

**Minutes for Meeting of the
Sounds Advisory Group
held at the Marlborough District Council Committee
Room & via Teams on Monday, 27 November 2023
commencing at 10.00 am.**

Present: Clr Faulls, Clr Innes, Clr Minehan, Moneyeen Wedge (Queen Charlotte Sound), Vic Koller (Moetapu Bay), Wayne Boustridge (Te Whanganui/Port Underwood), Rawinia Puna (French Pass), Dick Kearsley (Cissy Bay), Tim Greenhough (Okiwi Bay), George Shallcrass (Chair, Top of The South Wood Council), Steve Murrin (Marlborough Roads), Shon Emerson (Kaiuma Bay), Eric Jorgensen (Sustainable Seas), Lynley Perkins (Central Pelorus/Te Hoiere), Linda Booth (Duncan Bay), Kevin Bright from Kenepuru & Central Sounds Residents Association, and Chris Hayles (FENZ).

Attending via Teams: Vikki Ambrose (MPI) and Ned Wells (MFA).

MDC Staff Attending: Katie Littlewood (Principal Coastal Scientist), Jorgia McMillan (Coastal Scientist), Alan Johnson (Environmental Science & Monitoring Manager), Mathew McCormack (Environmental Protection Officer), Dr Sarah Pearson (Strategic Planner), Clementine Rankin (Strategic Planner – Freshwater), Jamie Sigmund (Strategic Planner), Jono Underwood (Biosecurity Manager), Stephen Rooney (Operations and Maintenance Engineer), Mark Lucas (Solid Waste Manager) and in attendance, Bernadette Brooklands (Secretary).

1. Welcome and Introductions.

Clr Faulls welcomed Kevin Bright from Kenepuru & Central Sounds Residents Association-who is attending on behalf of Ross Withell. Members introduced themselves to Kevin.

Apologies –

Dave Hayes (DOC), John Cretney (Cissy Bay -Dick Kearsley attending in John's place), Ross Withell (Kenepuru & Central Sounds - Kevin Bright from Kenepuru & Central Sounds Residents Association attending in his place), Steve Trigg (FENZ - Chris Hayles attending in his place), Oliver Wade (Coastal Scientist), Clr Burgess, Kristie Paki Paki (Environmental Manager, Te Ātiawa o Te Waka a Māui), Emma Hopkinson-Young (Outer Pelorus) and Poneke Rene (Rangitoto ki te Tonga/D'Urville Island).

2. Confirmation of minutes 28 August 2023 – previously emailed to members.

The minutes of 28 August 2023 were taken as read.
Clr Faulls moved / Linda Booth.

3. Actions from the previous meeting.

Action	Person Responsible	Outcome
1 Portage update (ongoing item).	Clr Faulls	Ongoing. New owners have taken over.
2 Eric to speak with Ned Wells from MFA about commercial fishery membership involvement rather than Fisheries.	Eric Jorgensen/Ned Wells	Ongoing
3 Are boats required to have a limited decimal level.	Captain Oliver.	Ongoing. Captain Oliver has emailed MNZ and is awaiting a response
4 Invite Gina Ferguson, Consents and Compliance Group Manager to speak on	Clr Faulls	Completed. Mathew McCormick attending

	Action	Person Responsible	Outcome
	resource consents regarding slope failure (not just with forestry land).		today
5	Invite Matt Oliver to speak on the geomorphology report.	Clr Faulls / Alan Johnson	Deferred till 2024
6	Invite Steven Rooney or the new Waste Manager to speak on the waste in areas such as in Kaiuma Bay	Clr Faull s/ Alan Johnson	Completed and attending today
7	Provided Clr Faulls with the community meeting schedule.	Clr Faulls / Rawinia Puna	Ongoing
8	Send Steve Trigg from FENZ a calendar invitation to speak at the November hui regarding evacuation plans.	Bernadette Brooklands	Completed and Chris Hayles attended as Steve unavailable.

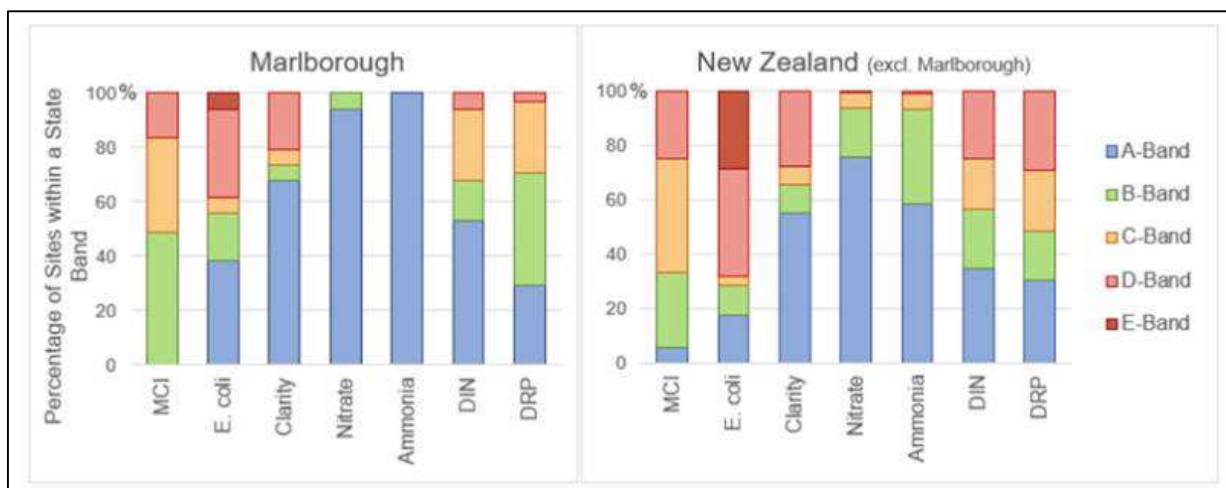
4. **Community Engagement for Freshwater Management** (Dr Sarah Pearson and Clemintine Rankin, Strategic Planners, MDC). **See Appendix 1**

Dr Pearson presented her PowerPoint on the Community Engagement for Freshwater Management.

- Council would like to hear feedback you have on proposed values, visions, and environmental outcomes for freshwater in each of the six proposed Freshwater Management Units (FMU) for Marlborough focused on the following topics:
 - i. The proposed values you have for freshwater in the FMUs.
 - ii. The proposed visions for freshwater in each FMU.
 - iii. The proposed environmental outcomes for freshwater in each FMU.
- For further information see the Council Website and search - Freshwater Management <https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/freshwater-management>
 For further information about each FMU including history and land use, both historic and current freshwater state, proposed values, visions and environmental outcomes see [Freshwater Management Units - Marlborough District Council](#)
- To fill in the online survey, go to Have Your Say on the MDC website [Have Your Say on Freshwater - Marlborough District Council](#) or you can fill in a hard copy survey. There is a separate survey for each FMU. Hard copies are available on request by emailing freshwater@marlborough.govt.nz
- Early 2024 analyse engagement number two feedback and then in July 2024, engagement number three will commence, followed by feedback on proposed variation to PMEP. The notification of the plan change will be in December 2024.

Questions/Answers

- Vic Koller asked where does Marlborough stand against the rest of the country with our water quality?
 - Marlborough has better overall water quality compared to the rest of New Zealand. The latest River Health report 2023 has an excellent graph showing this for some water quality monitoring parameters. See graph below. A copy of the State of the Environment River Health Monitoring Report 2023 was emailed to members post the meeting.



- For further information see -
 Catchment Studies - [Catchment Studies - Marlborough District Council](#)
 Recreational water quality monitoring - [Recreational Water Quality Reports - Marlborough District Council](#)
 Special Investigations - [Special Investigations - Marlborough District Council](#)
 SOE Surface water monitoring - [State of the Environment Reporting - surface water monitoring - Marlborough District Council](#)
- Clr Faulls noted that the Marlborough Matters link on the Council website contains useful information from Mayor Taylor on events in Marlborough. The public can sign up online to receive the eNewsletter. <https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/your-council/latest-news-notice-and-media-releases/council-e-newsletters/council-e-newsletter-marlborough-matters>

Attendance: 10.43 am Dr Pearson and Clemintine Rankin withdrew from the hui.

- It was also asked regarding the Council’s freshwater monitoring programme and whether there was sampling undertaken at the top of the catchments, in particular the Wairau. Dr Pearson spoke to Steffi Henkel, MDC Environmental Scientist - Water Quality about this after the meeting. Ms Henkel provided the following written answer post the meeting –
 Considering the size of the Wairau catchment, Dip Flat is not that far from the top – less than 15% of the Wairau catchment area is upstream of that site. The catchment above Dip Flat has limited anthropogenic land cover and is therefore considered an upstream site.
 For larger catchments we have several sites along the length of the river, but for most catchments South of the Wairau River, there are no upstream reaches that are not significantly influenced by human activity (i.e. Clarence FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex and half of the Wairau FMU). A large proportion of the native vegetation has been removed with only very small pockets remaining. Most of the DoC estate is extensively grazed. Therefore, “upstream of human activity monitoring” is not possible. An exception is Black Birch Stream, which we therefore monitor as a reference (minimal human influenced) site for comparison.
 North of the Wairau River, a lot more native vegetation cover remains. The upper Te Hoiere/Pelorus River site has very limited non-native landcover (<7%) and is therefore our “upstream” site for the Te Hoiere FMU. For the Sounds FMU the reference site is the Graham River with <11% human influences. And on the North bank of the Wairau River we monitor the Goulter River which has a native vegetation cover of >98% as another reference site for the Wairau FMU (in addition to Dip Flat).
 For our SoE (State of the Environment) monitoring network we try to monitor sites of similar stream order (stream/river size) to allow better comparison. In most catchments for which upstream sites exist, these would be on smaller streams. Small streams are not suitable for the programme as they are greatly influenced by localised conditions. The SoE monitoring programme has the purpose of providing general stream health information for the whole of the region. Therefore, for that programme we are not interested in localised effects, but overall stream/river health within a catchment. Hence the bottom of the catchment-approach, which provides information on stream health based on all influences within a catchment. The

programme design is based on a balance between:

- I. maximising information
- II. keeping costs reasonable and
- III. providing region-wide coverage.

That said, on a smaller scale upstream/downstream monitoring is feasible and therefore regularly done as part of catchment studies. A number of catchment studies have been carried out, including studies in the Te Hoiere/Pelorus, Linkwater and Waitohi/Waikawa catchments. Reports summarising the monitoring results are on the MDC website, although some of the catchment studies are currently in the process of being put up. For the Te Hoiere/Pelorus (which included parts of Linkwater) in particular, a report that analyses the effects of different land uses on stream health is available. In most other catchment studies, the locations of monitoring sites are chosen to allow assessment of the effects of different land uses on stream water quality.

Other councils have implemented monitoring programmes using a randomised representative approach, but issues have arisen particularly with the monitoring of smaller streams. As mentioned, monitoring results from smaller streams are more susceptible to localised effects such as practices on individual land parcels (i.e. the land use practices at the property the monitoring site is located on). As we know land use practices can differ significantly between different landowners/managers. Experiences at other councils have shown that landowners/managers improve their land use practices when monitoring is occurring on their property, which has good outcomes for the particular stream, but provides a challenge in regard to obtaining "representative" results for a particular land use. We have seen similar effects at some sites when carrying out catchment studies. We generally try to avoid this during monitoring design by choosing monitoring sites within the public domain, but this is not always possible.

5. Sea Level Rise Report. (Jamie Sigmund - Strategic Planner, MDC). **See Appendix 2**

Jamie Sigmund spoke to the Sea Level Rise Report. This report was emailed to members prior to the meeting. Further information is attached to Appendix 2.

- Also see <https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/climate-change/marlborough-district-sea-level-rise-assessment>
- See here for Smart Maps <https://smartmaps.marlborough.govt.nz/smmaps/>

Attendance: 11.06 am Steve Murrin and Rawinia Puna joined the hui.

Attendance: 11.13 am Jamie Sigmund withdrew from the hui.

6. Marlborough Roads Recovery Update (Steve Murrin, Manager Marlborough Roads)

Steve Murrin provided a roading update as follows -

- Marlborough Sounds Future Access Study Business Case submitted to Waka Kotahi and will be presented to the Board on 12 December. This will then hopefully give Council an indication on what the FAR will be so they can commence consultation on raising the funds.
- Phases 1 and 2 progressing well.
- Awatere complete except for a river job in the Ure starting in February.
- Waihopai complete except the bridge which has been let to Egypt Construction and will be starting on 8 January 2024.
- French Pass zone has two finished sites with two other sites under construction.
- The retaining walls in Duncan Bay have been completed and pavement works starting next week, followed by a general tidy up before Christmas.
- Moetapu Bay has a night closure starting on 27 November for geotech drilling. The closure time is from 6.30 pm to 6.30 am.
- Queen Charlotte Drive retreats at Mahakipawa completed. New site started at Aussie Bay and two walls under construction at Momorangi.

- Gabion wall completed at the wedge.
- Tenders have closed for the Kenepuru retaining wall and this should be awarded this week.
- Prices completing works beyond the heads.
- Scoping general tidy up for Christmas.
- Designs and land purchase progressing for dropouts at Whatamango.

Questions/Answers

- It was noted that Moetapu Bay drilling completion date will depend on the funding.
- Torea Road may have closures in some parts for short periods of time after Waitangi Weekend, however it is hoped that this work can be completed without closures.
- Oyster Bay to Whites Bay repairs will be covered in the next round of funding.
- Tim Greenhough thanked Waka Kotahi the crews who removed the waste following the floods regarding Okiwi Bay.
- Linda Booth presented Steve Murrin with printed copies of photos of culverts which he will pass onto his team.
- Clr Innes and Shon Emerson thanked Steve for the grading work completed on their road and what a positive difference this has made to travelling on this road.
- Vic Koller thanked Steve Murrin for his mahi over the past two years.
- Leslie Brothers spoil site was on TV1. The spoil is being trialed by running it through crushed mussel shells to reduce the amount of sediment runoff.

Attendance: 11.24 am Steve Murrin withdrew from the hui.

7. **Nautical and Coastal Science Update** - Introduction of new Coastal Scientist, Jorgia McMillan (Katie Littlewood, Principal Scientist). **See Appendix 3**

- Katie introduced the new Coastal Scientist, Jorgia McMillan who was previously working in the Environmental Science team at Council.
- The Harbourmaster summer patrols have commenced.
- The Boat Safety Expo was successfully held in Nelson. The Marlborough Sounds Boat Safety Roadshow locations are Okiwi Bay, Te Aumiti/French Pass, Tennyson Inlet, Te Whanganui/Port Underwood, Rangitoto ki te Tonga/D'Urville Island and Croisilles Harbour. No firm dates set as yet. For further information, contact MDC Maritime Officer, Brittany Hamilton at Brittany.Hamilton@marlborough.govt.nz
- The Ministry for the Environment's National Adaptation plan outlines that the coastal marine area is most at risk to climate change. What we are seeing here is constant with other regions around the country.

Continuous monitoring of coastal water quality to assess any further changes of water temperatures. Additionally, continuous monitoring of sensitive ecosystems is imperative to evaluate the effect of escalating ocean temperatures on marine communities ecologically significant marine sites (ESMS programme).

Mitigation of additional stressors like sedimentation, etc. can help to strengthen the resiliency of highly vulnerable marine ecosystems to escalating ocean temperatures.

Monitoring - water quality, biodiversity, ocean acidification.

Restoration - Kelp restoration, sustainable seas shellfish restoration and Mussel restoration.

Land management – catchment care project, Te Hoiere restoration project.

MEP AERS - Restoration of natural character, increase in protection in areas of indigenous biodiversity, maintain and enhance areas with indigenous biodiversity value, improve understanding of climate change, sea level rise and ocean acidification improves, coastal ecosystems and primary production can adapt to the effects of climate change and ocean

acidification.

Since 2015 the average temperatures in both Tōtaranui and Te Hoiere have significantly increased in temperature. There is a smooth trend line based on a regression analysis with locally weighted smoothing Locally Estimated Scatterplot Smoothing (LOESS). Essentially, a LOESS creates a smooth line through a series of datapoints to show an overall trend. Here the smooth trend line shows all temperature points measured at the Pelorus Sound/Te Hoiere and the Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui from 2015 – 2022. We can see that, on average, that Pelorus and Queen Charlotte Sound/Tōtaranui water temperatures have both increased by 0.7 degrees C in the last eight years. With a marked sharp upturn in temperatures since late 2020 – early 2021. The averages were calculated as mean temperature for each temperature point measured.

Questions/Answers

- Waihopai, Waitaria and Portage were suggested as locations to the roadshow.
- It was noted that that sea grass is very important for the estuary health, shellfish and fish life.
 - Sea grass is affected by sediment and sea temperature.
- It was asked if Algae blooms affect the environment.
 - Katie noted that the blooms will smother sea grass and kill it.

Attendance : 11.31 am Chris Hayles joined the hui.

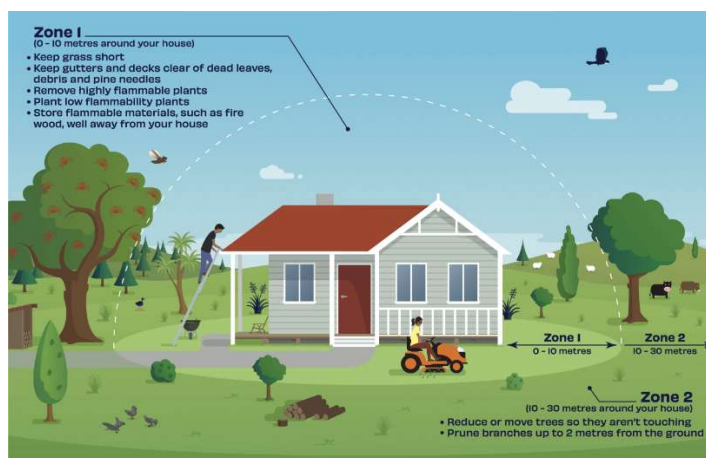
Attendance : 11.52 am Eric Jorgenson withdrew from the hui.

8. Wildfire Preparedness – (Chris Hayles, Fire and Emergency NZ) See Appendix 4

Chris Hayles presented his PowerPoint on Wildfire Preparedness.

- The photoelectric smoke alarms are the best. They last for ten years and have an expiry date inside the lid.
- Smoke alarms need to be 400 from wall corners and need to be on the ceiling and not a wall.
- A fire blanket and a fire extinguisher are useful to have in your home.
- Prepare your home escape plan with your whānau.
- A discussion was held on defensible plantings around your home. See “Check its Alright” for recommended plantings. <https://www.checkitsalright.nz/reduce-your-risk/low-flammability-plants>
- FENZ will come out to communities to speak about preparedness and evacuation plans, checking smoke alarms. Contact FENZ for further information.
- Hearing impaired NZ and FENZ work together to install alternative alarms for the hearing impaired.

<https://www.checkitsalright.nz/reduce-your-risk/protecting-your-property>



Attendance: 1.00 pm Chris Hayles withdrew from the hui.

A short break was taken for lunch with the hui recommencing at 1.10 pm.

Attendance: 1.10 pm Jorgia and Katie withdrew from the hui.

Attendance: 1.10 pm Ned Wells joined the hui.

9. Biosecurity Programme Update (Jono Underwood, Biosecurity Manager, MDC) See **Appendix 5**

Jono Underwood presented his PowerPoint presentation on the Biosecurity programme.

- Pest plant programmes - boneseed, cathedral bells, woolly nightshade, willow-leaved hakea (D'Urville only) and the support we provide to the MSRT wilding pine programme. Also 'newer' ones such as wild kiwifruit, bomarea and pink ragwort. Lastly, will touch on the biological control research and release work we're involved in.
- Marine Biosecurity - our surveillance and response programme. Also the Top of the South Marine Biosecurity project where a new contractor is taking over coordination.
- Animal pests - mention the support provided to MSRT in terms of the ungulate control project, our own response to wallaby sightings, and the ongoing work with DOC to keep most of the Sounds islands possum-free.

Questions/Answers

- How are the wilding pines managed on road reserve?
 - It was noted that the Marlborough Sounds Restoration Trust work with the pines however Marlborough Roads would need to manage a tree on road reserves.

Attendance: 1.35 pm Jono Underwood withdrew from the hui.

10. Forestry and Compliance Team (Mathew McCormick, Environmental Protection Officer, MDC). See **Appendix 6**.

Mathew McCormick presented a PowerPoint on Councils Strategic Forestry Monitoring Programme. See appendix 6 for the Compliance Team Forestry snapshot followed by the PowerPoint presentation.

- Strategic monitoring programmes were created in 2018 to identify risk industries and activities to prioritise Council resources more effectively. Forestry was ranked as the highest priority to monitor and continues to be. The strategy is going to be reviewed in due course. This will look at if Council need to include the inspection of blocks periodically during the 'window of vulnerability', and how often, in particular blocks that had non-compliance initially, are located in sensitive areas or meet the other thresholds set out in the current strategy. Blocks that have been missed will also be a priority.

The project objectives are to assist the forestry industry in achieving the purpose and compliance with the Resource Management Act and the new National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry. It is intended to promote continued improvement, good practice and positive environmental outcomes. When these are not achieved Council can interact proactively with the industry and individuals and when needed take enforcement action.

The monitoring period is 1 July to 30 of June, with a target of 40 inspections per year. Council will always continue to monitor blocks until they are compliant, this is achieved using the four E's model: Engage, Educate, Enable and Enforce.

It is important to understand each inspection is a snapshot in time. Blocks are regularly inspected post weather events and monitoring is carried out as needed. One compliant report is not a lifetime guarantee, with inspections primarily being immediately post harvest. Changes can happen for years whilst the land settles and root structures breakdown. Recently with the weather events we have experienced the land may be exposed to severe weather in all seasons. This does not necessitate another inspection from Council, but it is something landowners should be proactive about.

The programme uses a risk based approach, with key consideration being given to Sensitivity of the receiving environment, Vulnerability of the site, Scale of the activity and Risk of significant non-compliance.

Presently we have a number of harvesting operations spread across the region, with an influx of afforestation as well. In previous reporting years these were large land parcels being completely planted primarily in the south of Marlborough, however, this period a few more smaller woodlots on farms or private blocks have been converted, and there was one or two afforestation consents for the Sounds as a whole.

The number of afforestation notifications Council receive will increase naturally given the changes to the NES-CF, or the new forestry rules that came into effect on the 3 November, with there also being a requirement to provide information prior to replanting, it will be interesting to

see how that looks going forward. Ultimately the including of the ETS into the NES-PF will give Councils more awareness of what is being afforested, where and for what reason.

Given the weather over the last 24 months and climate change, the overall vulnerability of most sites has risen, and this is not limited to forestry. It is also present across all landuse activities. There is the potential when the strategy is reviewed that all blocks become inspected post harvest, and then the current strategy is applied in year one or two to those blocks that had identified areas of non-compliance or were deemed at risk. This will be reviewed by someone external to Council who can hopefully make some recommendations.

Initial monitoring is carried out by both Council and our forestry contractor Geolnsight, with Geolnsight being issued Service Orders to conduct an inspection within a set timeframe, often prior to raising the service order, Council have contacted the company, or they have notified a block has completed harvesting.

Follow up monitoring and responding to complaints is primarily completed by Mathew, however if Geolnsight's services are required, Council are able to have them assist, particularly if the block is large as Geolnsight are better equipped to deal with larger blocks with the drone technology they provide. The main difference between Geolnsight and Councils service being the use of an electric bike to navigate the blocks by Mark Spencer which saves time.

The five priority activities we are assessing are Earthworks, Harvesting, Stream crossings and Forestry quarrying.

Resource consented activities - Over the last four periods the common issues have changed slightly however, the last two in particular have been very similar. This is indicative of the industry being at a point where majority of them know what they are doing, or what is expected of them and the issues we are finding tend to be small or maintenance related rather than a lack of which is positive. However, these issues are small now but do exacerbate over time if they are left.

Council allows a five day period for companies to respond with evidence that a task should not of been raised, in which case if it is sufficient, it will be deleted. The reason for the five day timeframe was to allow the industry a period to come back with any evidence to the contrary without it being well after the report has been sent off and the stats recorded and also there can be miscommunications between what is raised and what is happening on site.

Common issues are -

- I. Minor tension cracks that form on primarily the outer edges of roads, tracks and landings. They are very low risk but over time water can work its way below the surface and these do grow. These types of cracks can be responsible for very large failures, but they can also be brought on by something as simple as rain and then sunlight as the material naturally contracts and expands.
- II. Slash in a water ways. It is not these big streams full of slash that we see commonly, it is the smaller accumulations of thinner branches and logs that work their way down into gullies and ephemerals during larger events.
- III. Batter slumps or blocked water tables are commonly seen where a small amount of material comes down into the water table and can cause issues of diverting or damming stormwater in a particular area.

It is important to understand the environments forestry are in is very challenging and also differ quite substantially from block to block, so for one area we may promote or even highlight good practice where slash has been used to cover bare or exposed land around waterways or tracks to minimise sediment generation, and for another we may request slash is completely pulled back greater than the legislation requires. Some areas we may require all water tables be top notch and batter slumps fully cleared and for others we may suggest a cutoff across the road is installed to bypass a slip.

There is a lot of positive work being done in the region, such as blocks that were clear felled and had indigenous vegetation in a gully system that was left untouched to protect indigenous areas as much as possible. Also water controls and installations of sediment sumps and bunding along the outer edge of a road to prevent runoff into the sidecast or fill. With the regulation changes it is important communication is clear, as ultimately what we do now will impact the future generations use of the land.

The software Council use was developed by two former Council employees, Rob Besaans handling the development and software and Mark Spencer doing the on the ground inspections

and capturing the drone imagery. The reason for the website is to highlight to the public in an open and transparent way what is going on around the region in the forestry industry. This allows Council to have access to not only a website which Mark feeds all his inspection information into but also access to the mobile app which Council can use to inspect blocks and mimic or have consistency around how we inspect, which for the industry is key as they need a consistent approach to know what is required. The website also has an inbuilt reporting tool which is used to generate reports which are issued to the management companies or landowners. Our records are publicly available but this platform highlights in a very interactive way how a site is performing.

Questions/Answers

- Why were skids sites collapsing in the Gisborne region?
 - Mathew noted that the super skids had slash stored on them which was not ideal and it then would be pushed over the edge. In the Sounds, pocket benches were used however, they are moving away from this with constructed benches with water control.
- Who else does Geosight contract to for this work?
 - Geosight are only contracted to Council.
- A future information pamphlet will be created to explain the changes to the NES.
- Are abatement notices publicly available?
 - They are generally not as the company have six weeks to appeal it, once the appeal period is gone, they can be requested under LGOIMA by the public.
- How much extra was it to do coupe harvesting?
 - Mathew advised it was tens of thousands of dollars estimated.
- Do you need a consent for continuous harvesting?
 - Yes, a continuous harvesting consent needs to be applied for.

Attendance: 2.15 pm Mathew McCormack withdrew from the hui.

11. **Waste Management for Sounds** (Stephen Rooney, Operations and Maintenance Engineer and Mark Lucas, Solid Waste Manager). **See Appendix 7.**

Stephen Rooney introduced Council's new Solid Waste Manager, Mark Lucas. Mark then presented their PowerPoint on Waste Management in the Sounds.

Remote Transfer Station (RTS) Locations –

- Okiwi Bay was a proposed site for a new RTS which currently has a 20ft recycling bin. Full consultation has been completed. Okiwi Bay residents declined the Remote Transfer Station. Assets and Service Committee recommended that this site should not proceed. Once residents found out they were going to lose the recycling, they requested they keep the recycling however, this was declined by Council as new consultation would be required. This can however be considered in the future.
- Kaiuma Bay residents have requested a RTS in their bay. This site was not considered in the original plan however, a full community consultation was completed. The request was declined by Council, however, this can be considered in the future.

Sounds Specific RTS Sites -

- Slips pushed off the side of the road.
- Not compacted / suitable to build on.
- Not big enough.
- Truck will be encroaching on the roadway.
- Portage site could end up in the sea.

Solutions -

- Current Te Whanganui/Port Underwood site can be moved to Oyster Bay. A site yet to be confirmed once community consultation is complete.
- Portage – investigating ideas.

- Awatere Valley – The site too small. There is a road reserve on bend 1.9 km up the valley that has plenty of room and should pose no real inconvenience to the community.
- The Grove – This site is also too small, so it is proposed to shift this toward Linkwater on the Linkwater side of Anakiwa Road. This will cover the Sounds and Te Araroa Trial walkers. Thank you to Clr Faulls who assisted with this.

Proposed design –

- The Picton Marina enclosure is aesthetically appealing and Council will base the units on this principle. They are sealed down to the ground to ensure all waste is enclosed in the compound. The entrance is on the side and serviced via the ends with a compacted area for truck / vehicle movements and is wheelchair accessible.

Outer Sounds Collections –

- 1100L general waste ongoing \$95 per bin. This costs \$7.5K per trip for Queen Charlottee Sound.
- There are currently skips in -
 1. Mahana Lodge
 2. Anatohia Bay
 3. Torea Bay
 4. Nakukta bay
 5. Anakiwa Bay
- Mark advised that the government legislation states it must be done by 2030. Please encourage your community groups to submit on the Long Term Annual Plan to have their voices heard over all issues for the next ten years. You can Sign up here to receive notifications about annual or long term plans. Council will send notifications related to the consultation process each year, for example when consultations open/close, hearing dates and when plans are adopted/published on this website. <https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/your-council/long-term-and-annual-plans-policies-and-reports/annual-long-term-plan-notifications>

Questions/Answers

- How will you consult with the residents of the Portage area?
 - The community will be consulted once the drawings have been completed.
- Where do the commercial businesses leave their rubbish?
 - The lid can only be lifted to a certain height for the width of a rubbish bag. There will be cameras on the remote transfer stations to record any illegal dumping of rubbish.
- Community groups are welcome to contact Waste Management with thoughts/ideas of suitable location for the new bins. Mark.Lucas@marlborough.govt.nz
- How can rubbish such as old whiteware be removed from boat access only areas?
 - This has been done by barge in the past, however, this is an expensive task.
- It was noted that the Okiwi Bay community are disappointed with the decision to take the bins away.
 - It was noted that there was a community consultation, flyers and media releases leading up to this decision.

Attendance: 3.20 pm Stephen Rooney and Mark Lucas withdrew from the hui.

12. MFA Update (Ned Wells)

- A second round of funding for the mussel bed restoration has been granted. A number of trials will commence. This will be assisted by Auckland University members and the consenting process underway.
- Contact MFA on their website if you see any loose floats etc over the summer break. <https://www.marinefarming.co.nz/>
- There are numerous Oyster farms operating in the Sounds.
- See here for details on the project works <https://www.marinefarming.co.nz/project-work/>

13. **DOC Update** (Dave Hayes)

- Dave Hayes is an apology today as working out in the field. He provided the following written update prior to the hui today.

Biodiversity

- A focus is coming on the frogs on Takapourewa. Frog monitoring is occurring at the moment and a project to extend the enclosure where the frogs are located is in the first stages. This project is led by Ngati Koata and is funded through the DOC Community Fund.
- There have been no further sightings of the Puangiangi Island rat. Despite this, work continues on monitoring and our DOC team are working closely with the island owner. There is a possibility that further indications of rats will necessitate the need to use toxins to achieve eradication.
- The Moawhiti project has just received approval for a grant of 10,000 trees from the Trees that Count. This is administered by Project Crimson. These will go in the ground next winter.
- We had a report of an entangled Orca south of the Tory Channel entrance. We responded with members of our trained disentanglement team, but we were unable to locate the individual or the pod it was with. It is possible that it freed itself.

Heritage and Visitors

- We are now in the season where we have camp hosts booked into key camp locations to help us manage these sites. We have the coverage we need for most of the summer.
- A successful tender was chosen for Pelorus Bridge Café and Campground. We are now working with them on the concession document. This has also been publicly notified.
- Most of the H&V work in the last month has been on maintaining our front country sites. The grass is growing well.
- The trial to have cyclists use the Meretoto/Ship Cove to Endeavour Inlet section of the Queen Charlotte Track during December January and February has been advertised. Cyclists are restricted to the early morning boat trip to Meretoto.
- We will be closely monitoring the fire risk over the Summer given the predictions that it will be a dry one. We have contingencies in place for closing sites when the fire risk is too high. This includes giving early warning for the likes of the Queen Charlotte Track should it be necessary to close sections.

Community

- A SMART marine mammal course was delivered in Picton with a good turnout of concessionaire skippers. It is pleasing to see the value that operators place on being accredited to this programme.
- Staff have been monitoring concessionaires, including marine mammal operators and the Lochmara half marathon.

Attendance: 2.59 pm Vikki Ambrose left the hui.

Attendance: 3.25 pm Alan Johnson left the hui.

14. **Sounds Representatives Updates**

MPI UPDATE - (Vikki Ambrose) - Nil update as Vikki had another hui to attend.

Rangitoto ki te Tonga/D'Urville Island (Poneke Rene) - Apology due to technical issues.

Kenepuru & Central Sounds Residents Association (KCSRA)

- As Ross was unavailable today, Kevin Bright has attended in his place.
- Roading closures causing issues for the community and businesses.

Moetapu Residents Association (Mahau Sound Outward Bound) (Vic Koller)

- 20 deer shot.
- Roading is progressing.

Queen Charlotte Residents Association (Monyeen Wedge)

- Increase of rabbit numbers.

Te Whanganui/ Port Underwood Residents Association (Wayne Boustridge) - Nil further to add.

Top of The South Wood Council (George Shallcrass)

- Some forestry owners are about to start milling their timbers in the Sounds.
- Marlborough Environment Awards on positive note for forestry

Te Aumiti/French Pass (Rawinia Puna) - Nil further to add.

Duncan Bay Residents Association (Linda Booth)

- Linda Booth will be resigning from the resident's association as at, 30 November 2023. There is currently no replacement.
 - Clr Fauls thanked Linda for her mahi over her time with the Sounds Advisory Group and all her work for the Duncan Bay community. Clr Fauls accepted Linda's resignation letter.

Outer Pelorus (Emma Hopkinson-Young) – Apology

Central Pelorus (Hopewell) (Lynley Perkins)

- Roading access and businesses struggling in the area due to the cost of the water taxi. Clr Fauls to speak to Dean Hieiford regarding a subsidy. Action point noted.

Okiwi Bay (Tim Greenhough)

- The new community pump is working well and as of 13 December the chlorine will be added to the water.

Cissy Bay

- Attended by Dick Kearsley as Mr Cretney is on leave.
- The rescue helicopter attended an incident in September in Cissy Bay. This shows the value of having funding for rescue services for the Sounds.

Kaiuma Bay (Shon Emerson)

- New subdivision will be going ahead.
- Residents' association will provide a member after the SAG AGM and Shon will step away from the role.
- Ungulate control continues.
- The community has its own reticulated septic tank and the resource consent is due for renewal. Clr Fauls advised that due to heavy work loads and staff shortages at the consultation firms, please get your consent in as soon as you can prior to their expiry date.

Te Ātiawa Manawhenua Ki Te Tau Ihu Trust (Kristie Paki Paki) – apology

15. General Business

- A discussion was held on hui dates for 2024. The time will stay as 10.00 am till 3.00 pm and the dates confirmed as –
 - a) Monday, 18 March 2024 – off site venue TBC
 - b) Monday, 17 June – MDC, Committee Room
 - c) Monday, 19 August – MDC, Committee Room
 - d) Monday, 25 November – MDC, Committee Room

There being no further general business, the hui closed at 3.35 pm.

16. Matters Arising

	Action	Person Responsible
1	Portage update (ongoing item).	Clr Faulls
2	Eric to speak with Ned Wells from MFA about commercial fishery membership involvement rather than Fisheries.	Eric Jorgensen / Ned Wells
3	Are boats required to have a limited decimal level. Captain Oliver has emailed MNZ and is awaiting a response.	Captain Oliver.
4	Provided Clr Faulls with the community meeting schedule.	Clr Faulls / Rawinia Puna
5	Clr Faulls to speak to Dean Heiford regarding further water taxi subsidies for Kenepuru Sounds businesses.	Clr Faulls

Appendix 1 – Community Engagement for Freshwater Management (Dr Sarah Pearson, Strategic Planner)



Community Engagement 2

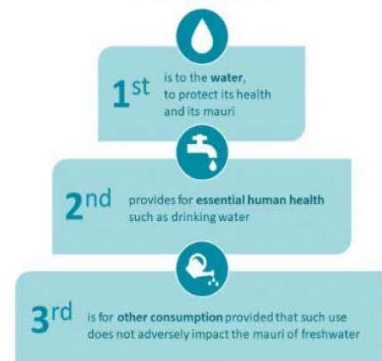
3 Nov to 15 Dec 2023

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM)

- Sets new rules to protect and restore New Zealand's freshwater.
- Strengthens Te Mana o te Wai through hierarchy of obligations.
- Integrated management from mountains to sea.
- Councils must implement through plan changes after undertaking engagement with communities and tangata whenua.



OBLIGATIONS



Where is MDC at in the process?

- First round of community engagement (**Steps 1 to 3**).
 - Freshwater Management Units (FMUs).
 - What people value about freshwater?
 - What are their future aspirations for the region's freshwater?
- From this feedback we have developed for each FMU... (**Steps 2-4**)
 - A list of proposed community values.
 - Proposed community visions.
 - Proposed community environmental outcomes.
- Also engaging with nine Iwi across Marlborough with feedback expected in first half of 2024.

Implementation Steps
1 – Identify Freshwater Management Units (FMU)
2 – Visions
3 – Values
4 – Environmental Outcomes
5 – Attributes
6 – Attribute states
7 – Limits & Action Plans
8 – Monitor progress

Engagement Round 2 – What is it about?

For each FMU - 3 focus points for feedback.

1) Values – Proposed list

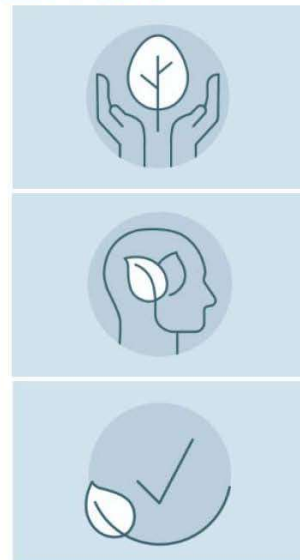
- Have we captured all the values that are important to you?
- Are there any missing?
- Are there any you think don't apply?

2) Proposed Visions

- Do you agree with the proposed visions?
- If not, what are your visions?
- Are we meeting these visions now? If not, when should they be achieved by?

3) Proposed Environmental Outcomes

- Do you agree with the proposed environmental outcomes?
- If not, what are your environmental outcomes?



What are.....

Values



What is important to you about freshwater.
4 compulsory values, another 9 to consider and any others identified.

Visions



How we want freshwater to be in the future.
Goals with Timeframes
Ambitious but achievable.

Outcomes



What success looks like for a value.
When reached a value is provided for.

Achieving visions and reaching environmental outcomes ensures that the values of an FMU can continue to be experienced and enjoyed.

Long-term visions and environmental outcomes will become objectives in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

How to get more info...

- Head to the Council Website and search - Freshwater Management
<https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/freshwater-management>
- Check out more info about each FMU including history and land use, both historic and current freshwater state, proposed values, visions and environmental outcomes.
<https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/freshwater-management/have-your-say-on-freshwater>

Awatere East Coast Complex Marlborough Sounds Complex

Te Hoiere / Pelorus Waiiau-toa / Clarence Wairau

Marlborough Sounds Complex

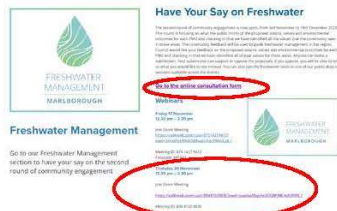
FMU History and Land Use Historic Freshwater State Current Freshwater State

Proposed Values Proposed Visions Proposed Environmental Outcomes

Have your say...

- Bottom of the Council Home Page - 2 routes to online survey
<https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/>

1) Freshwater Management Pages



2) Have your say



- Or fill in a hard copy survey – Separate survey for each FMU – Available on request please e-mail us at freshwater@marlborough.govt.nz
- Online webinar 12.30-2.30pm Thursday 30th November – links on Have your Say on Freshwater page.

What's Next?

- Early 2024 analyse engagement 2 feedback.
- Work with Iwi to understand their freshwater values and visions.
- Combine Community and Iwi – Values, Visions and Environmental Outcomes.
- Establish value attributes, baseline/ current states and targets states to meet outcomes.
- Establish limits, levels and action plans.
- Draft the variation to the PMEP.
- July 2024 – Engagement 3 – Feedback on proposed variation to PMEP.
- Notify Plan change December 2024.

Appendix 2 - Sea Level Rise Report. (Jamie Sigmund - Strategic Planner, MDC)

Also refer to Council website <https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/climate-change/marlborough-district-sea-level-rise-assessment>

Marlborough Context

Council is required by national legislation to identify areas "potentially affected" by coastal hazards and climate change and to manage existing and future coastal land use and development in these areas. This work is informed by national planning instruments.

- Ministry for the Environment (MfE) sea-level rise projections which include transitional planning procedures (August 2022, updated from the 2017 advice)
- The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (2010)
- and actions for local government found within the National Adaptation Plan (August 2022).

Adapting to the effects of climate change will be a continuous process. Council, Iwi, and the community will need to assess climate risks, plan and implement adaptation actions, then determine actions to reduce risks. Before we can do this Council needs information to support and guide future considerations.

NIWA Assessment

To support a need for information Council contracted NIWA (the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research) to complete a district wide assessment of potential coastal inundation influenced by Sea Level Rise (SLR). This piece of work has recently been completed, with a formal presentation of the findings to Council's Environment and Planning Committee on 5 October.

The full report including methodology, assessment and recommendations can be found below:

- [5 October 2023 - Item 11 - Marlborough District Sea Level Rise Assessment NIWA final \(PDF, 6.4MB\)](#)

The Marlborough SLR assessment leverages the NIWA national inundation assessment (Paulik et al. 2023) that quantified extreme sea levels, including the effects of wave setup around Aotearoa New Zealand. The national assessment quantifies extreme sea level that includes astronomical tide, storm surge and an estimate of wave setup while considering various levels of future SLR.

The NIWA assessment for Marlborough spatially delineates coastal inundation including allowance for Relative Sea Level Rise (RSLR), that includes projected changes to Mean Sea Level (MSL) from climate change and Vertical Land Motion (VLM) over a 100-year planning timeframe, out to the year 2130.

The projections of absolute SLR incorporate the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2021 AR6 assessment. The assessment uses the projections within the report to demonstrate a range of potential socioeconomic futures, termed Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP).

The SSP pathways range from SSP1-2.6, a very low greenhouse gas emission future to SSP5-8.5, a very high emissions future. SSP2-4.5 is an intermediate emission scenario that closely aligns with current global emissions' reduction commitments via the Paris Agreement. Table 2-3 on page 13 of the NIWA assessment contains a translation of SSP scenario to absolute sea level rise 'm'.

Recommended use of SLR scenarios is identified within the MfE interim guidance (August 2022, updated from 2017 guidance), which recommends Council use five selected SSP scenarios in combination with allowance for potential Vertical Land Motion (VLM) and a planning timeframe out to 2130. Including both Permanent Mean High-Water Springs (MHS) and 1% AEP (Annual Exceedance Probability) storm-tide plus wave-setup events, plus projected relative sea-level rise over a 100-year planning timeframe.

For this assessment low-lying areas that are not directly connected to the coast are excluded from the commentary in the assessment. However, these areas are spatially captured to inform future assessment, the potential effects of this indirect connection are highlighted within the report.

The use of these scenarios forms an initial planning response in the wider context of developing dynamic adaptive plans for communities and infrastructure along the coast, these scenarios cover the period until a Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning (DAPP) strategy has been developed with the community, Iwi, and other stakeholders.

It's important to note that these SLR scenarios and interim guidance are not intended to become de-facto recommendations as the community-driven DAPP process and resultant outcomes created with the Marlborough 'community' will replace these in time with more appropriate locally driven policy content and potential operational responses.

Council acknowledge that these scenarios, information, and projections may change over time, and that future work to keep this information current will likely be required., NIWA make several recommendations for further work, these recommendations will be taken to Environment and Planning Committee meeting for ratification (October 5, 2023).

Spatial Data

The NIWA assessment quantifies Relative Sea Level Rise (RSLR) for the district by providing information specifically using the following scenarios.

- Two high-level inundation scenarios
 - Permanent Mean High-Water Springs (MHWS)
 - Intermittent Inundation of MHWS (1% Annual Exceedance Probability – 1% AEP) extreme sea level, equivalent to a 1 in 100-year event above the new MHWS.
- Three time periods
 - 2050
 - 2090
 - 2130
- Five future SSP scenarios
 - SSP1-2.6,
 - SSP2-4.5,
 - SSP3-7.0,
 - SSP5-8.5
 - and SSP5-8.5 H+

The output of the assessment is a series of digital GIS features for each time period (3), inundation level (2), and sea level projection (5), a total of 30 layers.

For community information sharing and engagement these GIS files will be made available via Council's 'Smart Map' service which the community can easily access; the map is structured around the scenarios identified above.

[Go to the Sea level rise map](#)

Inundation extent was further refined to be "direct inundation", being inundation directly linked to the sea, or "indirect", where the land area is lower than the inundation level but not directly connected to the sea. While not likely to be directly inundated, areas shown as indirect inundation are likely to be subject to secondary effects from climate change such as increasing groundwater levels or increased susceptibility to catchment-based flooding due to higher coastal water levels.

The assessment uses a "bathtub" model to produce inundation maps that show the spatial extent. The inundation data is generated by projecting an extreme sea level value across land, with any land that lies below the extreme sea level deemed to be inundated.

However, this simplified bathtub approach does come with caveats. Storm-tide peaks may typically last for only 1 to 3 hours around the time of high tide. This duration may not provide sufficient time to inundate large land areas, particularly if seawater ingress rates are affected by narrow constrictions, such as drainage channels and culverts. Therefore, bathtub type models do not fully capture the dynamic and time-variant processes that occur during an inundation event, and usually result in an over estimation of coastal inundation.

For approximately 90% of the Marlborough assessment area (including the Marlborough Sounds and the East Coast south of White Bluffs / Te Parinui o Whiti) NIWA have high confidence that the report and spatial modelling is an appropriate representation of future SLR scenarios.

For the remaining area, specific to the Lower Wairau Plain (including Blenheim, Rarangi to Te Pokohiwi / Boulder Bank) NIWA recommends undertaking further refinement work via more robust hydro-dynamic modelling to improve the confidence in the modelling under future SLR scenarios.

This is because both the Wairau and Opaoa rivers and Vernon Lagoon heavily influence the tidal ebb and flow, hydro-dynamic modelling is expected to greatly improve the confidence in representing future SLR scenarios.

NIWA Report Recommendations

The following are NIWA's recommendations to refine future inundation hazard and to improve the supporting information and confidence for the SLR assessment of the Lower Wairau Plain. Council business units agree with the direction of these recommendations, with a work programme to be developed to support them:

- A review of the managed waterway network, specifically for the location and operation of stop gates, be completed to ensure static mapping captures the current flood protection infrastructure.
- Review of localised stop bank breach locations highlighted in the mapping that result in inland flooding. These locations should be reviewed to ensure that the LIDAR resolves land levels in these areas adequately.
- Following refinement of the managed waterway infrastructure, refresh the inundation maps for the Lower Wairau area.
- Develop a dynamic 2D hydrodynamic model of the Lower Wairau to simulate permanent and extreme time varying coastal inundation. It is recommended that the SSP2-4.5, SSP5-8.5 and SSP5-8.5 H+ scenarios be adopted as a minimum for future inundation delineation. The 2D hydrodynamic modelling should be completed with a model such as X-Beach-GPU that resolves complex wave breaking processes in combination with simulation of tidal flow over complex bathymetries.
- The Lower Wairau is susceptible to catchment-based flooding which may be exacerbated by RSLR. It is recommended that a joint probability assessment is completed for the Wairau River discharge and coastal tidal levels. Inundation extent from both catchment-based inputs and coastal inundation should be quantified for the Wairau River catchment via 2D hydrodynamic modelling.
- The potential effects of RSLR on groundwater, particularly for the Wairau River area, should be assessed including salinisation to assist land use planning.
- As further VLM information becomes available it is recommended to update inundation assessments accordingly.

Council is currently scoping point (d) with NIWA. Once this work is completed its results will be reported back to the Environment and Planning Committee, with the data from the subsequent hydro-dynamic modelling intending to replace the data from the initial bathtub assessment.

What is Happening Next?

This initial project focused on SLR and the initiation of Step 1 from the DAPP process (What is happening? preparation and context) and considers information collection needs for Step 2 (Hazard and Sea-level Rise Assessments) this comes from the MfE ten-step decision cycle guidance.

Council sees the report presenting the beginning of a longer-term process to implement an adaptation programme called Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning (DAPP). The DAPP process is a collaborative community engagement model that identifies values to be protected and prioritises areas, assets and infrastructure where the coastal environment is under threat of inundation from rising sea levels and storm surges. Using that process, implementation plan to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of such outcomes on the community could be developed.

The 10-Step Decision Cycle / Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning (DAPP)



Council is conscious of looking at Climate Change hazards from a holistic and collective perspective, potential and emerging hazards will continue to arise in the future not just through short term storms and severe weather events. Rather than respond to these hazards individually, potentially leading to poor future outcomes Council is instead intending to collect additional information to inform a more thoughtful and considered response, this will take time, only with up to date, reliable information can we collectively review risk, vulnerability, consequence, and future options.

In considering additional information collection needs, MfE guidance indicates several elements which Council should consider, see below.

- Coastal erosion caused by storms, sea-level rise and changes in long-term sediment processes and budgets (Coastal morphology).
- Coastal inundation caused by storms and changed climate conditions, or gradual persistent inundation from high tides due to sea-level rise, direct and indirect flooding.
- Rising groundwater and salinisation in coastal lowlands caused by sea-level rise, including land-use impacts.

Additional to this list provided in guidance Council in engaging with Iwi, community, and stakeholders on the district SLR assessment, Council intends to take on board feedback in considering other additional emerging issues which may also need to be investigated in longer term planning and operational responses.

This will ensure Council's response to building a future DAPP process and DAPP strategy is better 'prepared' with a more informed future considered 'context'.

Driving climate-resilient development in the right locations

With Council, Iwi and the community still some period of time away from beginning the DAPP process, Council must still consider future development.

The built environment has a long lifespan. Decisions we make today about how and where we develop really matter. Buildings, infrastructure and communities must be resilient to the impacts of climate change and help build our capacity to adapt to a changing climate.

To make sure that our planning and infrastructure investment systems guide climate-resilient development in the right places and account for changing risks, the Government has several emerging projects underway, see below:

- Reform of the resource management system to support resilient buildings, infrastructure and communities, and encourage future growth and development in the right locations.
- New direction on natural hazard risk management and climate adaptation through the National Planning Framework
- Reform of institutional arrangements for water services to deliver better health and wellbeing outcomes for our communities and protect our environment for generations to come.

To support Council in its planning effort transitional guidance is provided by MfE until DAPP strategy are in place, these considerations can be found within the latest 'Interim guidance on the use of new sea-level rise projections', this latest interim guidance provides an update to earlier 2017 guidance.

See Table 3 page 18 for minimum transitional procedures or RSLR allowances.

[Go to the Interim guidance on the use of new sea-level rise projections on the Ministry for the Environment website](#)

[Go to the 'Sea level rise report presented to Council' media statement](#)



Nautical and Coastal Update

SOE - TEMPERATURE TRENDS



New Team Member!

- Jorgia McMillan
- Coastal Scientist





Summer Patrols have started

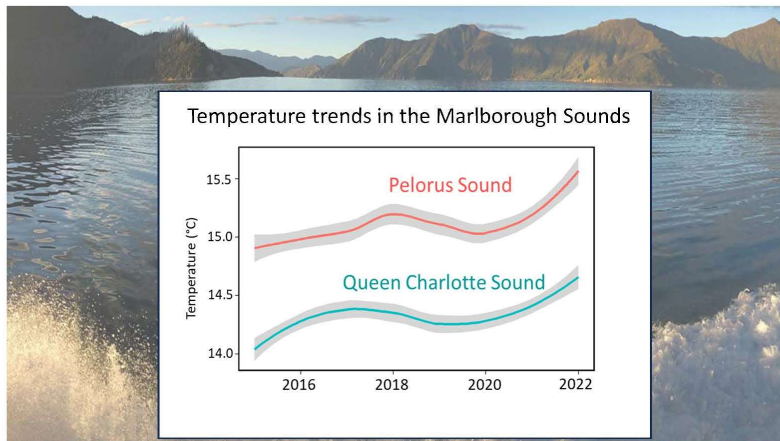
- Responding to boating Incidents
- Increased traffic in the Sounds
- Reminder to wear lifejackets and carry 2 forms of communication



Estuaries Monitoring

- 21 estuaries to be mapped
- Sediment Plates
- Seagrass monitoring
- Broadscale and fine scale

Temperature Trends Report Card 2015 - 2022



Boat Safety Expo's

Nelson Boat Safety Expo



MDC Boat Safety Roadshow

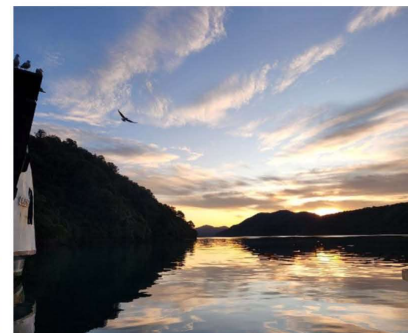
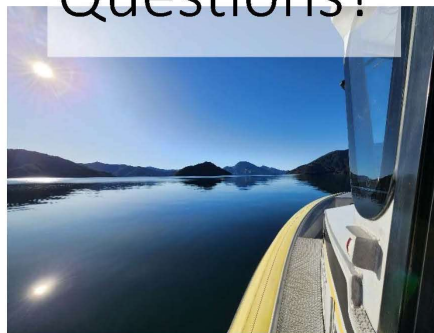
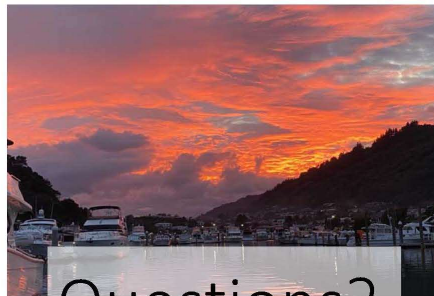
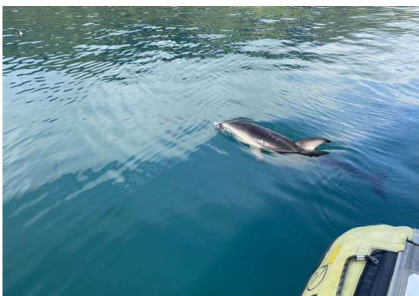
- Okiwi Bay
- French Pass
- Tenyson Inlet
- Port Underwood
- D'urville Island
- Croisilles Harbour

Prizes and Giveaways!

Contact Brittany Hamilton (MDC Maritime Officer) for more information
Brittany.Hamilton@marlborough.govt.nz

Sustainable Seas – EBM Shellfish rehabilitation update

- ✓ **Aim 1:** Integrate existing information to map current knowledge of shellfish and their habitats in Marlborough Sounds.
- ✓ **Aim 2:** Predictive distribution modelling of shellfish and shellfish habitat.
- 🕒 **Aim 3:** Develop an ecosystem-based management plan for shellfish in the Marlborough Sounds.



Appendix 4 - Wildfire Preparedness – (Chris Hayles, Fire and Emergency NZ)



Slide 1 features the Fire and Emergency New Zealand logo in the top left corner, which includes a stylized fire emblem and the text 'WHAKARATONGA IWI', 'FIRE EMERGENCY', and 'NEW ZEALAND'. To the right of the logo, the text 'SOUNDS ADVISORY GROUP PRESENTATION' is displayed in a large, bold, blue font, with '27th Nov 2023' in a smaller font below it. The main background of the slide is a close-up photograph of a firefighter's dark jacket, showing a large, detailed version of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand logo on the sleeve. At the bottom of the slide, a red footer bar contains the number '1' on the left, the text 'WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE' in the center, and the website 'www.fireandemergency.nz' on the right.

FIRE EMERGENCY
NEW ZEALAND

SOUNDS ADVISORY GROUP PRESENTATION
27th Nov 2023

1 WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE www.fireandemergency.nz



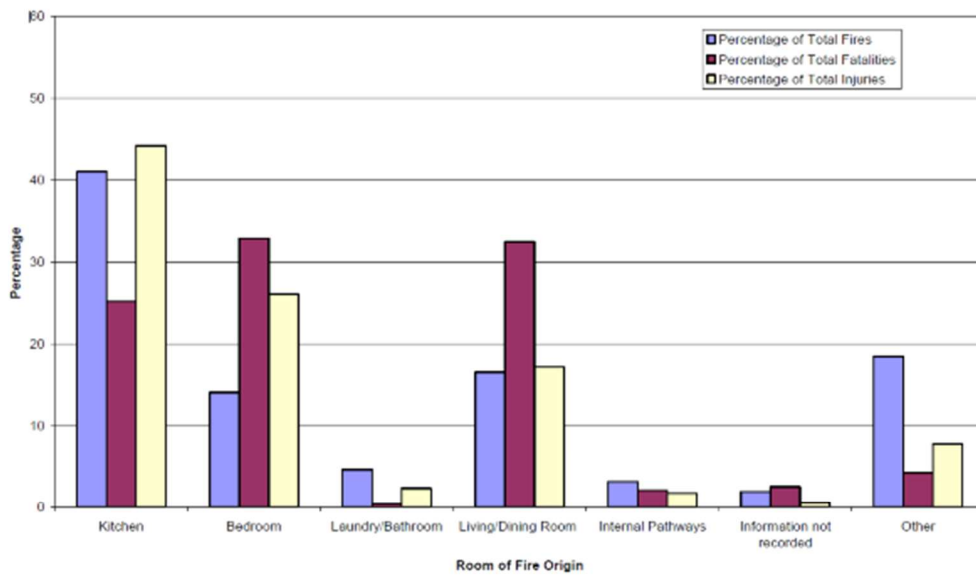
Slide 2 features the Fire and Emergency New Zealand logo in the top left corner, identical to slide 1. The main content area has a dark blue background with a faint, embossed pattern of a fern frond and a fire emblem. The text 'Today's presentation....' is centered at the top of this area. Below it is a bulleted list of six items. At the bottom, a red footer bar contains the number '2' on the left, the text 'WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE' in the center, and the website 'www.fireandemergency.nz' on the right.

FIRE EMERGENCY
NEW ZEALAND

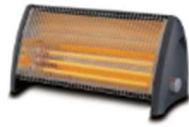
Today's presentation....

- Typical causes of fire in the home
- Speed of fire
- Early warning!
- Escape planning
- Home sprinkler systems
- Wildfire home safety

2 WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE www.fireandemergency.nz



10 top causes of house fires



WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

www.fireandemergency.nz

How fast does fire spread



WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

www.fireandemergency.nz

What type of smoke alarm is best?



#1



<https://fireandemergency.nz/at-home/smoke-alarms>

Remember these are the last line of defence!

WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

www.fireandemergency.nz

Working Photoelectric Smoke Alarms Save Lives



Fire Angel



Cavius



Warrior

- Get down, get low, get out – STAY OUT



WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

www.fireandemergency.nz

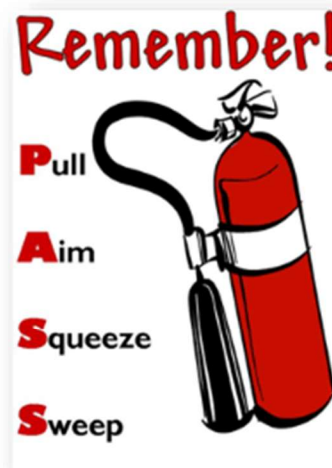
Things you need to know!



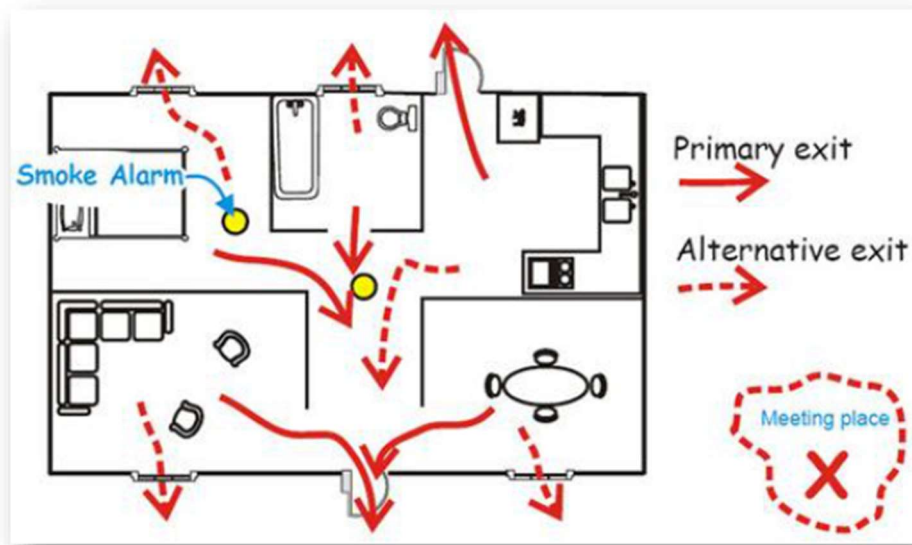
Are all 9V Batteries Equal?



Things you need to know!



Be Wise, "Have A Plan"



WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

www.fireandemergency.nz



- Call 111 in all emergencies
 - Know and display your Rapid No.
- Get out & Stay out
 - Never break this rule
- The safe meeting place
 - Everyone staying at your place should know it



WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

www.fireandemergency.nz

Fires Cost in lost homes / lives



Fire rips through a house in Kekerengu, in the early hours of the morning. Marlborough Express



WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

www.fireandemergency.nz

An advertisement for home sprinklers. At the top left is the New Zealand Fire Service logo. To its right is the text "Guide to Home Sprinklers" with a smaller, faint version below it. Below the text is a navigation menu with five buttons: "HOMEPAGE", "HOME OWNERS", "SPRINKLER DEMO", "TRADE AND INDUSTRY", and "GET SPRINKLERS NOW!". The background is dark, featuring a firefighter in full gear on the left and a close-up of a sprinkler head on the right. The main text reads "Home Sprinklers. Like having a Firefighter in every room."



Lake Ohau

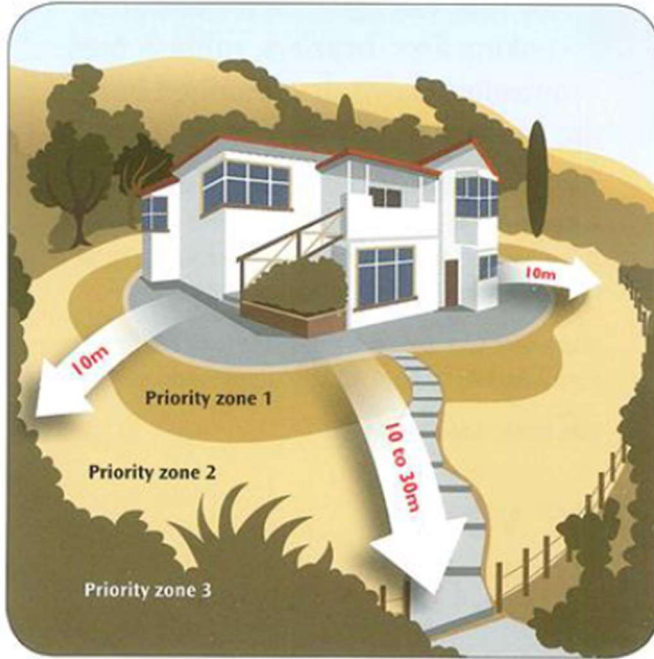
15

WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

www.fireandemergency.nz



Defensible Space



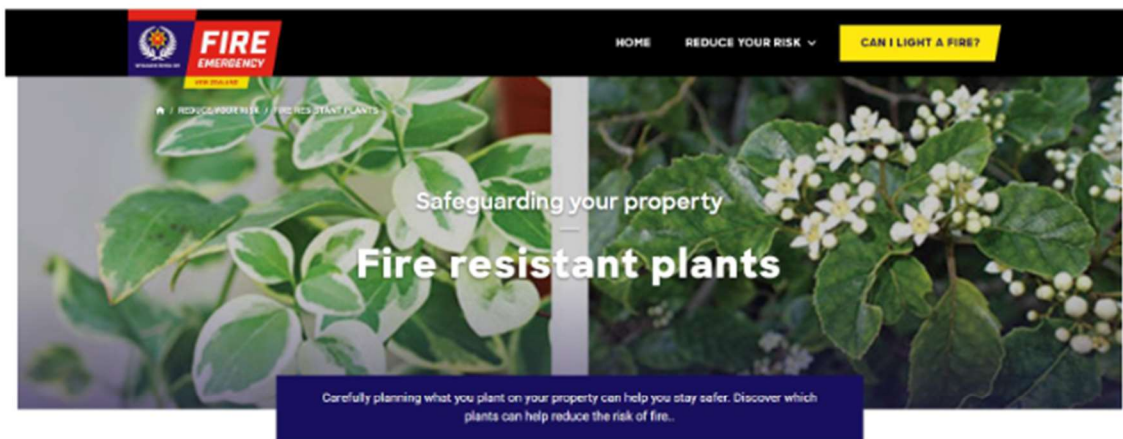
Priority Zone 1:
Create defensible space or safety zone

Priority Zone 2 & 3:
Low vegetation or thin trees out to prevent crowning, remove dead or dying trees
Prune large trees, remove all branches 2m from the ground

Remove highly flammable trees
replace with less flammable species



Planting - <https://www.checkitsalright.nz/reduce-your-risk/fire-resistant-plants>



Landscaping for fire safety

Landscaping with fire-resistant plants can reduce the risk of fire around your home, especially if you live near a forest or the bush.

Choosing less flammable plants can starve a fire of fuel and block your home from its intense heat.

Avoid using pea straw and bark mulch in gardens especially around the house and other

Top fire safety tips

- Fire-resistant plants aren't fireproof but are less likely to catch fire.
- Choose less flammable plants to starve a fire of fuel.
- Avoid planting highly flammable manuka.

Don'ts



WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

www.fireandemergency.nz



WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

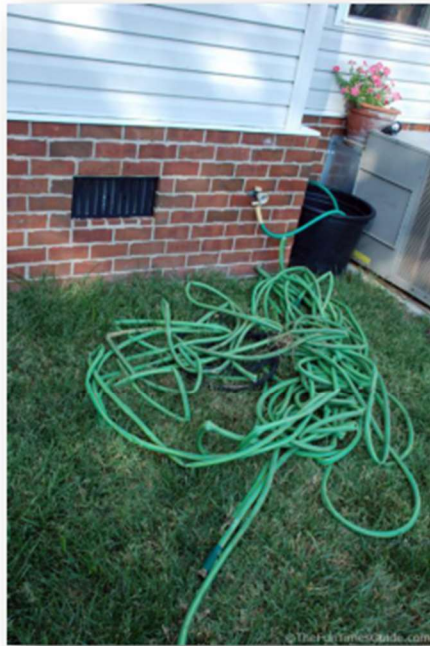
www.fireandemergency.nz



Do



Don't



Do



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Water Supplies



WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

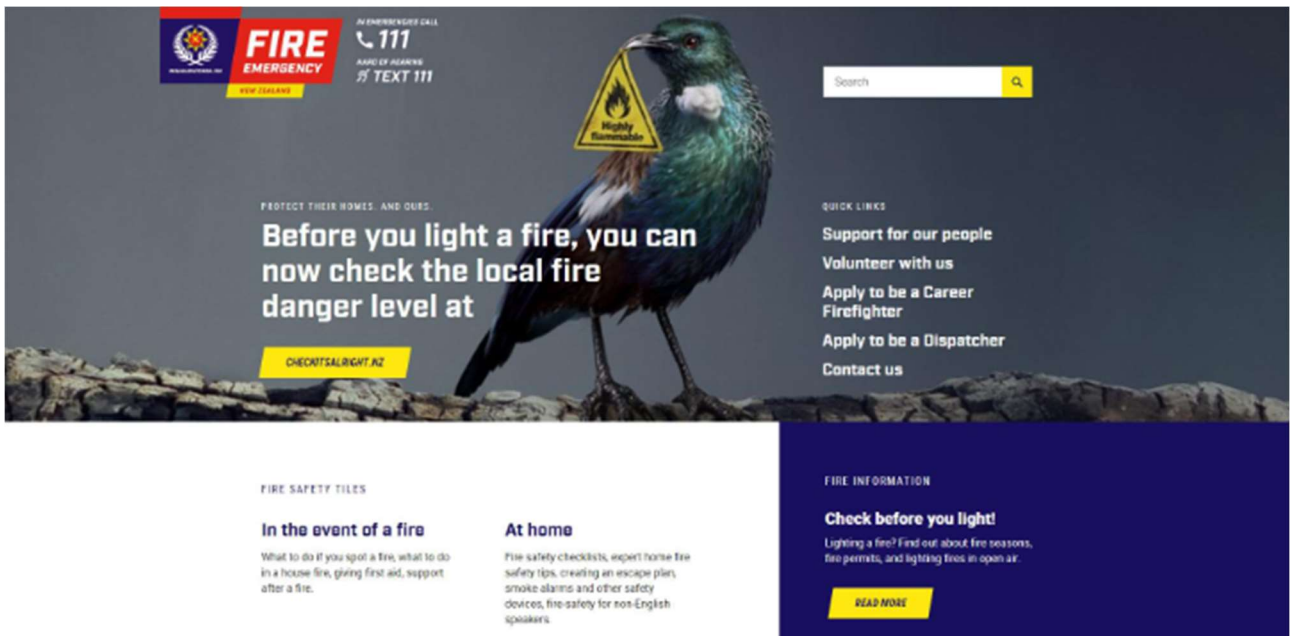
www.fireandemergency.nz

Never Hesitate to Dial 111



WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

www.fireandemergency.nz



Before you light a fire, you can now check the local fire danger level at
CHECKITSAIRIGHT.NZ

QUICK LINKS
Support for our people
Volunteer with us
Apply to be a Career Firefighter
Apply to be a Dispatcher
Contact us

FIRE SAFETY TILES
In the event of a fire
What to do if you spot a fire, what to do in a house fire, giving first aid, support after a fire.

At home
Fire safety checklists, expert home fire safety tips, creating an escape plan, smoke alarms and other safety devices, fire safety for non-English speakers.

FIRE INFORMATION
Check before you light!
Lighting a fire? Find out about fire seasons, fire permits, and lighting fires in open air.
[READ MORE](#)

www.fireandemergency.nz
www.checkitsalright.nz

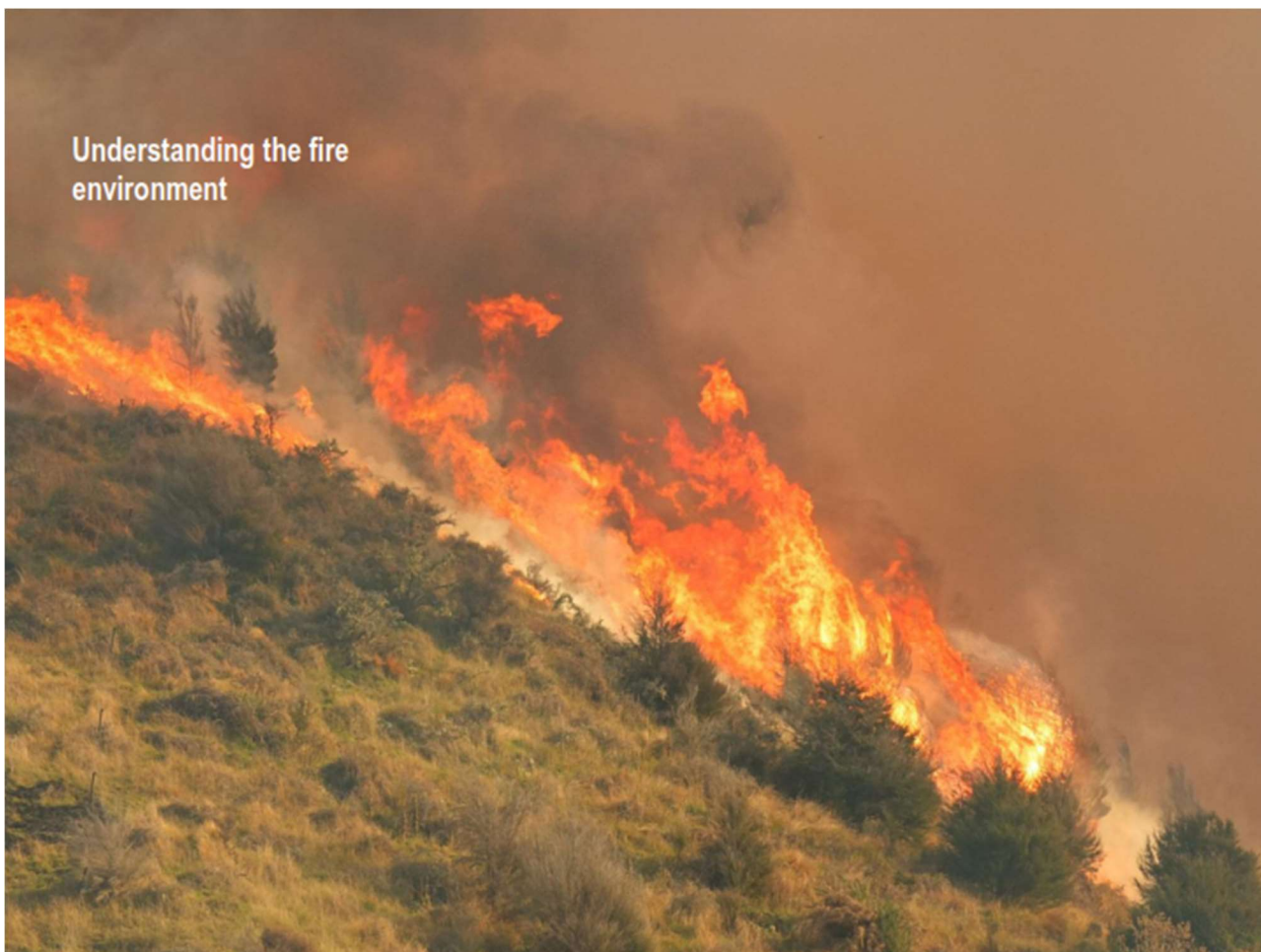
WHAKARATONGA IWI - SERVING OUR PEOPLE

www.fireandemergency.nz

You know your community best, key factors for a plan.



Understanding the fire environment

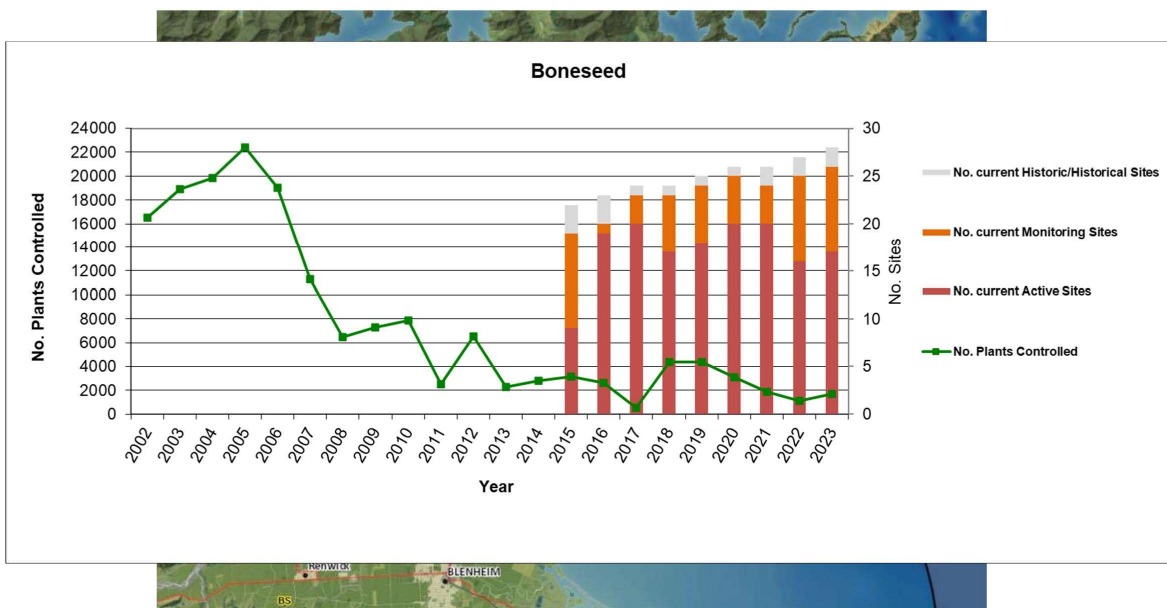


Escape Routes



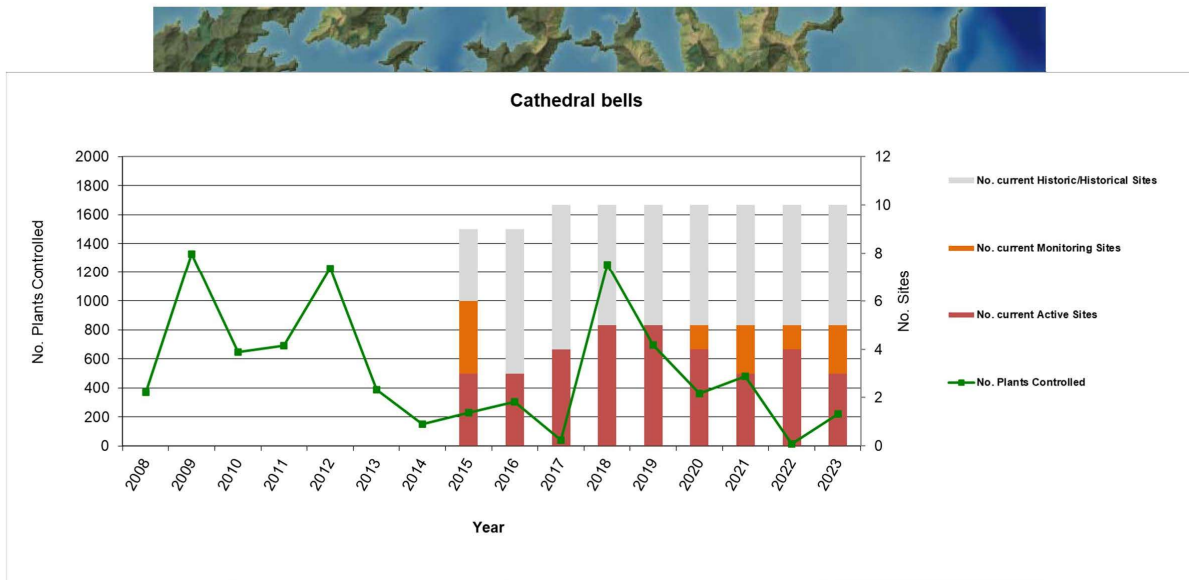
Terrestrial Invasive Plants

- Boneseed



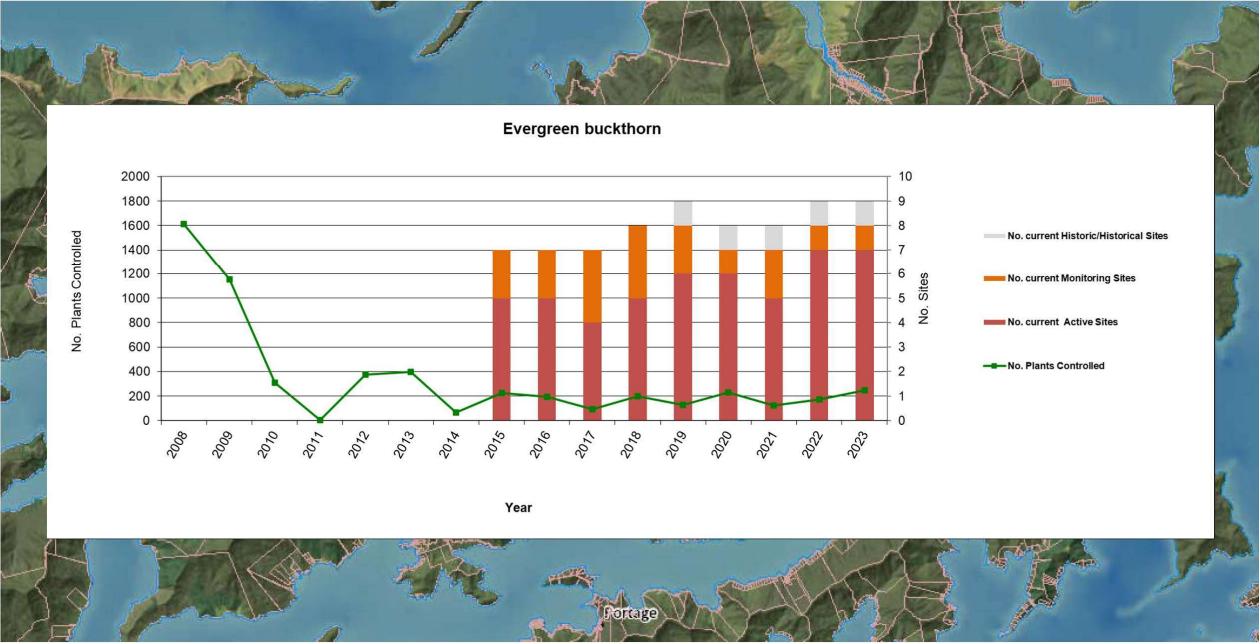
Terrestrial Invasive Plants

- Cathedral bells



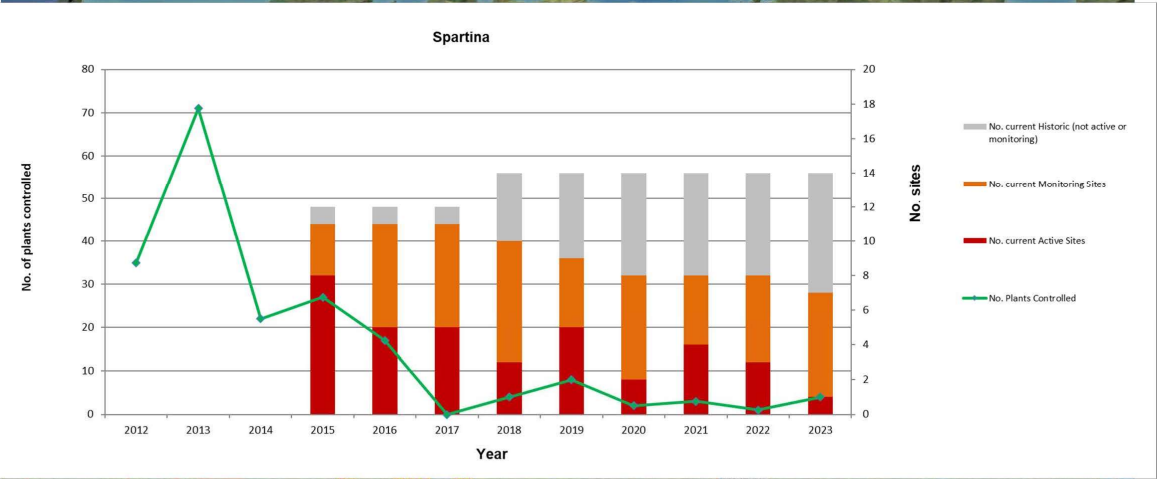
Terrestrial Invasive Plants

- Evergreen buckthorn



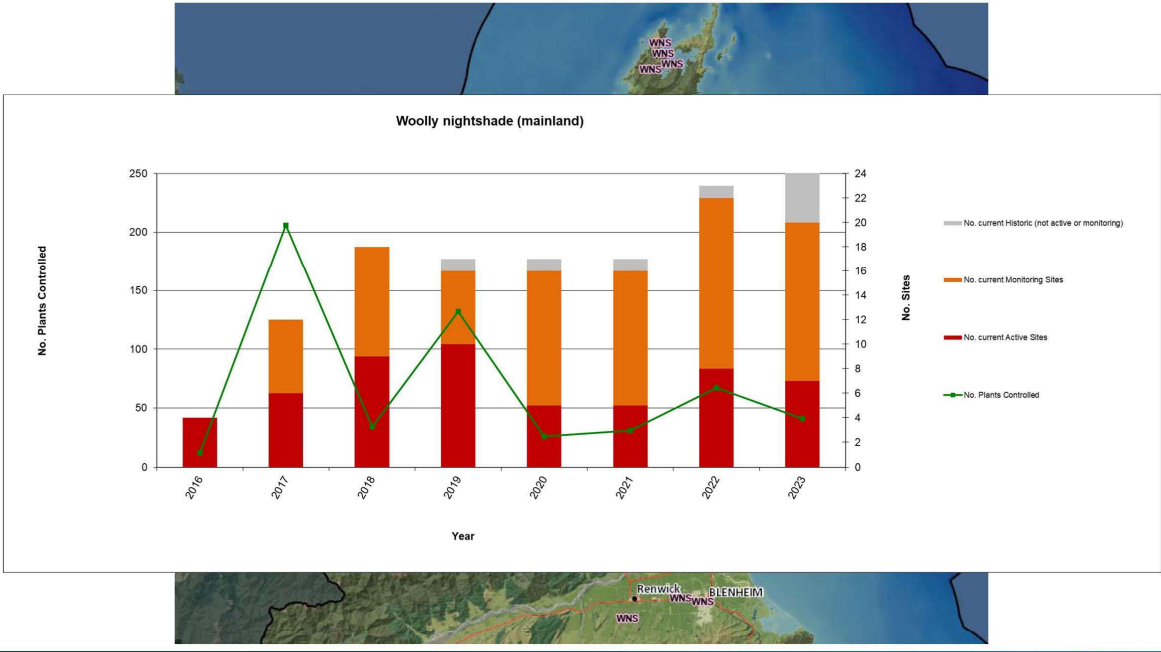
Terrestrial Invasive Plants

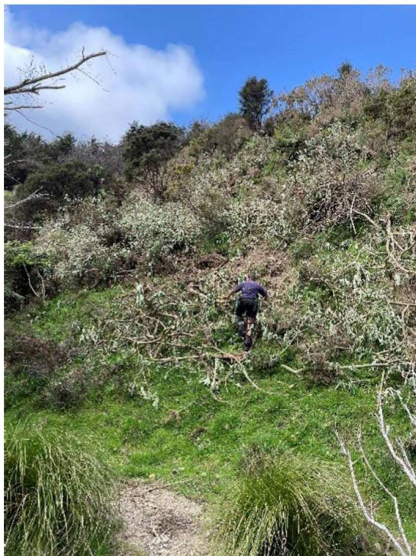
- Spartina (cordgrass)



Terrestrial Invasive Plants

- Woolly nightshade



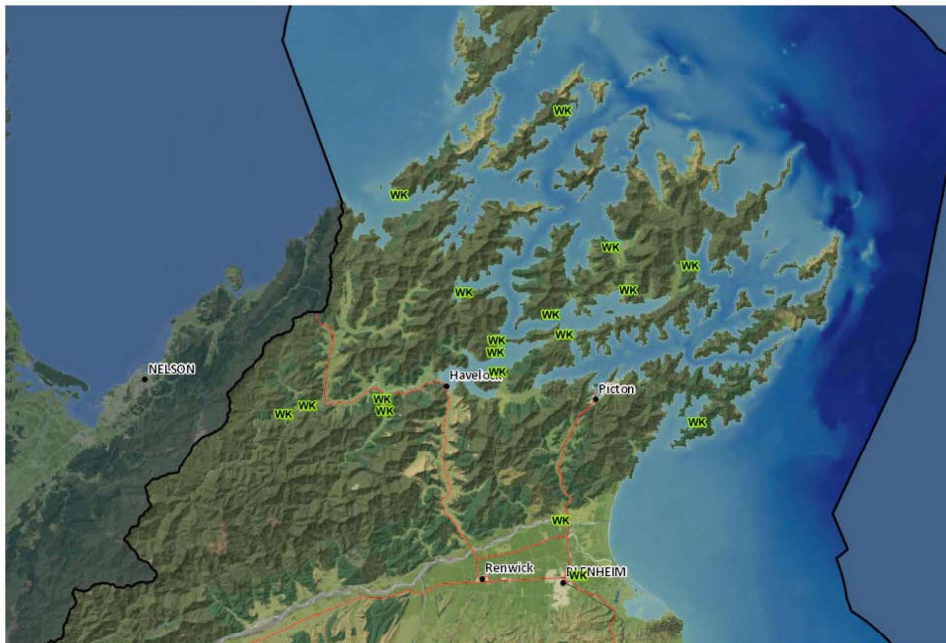


Terrestrial Invasive Plants

- Wild kiwifruit

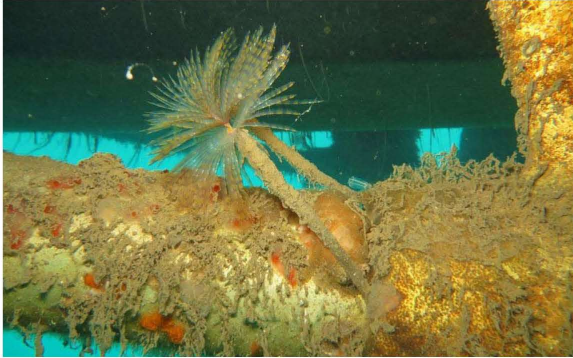


* Photo from Bay of Plenty



Marine Biosecurity

- Mediterranean fanworm



MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL Only Marlborough



MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL Only Marlborough

Marine Biosecurity



Home Our Marinas Resources Contractors Shop News Marinas Team Contact Us & Register Interest



Clean your hull before you arrive in the Marlborough Sounds

Marlborough Sounds Marinas and the MDC biosecurity team are working together to protect the Sounds from the spread of Mediterranean Fanworm.



Mediterranean fanworm is a biosecurity pest that could create incursions into Marlborough, arriving on vessels travelling down from the upper North Island. Mediterranean fanworm is well established in many areas up north, and very easily attaches onto vessels, even if they have had a fleeting visit to these regions. It is well established in many parts of the Waitemata Harbour, Waiheke Island and inner Hauraki Gulf, including in marinas as well as parts of Whangarei Harbour.

Why is it a problem?



Appendix 6 - Forestry and Compliance Team (Mathew McCormick, Environmental Protection Officer)



COMPLIANCE SNAPSHOT

Forestry Monitoring Programme



KEY POINTS

Snapshot of the 2022/2023 monitoring programme



38
Monitoring inspections undertaken



35
Forestry blocks monitored



136
Skid sites were assessed



Over 100
Kms of forestry roads were inspected



43%
Forestry blocks were fully compliant on first visit



90%
Forestry blocks were fully compliant by end of reporting period



92
Skid sites were fully compliant on first visit



68%
Skid sites were compliant on first visit



10%
increase in compliance of skid sites from 2021/2022



2
Blocks assessed as significantly non-compliant



14
Complaints received directly related to forestry

What was found during the 2022/2023 inspections and annual monitoring

Marlborough District Council undertook 38 monitoring inspections in 35 forestry blocks during the reporting period 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023. Staff inspected the operations of 12 forestry management companies. Monitoring occurred within forestry blocks where harvesting was in progress or where earthworks and harvesting had recently occurred.

Council and Geolinsight inspected over 100km of forestry roads and 136 skid sites within the 35 forestry blocks. A total of 92 (68%) of the skid sites inspected were rated as compliant on the first inspection, 0 were technically non-compliant, 40 (29%) were rated non-compliant and 4 (3%) significantly non-compliant. The level of compliance for skid site inspections has increased by 10% from the previous monitoring period.

Of the 35 forestry blocks, 15 (43%) were fully compliant after the first monitoring visit and required no remedial works or further inspections. This is 20% higher than during last years' reporting period. Of the 35 forestry blocks 2 (6%) were significantly non-compliant during this period which is an increase from 0 (0%) the year before. Of the 20 (51%) Non-Compliant/Significantly non-compliant blocks 18 (90%) had achieved compliance by the end of the monitoring period.

Common Areas of Non-compliance

For those blocks assessed as non-compliant, examples of corrective actions required included:

- Installation of skid site drainage;
- Removal of slash from waterways;
- Installation/maintenance of water and erosion controls.
- Removal of temporary crossings
- Remediating batter / cut slumps

Industry Issues and Challenges

- **Forestry waste**
Innovation needed in harvesting and/or the solid energy sector to reduce the waste wood left at the forestry blocks
- **Failures after harvesting**
Extending the monitoring requirements within forestry blocks through the 8 year "window of vulnerability"
- **Future proofing the industry**
Understanding of areas to avoid for plantation planting / re-planting, and public perception from web reporting.

Summary of Compliance Rating System – 'Traffic Light System'

Full Compliance	Technical non-compliance	Non-compliant	Significantly Non-compliant
100% compliance with all permitted activity regulations or consent conditions assessed	Non-compliance with regulations which are considered to have no adverse environmental effects. E.g. failure to notify a material amendment, or meet a timeframe	Breach of effects based/best practice regulations that cause minor actual or potential environmental effects. E.g. minor issues with unstable fill, slash management, water controls, stream crossings, or erosion and sediment controls that can be easily remedied through corrective works.	Significant breach of effects based regulations that cause actual or potential environmental effects. E.g. skid site or road failures caused by failures to install adequate water controls, large volumes of wood left in streams or rivers, significant discharges of sediment

Developments

As of June 2022 Council has received 404 notifications for forestry operations carried out as a permitted activity under the NES-PF since its introduction – with 41 received this monitoring period. A further 12 Resource Consents were approved for forestry activity this period.

COMPLIANCE SNAPSHOT

Forestry Monitoring Programme



Compliance snapshot

Forestry blocks are inspected against a set of parameters that align with the resource consent conditions, National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry regulations and the Resource Management Act 1991. Each skid site is also individually inspected for any remedial works required.

All inspected aspects (including the skid sites, roads, tracking, waterway setbacks etc.) are combined and the forestry block is assigned a compliance status, reflecting the conditions seen at this point in time. So, effectively a block may have several compliant skid sites but could still be rated as non-compliant due to a minor issue such as a blocked culvert.

The number of monitoring inspections required in each forestry block depends on the size and duration of the harvesting operation. Recurrent visits are undertaken in the larger blocks or in blocks where issues are not readily resolved or continue to occur.

Forestry block compliance over last eight years



Skid site compliance over last eight years



The tracking of the compliance levels of regional forestry blocks can be found at: <https://remotehq.co.nz/>

The Good



Tracks recovered to a high standard



Protection of waterways in the block

The Bad



Full sediment controls



Slash accumulation in gullies.

Compliance action taken

Two Abatement Notices and one Formal Warning have been issued and all other action has been in the form of Education during this reporting period with the issuing of remedial work orders following a non-compliant monitoring inspection, and completion of these measures set and enforced within a one-month (4 week) period.

For More Information

For more information on compliance and enforcement monitoring undertaken by Marlborough District Council, contact the Environment Protection Group

Phone: 03 520 7400
 Email: monitoring@marlborough.govt.nz
 Website: www.marlborough.govt.nz



Forestry Monitoring Presentation Sounds Advisory Group 27 November 2023

marlborough.govt.nz

MDC Forestry Monitoring Strategy

- Compliance Strategic Monitoring Programs were created in 2018 to prioritise the highest risk industries/ activities
- Forestry was ranked as the highest priority monitoring programme, and continues to be to date
- The strategy is due to be reviewed in the first quarter of 2024.

#1

The following factors were taken into account:

- *Is the activity a national or regional issue?*
- *What are the Environmental Factors.*
- *What are the Social Factors*
- *Are there Compliance Factors*

Monitoring Project Objectives

- Assist the forestry industry in achieving the purpose of the RMA 1991 and the NES-PF 2017;
- Promote and monitor in-line with permitted standards;
- Work to achieve compliance with the NES-PF and RMA 1991 through interaction, and if necessary, enforcement;
- Promote continued improvement in environmental performance.

MDC's Forestry Monitoring Programme

- The 4Es model
 - **Engage** – onsite, by phone, email, meetings and workshops
 - **Educate** – onsite and written advice
 - **Enable** – promoting good practice
 - **Enforce** – appropriate and proportionate punitive and directive enforcement action inline with Council's enforcement policy
- Monitoring period 1 July to 30 June
- Target – **minimum** 40 inspections per year
- Continue to monitor until Compliance is achieved
- Promote that Compliance is based on the conditions observed at a 'snapshot in time' - not a lifetime guarantee for a property

Risk based approach to monitoring

Not practical or necessary to monitor every block during every phase of the forestry cycle.

- Consideration given to the following factors:
 - **Sensitivity and importance of the receiving environment** – CMA, waterways, dwellings
 - **Vulnerability of forestry site** - ESC
 - **Scale of forestry activity** – woodlot vs large scale
 - **Risk of significant non-compliance** - consistent failure to comply by contractor/manager, significant environmental issues at the block

Who conducts monitoring?

- **Proactive monitoring during or post harvesting** – GeoInsight and/or Compliance staff
- **Follow-up monitoring carried out to check remedial work** – Compliance staff
- **Following a complaint** – generally Compliance staff
- **Inspections made upon request** – GeoInsight and/or Compliance staff

What is assessed?

- Earthworks
- Harvesting
- Stream Crossings
- Forestry quarrying
- All RC activities

Commonly identified issues?

19/20 Period:

- Skid site stability and condition

20/21 Period:

- Erosion and sediment controls

21/22 Period:

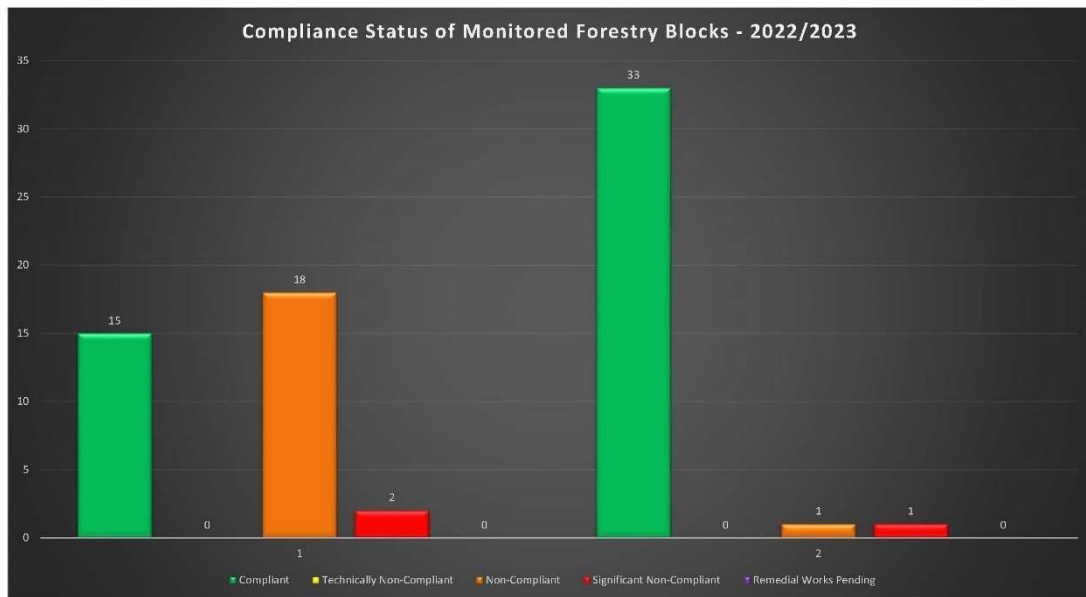
- Tension cracking and water controls.

22/23 Period:

- Tension cracking and water controls.

Compliance assessment

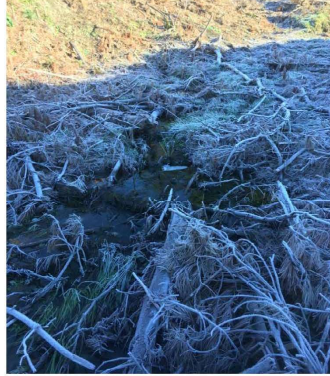
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Summary 2021-2022

- One formal warning issued
- Two Abatement Notices issued
- Further relationship building and understanding
- Difficult year for forestry with weather for both industry and Council

Common issues



Encouraging Observations



REMOTEHQ
SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

RemoteHQ (remotehq.co.nz) is a novel software platform that creates national consistency under the NES-PF and promotes sustainable forest harvesting in New Zealand. It provides better access and transparency of public data and helps manage the impacts of our changing climate, throughout the post harvest window of vulnerability phase.

New Zealand

Kia ora and Welcome!
RemoteHQ helps Regional Councils, the forestry industry and the public get better insight into forestry activity in their regions.

Forestry

A lot of New Zealand's forested land is situated on steep, highly erodible soils. After harvest, forestry blocks become exposed to the elements and increasingly intense storm events can cause a higher degree of erosion and sedimentation if they are not adequately managed.

This is leading to major damage to our freshwater environment, people and properties. In 2018, the NES-PF came into effect and now regulatory bodies have a need for better tools to manage the end to end process once a notification of forestry activity is received. RemoteHQ is designed to reduce the effects of forest harvesting and aims to oversee forestry blocks through the "window of vulnerability" phase post-harvest.

This phase is the period of elevated risk when erosion typically occurs, 2-8 years after harvest when the canopy cover has been removed and before the next crop has stabilised the soil.

Geolnsight



marlborough.govt.nz

REMOTEHQ
SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

The Platform

The team at Geolnsight (geolnsight.co.nz) have developed a new approach to forest monitoring through a publicly available platform called RemoteHQ (remotehq.co.nz). Designed to help streamline and manage forestry activities under the National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF). It provides better access to public data to help Local Government limit the environmental effects of forest harvesting in New Zealand.

The Purpose

A lot of New Zealand's forested land is situated on steep, highly erodible soils. After harvest, forestry blocks become exposed to the elements and intense storm events can cause an increase in erosion and sedimentation if they are not adequately managed. This is leading to major damage to our freshwater environment, people and properties. In 2018, the NES-PF came into effect and now regulatory bodies have a need for better tools to manage the end to end process once a notification of forestry activity is received.

RemoteHQ is designed to reduce the effects of forest harvesting and aims to oversee forestry blocks through the "window of vulnerability" phase post-harvest. This phase is the period of elevated risk when erosion typically occurs, 6-8 years after harvest when the canopy cover has been removed and before the next crop has stabilised the soil.

The Method

NES-PF notifications are administered and managed online through the cloud based RemoteHQ platform. Each notification is standardised by the Geolnsight team for a nationally consistent map view of activities occurring in each region.

Council monitoring staff use the RemoteHQ App when undertaking forest inspections to capture areas of excellence, concern and failure. This in field data capture syncs into the RemoteHQ platform and GIS smarts are combined to identify any areas at risk. Council staff then use the reporting tool in RemoteHQ under a private and secure login to generate monitoring reports. These reports and the platform are used to communicate remedial tasks to forest managers and landowners.

RemoteHQ provides users and the public with a multidimensional perspective into harvested land and identifies potential problems that may lead to erosion and sedimentation so they can be addressed **before** they occur.



Appendix 7 - Waste Management for Sounds (Stephen Rooney, Operations and Maintenance Engineer and Mark Lucas, Solid Waste Manager)



Solid Waste Management Sounds Advisory Group November 2023

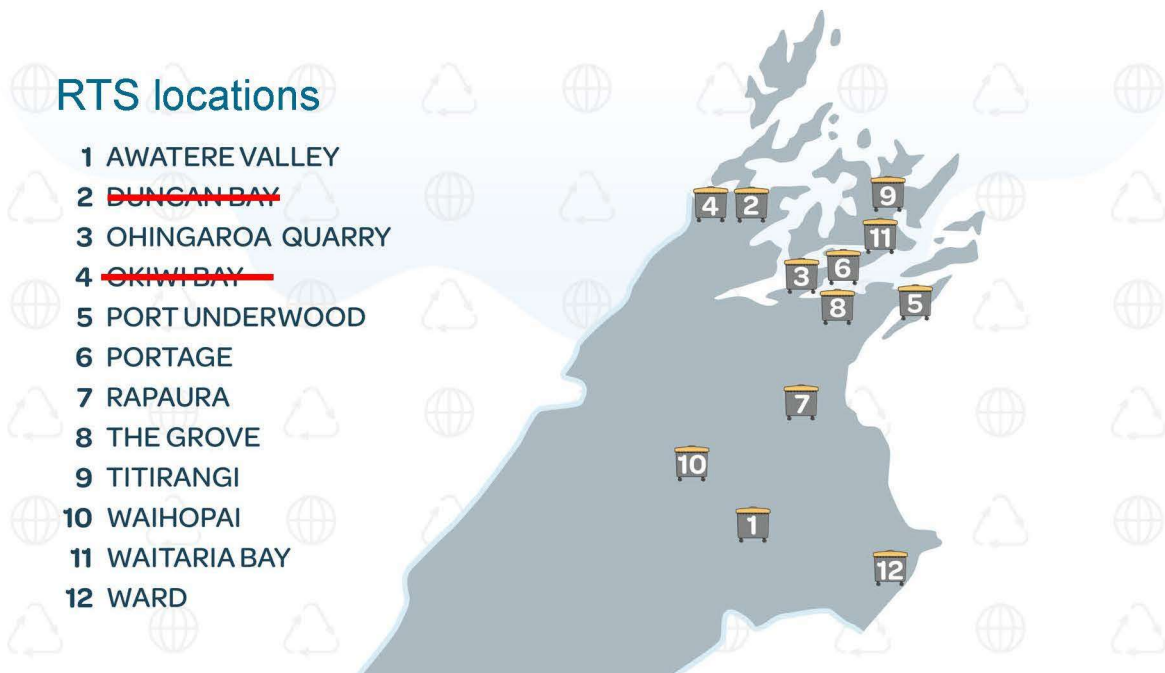
marlborough.govt.nz

Current Assets – Sites

- Regional Landfill – Bluegums
- Transfer Stations
 - Waste Sorting Centre, Greenwaste, **Havelock, Picton, Rai Valley**, Seddon, Wairau Valley, Ward.
- **Coinskips**
 - **Ohingaroa Quarry, Rai Valley, Portage, The Grove**
- Rural Recycling Sites
 - Awatere Valley, Grovetown, **Ohingaroa Quarry, Okiwi Bay, Port Underwood**, Raupara, Seddon, Spring Creek, Tuamarina, Waihopai Valley.



marlborough.govt.nz



Sounds Specific RTS sites

- Remote Transfer Stations

- Sites that are suitable for RTS development
 - Ohingaroa Quarry, Rai Valley, Waitaria Bay, Titirangi.
- Current site are not fit for purpose
 - Port Underwood, Portage, The Grove
- Site Solutions to above.
 - Port Underwood – Oyster Bay location to be confirmed
 - Portage – To be located
 - The Grove – Shift to Linkwater – location to be confirmed

Old Sites

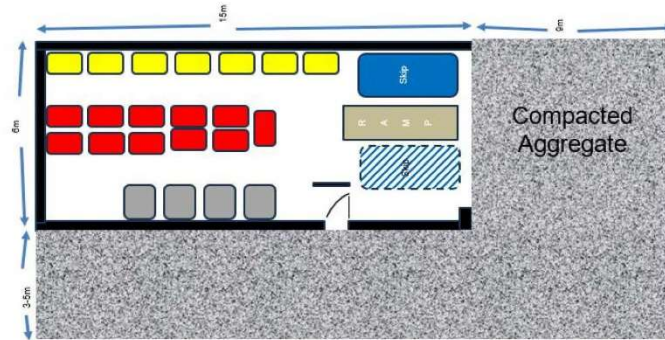


Proposed Design



Proposed Design (cont)

- Remote Transfer Stations - Design



Recyclables bin

<p>TIN CANS</p> <p>ALUMINIUM CANS</p> <p>CARDBOARD & PAPER</p> <p> PLASTIC 1, 2 & 5</p>	<p>LIDS ✓</p> <p>HARD PLASTIC ✓</p> <p>SOFT PLASTIC ✓</p> <p>PAINT TUBS</p> <p>BUCKETS & PLANT POTS</p> <p>POLYSTYRENE</p> <p>CHIP PACKETS & LOLLY WRAPPERS</p> <p> PLASTIC 3, 4, 6, 7 ✓</p>
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Wheelie Bin Roll Out

- Roll out start next year – about 3 months' work
- Planning on using the A&P shows/Mussel Festival to showcase the bins.

Outer Sounds collection

- Currently have a 1100 wheelie bin at Pines, Ruakaka, Mahana Lodge
- We have been active in “Bay Clean Ups” – Skips to bays to clear back log of waste.



**For future generations,
let's get it sorted**

