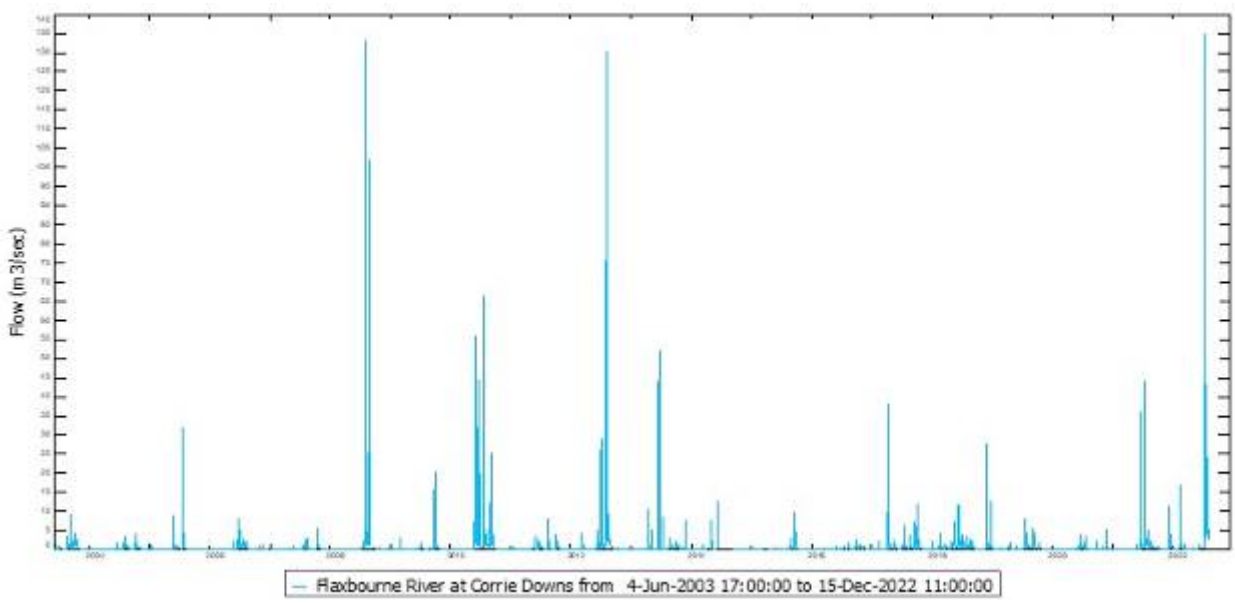


Figure 3. River flow at the Flaxbourne River, 2003 to 2022.

Since the monitoring site at the Flaxbourne was established in 2003, three similar flood events have been recorded. As can be seen in Figure 3 above, the July 2008 event is the largest flood recorded in the Flaxbourne, with an estimated peak flow of 133 m^3/s, although the August 2012 and July 2022 floods are both of a similar size.

Soil Moisture

As can be seen in the right-hand image in Figure 4 below, average to above-average rainfall throughout the region this winter has led to soils at or near to field capacity in Marlborough, with parts of the Marlborough Sounds in a water surplus. Figure 5 shows Marlborough soils are wetter than normal for this time of year.

Data from the Marlborough Research Centre shows the average shallow soil moisture (0 to 35 cm depth) at the Grovetown Park weather station for July was 38.8%, very close to field capacity.

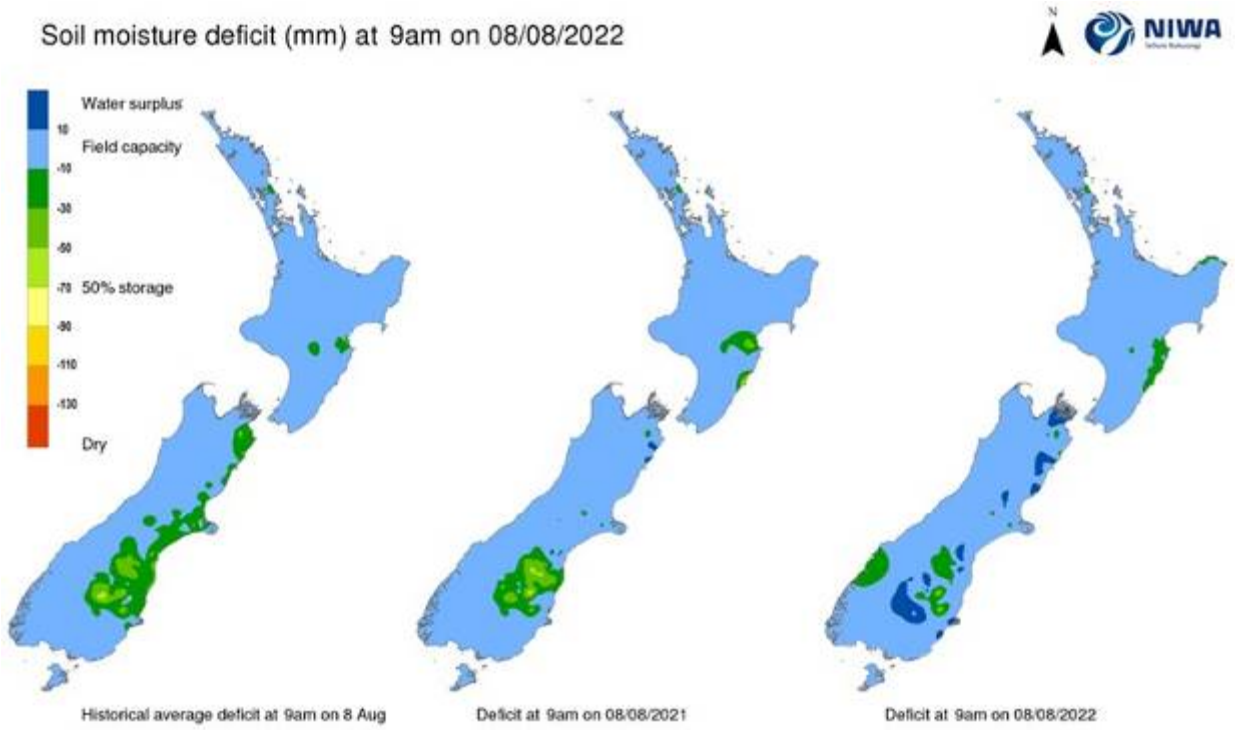


Figure 4. Soil moisture deficit maps of New Zealand, retrieved from NIWA on 08/08/2022.

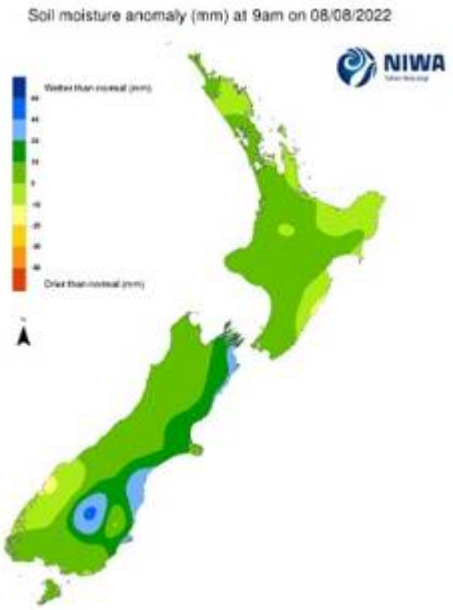


Figure 5. Soil moisture anomaly map of New Zealand, retrieved from NIWA 08/08/2022.

NIWA Seasonal Climate Outlook August - October

Throughout July, strong winds in the equatorial Pacific Ocean have cooled sub-surface ocean temperatures. This is predicted to result in a re-strengthening of La Niña conditions in the coming months.

The predictions for Tasman/Marlborough from August to October are:

🌡 Temperature – above average

🌦 Rainfall – near average

☘ Soil Moisture – near average

🌊 River Flows – near average

Marlborough Landscape Group

Meeting Minutes 12 August 2022 (C230-001-M05)

MINUTES

Marlborough Landscape Group

Friday 12 August 2022, 1.00 pm. Taylor Room, Clubs of Marlborough

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Present: Clr Jamie Arbuckle (Co-Chairman), Tim Newsham (Co-Chairman), Helen Ballinger, Richard Hunter, Jan Johns, Kaz Holland, Richard Hunter, LinLin Yang, Chris Beech, Jan Richardson, Pete Hamill, Bev Doole (Co-ordinator), Sarah Leighton (Secretary MDC)

Apologies: Mondo Kopua, Clr Faulls, Robin Dunn, Siobhan Allen, Alan Johnson, Zeke Hoskins

Introductions for new member – Jan Richardson, Forest and Bird

Jan is passionate about working with schools and is looking at doing more planting along the Taylor River and Marshall Place. It is especially important to Jan to get children out into nature and for children to be part of planting the landscape for Marlborough.

Confirmation of Minutes of Previous Meeting, 10 June 2022

Welcome: Clr James Arbuckle

Clr Arbuckle thanked the committee members for the work being completed within this group. He hopes members here today will continue, along with any new elected members who will be part of the Landscape group after the local body elections.

Actions and matters arising from previous meeting, 10 June 2022:

1. *Follow up with Council on result of presentation into alternatives to glyphosate. Arrange meeting with Marlborough Roads. – Tim and Jan*
   Tim reported on Councils' response to his and Jan's submission to the Annual Plan and was disappointed at the lack of action on the suggestion to carry out an audit of what was being done to seek alternatives. Clr Arbuckle said there was lengthy Council discussion around the submission. Parks and Open Spaces staff have been asked to review the level of service, suggest changes and prepare a budget on alternatives. The Landscape Group would like to help change perceptions about weeds and in some places just let them be, as an alternative to spraying. Tim will write a letter to Jane Tito outlining this discussion.
   Tim and Jan have a meeting with Marlborough Roads' Environmental Officer Simon Smith on Monday 15 August 2022 to discuss ways to reduce roadside use of glyphosate.

2. *Report to August meeting after visiting vineyard projects that received Working for Nature funding – Mondo*
   Mondo provided a progress report on three vineyard properties that received 2021 Working for Nature funding: Mt Riley Wines, Ganey Restoration Project, and Kono Wines. Comments included: "We found it a good and helpful programme, well supported by MDC. Have had their coordinator out to inspect the plantings and file report." More information about the Working for Nature funding round opening for applications was provided by Pete Hamill (presentation below).

3. *Contact Federated Farmers regarding MLG presentation – Bev*
   Bev has not yet caught up with Federated Farmers, and it was suggested that the Primary Producers Forum would be a broader forum for the farming sector. Bev to arrange.

4. *Work with Brad Cadwallader to find out how other Councils are dealing with notable trees and managing health and safety risks – Helen*
   Discussions are continuing with Brad. Managing notable trees is an issue for Council's across the country and no specific answers have been found yet.

   Query why request for removal of Kart Track trees went out for public submission. – Clr Arbuckle and Clr Faulls
   Clr Arbuckle has been informed that seeking public submissions is in the Council tree policy. Clr Arbuckle will follow up for more detail about the Council process for public consultation on tree removal, including where the notifications are published.

5. *Share details of forestry industry's Matariki planting days – Siobhan*
   Bev reported that this was a big project initiated by forestry companies through Council's Smart and Connect Forestry group. About 20 schools were involved with plantings in two areas at the base of the Wither Hills. Organisers were pleased with how it went and hope to make this an annual event if the One Billion Trees funding allows.

Guest speaker: Working for Nature/Mahi mō te Taiao Funding scheme

Pete Hamill stepped in for Zeke Hoskins, MDC co-ordinator for the Working for Nature funding scheme, to update the group and encourage members to spread the word that applications are now open for community-led projects that improve biodiversity.
https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/our-community/grants-and-awards/working-for-naturemahi-mo-te-taiao

- Working for Nature/Mahi mō te Taiao funding has taken over from the Greening Marlborough scheme that was initiated by the Marlborough Landscape Group.
- Applications close on 31 August 2022.
- Previous year total was $90,000. This year is $110,000 as it now includes community grants with an environmental focus.
- Two categories: Habitat Marlborough (up to $10,000) – restoring native habitats, biodiversity and freshwater quality. Protecting Marlborough (up to $15,000) – controlling animal and plant pests that are threatening native wildlife and habitats.
- Main issue is sourcing plants and Council is working with nurseries in Marlborough and Rangiora to grow eco-sourced plants from Marlborough seeds to improve supply. Tens of thousands of plants are needed for ongoing projects.
- There will be another funding round earlier in 2023 to line up the approval of funding with the start of the winter planting season.

1. <u>Work Plan: Advocacy – Tree Protection</u>

- *Resource consent hearing to remove Rema Reserve notable tree:* The Landscape Group has made a submission to retain the Rema Reserve notable tree, focused on policy in the MEP, Council's Tree policy, and the lack of acknowledgement of Te Ao Maori principles. Helen has also made a personal submission. The resource consent hearing to remove the tree will held be on Tuesday September 20. Jan and Richard will present on behalf of the Landscape Group. Clr Arbuckle will find out who the consent commissioner is and if they have experience in iwi belief systems. Helen's submission refers to the Auckland Urban Forestry Strategy, which she will circulate to

- *Resident continues efforts to have Picton oak removed:* Councillors have received a strongly worded letter from a Picton resident urging that the notable Oak Tree at South Terrace is removed due to cost of maintenance and safety in high winds. Council last year voted to retain the tree and put in place regular inspections and maintenance to reduce risk and nuisance to neighbours. This is another example of pressure from neighbours to have notable trees removed despite their protection in the MEP. It is hoped the Rema Reserve decision will provide guidance about notable tree protection.

2. Wairau River Regional Park

Tim reported that the regional park project consultant Liz Webb has left for another job and Council is trying to find a replacement. The role needs someone who has experience in co-design and engagement with manawhenua iwi. An email from Assets and Services manager Richard Coningham said current discussions had "struck some head winds with iwi" and it is hoped Council's new Kaihautū, Hara Adams, will help the project gain traction. Richard Hunter has had discussions with the iwi involved, and they all appear keen to get this project moving so he is unsure where this "headwind" is coming from. Council is also seeking $100K from Government's 3 Waters "Better Off Funding" for the regional park project. Clr Arbuckle commented on the need to be patient after losing two key staff – Dave Aires and Liz Webb.

3. Ideas session for workstreams

Members broke up into two workstream groups to discuss: Work done so far, the next goals, and how to achieve those goals.

Climate Change - Helen, Chris, LinLin, Richard, Jan R

Advocate for more tree planting to mitigate the effects of climate change: capturing carbon, providing shade and protecting biodiversity. Greening Blenheim bush area.

- Work this year has included advocating for keeping some of the established trees at Marlborough Airport when the new car park is developed, and having a more Marlborough-centric planting plan for the new areas of planting at the airport. These ideas have failed to sway the Airport Board but there may be another opportunity after the October election. The group is also engaged with Alec McNeil (Blue Gums landfill plantings) and Jane Tito (new recreational reserve in upper Taylor River).
- The goal is to continue to plant more trees
- Would like a presentation from Alan Johnson explaining the national policy statement on indigenous biodiversity and increasing urban canopy to 10 per cent.
- LinLin has offered to report on research about carbon held in the soil, which is greater than that sequestered by trees.
- Encourage vineyards to offset their carbon emissions by planting natives in Marlborough
- Engage with the Wither Hills Farm Park Management Plan review to encourage more tree planting
- Look at possibility of intensifying planting of the Ralph Ballinger Arboretum and extending planting at Marshall Place, depended on floodway requirements

3.2 Go Green not Brown – reduce sprayed areas - Jan, Kaz, Tim

Campaign to encourage alternatives to weed spray and reduce the visual impact of brown-sprayed areas on Council reserves, vineyards, roadsides etc.

- Work this year has focused on preparing a presentation to Council's Annual Plan and working with Marlborough Roads to reduce weed spray use
- The goal is to raise awareness and use alternative methods to control weeds: mowing, hand-weeding, waterjet or steam, non-chemical spray, and leaving weeds to grow where appropriate.

- Benefits of leaving weeds include saving money on spray, reducing run-off/flooding, providing habitat for insects

- Due to meet Simon Smith at Marlborough Roads to find out more about why and where they must spray, and whether they are open to a discussion about alternatives. Find out what the annual spending is on weedspraying maintenance and discuss the opportunity to save money (glyphosate has trebled in price due to global supply shortage).

- Work with Council or Marlborough Roads to set up a trial area where weeds are left to grow, rather than be sprayed.

4. General Business

- Cawthron Marlborough Environment Awards are now open for entries. Members were given posters to spread the word. Entries close on September 30, 2022.

- Tim reported that Spring Creek School has cut down five 33-year-old silver birch trees. This was a very disappointing response to a request from Marlborough Lines for the trees to be trimmed back to keep well away from powerlines. There appears to be lack of awareness about the beneficial effects of trees, including shade for pupils. It gives the wrong message when young people are wanting more trees and are keenly engaged with the Enviroschools programme. Schools occupy a substantial amount of land and cutting down trees is becoming a problem. It was agreed the Landscape Group will send a letter to all school trustee boards highlighting the benefits of retaining trees on school grounds.

Next meeting: 1pm November 11 2022

Actions from this meeting:

Action Point	To do	Who
1.	Send letter to Jane Tito, Parks and Open Spaces, about changing perceptions towards weeds.	Tim
2.	Seek opportunity to present to the Primary Producers Forum (Gerald Hope) about the Landscape Group	Bev
3.	Clr Arbuckle to inquire about the Commissioner at the notable tree hearing's understanding of Te Ao Māori	Clr Arbuckle
4.	Find out how requests for submissions on tree removal are notified to the public	Clr Arbuckle
5.	Group sends letter to boards of trustees to encourage retaining trees on school grounds	Tim to draft, Bev
6.	Give report on soil carbon sinks at the next Landscape meeting	Lin Lin
7.	Circulate Auckland Urban Tree Strategy to group members	Helen
8.	Encourage applications for Working for Nature funding	All members
9.	Presentations at notable tree resource consent hearing	Jan, Richard, Helen
10.	Provide an update on the national policy statement for indigenous biodiversity to the November meeting	Alan

Building Control Group

BCA Activity for July 2022

Building Consent application numbers continued to be steady in July. Although the number of building consent applications was steady the overall value was down on previous years for the same period.

From conversations held with the industry there is still a lot of uncertainty about what the future holds. The residential sector has concerns that the number of enquiries for new builds have dried up. This may see a lull in the residential sector in the last quarter of the calendar year. The commercial sector in Marlborough is in a fortunate situation due to a number of large projects either proposed or underway. This will keep the commercial sector busy for the next couple of years regardless of how the economy

The Building Control Group continues to be impacted by staff illnesses due to Covid19 and winter illnesses. As a result of this the group has struggled to meet its statutory timeframes, which requires building consents to be issued within 20 working days. It appears that the group is over the worst of the staff absences however it will take sometime to recover the backlog of consents.

Building Consents Received Summary - July

Description	Number Of	Total Value
Ancillary	6	$417,000.00
Commercial Addition	10	$818,000.00
Communal Addition Non Residential	2	$450,000.00
Drainage	10	$119,000.00
Housing Addition	28	$3,344,640.00
Housing New	26	$12,223,371.70
Industrial Addition	1	$203,000.00
Outbuildings	15	$1,055,865.00
Solid Fuel	38	$191,059.50
	136	**$18,821,936.20**

Although the building group experienced a large number of staff absences over the last month the group managed to issue a large number of consents.

Building Consents Issued Summary - July

Description	Number Of	Total Value
Ancillary	11	$1,514,500.00
Commercial	2	$250,000.00
Commercial Addition	7	$551,300.00
Communal Addition Non Residential	1	$235,000.00
Communal Residential Addition	1	$800,000.00
Drainage	9	$86,400.00
Housing Addition	23	$839,200.00
Housing New	28	$15,054,527.08
Industrial	1	$0.00
Outbuildings	20	$1,180,900.00
Relocated to this site	3	$365,000.00
Solid Fuel	34	$170,159.50
	140	**$21,046,986.58**

Alcohol Licensing

A100-04

Attached is a schedule of applications for alcohol licences issued by Marlborough District Licensing Committee under delegated authority from 1 July 2022 to 9 August 2022.

Alcohol Licences issued by the Marlborough District Licensing Committee
From 1 July 2022 to 9 August 2022

Special Licenses

Licence Number	Application	Location	Event	Date/s
SPC/025/2022	Johnson Estate Limited	26 Havelock Street, Renwick	Mid-winter concert	Saturday, 30 July 2022
SPC/029/2022	Friends At Bohally School	37 McLauchlan Street, Blenheim	Fundraising quiz night	Saturday, 24 September 2022
SPC/030/2022	Tasman Rugby Union Incorporated	6 B Lansdowne Street, Blenheim	2022 NPC Fixtures	Sunday, 07 August 2022, Friday 26 August 2002, Friday to Sunday 7 to 9 October 2022, Friday/Saturday 14/15 October 2022. Saturday 22 October 2022
SPC/031/2022	Simon Charles Barker	17 Redwood Street, Seddon	Wine Auction	Sunday, 21 August 2022
SPC/032/2022	Blenheim Harlequins Rugby Football Club Incorporated	6 B Lansdowne Street, Blenheim	After match functions	Saturday, 16 July 2022, 23 July 2022, 20 August 2022 and 18 March 2023
SPC/033/2022	Stagelab Limited	81 A Lakings Road, Blenheim	Musical Theatre Production	Thursday, 18 August 2022, to Sunday 21 August 2022
SPC/034/2022	Pelorus Community Preschool Incorporated	63 Main Road, Havelock	Fundraising Dinner and Auction	Saturday, 06 August 2022
SPC/035/2022	Marisco Vineyards Limited	961 Waihopai Valley Road, Waihopai	Starborough Hunt Hound Show	Friday, 22 July 2022
SPC/038/2022	Blenheim Club Incorporated	92 High Street, Blenheim	private 40th birthday	Saturday 6 August 2022
SPC/036/2022	Blenheim & District Highland Pipe Ban Inc	Renwick Community Memorial Hall, 39 High Street Renwick	2022 Ceilidh	Saturday 27 August 2022

New Premises Licences

Licence Number	Applicant	Licence Type	Premises	Expiry Date
ON/019/2022	MJ's Services 2022 Ltd	On Licence	MJ's Cafe	6/07/2023
ON/030/2022	Bookieland Ltd	On Licence	The Mussel Pot Restaurant	4/08/2023
ON/026/2022	The Grove Tavern 2022 Ltd	On Licence	The Grove Tavern	2/08/2023

Renewed Premises Licenses

Licence Number	Applicant	Licence Type	Premises	Expiry Date
ON/021/2022	5Tapped Ltd	On Licence	5Tapped	8/05/2025
OFF/031/2022	Neame Wines Ltd	Off Licence	Neame Wines	5/07/2025
ON/023/2022	Vintners Retreat Management 2008 Ltd	On Licence	Vintners Retreat	15/06/2025
ON/022/2022	ATT Journey Ltd	On Licence	Oxley's Kitchen & Bar	26/06/2025
ON/031/2022	Somkhuan Sriyot and Thanida Phongphithak	On- BYO	Thai Panda Restaurant	28/06/2025
ON/025/2022	Lawson's Dry Hills Wines Ltd	On Licence	Lawson's Dry Hills Winery	3/07/2025
OFF/028/2022	Lawson's Dry Hills Wines Ltd	Off Licence	Lawson's Dry Hills Winery	3/07/2025

New Manager Certificates

Certificate Number	Applicant	Premises	Expiry Date
CERT/056/2022	Katelyn Alice Polkinghorne	Pelorus Tavern	02-08-2023
CERT/058/2022	Monica Kenny	New World Blenheim	01-08-2023
CERT/063/2022	Simon Aly Tejani	Punga Cove	13-07-2023
CERT/067/2022	Isabella Kate Lissaman	Yealands Estate Wines Limited	13-07-2023
CERT/068/2022	Pui Pui Susana Wong	The Mussel Pot Restaurant	04-08-2023
CERT/069/2022	Alessandro Arnetoli	The Mussel Pot Restaurant	04-08-2023
CERT/070/2022	Kerry Ann Neal	Redwood Tavern	13-07-2023
CERT/071/2022	Khadeejah Mirian Sakina Khan	Countdown Redwoodtown	02-08-2023
CERT/076/2022	Paul Collins	The Liquor Store Picton	12/08/2023
CERT/073/2022	Curt High Evans	Cortado Restaurant & Bar	12/08/2023
CERT/072/2022	Lieveling Maxine Tamati	Picton Fresh Choice	12/08/2023
CERT/077/2022	Engin Akbaba	Akbabas	12/08/2023
CERT/083/2022	Stephanie Clare Marshall	New World Blenheim	12/08/2023
CERT/085/2022	Joseph Xavier Williams Elenjickal John	Countdown Redwoodtown	12/08/2023
CERT/079/2022	Joanne Newton	New World Blenheim	12/08/2023

Renewed Manager Certificates

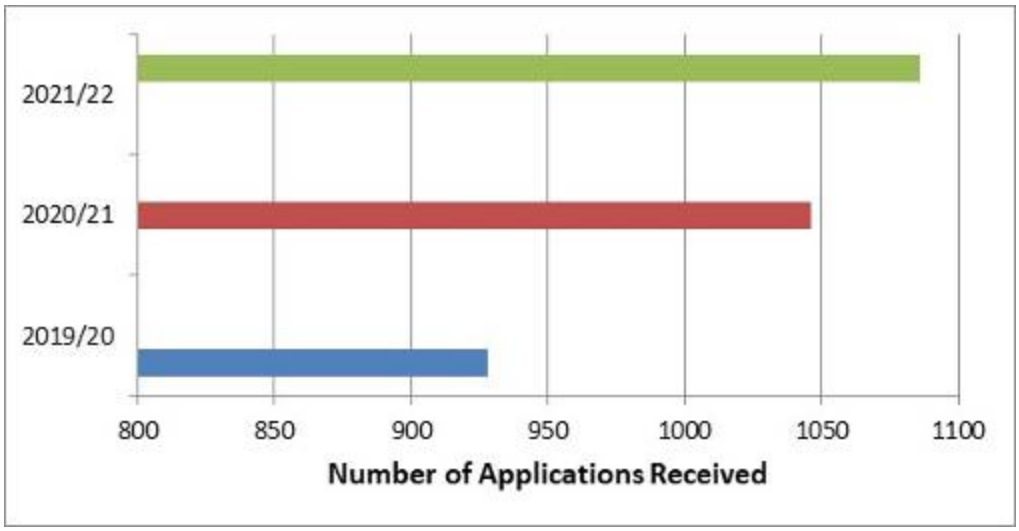
Certificate Number	Applicant	Premises	Expiry Date
CERT/105/2016	Dawn Marion Langdon	Picton Fresh Choice	29-06-2025
CERT/152/2016	Brodwyn Donna Baines	Lochmara Lodge	14-07-2025
CERT/154/2016	Philipa Claire Hart	Waterfront Bar & Grill	08-07-2025
CERT/156/2016	Fabio Mariano Ficagna	Rocco's Italian Restaurant	24-06-2025
CERT/157/2016	Adele Margaret Mary Le Brun	No 1 Family Estate Limited	24-07-2025
CERT/164/2016	Natasha Jayne Hutchison	Havelock Hotel	19-07-2025
CERT/168/2016	Julie Adine Taylor	Fairhall Downs	27-07-2025
CERT/197/2016	Claudia Andrea Yanez Gonzalez	Nautilus Estate	14-09-2025
CERT/100/2018	Susan Dorothy Colley	Picton Four Square	13-07-2025
CERT/033/2021	Cory Mack Harris	Bamboo Garden Restaurant	19-04-2025
CERT/034/2021	Melissa Carolyn Locke	Seabreeze Cafe	19-04-2025
CERT/059/2021	Tamara Suzanne Neame	Neame Wines/Tuatahi Wines	05-07-2025
CERT/075/2021	Ellarose Freya Hammond	Villa Maria Estate Limited (MAN)	27-07-2025
CERT/076/2021	Gavin Thomas Traill	Saint Clair Vineyard Kitchen	13-07-2025
CERT/082/2021	Caroline Emily Baker	Scenic Hotel Marlborough	27-07-2025
CERT/084/2021	Jeannie Louise Moffat	Scott Family Winemakers Limited	13-07-2025
CERT/085/2021	Damien Patrick Gillman	Marlborough College Old Boys Squash Rackets Club (Incorporated)	27-07-2025
CERT/088/2021	Levi James Matene Kuiti	Countdown Springlands	11-08-2025
CERT/074/2022	Samin Raj K C	Picton Yacht Club Hotel	08-07-2025
CERT/075/2022	Julie Maree Rosie	Mikeys Texas Tea Bar & Grill	12-08-2025

Resource Consents Section

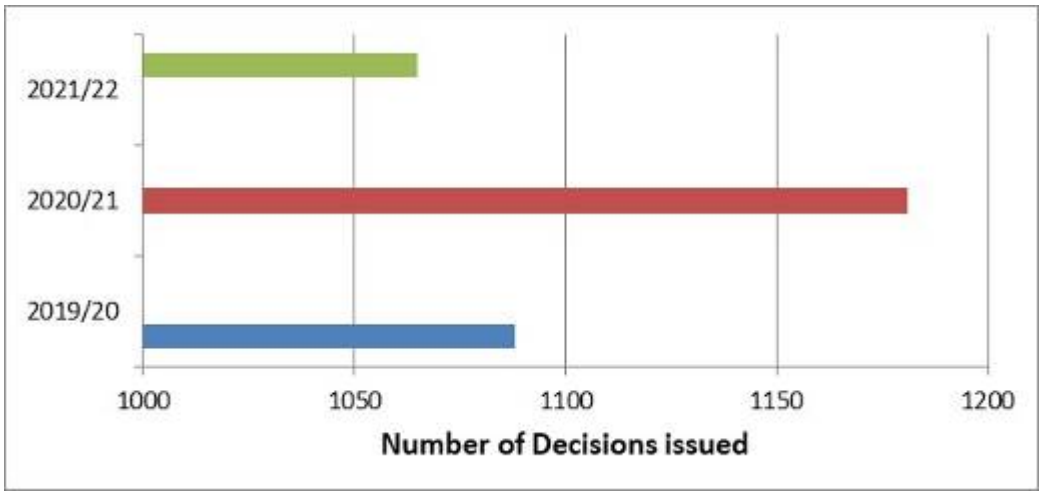
(Report prepared by Anna Davidson) **R450-004-12**

Resource Consents Team Financial Year Update 2021/2022

Despite the continued impact of the global pandemic the 2021/2022 financial year was relatively steady for the Resource Consent Team. Overall, the number of applications received is slightly more than the previous two financial years. During the 2021/2022 financial year Council has received **1086** applications. Of that total, **974** were new applications for resource consent. Council has also received **102** applications for variations to resource consent conditions under section 127, **9** extensions to lapse date under section 125 and **1** objection to conditions/charges under section 357. In the same period in 2020/2021 Council received **928** applications and in 2019/2020 Council received **1046** applications.

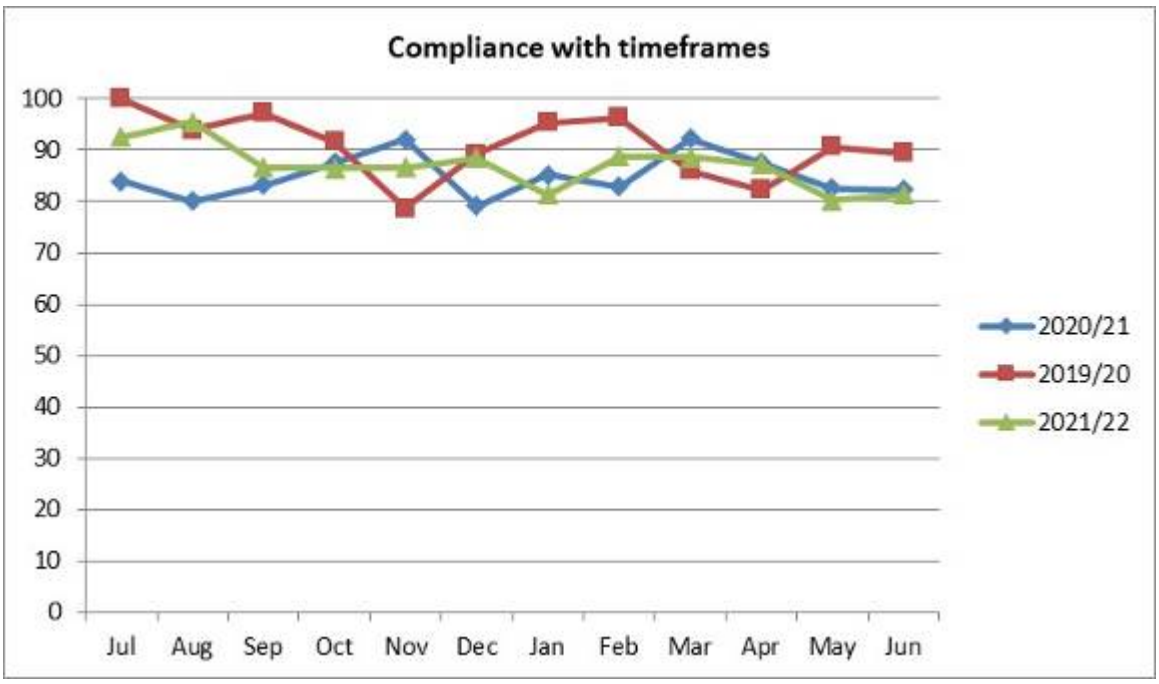


In the 2021/22 calendar year Council issued **1,065** decisions. Of that total, **931** were for new applications for resource consent. Council has also issued **119** section 127 decisions (variations to resource consent conditions) and **15** section 125 (extension to lapse date). In the same period in 2020/21 Council issued **1,181** decisions and in 2019/20 Council issued **1088** decisions.



Over the 2021/22 financial year **16** applications were rejected under section 88. This compares to **12** rejected in 2020/21, **38** rejected in 2019/20 and **48** rejected in 2018/19. The reduced number over the last two financial indicates better educated and aware applicants of the informational requirements of section 88 of the RMA. This can be partially attributed to the Duty Planner service.

Compliance with statutory timeframes is similar to the 2020/21 financial year and has not been achieved to the same extent as the 2019/20 financial year.



There are a few reasons why timeframe compliance has not been achieved including:

- The complexity of the applications received.
- Staff resources – loss through retirement and resignation of experienced planners with relevant skill sets.
- Challenges with new systems and processes – Procon has been phased out and ReCApp has been introduced.
- Operating under three Plans.
- The global pandemic and associated lockdowns/restrictions on normal operations.

Several measures have now been instituted to address timeframe compliance including:

- The establishment of three Lead Senior Environmental Planners to mentor and train developing staff and to allocate and monitor workload.
- The establishment of a Technical Lead Land Use Planner role to manage and process the major land use applications.
- The achievement of appropriate staffing levels.
- The creation of a pathway with full Council support for staff to develop and achieve recognition as a Senior Environmental Planner.
- Improvements and fixes to ReCApp to extend its capabilities beyond the current minimum viable product, particularly days in processing alerts for planners and the manager.
- A business continuity plan including fully functional electronic devices for all staff enabling business as usual regardless of Covid-19 Level.

Resource Consent Approvals Under Delegated Authority

The following applications have been approved under delegated authority pursuant to Council's Instrument of Delegation pursuant to the Resource Management Act 1991, and the relevant clause thereof as identified below.

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
1.	104B	J and F E Leov	U220371	Subdivision (Allotment Creation)	To subdivide Lot 2 DP 2747 into three residential allotments, and an allotment to vest as road.	189 Battys Road, Blenheim	11/07/2022
2.	104C	Apex Marine Farm Limited	U220443	Coastal Permit	New coastal permit (replacing MFL356) for the continuation, using conventional longline methods, of an existing 2.2 hectare marine farm (site 8429) located in Gorse Bay in Te Whanganui/Port Underwood.	Gorse Bay, Te Whanganui/Port Underwood	11/07/2022
3.	104C	Apex Marine Farm Limited	U220438	Coastal Permit	New coastal permit (replacing MFL489 and U120061) for the continuation, using conventional longline methods, of an existing 2.8 hectare marine farm (site 8427) located northeast of Tongue Bay in Te Whanganui/Port Underwood.	Northeast of Tongue Bay, Te Whanganui/Port Underwood	11/07/2022
4.	104B	D A King, V R & S M Smith for Primo Mussel Joint Venture	U200669	Coastal Permit	New coastal permit (replacing MFL052 and U060428) to relocate and operate, using conventional longline methods, an existing 4.75 hectare marine farm (site 8363) located in Nydia Bay.	Nydia Bay, Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere	11/07/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
5.	104B	KPF Investments Limited	U200377	Coastal Permit	New coastal permit (replacing MFL545) to relocate, reconfigure and operate, using conventional longline methods, an existing 4.22 hectare marine farm (site 8496) located in Island Bay (Huritini).	Island Bay (Huritini), Admiralty Bay	11/07/2022
6.	104B	Longfield Farm Limited	U220477	Water Permit (Take) (x1); Water Permit (Use) (x2);	Abstract A Class Wairau River FMU water up to a maximum rate of 5,600 cubic metres per day from an infiltration gallery. Use water for the irrigation of up to 100 hectares of arable crops and pasture. Use water outside of the irrigation season for ancillary use up to a maximum rate of 5,000 cubic metres per day and up to 10,000 cubic metres per year.	4437 State Highway 63, Wairau Valley	12/07/2022
7.	104B	B W & S J Jolly	U220448	Subdivision (Allotment Creation)	Subdivide Lot 7 DP 3517 into two allotments.	15 Brydon Street, Renwick	12/07/2022
8.	104B	G J & M N Belcher, K M Green & A B Clark	U220446	Subdivision (Boundary Adjustment); Land Use (Activity)	Subdivide Lot 1 & 2 DP 318491 into two lots as a boundary adjustment; Allow the existing dwelling on Proposed Lot 1 (of the subdivision) to breach the recession plane on the eastern boundary.	7 and 8 Webster Place, Picton	12/07/2022
9.	104B	T Roughan	U220413	Land Use (Activity)	Authorise an additional dwelling to be erected on Lot 63 DP 676, and to authorise a reduction in the formation width of the access to the new dwelling.	15 David Street, Blenheim	13/07/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
10.	104B	Riverlands Investment Limited	U220410	Land Use (Activity); Land Use (Land Disturbance)	Construct a shed that will encroach the yard setback from the southern boundary and will be located within 8 metres of a drainage channel. Undertake soil disturbance on a HAIL site that does not comply with Regulation 8(3)(c) and (d) of the NES for Contaminated Soil.	12 Bristol Street, Riverlands Industrial Estate	13/07/2022
11.	104B	Huia Vineyards Limited	U220315	Land Use (Activity)	Expand the annual productive capacity of the existing winery from 400 Tonnes of grapes processed to 700 Tonnes, including new tanks, a receival bin/ramp and a new warehouse/ bottling building.	22 Boyces Road, Rapaura	13/07/2022
12.	104B	A L T Murray	U220289	Water Permit (Take); Water Permit (Use)	Abstract water up to a maximum of 2,400 cubic metres per day from Woodside Stream, from an infiltration gallery. Use water for the irrigation of up to 48 hectares of crops and pasture.	8558 State Highway 1, Wharanui	13/07/2022
13.	104B	Mana Cruising Club Incorporated; Pelorus Boating Club	U140630	Coastal Permit	New coastal permit (replacing U040587) for the continuation of existing swing mooring M2291 in Te Kopi Bay.	Te Kopi Bay, Port Ligar, Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere	13/07/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
14.	104B	The Awatere River Wine Company Limited	U190629	Land Use (Activity); Discharge Permit (To Land); Land Use (Building)	Increase the production capacity and resultant size of the existing winery from 3000 tonnes to 15000 tonnes annually including additional tanks, structures and buildings. Discharge winery wastewater up to a maximum rate of 185 cubic metres per day to land. Exceed the permitted 15% site coverage of 2124 square metres and to construct a new yard slab 1 metre from the rear boundary and to exceed the prescribed permitted 10m height.	146 Ugbrooke Road	14/07/2022
15.	104B	Blairich Station Limited	U220492	Water Permit (Take Water); Water Permit (Use Water) (x2)	Abstract B Class Awatere River FMU water up to a maximum rate of 1331 cubic metres per day from a proposed screened suction intake located adjacent to Section 2 SO 432142; Use water for the irrigation of up to 330 hectares of pasture and crops. Use water for ancillary purposes up to a maximum rate of 33,000 cubic metres per year.	1480 Awatere Valley Road, Awatere Valley	14/07/2022
16.	104B	Linford Vineyard Limited	U220423	Land Use (Activity) (x3)	Install and commission one FrostBoss C49 frost fan (Fan 1), with a John Deere engine. Install and commission one FrostBoss C49 frost fan (Fan 2), with a John Deere engine. Install and commission one FrostBoss C59 frost fan (Fan 3), with a John Deere engine.	42 Bells Road, Springlands, Blenheim	14/07/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
17.	104B	Overton Enterprises Limited	U220309	Land Use (Dam); Water Permit (Dam Water)	Construct a 2.75 metre high storage reservoir. Dam up to 3,900 cubic metres of water within a storage reservoir.	716 Waihopai Valley Road	14/07/2022
18.	104B	Wakatu Resources Limited	U210947	Coastal Permit	New coastal permit (replacing MFL139 and U080774) to relocate and operate, using conventional longline methods, an existing 4.67 hectare marine farm (site 8249) located in Beatrix Bay.	Beatrix Bay, Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere	14/07/2022
19.	104B	Talley's Group Limited	U200774	Coastal Permit	Change Condition 2 to enable an additional species to be farmed at existing marine farm sites 8636 and 8637 in McLaren Bay.	McLaren Bay, Squally Cove, Croisilles Harbour	14/07/2022
20.	104B	Marlborough District Council	U220466	Land Use (River Surface or Bed Activity) (x2)	Undertake works within Noel Stream to replace Noels bridge located at/about Grid Coordinates 1629389E and 5393999N, undertake bridge protection works and install and remove temporary culverts; Occupy the bed and space above Noel Stream with a bridge and bridge protection.	Noels Bridge, Northbank Road, Northbank	15/07/2022
21.	104B	N R Calder & S E Welland	U220035	Subdivision (Allotment Creation)	Subdivide the two flats on Lot 31 DP 3143 into two separate allotments.	23 & 25 Henderson Street, Blenheim	18/07/2022
22.	104B	Whitehaven Wine Company	U220293	Land Use (Activity)	Undertake land disturbance within 8 metres of Walkers Stream to construct a stopbank and establish riparian plantings.	Walkers Stream, 3205 and 3105 State Highway 63, Wairau Valley	18/07/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
23.	104B	G E, C J & R C Clifford	U220467	Land Use (Activity)	Construct a dwelling that breaches maximum height, recession plane and associated earthworks standards.	24 Bradleigh Park, Fairhall	18/07/2022
24.	104B	Spark NZ Trading Limited	U220471	Land Use (Activity)	Upgrade an existing telecommunications facility within the road reserve. Environmental Standards for Telecommunications Facilities Regulations 2016.	Road Reserve at the intersection of Boyce Street, Purkiss Street and Middle Renwick Road, Blenheim	18/07/2022
25.	104B	G C & M T Glubb	U220470	Coastal Permit (Structure)	Coastal Permit to construct a new boatshed, jetty and slipway to replace the existing boatshed, jetty and slipway.	Karamu Bay, Lochmara Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui	18/07/2022
26.	104B	J R Kennard & S M Lappalainen	U220487	Land Use Activity	Construct a new three bay pole shed that will encroach the southern boundary setback.	46 Old Renwick Rd Springlands	19/07/2022
27.	104B	Finn Holdings Marlborough Limited	U220505	Water Permit (Take Water) Wate Permit (Use Water) (x2)	Abstract Wairau Aquifer FMU water up to a maximum rate of 19,040 cubic metres per year; Use water for the irrigation of 2.8 hectares of cherries and 2.13 hectares of vineyard; Use water for ancillary purposes.	291 Rapaura Road, Rapaura	19/07/2022
28.	104B	Hillersden Winery Limited	U210951	Discharge Permit (To Land)	Discharge up to 40,000 litres per year of grape marc leachate to land	3579 State Highway 63, Wairau Valley	20/07/2022
29.	104B	Karaka Projects Limited	U211022	Subdivision (Boundary Adjustment)	Subdivide Part Subdivision 1A Section 19 Square 91 into two allotments as a boundary adjustment.	Croisilles-French Pass Road, Croisilles	20/07/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
30.	104B	Bay Paddock Limited	U220002	Subdivision (Allotment Creation); Land Use (Activity)	Subdivide Lot 1 DP 302217 and Lot 3-4 DP 302217 into 3 allotments and road to vest; Allow the vehicle crossing on proposed Lot 2, created on U220002.01 with reduced sight distances.	5564 Kenepuru Rd, Waitaria Bay	20/07/2022
31.	104B	R A & B I Struthers	U220337	Discharge Permit (to Land)	Discharge advanced secondary treated domestic wastewater to land from a new onsite wastewater management system	54 Moenui Road, Linkwater	20/07/2022
32.	104B	F J & K N Wilson	U181047	Subdivision (x2) Land Use (Activity)(x2)	Stage 1 - Subdivision of Lot 1 DP 2487 to create two residential allotments, and road to vest. Stage 2 - Integrated Residential Development to subdivide Lot 1 (created on U181047.1) into two allotments; Integrated residential development on to build two townhouses. Construct a townhouse that will encroach into the recession plane along the southern boundary.	1 Surrey Street, Picton	20/07/2022
33.	104B	S J Jones	U220426	Water Permit (Take Water); Water Permit (Use Water)	Water Permit (Use Water); Use water for the irrigation of up to 11.4 hectares of vineyard and 6.8 hectares of pasture and crops.	110 Thomsons Ford Road, Rapaura	20/07/2022
34.	104B	Talleys Limited	U220484	Land Use (River Surface or Bed Activity)	undertake exploratory works in the Awatere Riverbed adjacent to Section 3 SO 501.	Awatere Riverbed, Higgens Road, Awatere Valley	20/07/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
35.	104B	The Caterpillar Trust	U210553	Jetty/Boatshed	Coastal permit to construct a new boatshed, slipway, timber boardwalk and fixed timber jetty, pontoon and linkspan.	Milton Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui	21/07/2022
36.	104B	I M Henderson	U220488	Coastal Permit	Coastal permit (replacing U130061) for the continuation of an existing stern tie mooring.	Te Rua Bay, Tory Channel/Kura Te Au	21/07/2022
37.	104B	J E & E A Scobie	U220485	Land Use (Activity)	Extend an existing dwelling located on an undersized site resulting in increased recession plane intrusions and non-compliance with outdoor amenity area requirements and garage road boundary setbacks.	2 Marina Drive, Waikawa	21/07/2022
38.	104B	Deluxe Property Group Limited	U220479	Subdivision (Boundary Adjustment)	Subdivide Lots 110 & 111 DP 570928 into two new lots as a boundary adjustment.	20 & 22 Bond Street, Blenheim	21/07/2022
39.	104B	G W Smith	U220175	Subdivision (Boundary Adjustment) Land Use (Land Activity)	Subdivide Lot 1 DP 2756 and Pt Lot 61 DP 90 into two allotments as a boundary adjustment; For a non-habitable building to be constructed on Lot 1 created on U220175.01 within 5m of a side boundary.	2528 and 2540 State Highway 1, Grovetown.	21/07/2022
40.	104B	Sounds Escape Limited	U220453	Land Use (Activity)	Install two neon/illuminated signs on the walls of existing motel/backpackers' accommodation buildings.	16 Gravesend Place, Picton.	22/07/2022
41.	104B	D L Dewhurst & M A Stout	U220165	Subdivision (Allotment Creation)	Subdivide Part Section 9 Block III Orieri Survey District into two allotments.	Nikau Bay, Pelorus Sound.	22/07/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
42.	104B	Ministry of Education	U220491	Land Use (Activity)	This outline plan is for the replacement of an existing, unused dwelling, to be demolished and replaced with construction of a Careers Hub building at Marlborough Girls College.	60 Nelson Street, Springlands, Blenheim.	26/07/2022
43.	104B	M D & G V Hill, and P M James	U220530	Discharge (To Land)	To discharge secondary treated domestic wastewater to land on Section 25 BLK III Linkwater SD.	Section 25 BLK III Linkwater SD, Kenepuru Sound.	27/07/2022
44.	104B	D and G Hoskin Miro Limited	U220528	Discharge (To Land)	To discharge secondary treated domestic wastewater to land.	Miro Bay, North West Bay, Pelorus Sound / Te Hoiere.	27/07/2022
45.	104B	E L & A L Ryan	U220503	Land Use (Dam)	Construct water storage dam.	241 Marama Road, Seddon.	27/07/2022
46.	104B	Wye Hills Limited	U220353	Water Permit (Take) (x1); Water Permit (Use) (x2)	Abstract A Class Wairau River FMU water up to a maximum rate of 24,101 cubic metres per year from well O28w/0242. Use water for the irrigation of 16.8 hectares of vineyard. Use water for ancillary purposes up to a maximum rate of 1,683 cubic metres per year.	3510 State Highway 63, Wairau Valley.	27/07/2022
47.	104B	Warwick Investments Limited	U220219	Land Use (Activity)	Relocate a dwelling that breaches the recession plane on the eastern boundary of proposed Lot 3 of subdivision consent U200590 and to exceed the fence height standard.	60 Dillons Point Road, Blenheim.	27/07/2022
48.	104B	P L Jones	U220213	Subdivision (Allotment Creation)	Subdivide Lot 1 DP 569550 (incorrectly described as Lot 1 DP 568466 in the application) into three allotments.	Lamberts Road, Kaituna.	27/07/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
49.	104B	Burleigh Estate Limited	U200250	Land Use (Gravel Removal); Land Use (Activity)	Extract and process up to 7,000 cubic metres of gravel over 6 years from dry gravel beaches at Stace Creek, Robin Hood Bay (Waikutakuta Bay), located adjacent to Part Section 1 Port Underwood DIST and Part Section 2 Port Underwood DIST; Operate a gravel stockpile and processing site on Part Section 1 Port Underwood DIST.	2876 Port Underwood Road, Port Underwood.	27/07/2022
50.	104B	Talley's Limited	U210841	Land Use (Dam); Land Use (Land Disturbance); Water Permit (Dam Water); Water Permit (Divert Water); Water Permit (Take Water)	Construct a storage reservoir of up to 6.5 meters in height. Undertake filling in excess of 1000 cubic metres. To dam up to 170,000 cubic metres of water within a storage reservoir. Divert sub-surface water beneath a storage reservoir and stormwater in a diversion drain. Abstract C Class Awatere River FMU water from an existing intake (Grid Ref: 1677824E 5383263N) up to a maximum rate of 10,672 cubic metres per day.	75 Higgins Road, Awatere Valley.	28/07/2022
51.	104B	Tawhitinui Greenshell Limited	U220495	Coastal Permit	New coastal permit (replacing U060072) to operate, using conventional longline methods, an existing 5.65 ha marine farm (less than the currently consented 7.6765 ha) located at Tawhitinui Bay, Pelorus Sound (site 8216).	Tawhitinui Bay, Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere	28/07/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
52.	104B	Mike Greer Homes Marlborough Limited	U220441	Land Use (Activity)	Operate a show home with office (this includes two staff on site during business hours) for a period of 4 years, including related signage.	8 Oakley Avenue, Rose Manor, Springlands, Blenheim.	28/07/2022
53.	104B	Sweet Stream Limited	U220333	Subdivision (Allotment Creation)	Subdivide Lot 1-2 Deposited Plan 495563 and Part Section 3 Block XIV Mt Olympus Survey District into 2 records of title.	3093 Waihopai Valley, Road Waihopai Valley.	29/07/2022
54.	104B	A B & J S Hendrickson as trustees of the Hendrickson Family Trust	U220166	Water Permit (Take Water); Water Permit (Use Water) (x2)	Take Wairau Aquifer FMU water up to a maximum rate of 15,598 cubic metres per year from well. Use water for the irrigation of up to 7.85 hectares of vineyard. Use water for ancillary purposes outside of the irrigation season.	34 Ferry Road, Spring Creek.	29/07/2022
55.	104B	Marlborough Lines Limited	U220508	Land Use (River Surface or Bed Activity)	To occupy the space underneath the Waitohi Riverbed in the vicinity of Dublin Street, Picton with a conduit duct and electricity line.	Dublin Street Bridge over Waitohi River, Picton.	01/08/2022
56.	104B	P W & A G Collins	U220361	Water Permit (Take Water); Water Permit (Use Water) (x2)	Take Wairau Aquifer FMU water from well P28w/3155 up to a maximum rate of 9,660 cubic metres per year; Use water for the irrigation the irrigation of up to 6.5 hectares of vineyard and pasture. Use water for ancillary vineyard uses outside of the irrigation season.	204 Selmes Road, Rapaura.	01/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
57.	104B	T L & N L Bryant Holdings Limited	U220316	Land Use (Activity); Land Use (Land Disturbance)	Construct a dairy effluent storage tank within a Flood Hazard Area on Part Section 1 Upper Pelorus Valley DIST; Undertake filling within a Flood Hazard Area on Part Section 1 Upper Pelorus Valley DIST.	5251 State Highway 6, Wakamarina.	01/08/2022
58.	104B	R P T & D A Peers for the Tuirau Trust	U100332	Mooring	Change conditions 2, 4 and 5 of consent U100332 to enable existing swing mooring 1805 in Whatanihi Bay to be repositioned and used by a 7.0 metre long vessel.	Whatanihi Bay, Inner Pelorus.	02/08/2022
59.	104B	R J & M J Boggs	U070580	Coastal Permit	Change conditions 3 and 4 of consent U070580 to enable existing swing mooring 3003 in Whatanihi Bay to be used by a 12.0 metre long vessel.	Whatanihi Bay, Inner Pelorus.	02/08/2022
60.	104B	R A J Marshall, New Zealand Trustee Services Limited, Singleton Trustee Services Limited & Landsborough Trustee Services No. 9 Limited	U220504	Land Use (Activity)	Construct a carport that encroaches the recession plane on the southern boundary and the 5 metre road frontage setback on the western boundary.	4 Nicoll Street, Blenheim.	02/08/2022
61.	104B	Tobairlee Vineyards Limited	U220454	Water Permit (Take Water); Water Permit (Use Water)	Abstract Wairau Aquifer FMU water up to a maximum rate of 12,337 cubic metres per year from well. Use water for the irrigation of 1 hectare of vineyard and 1.3 hectares of pasture.	38 Mills and Ford Road West, Spring Creek.	02/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
62.	104B	A F & S R Hewetson	U220558	Land Use (Activity) (x2)	Install and commission one (1) FrostBoss C59 frost fan with a John Deere engine (Fan1). Install and commission one (1) FrostBoss C59 frost fan with a John Deere engine (Fan 2).	2763 State Highway 63, Wairau Valley.	03/08/2022
63.	104B	Lion NZ Limited	U220553	Water Permit (Take Water); Water Permit (Use Water) (x2)	Abstract Wairau Aquifer FMU water up to a maximum rate of 14,977 cubic metres per year from well. Use water for the irrigation of 10.98 hectares of vineyard. Use water for ancillary purposes.	39 Rapaura Road, Rapaura.	03/08/2022
64.	104B	Villa Maria Estate Limited	U220498	Water Permit (Take Water); Water Permit (Use Water) (x2)	Abstract A Class Awatere River FMU water up to a maximum rate of 982 cubic metres per day from an infiltration gallery. Use water for the irrigation of up to 44.65 hectares. Use water for ancillary purposes up to a maximum rate of 4,500 cubic metres per year.	114 Renners Road, Lower Dashwood.	03/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
65.	104B	D C McBride, C M Sillig-McBride and Wisheart Macnab & Partners Trustee Company Limited (as Trustees of the McBride Family Trust)	U220365	Water Permit (Take Water) (x2); Water Permit (Use Water) (x2)	Take A Class Awatere River FMU water via an existing intake (Grid Ref: 1693907E 5391285N) up to a maximum rate of 308 cubic metres per day. Use water for the irrigation of up to 14 hectares of vineyard. Take A Class Awatere River FMU water up to a maximum rate of 308 cubic metres per day and 1,400 cubic metres per year outside of irrigation season. Use water for ancillary purposes outside of irrigation season..	1449 and 1421 Redwood Pass Road, Redwood Pass.	03/08/2022
66.	104B	D and R Levien Holdings Limited	U220354	Discharge (To Land)	Discharge treated domestic wastewater to land.	1478 Port Underwood Road, Oyster Bay/Te Whanganui.	03/08/2022
67.	104B	Springlands Lifestyle Village Limited	U220136	Water Permit (Take Water); Water Permit (Use Water); Discharge Permit (To Water)	Take Wairau Aquifer FMU water from well 10341 up to a maximum rate of 17,290 cubic metres per year; Use water in a heat exchanger. Discharge water from a heat exchanger into Murphys Creek.	147 Middle Renwick Road, Springlands.	03/08/2022
68.	104B	T P Payton	U210983	Land Use (River Surface or Bed Activity); Land Use (Land Disturbance); Water Permit (Divert Water)	Undertake works within the streambed to temporarily divert the Opouri River, remove trees and undertake bank protection works. Undertake land disturbance. Temporarily divert the Opouri River during bank protection works.	538 Opouri Valley Road, Rai Valley.	03/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
69.	104B	L V Knowles & J M J Knowles	U210854	Land Use (Activity) (x2); Land Use (Land Disturbance); Discharge Permit (to Land)	Construct a dwelling which will exceed site coverage, encroach the recession plane on the northern and southern boundaries, and encroach the required setback from the coastal marine area. Undertake land disturbance associated with the construction of a dwelling and installation of a wastewater system; and to upgrade an existing access track and install a luggage cable cart. Undertake mechanical vegetation removal in the Sounds Foreshore Reserve if required. Discharge secondary treated domestic wastewater to land from a new onsite wastewater system.	Kaipapa Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui.	03/08/2022
70.	104B	A J & J E Iggo	U220551	Coastal Permit	New coastal permit (replacing U040175.01) to reposition and upgrade existing swing mooring M2179 in Wilson Bay.	Wilson Bay, Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere.	04/08/2022
71.	104B	Box Hill Trust, H D Fuller & C E Ritchie	U220521	Land Use (Building); Discharge (To Land)	Breach the recession plane requirements and site coverage on Lot 2 DP 3399 relevant to the extension of an existing dwelling; Discharge secondary treated domestic wastewater to land.	West Bay, Lochmara Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui.	04/08/2022
72.	104B	D S Mitchell	U220510	Discharge Permit (To Land)	Discharge secondary treated domestic wastewater to land.	1365 Tumbledown Bay Road, Hakana Bay, Port Underwood/Te Whanganui.	04/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
73.	104B	B F & J D Steer, R W & J M Banks, P F & E L Gits	U220419	Coastal Permit	Coastal permit to extend an existing jetty (U140752.01) by adding a floating pontoon and linkspan fronting Lot 5 DP 7627 in Yncyca Bay.	Yncyca Bay, Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere.	04/08/2022
74.	104B	C L Jacobson & D J Clark as trustees of Broughton Bay Trust	U220416	Coastal Permit	Coastal permit to extend an existing jetty (U190184.01) by adding a floating pontoon and linkspan.	Broughton Bay, Kenepuru Sound.	04/08/2022
75.	104B	B D & V M Sayer and R B Hudson trustees of the What a Great Country Trust	U220321	Water Permit (Take Water) (x2); Water Permit (Use Water) (x3)	Abstract Southern Springs FMU water from well P28w/2511 up to a maximum rate of 6109 cubic metres per year; Use water for the irrigation of 1 hectare of vineyard and 0.5 hectares of land and gardens. Use water for ancillary purposes outside of the irrigation season. Abstract Southern Springs FMU water from well P28w/2511 up to a maximum rate of 3,250 cubic metres per year; Use water for frost protection of 1 hectare of vineyard.	30 Bishell Lane, Blenheim.	04/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
76.	104B	T C Nicholls Limited	U210468	Land Use (Gravel Removal); Land Use (Activity); Land Use (River Surface or Bed Activity)	Extract and process up to 5000 cubic metres per year of gravel from the Branch River, downstream of the State Highway 63 Branch River Bridge. Operate a gravel stockpile and processing site downstream from the State Highway 63 Branch River Bridge Install temporary slipstream crossings in the Branch River to enable access to gravel beach areas, downstream of the State Highway 63 Branch River Bridge.	Branch River, Wairau Valley.	05/08/2022
77.	104B	Clifford Road Limited	U220562	Land Use (Activity)	Install and commission one (1) FrostBoss C59 frost fan with a John Deere engine.		05/08/2022
78.	104B	E A White Limited	U220464	Land Use (Activity)	Relocate a new three bedroom dwelling on Lot 2 DP 538087 which will be within 300 metres of two frost fans located on a neighbouring property.	5023 State Highway 63, Wairau Valley	08/08/2022
79.	104B	C A Barnett & W R Barnett	U220586	Land Use (Activity)	Install and operate one (1) FrostBoss C59 frost fan with a John Deere engine on.	277 Brookby Road, Fairhall	09/08/2022
80.	104B	P Hamilton & G D Soutar	U220574	Discharge Permit (To Land)	Discharge secondary treated domestic wastewater to land.	35 Manuka Drive, Ngakuta Bay	09/08/2022
81.	104B	J R Orr & L B Orr	U220512	Land Use (Activity)	Construct two attached dwelling houses (via a covered walkway) with attached garage.	366 Tyntesfield Road, Waihopai Valley	09/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
82.	104B	S James & M E Clifford	U220261	Subdivision (Boundary Adjustment)	Subdivide Lot 1 DP 313930, Lot 1 DP 8065 and Sec 30 Hillersden Settlement into two allotments as a boundary adjustment	3459 State Highway 63, Wairau Valley.	09/08/2022
83.	104B	D I White & R White	U220099	Discharge Permit (to Land)	Discharge secondary treated domestic wastewater to land via an existing onsite wastewater system.	Ruakaka Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound	09/08/2022
84.	104B	Lion NZ Limited	U220329.01 U220329.02 U220329.03	Water Permit (Take Water) Water Permit (Use Wster) (x2)	Take Wairau Aquifer FMU water up to a maximum rate of 439,890 cubic metres per year. Use water to irrigate 165 hectares of vineyard. Use water for ancillary uses and staff amenities.	37 Rarangi Road, Rarangi.	10/08/2022
85.	104B	S R B Codlin & A R Merwood	U220581.01 U220581.02 U220581.03	Water Permit (Take Water) Water Permit (Use Water) (x2)	Abstract Wairau Aquifer FMU water up to a maximum of 35,647 cubic metres per year from Well W10351. Use water for the irrigation of 4.3 hectares of crop and pasture. Use water for ancillary purposes.	365 Jones Road, Lower Wairau	10/08/2022
86.	104B	Richard Brown Farmlands Limited	U220360.01 U220360.02	Land Use (River Surface or Bed Activity) Land Use (Land Disturbance)	Remove sediment, flood debris and aquatic vegetation from un-named ephemeral waterbodies. Undertake land disturbance within 8 metres of un-named ephemeral waterbodies.	5755 State Highway 6, Rai Valley	10/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
87.	104B	Hungry Hill Limited	U220346.01 U220346.03 U220346.03 U220346.04	Water Permit (Take Water) (x2) Water Permit (Use Water) (x2)	Take Waima FMU water from well P29w//0141 up to a maximum rate of 2,165 cubic metres per day. Take Waima FMU water from well P29w//0141 up to a maximum rate of 2,165 cubic metres per day outside of the irrigation season. Use water for the irrigation of up to 40 hectares of vineyard and 26 hectares of pasture and crops. Use water for miscellaneous uses outside of the irrigation season.	156 Ure Road, Ward	10/08/2022
88.	104B	T P Payton	U220375	Subdivision (Boundary Adjustment)	Subdivide Part Section 26 Block II Wakamarina Survey District and Part Section 4 Survey Office Plan 1163 into two allotments as a boundary adjustment.	626 Opouri Road, Rai Valley	11/08/2022
89.	104B	Delegat Limited	U200776.01 U200776.02 U200776.03 U200776.04	Land Use (River Surface or Bed Activity) (x2) Land Use (Land Disturbance) Water Permit (Divert Water)	Undertake works in streambeds to realign a tributary of Cabbage Tree Gully Stream, to realign an ephemeral flood channel and to pipe ephemeral channels. Undertake ongoing maintenance of waterways. Undertake excavations within 8 metres of waterways to construct a new channel, embankments and to install riparian plantings. Divert an unnamed tributary of Cabbage Tree Gully Stream and ephemeral waterways.	4675 State Highway 63, Wairau Valley	11/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
90.	104B	G M Schmetzer	U220540.01 U220540.02	Coastal Permit (x2)	New coastal permit (replacing U150673) to remove the existing fixed jetty and replace it with a new fixed jetty, linkspan and floating jetty. New coastal permit (replacing U150675) to relocate existing swing mooring M1040 located in Karamu Bay	Karamu Bay, Lochmara Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui	11/08/2022
91.	104B	M J Palmer & M J Dyer	U220625	Land Use Activity	Construct a 6 x 6 Metre garage that will encroach the northern boundary recession plane	10A Manor Place Redwoodtown Blenheim	12/08/2022
92.	104B	M D Doorman & M E Doorman	U220604	Land Use Activity	Partially surrender rights to convey water and drainage of sewage easements in exchange for new easement to extend and increase the area for the sewage disposal area as well as the private water pipelines.	256 Elaine Bay Rd Elaine Bay Marlborough Sounds	15/08/2022
93.	104B	K F Dobbs & V I Dobbs	U220554	Discharge Permit (to Land)	Discharge secondary treated domestic wastewater to land via a new onsite	Nydia Bay, Pelorus Sound.	15/08/2022
94.	104B	Cloudy Bay Vineyards Limited	U220591.01 U220591.02 U220591.03 U220591.04	Water Permit (Take Water) Water Permit (Use Water) (x3)	Abstract Wairau Aquifer FMU water up to a maximum of 31,105 cubic metres per year. Use up to 27,280 cubic metres per year of water for the irrigation of 20 hectares of vineyard. Use up to 2,000 cubic metres per of year of water for ancillary viticulture purposes. Use up to 1,825 cubic metres per year of water for an existing smoko shed/ office.	48 Jeffries Road, Rapaura	16/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
95.	104B	G R Neal & Lundon's Trustee Company Limited	U220590	Land Use Activity	Construct a new 3 bay shed which will encroach the western boundary setback on.	204 Chaytors Road Spring Creek Marlborough	16/08/2022
96.	104B	P K, D E Jackson, M D Neal & Runnymede Trust Limited	U220529.01	Water Permit (Take Water)	Take Wairau Aquifer FMU water from wells P28w/3441 and P28w/3442 up to a maximum rate of 81,676 cubic metres per year.	845 & 916 Old Renwick Road, Marlborough	16/08/2022
			U220529.02 U220529.03 U220529.04	Water Permit (Use Water) (x3)	Use water for the irrigation of up to 38.5 hectares of vineyard. Use water for the irrigation of up to 0.6 hectares of pasture and crops. Use water for ancillary purposes outside of the irrigation season.		
97.	104B	Marlborough District Council	U220208	Land Use (Land Disturbance)	A retrospective consent to operate a temporary fill site.	46 Te Hoiere Road, Havelock	16/08/2022
98.	104B	P B & W H Hood	U220525.01	Subdivision (Allotment Creation)	Subdivide Lot 13 DP 506 and Lot 1 DP 339805 (Record of Title 163613) to create two residential allotments.	22 Lane Street, Blenheim	17/08/2022
			U220525.02	Land Use (Activity)	Authorise the existing dwelling on Lot 1 (created through resource consent U220525.01) to encroach into the north and east recession plane.		
99.	104B	Marlborough District Council	U220565	Water Permit (Divert Water)	Retrospective consent for diverting a channel of the Waima River.	Ure Road, Ure	17/08/2022
100	104B	A M Greensill	U220502	Subdivision (Allotment Creation)	Subdivide Lots 5 -7 Section 163 District of Wairau (Record of Title MB37/202) to create two residential allotments	10 Havelock Street, Renwick	17/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
101	104B	Mount Riley Wines and Estates	U220424.01 U220424.02	Water Permit (Take Water) Water Permit (Use Water)	Take Opaoa River FMU surface water from an existing intake. Use water for the irrigation of up to 12 hectares of vineyard.	10 Malthouse Road, Riverlands, Marlborough.	18/08/2022
102	104B	H P Dale	U220412	Coastal Permit (x2)	Coastal permit to install a boat lift and jet ski lift alongside an existing fixed jetty. Coastal permit to construct a new timber seawall alongside an existing fixed jetty	Mud Bay, Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere	18/08/2022
103	104B	L J van Velthooven, D P van Velthooven & G P Dwyer	U220345	Land Use (Activity)	To construct a new boatshed	Dartmoor Bay, Onahau Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound/Totaranui	18/08/2022
104	104B	PAE Holdings Limited	U211069	Land Use (Activity)	Demolish a heritage building identified as a Schedule 2 Heritage Resource	10 Market Street, Picton	18/08/2022
105	104B	L R & K C Binns	U220596	Coastal Permit	Coastal permit to establish a new swing mooring (M3856) in Kaiuma Bay.	Kaiuma Bay, Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere	18/08/2022
106	104B	B E C & L J Ensor	U110169.127.01	Coastal Permit (Mooring)	Enable existing swing mooring 3299 in Peach Bay to be used by a vessel up to 16.5 meters in length	485 Tyntesfield Road. RD 6, Blenheim	18/08/2022
107	104B	Marlborough District Council	U220566.01 U220566.02	Water Permit (Divert Water) (x2)	Retrospective consent for diverting a channel of the Awatere River. Retrospective consent for diverting a channel of the Awatere River.	Awatere River, near the Medway and Jordan bridges	18/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
108	104B	L Wong, F Rosalind Findlay, N M Pallin & A J I Field	U220552.01	Land Use (Activity)	Construct a dwelling within 8 metres of an ephemeral waterway and to place wastewater treatment tanks within 8 metres of the front boundary and within 28 metres of the Coastal Marine Area.	Torea Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound.	18/08/2022
			U220552.02	Discharge Permit (to Land)	Discharge secondary treated domestic wastewater to land from a new onsite wastewater management system.		
109	104B	C M & P J Vivian	U220539	Land Use (Activity)	Place of two rows of subsurface poles within 28 metres of the Coastal Marine Area and within 8 metres of the Sounds Foreshore Reserve.	Torea Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui	18/08/2022
110	104B	R W Plim	U220474	Coastal Permit	Coastal permit to establish a new swing mooring (M3853) in Mahakipawa Arm.	Mahakipawa Arm, Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere	18/08/2022
111	104B	KiwiRail Holdings Limited	U220452.01	Water Permit (Take Water)	Take Wairau Aquifer FMU water from well P28W/4175 up to a maximum rate of 7,300 cubic metres per year.	Spring Creek Container Terminal, Gouland Road, Spring Creek.	18/08/2022
			U220452.02	Water Permit (Use Water)	Use water for drinking water, miscellaneous and commercial purposes at the Spring Creek Container Terminal.		
112	104B	D H P & P J Clouston & D W R Dew	U220572	Discharge Permit (to Land)	Discharge treated domestic wastewater to land in a soil sensitive.	34 Old Renwick Road, Rapaura.	19/08/2022

	Delegation	Consent Holder	Consent No.	Consent(s) Issued	Proposal	Site Location	Date Issued
113	104B	Fulton Hogan Limited	U220031.01	Water Permit (Take Water)	Take Wairau Aquifer FMU water from wells P28w/1228 and P28w/3847 up to a maximum rate of 400,000 cubic metres per year.	62 Pak Lims Road, Renwick	19/08/2022
			U220031.02	Water Permit (Use Water)	Use water for industrial purposes and for staff tearoom and ablution facilities.		
114	104B	The Corner Vineyard Limited	U211038	Land Use Consent	Establish up to 134 hectares of exotic plantation forest with a high wilding risk score on an afforestation flow sensitive site.	3213 State Highway 63, Wairau Valley	19/08/2022

Record no: 22171074