

Notice of meeting: An ordinary meeting of the Tasman District Council will be held on:

Date: Thursday 9 July 2026
Time: 9:30 am
Meeting Room: Tasman Council Chamber
Venue: 189 Queen Street, Richmond
YouTube link [Tasman District Council Meetings - YouTube](#)

Tasman District Council

Kaunihera Katoa

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor	Mayor T King	
Deputy Mayor	Deputy Mayor B Maru	
Councillors	Councillor C Butler	Councillor K Maling
	Councillor J Ellis	Councillor D McNamara
	Councillor K Ferneyhough	Councillor P Morgan
	Councillor M Greening	Councillor T Neubauer
	Councillor J Gully	Councillor T Walker
	Councillor M Hume	Councillor D Woods
	Councillor M Kininmonth	

(Quorum 8 members)

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1. KARAKIA TIMATANGA

2. APOLOGIES

That the apologies be accepted.

3. ORDER OF BUSINESS

4. PUBLIC FORUM

Nil

5. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

6. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

6.1. Confirmation Of Minutes - 04 June 2026, 11 June 2026 and 25 June 2026

Golden Bay/Mohua Ward Classification on Reserves Hearing Panel - 4 June 2026

That the Tasman District Council

- 1. Confirms that the open minutes of the Golden Bay/Mohua Ward Classification on Reserves Hearing Panel meeting held on Thursday 4 June 2026 are a true and correct record of the meeting.**

Tasman District Council – 11 June 2026

That the Tasman District Council

- 1. Confirms that the open minutes of the Tasman District Council meeting held on Thursday 11 June 2026 are a true and correct record of the meeting.**

Tasman District Council - 25 June 2026

That the Tasman District Council

- 1. Confirms that the open minutes of the Tasman District Council meeting held on Thursday 25 June 2026 are a true and correct record of the meeting.**

Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

- Golden Bay Mohua Ward Classification of Reserves Hearing and Deliberations Minutes - 04 June 2026 [**6.1.1** - 4 pages]
- Tasman District Council Minutes - 11 June 2026 [**6.1.2** - 7 pages]
- Tasman District Council Minutes - 25 June 2026 [**6.1.3** - 17 pages]

Submissions Hearing Meeting Minutes
held at 10:30 am, Thursday 4 June 2026
Tākaka Service Centre, 78 Commercial Street, Tākaka

Present: Councillors C Butler (Chairperson), M Hume, and Golden Bay Community Board Member C Bruning
Appointed Members: A Burgess and J Skilton

In Attendance: Team Leader, Reserves Operations (R Hilton) and Governance Officer (R Grover)

1. KARAKIA TIMATANGA

2. APOLOGIES

Nil

3. ORDER OF BUSINESS

There was no change to the order of business.

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Appointed Members A Burgess and J Skilton each noted an interest in relation to item 5.2 Deliberations on Proposals to Classify Reserves in Golden Bay/Mohua Ward as descendants of te Ati Awa iwi, however they have no kaupapa in the region and this would have no impact on the decisions being made.

5. REPORTS

5.1 Submissions Hearing - Council's Proposals to Classify Reserves in Golden Bay/Mohua Ward

Senior Community Policy Advisor - Reserves & Facilities, Anna Gerraty and Team Leader - Reserves Operations, Richard Hilton presented the report and answered questions.

Moved: Mbr Bruning/Seconded: Cr Hume

SH2026/0

That the Reserves Classification Hearing and Deliberations Panel:

- 1. Accepts and considers all the submissions received on the Council's proposals to classify reserves in Golden Bay Ward during the submission period 10 April 2026 to 18 May 2026.**

Submissions Hearing

Thursday 4 June 2026

2. Declines to accept any late submissions on the Council's proposals to classify reserves in the Golden Bay Ward received after 5.00pm on 26 May 2026.

CARRIED

The following submitters spoke to their submissions:

Stephen Lavery (via Zoom) 35600

Stephen Lavery spoke to his submission (tabled speaking notes/supplementary information). There were no questions.

Mike Shannon 35608

Mike Shannon spoke to his submission (tabled) and responded to questions regarding the classification guiding the management of reserves and consultation in relation to the management of reserves once classified.

Katie Lavers 35650

Katie Lavers spoke to her submission and highlighted three key matters, requesting that Lake Killarney, Battery Road Reserve, and Tata Lookout Reserve each be classified as recreation reserves, noting in particular the use of Battery Road Reserve as a popular dog walking area.

Rowena Cudby and Margie Little 35645

Rowena Cudby and Margie Little spoke to their submission and responded to a question regarding scenic reserves better representing areas of cultural significance rather than recreation reserves classifications (in general).

Kristie Paki Paki (via Zoom) 35640

Kristie Paki Paki spoke to her submission and responded to questions regarding her views on the addition of the Māori Cultural Values statement for the classifications of recreation/scenic.

Helen McKinlay (via Zoom) 35623

Ms Gerraty read out Helen McKinlay's speaking notes on her behalf (tabled) as she was unable to connect to the meeting via Zoom.

5.1 Submissions Hearing - Council's Proposals to Classify Reserves in Golden Bay/Mohua Ward

Senior Community Policy Advisor - Reserves & Facilities, Anna Gerraty and Team Leader - Reserves Operations, Richard Hilton presented the report as read and Ms Gerraty noted that the Golden Bay Mohua Ward reserves were being classified for the first time. She advised that the purpose of each reserve is determined through its classification and that the Reserve Management Plan is subsequently developed in accordance with the assigned classification.

Ms Gerraty and Mr Hilton answered questions regarding Recreation versus Local Purpose classifications, and Māori Cultural Values in relation to acknowledgment under the Local Purpose classification.

The motion was taken in parts.

Submissions Hearing

Thursday 4 June 2026

Moved: J Skilton/Seconded: Cr Hume**SH2026/1****That the Reserves Classification Hearing and Deliberations Panel:**

1. Considers and deliberates on all 38 submissions received on the proposals to classify existing reserves located in Golden Bay/Mohua Ward.

CARRIED**Moved: A Burgess/Seconded: Mbr Bruning****SH2026/2****That the Reserves Classification Hearing and Deliberations Panel:**

2. Notes that public access to both Battery Road reserves will be considered in the draft Golden Bay/Mohua Ward Reserve Management Plan.
3. Notes that Historic Reserve classification enables public access and use where consistent with the protection of historic and cultural values.
4. Acknowledges the importance of ongoing community use of certain reserves for informal recreation and access.
5. Requests that the draft Golden Bay/Mohua Ward Reserve Management Plan:
 - a. provides clear guidance on how recreation, access, and cultural values will be balanced; and
 - b. responds to matters raised in submissions, including dog access, coastal access, and interpretation.
6. Notes that matters relating to access, use and management of Recreation Reserves will be addressed through the Golden Bay/Mohua Ward Reserve Management Plan.

CARRIED**Moved: Cr Hume/Seconded: A Burgess****SH2026/3****That the Reserves Classification Hearing and Deliberations Panel:**

7. In response to matters raised in the submissions received on the proposals to classify reserves located in Golden Bay/Mohua Ward, requests staff make the following changes to the proposals, to present to the Tasman District Council for its consideration when making its decision on final reserve classifications:
 - g. Amend the proposed classification of Totara Avenue Reserve (Lot 1 DP6442) from Recreation to Scenic Reserve 1(b), with the inclusion of a statement regarding the significance of Māori Cultural Values.
 - h. Amend the proposed classification of Totara Avenue Esplanade Reserves (three land parcels: Lot 16 DP 6442 and Lots 17 and 29 DP 6816) from Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values and Esplanade) Reserve to Scenic Reserve 1(b) with the inclusion of a statement regarding the significance of Māori Cultural Values.
8. Agrees that staff give effect to the recommendations referred to in clause 7 above when preparing the final proposals to classify reserves.
9. Agrees that all other classifications should remain as publicly notified.
10. Agrees that the report to consider the recommendations of the Hearing Panel appointed to consider all submissions received on the proposals to classify

Submissions Hearing

Thursday 4 June 2026

**existing reserves within the Golden Bay/Mohua Ward be presented to the
Tasman District Council for consideration and adoption on 9 July 2026.**

CARRIED

6. KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA

The meeting concluded at 1.45pm.

Confirmed as a correct record of proceedings by resolution on <enter date>.

TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

Held at 9:30 am, Thursday 11 June 2026,

Tasman Council Chamber, 189 Queen Street, Richmond

Present: Mayor T King, Deputy Mayor B Maru, Councillors J Ellis, K Ferneyhough, M Greening (Teams), J Gully, M Hume, M Kininmonth, K Maling, D McNamara, P Morgan, T Neubauer, T Walker and D Woods

In Attendance: Golden Bay Board Chair (G Knowles), Chief Executive Officer (L Rae), Chief Operating Officer (S Manners), Group Manager Customer & Community (J Ridd), Group Manager Environmental Services (R Smith), Kaihautū (R Thomas), General Counsel (L Townshend), Governance Manager (R Byrne) and Senior Governance Advisor (K McLean)

Absent:

1. KARAKIA TIMATANGA

2. APOLOGIES

Moved: Cr McNamara/Seconded: Cr Kininmonth

CL2026/1

- 1. That the apologies from P Morgan for lateness be accepted.**

Carried

3. ORDER OF BUSINESS

There was no change to the order of business.

4. PUBLIC FORUM

4.1 David Montgomerie and Katrina Bach - Nelson Urban Design and Affordable Housing

Mr Montgomerie, Manager Housing Strategy and Delivery and Katrina Bach, Habitat for Humanity Nelson Ltd, spoke in public forum regarding urban design.

4.2 Jeremy Dawkins - Urban Design Competition

Mr Dawkins presented in public forum (via Teams) regarding the Urban Design Competition, item 7.1 on the agenda.

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Thursday 11 June 2026

4.3 Tinline - Timo Neubauer - Urban Design Competition

Councillor Neubauer spoke in public forum, on behalf of Tinline, regarding the value of an urban design competition from an investors point of view and tabled supporting documents.

5. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Nil

6. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Moved: Cr Maling/Seconded: Cr Hume

CL2026/2

That the Tasman District Council

1. Confirms that the open minutes of the Extraordinary Tasman District Council meeting held on 07 May 2026 are a true and correct record of the meeting.

Carried

Moved: Cr Maling/Seconded: Deputy Mayor Maru

CL2026/3

Councillor Morgan had requested that the minutes of the 13 May 2026 be amended to reflect his request to record he did not have an interest in item 6.2 of the Confidential Agenda.

That the Tasman District Council

1. Confirms that the amended open minutes of the Extraordinary Tasman District Council meeting held on 13 May 2026 are a true and correct record of the meeting.

Carried

7. REPORTS**7.1 Tasman Urban Design Competition Feasibility Report**

Environmental Policy Manager, Barry Johnson, presented the report and answered questions.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:10am and reconvened at 11:30am, at which point Councillor Morgan joined the meeting.

Councillor Neubauer moved an alternative to the officer's recommendation, seconded by Councillor Greening.

Moved: Cr Neubauer/Seconded: Cr Greening

That the Tasman District Council

1. Notes that the feasibility report confirms there is clear merit in undertaking an urban design ideas competition to explore intensification outcomes in Richmond and support place-making and economic development.
2. Notes that the competition brief provides a sufficiently developed basis to proceed with a Richmond-focused urban design ideas competition without the need for a separate scoping phase.

Tasman District Council

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3. *Agrees to proceed with a Richmond Urban Design Ideas Competition, based on the brief and structure outlined in the feasibility report, with any necessary refinements to be made as part of implementation.*
4. *Notes that the competition is a non-statutory ideas competition, and that its outputs:*
 - 4.1 *are intended to provide high-quality conceptual material for consideration by Council, developers, and the wider community;*
 - 4.2 *are not intended to predetermine zoning or consenting decisions;*
 - 4.3 *will inform strategic spatial planning and future plan-making; and*
 - 4.4 *will support community engagement and understanding of intensification.*
5. *Appoints a steering committee (project control committee / advisory committee) comprising Mayor King (or nominee), the CEO (or nominee) and Cr Neubauer to oversee the competition and report back to the Council as required.*
6. *Approves a total Council budget of up to \$60,000 for delivery of the competition, and directs staff to ensure that:*
 - 6.a *no more than \$25,000 is allocated to competition management and administration; and*
 - 6.b *substantial proportion of the budget is directed toward the prize pool and competition outputs, with remaining costs kept proportionate and consistent with standard practice.*

Lost

The motion was put and lost by division.

LOST 7/8

Cr Greening called for a division.

For:

Mayor King

Cr Butler

Cr Greening

Cr Maling

Cr Morgan

Cr Neubauer

Cr Woods

Against:

Deputy Mayor Maru

Cr Ellis

Cr Ferneyhough

Cr Gully

Cr Hume

Cr Kininmonth

Cr McNamara

Cr Walker

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Councillor Greening had foreshadowed a motion, seconded by Councillor Neubauer, to appoint a steering committee to explore further options.

Moved: Cr Greening/Seconded: Cr Neubauer

CL2026/4

That the Tasman District Council

- 1. Notes that an urban design competition has merit as a tool to explore intensification and support place-making, but that further work is required to understand its feasibility in practice.**
- 2. Appoints a steering committee (which may include the mayor): Councillors Neubauer (Chair), Maling, Morgan and Ellis.**
- 3. Directs the steering committee to explore: sponsorship, voluntary support offers (including Mr Dawkins pro-bono offer of work), budget, and the scope of the urban design competition.**
- 4. Requests the Chair of the committee to report back to Council on the steering committee's progress on its exploratory work, to inform a future decision on whether to proceed with a competition.**

CARRIED 8/7

The motion was put and carried by division.

Cr Greening called a division

For:

Mayor King

Cr Butler

Cr Ferneyhough

Cr Greening

Cr Maling

Cr Morgan

Cr Neubauer

Cr Woods

Against:

Deputy Mayor Maru

Cr Ellis

Cr Gully

Cr Hume

Cr Kininmonth

Cr McNamara

Cr Walker

7.2 Alternative Income Streams - Laundry Pods

Strategic Planning and Enterprise Manager, Dwayne Fletcher and Team Leader Enterprise Portfolio, Stephen Batt, presented the report and answered questions.

Councillor Maling moved an alternative to the officers recommendation, seconded by Councillor McNamara, to include further consultation on the Wakefield site.

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Moved: Cr Maling/Seconded: Cr McNamara**CL2026/5****That the Tasman District Council**

1. Approves the Gladstone Road Pilot programme of one commercial laundry pod and consult on a Wakefield site for another commercial laundry pod.
2. Acknowledges that this will be self-funded through Enterprise however funds will be transferred from existing budgets within the wider activity.

CARRIED

Councillors Greening and Morgan requested that their vote against the motion be recorded.

7.3 2028 Triennial Electoral (Voting) System

Chief Operating Officer, Steve Manners and Governance Manager, Robyn Byrne, presented the report and answered questions.

Councillor McNamara moved the officer's recommendation with the first past the post voting option, seconded by Councillor Gully.

Moved: Cr McNamara/Seconded: Cr Gully**CL2026/6****That the Tasman District Council**

1. Notes the statutory requirements under section 27 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 relating to the choice of electoral (voting) system for the 2028 local authority elections.
2. Agrees, in accordance with section 27 of the Local Electoral Act 2001, that the electoral (voting) system for the 2028 local authority elections will be First Past the Post (FPP).
3. Notes that under section 31 of the Local Electoral Act 2001, local authorities may hold a poll on the specified electoral system.
4. Agrees that the Council does not initiate a binding poll on the electoral (voting) system for the 2028 triennial elections.
5. Notes that under section 29 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 electors retain the right to demand a poll on the electoral (voting) system.
6. Requests that staff give public notice of the electoral (voting) system resolution and the public's right to demand a poll on the electoral (voting) system in accordance with section 28 of the Local Electoral Act 2001.

CARRIED 12/3

The motion was put and carried by division.

Cr Neubauer called for a division.

For:**Mayor King****Against:****Cr Butler**

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Deputy Mayor Maru

Cr Greening

Cr Ellis

Cr Neubauer

Cr Ferneyhough

Cr Gully

Cr Hume

Cr Kininmonth

Cr Maling

Cr McNamara

Cr Morgan

Cr Walker

Cr Woods

7.4 Mayoral Update

Mayor King presented the report and answered questions.

Moved: Mayor King/Seconded: Cr Ferneyhough

CL2026/9

That the Tasman District Council

- 1. Receives the Mayor's report.**

Carried

8. CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

8.0 Procedural motion to exclude the public

Moved: Mayor King/Deputy Mayor Maru

CL2026/8

That the Tasman District Council

Agrees that the public be excluded from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting. The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

8.1 Confirmation of Confidential Minutes 7 May 2026 & 13 May 2026:

s7(2)(b)(ii) The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.

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s7(2)(g) The withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege.

s7(2)(i) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).

8.2 Motueka Service Centre Recommendation:

s7(2)(h) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.

s7(2)(i) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).

Carried

9. KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA

10. MEETING CLOSE

The meeting concluded at 12:43pm.

Restatements:

8.2. Motueka Service Centre Recommendation - Confidential

3. agrees that the report and decision remain confidential until contractual and relocation matters are concluded.

Confirmed as a correct record of proceedings by resolution on <enter date>.

TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

**Held at 9:31am, Thursday 25 June 2026,
Tasman Council Chamber, 189 Queen Street, Richmond**

Present: Mayor T King, Deputy Mayor B Maru, Councillors C Butler, J Ellis, K Ferneyhough, M Greening (Teams), J Gully, M Hume, M Kininmonth, K Maling, D McNamara, P Morgan, T Neubauer, T Walker and D Woods (Teams)

In Attendance: Board Member Liaisons (C Hutt & G Knowles), Chief Executive Officer (L Rae), Chief Operating Officer (S Manners), Group Manager Customer & Community (J Ridd), Group Manager Three Waters (R Kirby), Group Manager Environmental Services (R Smith), Kaihautū (R Thomas), Governance Manager (R Byrne) and Senior Governance Advisor (K McLean)

Absent:

1. KARAKIA TIMATANGA

2. APOLOGIES

Nil

3. ORDER OF BUSINESS

There was no change to the order of business.

4. PUBLIC FORUM

Nil

5. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Nil

6. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

6.1 Confirmation of Minutes - 28 May 2026

Moved: Cr Maling/Seconded: Cr Gully

CL2026/15

Tasman District Council

Thursday 25 June 2026

That the Tasman District Council

1. **Confirms that the Open minutes of the Tasman District Council meeting held on 28 May 2026 are a true and correct record of the meeting.**

CARRIED**Moved: Cr Kininmonth/Seconded: Cr Hume**

As the confidential minutes are the only item of business in the Confidential session the procedural motion was taken in open session.

CL2026/16**That the Tasman District Council**

1. **Confirms that the confidential minutes of the Tasman District Council meeting held on 28 May 2026 are a true and correct record of the meeting.**

CARRIED**7. REPORTS****7.1 Adoption of the Annual Plan 2026/2027 and the Schedule of Fees and Charges 2026/2027**

Strategic Planning and Enterprise Manager, Dwayne Fletcher, Financial Planning and Strategy Manager, Matthew McGlinchey and Senior Community Policy Advisor, Amy Smith, presented the report and answered questions.

Cr Greening called for a division.

Moved: Mayor King/Seconded: Cr Gully**CL2026/17****That the Tasman District Council**

1. **Notes that, following public consultation between 2 April 2026 and 3 May 2026, staff have incorporated in the Annual Plan 2026/2027, Attachment 1 to the agenda report, all changes resolved by the Council at the Annual Plan Deliberations meeting on 28 May 2026.**
2. **Notes that, following public consultation between 2 April 2026 and 3 May 2026, staff have incorporated in the Schedule of Fees and Charges 2026/2027, Attachment 2 to the agenda report, all changes resolved by the Council at the Annual Plan Deliberations meeting on 28 May 2026.**
3. **Agrees to amend the Water Supply charges in the final Schedule of Fees and Charges 2026/2027, Attachment 2 to the agenda report, for Nelson City Council to \$7.01 per m³ and the Nelson Industrial Water Supply Area to \$4.07 per m³, to reflect changes made in the Annual Plan Deliberations meeting.**
4. **Agrees to amend the Waste Management charge for additional kerbside recycling services in the final Schedule of Fees and Charges 2026/2027, Attachment 2 to the agenda report, and the annual fee is set at \$141.00 (part year fee \$11.75 per month) to reflect changes made in the Annual Plan Deliberations meeting.**

5. Agrees to amend the Waste Management charges for kerbside collection rubbish bags in the final Schedule of Fees and Charges 2026/2027, Attachment 2 to the agenda report, and these are set at \$7.00 each for small bags and \$7.50 each for big bags to reflect the costs of supply and disposal.
6. Agrees to amend the Waste Management minimum commercial transaction charge for Classes 3, 4 and 5 fill material in the final Schedule of Fees and Charges 2026/2027, Attachment 2 to the agenda report, and this is set at \$26.50 for consistency with other minimum charges.
7. Agrees to amend the Building Assurance charge for the BRANZ levy in the final Schedule of Fees and Charges 2026/2027, Attachment 2 to the agenda report, adding 15% GST to the levy charge in accordance with recent legislative changes.
8. Agrees to amend the capital programme, Attachment 3 to the agenda report, to reflect changes made in the Annual Plan Deliberations meeting and final budget adjustments.
9. Notes that the total rates revenue increase of 9.9% (excluding growth) in the Annual Plan 2026/2027 is inconsistent with the dynamic rate cap of 5.2% in the Council's Financial Strategy largely due to increased or additional costs outside the Council's control.
10. Agrees not to amend the rates revenue increase cap in the Financial Strategy, noting that it is being reviewed through the Long-Term Plan 2027-2037 process.
11. Notes that net debt is forecast to be \$317.3 million at 30 June 2027 and that this remains within the net debt to revenue ratio limit in the Council's Financial Strategy for the 2026/2027 year, and is therefore consistent with the Council's Financial Strategy.
12. Pursuant to section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002, adopts the Annual Plan 2025/2026, Attachment 1 to the agenda report.
13. Adopts the final Schedule of Fees and Charges 2026/2027, Attachment 2 to the agenda report.
14. Notes that consideration has been given to the requirements of section 101(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 when making changes to the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy.
15. Pursuant to section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002, amends the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy, Attachment 4 to the agenda report, to enable the setting of a district-wide uniform rate to recover costs associated with significant events (e.g. weather event recovery).
16. Delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer to approve any minor editorial amendments to the Annual Plan 2026/2027, the Schedule of Fees and Charges 2026/2027, and the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy prior to being printed and made available on the Council's website.
17. Notes that staff will notify submitters of the Council's decisions on the Annual Plan 2026/2027.

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CARRIED 9/6**For:****Mayor King****Deputy Mayor Maru****Cr Butler****Cr Ellis****Cr Ferneyhough****Cr Gully****Cr Kininmonth****Cr Maling****Cr Walker****Against:****Cr Greening****Cr Hume****Cr McNamara****Cr Morgan****Cr Neubauer****Cr Woods****7.2 Annual Plan Rates Resolution 2026-2027**

Financial Strategy and Planning Manager, Matthew McGlinchey and Business Services and Rates Manager, Margie French presented the report and answered questions.

Moved: Deputy Mayor Maru/Seconded: Cr Maling

CL2026/18

That the Tasman District Council

- Sets the following rates under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the financial year commencing on 1 July 2026 and ending on 30 June 2027;**

Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
General Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the District	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.2218 cents

The capital values are assessed by independent valuers. Their results are audited by the Office of the Valuer General.

Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)		Every rateable rating unit in the District	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 429.00

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Targeted Rates

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
1	Stormwater Rate				
			Every rateable rating unit in the District which has a land value		
		Urban Drainage Area- Stormwater Differential	Rating units in the Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0560 cents
		Balance of the District- General Drainage Stormwater Differential	Rating units with land value, that are not in the Stormwater Urban Drainage Rating Area	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0059 cents
<i>Ratepayers in the Urban Drainage Rating Area receive greater benefit from stormwater infrastructure or cause the need for stormwater infrastructure. For this reason the Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied as follows:</i> <i>*Urban Drainage Area –Stormwater Differential- A differential of 1 will apply.</i> <i>*Balance of the District- General Drainage Stormwater Differential- A differential of 0.105 will apply.</i>					
2	Water Supply Rates				
2.1	Water Supply Rates – Urban Water Supply Metered Connections and Rural Water Extensions to Urban Water Schemes (“The Club”)				
2.1(a)	Water Supply – Urban Water Supply Metered Connections (excluding Motueka Water Supply): Volumetric charge		Provision of service being the supply of metered water to those rating units in the District which have metered water connections, excluding those connected to the Motueka Water Supply or rural water extension.	Per m ³ of water supplied	\$ 4.07
2.1(b)	Water Supply – Urban Water Supply Metered Connections (excluding Motueka Water Supply): Service Charge		Provision of service being the supply of metered water to those rating units in the District which have metered water connections, excluding those connected to the Motueka Water Supply or rural water extension	Fixed amount per connection (meter)	\$ 605.48

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	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
2.1(c)	Water Supply- Rural Water Extensions to Urban Water Schemes		Provision of a service being a connection to a supply of water via a rural extension to urban schemes through a low flow restricted water connection.	Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day (based on water restrictor volume). E.g. 2m ³ /day restrictor volume will be charged at two times the listed annual rate	\$ 1,187.44

The 1m³ base rate is set at 80% of the Urban Metered Connections volumetric rate multiplied by 365.

The extensions that will be charged this rate are: Best Island Water Supply, Māpua/ Ruby Bay Water Supply, Brightwater/Hope Water Supply, Richmond Water Supply, Wakefield Water Supply, and any others which are referred to as the Other Rural Water Supply Extensions.

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
2.2	Water Supply Rates – Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections				
2.2(a)	Water Supply – Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections: Volumetric charge		Provision of service being the supply of metered water to rating units connected to the Motueka Water Supply	Per m ³ of water supplied	\$ 4.26
2.2(b)	Water Supply – Motueka Water Supply Metered Connections: Service charge		Provision of service being a connection to the Motueka Water Supply	Fixed amount per connection (meter)	\$ 124.20
2.3	Water Supply – Rural Connections				
2.3(a)	Water Supply- Dovedale Rural Water Supply		Provision of a service being a connection to the Dovedale Rural Water Supply through a low flow restricted water connection		
		Dovedale Differential A*		Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day up to 2m ³ /day (based on water restrictor volume).	\$1,501.98

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	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
		Dovedale Differential B*		Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day above 2m ³ /day (based on water restrictor volume).	\$ 1,139.48

The Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied:

**Dovedale Differential A- includes the supply of water for up to and including the first 2m³ per day. This rate is charged based on the extent of provision of service using the size of restrictor volume, with a base of 1m³ per day. A differential of 1 per 1m³ per day will apply.*

For example, rating units with a 2m³ per day restrictor volume will be billed two of the Differential A charge.

**Dovedale Differential B- includes the supply of water greater than 2m³ per day. This rate is charged based on the extent of provision of service using the size of restrictor volume, with a base of 1m³ per day will apply. A differential of 0.77 per 1m³ per day will apply.*

For example, rating units with a 3m³ per day restrictor volume will be billed two of the Differential A charge and one of the Differential B charge.

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
2.3(b)	Water Supply- Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply		Provision of a service being a connection to the Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply through a low flow restricted water connection	Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day (based on water restrictor volume). E.g. 2m ³ /day restrictor volume will be charged at two times the listed annual rate	\$ 852.32

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	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
2.3(c)	Water Supply- Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply		Provision of a service being a connection to the Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply through a low flow restricted water connection	Extent of provision of service: 1m ³ /day (based on water restrictor volume). E.g. 2m ³ /day restrictor volume will be charged at two times the listed annual rate	\$ 726.47
2.3(d)	Water Supply- Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply- Service Charge		Provision of a service being a connection to the Eighty Eight Valley Rural Water Supply through a low flow restricted water connection	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$ 714.45
2.3(e)	Water Supply- Hamama Rural Water Supply- Variable Charge		Provision of a service being a connection to the Hamama Rural Water Supply	Rate in the \$ of Land Value	0.0600 cents
2.3(f)	Water Supply- Hamama Rural Water Supply- Service Charge		Provision of a service being a connection to the Hamama Rural Water Supply	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$ 402.73
2.4	Water Supply Firefighting				
2.4(a)	Water Supply: Motueka Firefighting		Rating units in the Motueka Firefighting Water Supply Rating Area	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$122.58
2.4(b)	Water Supply: Tākaka Firefighting- Capital		Every Rating Unit in the Golden Bay Ward		
		Tākaka CBD Differential	Rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Commercial CBD Rating Area	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0248cents

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
		Tākaka Residential Differential	Rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Residential Rating Area	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 18.04
		Tākaka Balance of Golden Bay Ward Differential	Rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Rest of Golden Bay Rating Area	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 5.41
2.4(c)	Water Supply: Tākaka Firefighting-Operating		Rating units in the Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Commercial CBD Rating Area and Tākaka Firefighting Water Supply Residential Rating Area.	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$11.96
2.5	Water Supply - Dams				
2.5(a)	Water Supply-Dams: Wai-iti Valley Community Dam		Where land is situated, and the provision of service and the activities controlled under the Tasman Resource Management Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991. This rate will apply to those rating units in the Wai-iti Dam Rating Area that are permit holders under the Resource Management Act 1991 because they are able to use the amount of augmented water as permitted by their resource consent and apply it to the land in accordance with the amount and rate specified in the resource consent.	Extent of provision of service: charged at \$ per hectare as authorised by water permits granted under the Resource Management Act 1991	\$ 282.24

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	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
3	Wastewater Rate		Provision of a service. The provision of service is measured by the number of toilets and/or urinals ("pans") connected either directly or by private drain to a public wastewater system with a minimum of one pan being charged per connected rating unit		
		First toilet or urinal ("pan")		Uniform charge in the \$ for each toilet or urinal (pan)	\$1,280.50
		2nd-10th toilets or urinals ("pans")		Uniform charge in the \$ for each toilet or urinal (pan)	\$ 960.37
		11th or more toilets or urinals ("pans")		Uniform charge in the \$ for each toilet or urinal (pan)	\$ 640.25
<i>In respect of rating units used primarily as a residence for one household, the rating unit will be treated as having no more than one toilet.</i> <i>The costs associated with wastewater are lower per pan the more pans that are present. For this reason the Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied as follows:</i> <i>*One toilet or urinal. A differential of 1 is set.</i> <i>*2-10 toilets or urinals. A differential of 0.75 is set.</i> <i>*11 or more toilets or urinals. A differential of 0.5 is set.</i>					
4	Regional River Works Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the District.		
		River Rating Area X Differential	Rating units in the River Rating Area X	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0322 cents
		River Rating Area Y Differential	Rating units in the River Rating Area Y	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0322 cents
		River Rating Area Z Differential	Rating units in the River Rating Area Z	Rate in the \$ of Land Value	0.0134 cents

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The river works benefits are not equal throughout the District. For this reason, the Council has determined that a differential charge will be applied.

The differentials are planned so that the Area X Differential and Area Y Differential will be charged at the same rate, and the total amount of rates planned to be generated by the combined Area X Differential and Area Y Differential is the same as the planned rates generated for the Area Z Differential.

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
5	Motueka Business Rate		Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Motueka Business Rating Area A and B and the use to which the land is put. The land usage categories as set out in the Rating Valuations Rules 2008 for actual property use that will be charged for this rate include: Commercial, Industrial, Multi use commercial/ industrial, Residential-public communal/ multi use, Lifestyle- multi use, Transport, Utility services-communications, Community services-Medical and allied, and Recreational		
		Motueka Business Area A Differential	This will apply to properties with land use categories as listed above for rateable rating units in Motueka Business Rating Area A	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0393 cents
		Motueka Business Area B Differential	This will apply to properties with land use categories as listed above for rateable rating units in Motueka Business Rating Area B	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0194 cents

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
6	Richmond Business Rate		Where the land is situated being rateable rating units in the Richmond Business Rating Area and the use to which the land is put. The land usage categories as set out in the Rating Valuations Rules 2008 for actual property use that will be charged for this rate include: Commercial, Industrial, Multi use commercial/ industrial, Residential- public communal/ multi use, Lifestyle- multi use, Transport, Utility services- communications, Community services- Medical and allied, and Recreational	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0409 cents
7	Māpua Stopbank Rate		Rating units in the Māpua Stopbank Rating Area	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 40.69
8	Torrent Bay Replenishment Rate		Rating units in the Torrent Bay Rating Area A and B		
		Torrent Bay Area A Differential	Rating units in the Torrent Bay Rating Area A	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 857.52
		Torrent Bay Area B Differential	Rating units in the Torrent Bay Rating Area B	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 270.79
9	District Facilities Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the District	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$ 142.53
10	Shared Facilities Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the District	Fixed amount \$ per Rating Unit	\$ 74.92
11	Museums Facilities Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the District	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 74.34

	Rate Type	Differential category	Categories of land on which Rate is set	Factors	Rate (GST Inc.)
12	Refuse/ Recycling Rate		Rating units in the Refuse- Recycling Rating Area	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 140.29
13	Māpua Rehabilitation Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the District	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 3.66
14	Golden Bay Community Board Rate		Rating units in the Golden Bay Community Board Rating Area, which is the Golden Bay Ward	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 16.48
15	Motueka Community Board Rate		Rating units in the Motueka Community Board Rating Area, which is the Motueka Ward	Fixed amount per Rating Unit	\$ 16.74
16	Waimea Community Dam – Environmental and Community Benefits Rates				
16.1	Waimea Community Dam-Environmental and Community Benefits District wide Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the district	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$ 76.69
16.2	Waimea Community Dam-Environmental and Community Benefits ZOB Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the Waimea Community Dam Zone of Benefit Rating Area	Rate in the \$ of Capital Value	0.0069 cents
17	2025 Weather Events Recovery Rate		Every rateable rating unit in the district	Fixed amount per Rating unit	\$123.48

2. Sets the dates and amounts for payment of rates in 2026-2027 as follows;

For rates other than volumetric metered water rates, rates are set as at 1 July each year and the Council invoices rates quarterly, with the instalment invoice dates being 25 July, 25 October, 25 January and 25 April. Each instalment is one quarter of the total annual rates payable for the year. Rates are due and payable to the Tasman District Council. The 2026-2027 rates instalments due dates for payment are:

Instalment 1 Due Date	20 August 2026
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Instalment 2 Due Date	20 November 2026
Instalment 3 Due Date	22 February 2027
Instalment 4 Due Date	20 May 2027

Volumetric metered water rates are invoiced separately from other rates. Invoices for the majority of users are issued six monthly and invoices for larger industrial users are issued monthly.

The 2026-2027 due dates for payment are as follows:

Meters invoiced in June (may include but is not limited to meters in Murchison, Upper Tākaka, Pōhara, Collingwood, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 July 2026
Meters invoiced in July (may include but is not limited to meters in Hope, Brightwater, Wakefield, Tapawera, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 August 2026
Meters invoiced in August (may include but is not limited to meters in Māpua, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	21 September 2026
Meters invoiced in September (may include but is not limited to meters in Motueka, Kaiteriteri, Riwaka, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 October 2026
Meters invoiced in October (may include but is not limited to meters in Richmond, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 November 2026
Meters invoiced in November (may include but is not limited to meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	21 December 2026
Meters invoiced in December (may include, but not limited to meters in Murchison, Upper Takaka, Pōhara, Collingwood, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 January 2027
Meters invoiced in January (may include but is not limited to meters in Hope, Brightwater, Wakefield, Tapawera, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	22 February 2027
Meters invoiced in February (may include but is not limited to meters in Māpua, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	22 March 2027

Meters invoiced in March (may include but is not limited to meters in Motueka, Kaiteriteri, Riwaka, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 April 2027
Meters invoiced in April (may include but is not limited to meters in Richmond, meters W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	20 May 2027
Meters invoiced in May (may include but is not limited to W00898, W00897, W00906, W45268, W00910, W00899)	21 June 2027

Payments received will be applied to the oldest outstanding amounts first.

3. Authorises penalties to be added to rates that are not paid after the due date as follows:

For rates other than volumetric metered water rates, under Section 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 the Council prescribes a penalty of ten percent (10%) of the amount of rate instalments remaining unpaid after the due date to be added on the following dates:

Instalment 1 Penalty Date	21 August 2026
Instalment 2 Penalty Date	23 November 2026
Instalment 3 Penalty Date	23 February 2027
Instalment 4 Penalty Date	21 May 2027

For volumetric metered water rates, a penalty of 10 percent (10%) will be added to the amount of metered water rates remaining unpaid after the due date to be added on the following dates:

Meters invoiced in June	21 July 2026
Meters invoiced in July	21 August 2026
Meters invoiced in August	22 September 2026
Meters invoiced in September	21 October 2026
Meters invoiced in October	23 November 2026
Meters invoiced in November	22 December 2026
Meters invoiced in December	21 January 2027
Meters invoiced in January	23 February 2027
Meters invoiced in February	23 March 2027
Meters invoiced in March	21 April 2027
Meters invoiced in April	21 May 2027

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Meters invoiced in May	23 June 2027
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Notes that on 2 July 2026, a further penalty of five percent (5%) will be added to rates (including previously applied penalties) that remain unpaid from previous years after 1 July 2026. On 5 January 2027, a further penalty of five percent (5%) will be added to any portion of previous years' rates (including previously applied penalties) still remaining unpaid on 4 January 2027.

The above penalties will not be charged on a rating unit where the Council has agreed to a programme for payment of rate arrears or where a direct debit programme is in place and payments are being honoured, in accordance with the Council's Rates Remission Policy.

4. Notes that the Funding Impact Statement contained in the Annual Plan 2026-2027 includes rating maps that relate to the rates that are set based on "where the land is situated" and depict the relevant areas where those rates apply. The Funding Impact Statement also includes differential definitions that are relevant for ratepayers to understand how the rates will be applied. The rating maps, differential definitions and rating definitions are adopted as part of the Annual Plan, rather than as part of the rate setting process.

CARRIED

7.3 Tasman Drinking Water Supplies Assessment

Group Manager Three Waters, Richard Kirby, Senior Infrastructure Planning Advisor, Kim Arnold and Waters and Waste, Mike Schruer, presented the report and answered questions.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:34am and reconvened at 10.48am.

Moved: Cr Maling/Seconded: Cr Ellis

CL2026/19

That the Tasman District Council

1. **Receives the Tasman Drinking Water Supplies Assessment Report.**
2. **Receives the Draft Tasman Drinking Water Supplies Assessment 2026, Attachment 1 to the agenda report.**

CARRIED

7.4 Landfill & Sewerage Regional Joint Committee Business Plans

Mr Schruer and Mr Kirby presented the report and answered questions.

Moved: Cr McNamara/Seconded: Cr Walker

CL2026/20

That the Tasman District Council

1. **Receives the Nelson Tasman Regional Sewerage Business Unit Business Plan 2026/27, Attachment 1 to the Agenda report.**
2. **Receives the Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit Business Plan 2026/27, Attachment 2 of the Agenda report.**

CARRIED

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8. CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

Nil

9. KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA

10. MEETING CLOSE

The meeting concluded at 10.52am.

Confirmed as a correct record of proceedings by resolution on <enter date>.

Unconfirmed

7. REPORTS

Report Number:	7.1.
Report Title:	Classification of existing reserves in Golden Bay-Mohua Ward
Report Author:	Anna Gerraty (Senior Community Policy Advisor - Reserves & Facilities)
Report Authoriser:	Sue McLean (Group Manager - Strategy & Finance)

Purpose of the Report / Take mō te Pūrongo

1. The purpose of this report is for the Council to:
 - a. consider the recommendations of the Hearing Panel appointed to consider all submissions received on the proposals to classify existing reserves within the Golden Bay/Mohua Ward; and
 - b. agree to classify these reserves as set out in the amended proposal, contained in **Attachment 1** to this report.

Summary / Whakarāpopototanga

2. The Council is required to classify reserves it administers in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977. For some types of reserves (e.g. Crown land that is vested in Council), the Council has delegated authority from the Minister of Conservation to carry out this function.
3. Classification determines the principal or primary purpose of a reserve and is used to guide the control, management, use and preservation of the reserve. Classification also guides decision-making during the management planning process (e.g. leasing).
4. The Council's proposals to classify existing reserves were publicly notified on 14 April 2026, with submissions closing on 18 May 2026. A total of 38 written submissions were received on the proposals and six people spoke to their submission at a hearing held in Tākaka on 4 June 2026.
5. Staff prepared a [report](#) for the Hearing Panel providing it with a summary of the submissions received and discussing a range of matters raised in the submissions on proposals to classify reserves.
6. This report requests that the Council agrees to classify existing reserves in accordance with the recommendations from the Hearing Panel, which has considered all submissions received on the proposals.
7. In summary, the Hearing Panel recommendations are to classify all reserves as per the original proposals that were publicly notified on 14 April 2026, with the exception of the four reserve land parcels at Totara Avenue, Pakawau, which the Panel recommends be classified as Scenic Reserve 1(b).

Recommendation/s / Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

1. **Notes the recommendations of the Golden Bay/Mohua Ward Classification of Reserves Hearing Panel relating to classification of existing reserves in Golden Bay Ward and submissions on the proposals to classify these reserves, contained in the minutes of the hearing and deliberations meeting held on 4 June 2026 (i.e. that all classifications should remain as publicly notified with the exception of the four reserve land parcels at Totara Avenue, Pakawau, which the Panel recommends be classified as Scenic Reserve 1(b)).**

2. In accordance with Section 16(1), 16(2A), and 16(11b) of the Reserves Act 1977 and delegated authority from the Minister of Conservation (dated 12 June 2013), resolves to classify the land listed in Tables 1-5 of Attachment 1 to the Agenda report for the purposes specified in the recommended classification column of those tables.
3. Approves staff preparing and submitting a notice to the New Zealand Gazette outlining the reserve classifications agreed to in Tables 1-5 of Attachment 1 to the Agenda report.
4. Notes that staff will consider the other matters raised by submitters that relate to future management of reserve areas during preparation of the draft Golden Bay/Mohua Ward Reserve Management Plan.

Background / Horopaki

8. A total of 171 parcels of Council-administered land in Golden Bay/Mohua Ward (refer **Attachment 1**) are subject to the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act) but have not yet been classified for a specific purpose, as required by the Act.
9. These existing reserves have been vested in the Council at various points in time over the past century or so. While the majority have been acquired through subdivision, some have been gifted to, or purchased by the Council or its predecessors. Others are Crown land but have been vested in the Council for management.
10. Classification protects the reserves for the use and enjoyment of current and future generations and provides the community with certainty as to the types of activities that can take place on the land.

Public consultation on the proposals to classify existing reserves

11. At the meeting on 7 April 2026, the Strategy, Finance and Performance Committee approved the release of the proposals to classify existing reserves for public consultation (**RSFPC26-04-1**). The Committee also delegated the role of hearing and deliberating on submissions on these proposals to a Hearing Panel, made up of Councillors Celia Butler (Chair) and Mark Hume, Golden Bay Community Board member Clarissa Bruning, and mātauranga Māori experts Allanah Burgess and Jen Skilton.
12. Submissions were open between 14 April and 18 May 2026.
13. A total of 38 written submissions were received by the close of submissions. No late submissions were received.
14. Six submitters spoke to their submissions at the hearing held in Tākaka on 4 June 2026. A statistical summary of submissions received, a list of submitter details and schedule of submitters heard at the hearing are included as **Attachment 2** to this report.
15. Staff prepared a [report](#) for the Hearing Panel, providing them with a summary of the submissions received and discussing a range of matters raised in the submissions on proposals to classify reserves. Information about the proposals to classify reserves, including maps showing reserve locations, is available on the Council's [website](#).
16. The majority of submitters supported the proposed classifications, while some objected to the classification of specific reserves. Three Pakawau submitters requested Scenic Reserve classification for the esplanade and recreation reserves at Totara Avenue and the esplanade reserve at Waikato. A group of 18 submitters aligned with Dog Owners Golden Bay opposed Scenic classification for Battery Road Reserve, Lake Killarney Reserve and Tata Lookout Reserve, preferring Recreation Reserve status instead. Some submitters questioned Historic classification at Rototai Reserve and some Tata Beach reserves.

17. Nine submitters, including Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa iwi Trusts, provided general support for all classification proposals.
18. Several other suggestions made by submitters related to the ongoing management of the land and requests to declare land as reserve, rather than the proposed classification. The Hearing Panel recommends that these suggestions be considered during development of the draft Golden Bay Ward Reserve Management Plan.
19. The Hearing Panel completed its deliberations on 4 June 2026 (see the minutes of the hearings and deliberations meeting).

Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā Kupu Tohutohu

Hearing Panel recommendations

20. The Hearing Panel's recommendations to the Council, as recorded in the minutes of the hearings and deliberations meeting, are as follows:
 - a. In response to matters raised in the submissions received on the proposals to classify reserves located in Golden Bay/Mohua Ward, requests staff make the following changes to the proposals, to present to the Tasman District Council for its consideration when making its decision on final reserve classifications:
 - i. Amend the proposed classification of Totara Avenue Reserve (Lot 1 DP6442) from Recreation to Scenic Reserve 1(b), with the inclusion of a statement regarding the significance of Māori Cultural Values.
 - ii. Amend the proposed classification of Totara Avenue Esplanade Reserves (three land parcels: Lot 16 DP 6442 and Lots 17 & 29 DP 6816) from Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values and Esplanade) Reserve to Scenic Reserve 1(b) with the inclusion of a statement regarding the significance of Māori Cultural Values.
 - b. Agrees that staff give effect to the recommendations referred to in clause 7 above when preparing the final proposals to classify reserves.
 - c. Agrees that all other classifications should remain as publicly notified.
 - d. Agrees that the report to consider the recommendations of the Hearing Panel appointed to consider all submissions received on the proposals to classify existing reserves within the Golden Bay/Mohua Ward be presented to the Tasman District Council for consideration and adoption on 9 July 2026.
21. In addition, the Panel:
 - a. Notes that public access to both Battery Road reserves will be considered in the draft Golden Bay/Mohua Ward Reserve Management Plan.
 - b. Notes that Historic Reserve classification enables public access and use where consistent with the protection of historic and cultural values.
 - c. Acknowledges the importance of ongoing community use of certain reserves for informal recreation and access.
 - d. Requests that the draft Golden Bay/Mohua Ward Reserve Management Plan:
 - i. provides clear guidance on how recreation, access, and cultural values will be balanced; and
 - ii. responds to matters raised in submissions, including dog access, coastal access, and interpretation.
 - e. Notes that matters relating to access, use and management of Recreation Reserves will be addressed through the Golden Bay/Mohua Ward Reserve Management Plan.

Additional matters

22. There are 22 parcels of land in the Golden Bay/Mohua Ward that are not subject to the Reserves Act. As these parks are integral to the Council's network of parks and reserves, they will also be covered by policies in the draft Golden Bay/Mohua Ward Reserve Management Plan (RMP).
23. Staff will continue working together with staff from the iwi Trusts and Manawhenua ki Mohua, and the Golden Bay Community Board to prepare the draft RMP. The Strategy, Finance & Performance Committee will then be asked to consider the draft RMP and release it for public notification for a two-month submission period later this year.

For the purposes of good decision making and to meet requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 the following must be taken into consideration:**Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea**

24. The costs associated with classifying reserves are absorbed within the Strategy & Finance Group budget and are largely staff time.
25. There will be minor costs associated with completing the process to classify reserves (i.e. publishing a notice in the New Zealand Gazette). Provision for these will come from existing Strategic Policy budget.

Legal / Ture

26. The reserve classification process is being undertaken in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 and the Local Government Act 2002. Reserve classification is required by section 16 of the Reserves Act.
27. The Council has the ability to make the decisions sought through this report, some of which involve applying the delegated authority from the Minister of Conservation (dated 12 June 2013).

Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitinga Kōrero ā-Hapori Māori

28. Staff attended online hui with iwi, held in late 2025, to introduce the two reserves projects (i.e. proposals to classify existing reserves and review the RMPs for Golden Bay/Mohua Ward) and information about these projects was published on the Council's online iwi engagement portal.
29. A draft version of the proposals was uploaded to the portal in March 2026, so iwi could view the proposed classifications for existing reserves before public notification. At the same time, we contacted each of the eight Te Tau Ihu iwi Trusts, Manawhenua ki Mohua, Te Here-ā-Nuku Trust, Wakatū Incorporation and Ngāti Rārua Ātiawa Iwi Trust (NRAIT) to advise that the Council is likely to publicly notify proposals to classify existing reserves in April 2026. We offered to meet with each group kanohi-ki-te-kanohi (face to face) to talk through the proposals and understand any concerns they may have. We also noted the option of making written submissions and speaking at a hearing, once the proposals were publicly notified.
30. Four of these groups attended an in-person hui with staff in Tākaka in March 2026, to provide feedback on the draft proposals. Many changes to the initial set of proposals were made as a result of the discussions, to reflect the significant Māori cultural values present and a large number of Council-administered reserves in the Ward.
31. Two iwi Trusts sent in written submissions in support of the proposals to classify reserves in Golden Bay/Mohua Ward. Both spoke at the Hearing. Several members of Manawhenua ki Mohua attended the hearing in support of these two submitters.
32. Wakatū Incorporated has previously requested we focus on classification of existing reserves only and defer any proposals that may alter land status (e.g. proposals to declare land as reserve), until after the Nelson Tenth case has been fully resolved.

Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitinga Korero ā-Hapori Whānui

33. As outlined in the following table, we consider that classifying reserves is of low to medium significance to most residents of the Golden Bay/Mohua Ward and Tasman District, but of high significance to some iwi/Māori. The proposals have, however, been through a full public consultation process, where we received 38 submissions.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	What is the level of public interest, or likelihood of controversy associated with the decision?	Low-Medium	Classification of reserves is of interest to iwi and to some nearby residents, community groups and other parties/ organisations. The proposals have been through a full public consultation process where the views of iwi/ Māori and the community have had an opportunity to be heard.
2.	To what extent does the decision impact the social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the community, now or in the future?	Low	Classification clarifies the purpose of each reserve, providing guidance for their use and enjoyment by current and future generations, and providing the community with certainty as to the types of activities that can take place on the land.
3.	How permanent are the effects of the decision?	Medium	This report encourages the Council to complete the process of classifying reserves in Golden Bay/Mohua Ward. The implications of resolving to classify existing reserves (and publishing a notice to that effect in the New Zealand Gazette) are: (i) classification would formalise the principal purpose of each reserve; and (ii) classification of reserves would provide ongoing guidance for the development of future RMPs. Reserves can be re-classified if needed in the future, provided the correct process under the Reserves Act is followed.
4.	How much impact does the decision have on one or more of the Council's strategic assets?	NA	
5.	How substantial will any change to a level of service provided by Council be?	NA	

6.	How substantially does the decision affect debt, rates or Council finances?	NA	
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	No	
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	No	
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	No	
10	How substantially does the decision impact on the District's ability to mitigate or adapt to climate change?	NA	

Risks / Tūraru

34. Classifying existing reserves is a statutory requirement under the Reserves Act 1977.

There is a small risk that submitters who disagree with the recommended classifications may challenge the process (i.e. request a judicial review). We have been through a full public consultation process where all proposals were publicly notified, submissions were open for one month, a hearing was held for all submitters who asked to speak to their submissions, the Hearing Panel considered and deliberated on all submissions received, and the Council is now being asked to classify the reserves as per the Panel's recommendations. The risk of a judicial review being successful is therefore considered to be low.

35. Inaction would pose risks, including inadequate protection of reserves and management inefficiencies. By proceeding with the classification process, the Council can effectively minimise these risks while safeguarding the reserves for community benefit.

Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hāngai ki ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki

36. Classification of reserves provides them with a primary purpose and contributes to a number of the Council's community outcomes, namely:

- a. our unique natural environment is healthy, protected and sustainably managed;
- b. our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well-planned, accessible and sustainably managed; and
- c. our communities have access to a range of social, cultural, educational and recreational facilities and activities.

Options / Kōwhiringa

37. The options are outlined in the following table:

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Resolve to classify existing reserves in accordance with the recommendations from the Hearing Panel (i.e. as set out in the tables included in Attachment 1 to this report).	This option supports the Council's statutory obligation under the Reserves Act 1977 to classify existing reserves prior to notifying a draft Reserve Management Plan. Classification determines the principal or primary purpose of a reserve and is used to guide the control, management, use and preservation of the reserve.	Under this option, if the Council disagrees with any of the Hearing Panel recommendations it could not make major amendments to the proposed classification of one or more of the existing reserves.
2.	Resolve not to complete the process of classifying existing reserves.	If the Council wished to make major amendments to the recommended classification of one or more of the existing reserves, this option could be chosen. Note that any amendments to the proposals would need to be referred back to the Hearing Panel in the first instance. If the proposed changes were not requested by a submitter, the proposals may need to be publicly notified (i.e. trigger the full public consultation requirements under the Act).	This option does not support the Council's statutory obligation under the Reserves Act 1977 to classify existing reserves prior to notifying a draft Reserve Management Plan.

38. Option 1 is recommended. This option ensures alignment with Hearing Panel recommendations, provides clarity for future reserve management, and balances protection of cultural and ecological values with recreational access.

Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

39. If the Council resolves to classify the reserves, staff will publish a notice in the New Zealand Gazette notifying the reserve classifications.
40. Staff will respond to each of the submitters advising them of the outcomes of the reserve classification process and the decisions relating to their submissions.
41. Draft Ward Reserve Management Plans (RMPs) outline how the existing reserves are proposed to be managed and used, in accordance with the purposes for which they are classified. Draft RMPs also provide management guidance to park/'reserve' areas that are not formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977.
42. A report will be presented to a meeting of the Strategy, Finance and Performance Committee later this year, requesting public notification of a draft Golden Bay/Mohua Ward RMP. Once publicly notified, submissions on the draft RMP will be open for a period of two months, then hearings and deliberations will be held.

Attachments / Ngā Tuhinga Tāpiri

1. Attachment 1: Tables of recommended reserve classifications [7.1.1 - 11 pages]
2. Attachment 2: Statistical summary of submissions received [7.1.2 - 1 page]

TABLES OF RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATIONS

Table 1: Recommendations to classify existing reserves as Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(a) of the Reserves Act 1977

(total = 2 land parcels covering 2 reserve areas) Maps are available online at: <https://shape.tasman.govt.nz/GB-Reserves>

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	RECORD OF TITLE ref	RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	RELEVANT SECTION OF RESERVES ACT 1977
Lake Otuhie Reserve	0 Snake Creek Road, Mangarakau	4.0965	Lot 3 DP 532037	876124	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(a) of the Reserves Act 1977	Section 16(2A)
Bay Vista Millennium Reserve	41 Bay Vista Drive, Pohara	0.1463	Lot 46 DP 16650	509927	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(a) of the Reserves Act 1977	Section 16(2A)

Table 2: Recommendations to classify existing reserves as Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977

(total = 13 land parcels covering 6 reserve areas) Maps are available online at: <https://shape.tasman.govt.nz/GB-Reserves>

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	RECORD OF TITLE ref	RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	RELEVANT SECTION OF RESERVES ACT 1977
Totara Avenue Reserve	Adjoins 3 Totara Avenue, Pakawau	0.1027	Lot 1 DP 6442	Not issued	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977 In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)
Totara Avenue Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 65 & 66 Totara Avenue, Pakawau	0.3392	Lot 17 DP 6816	Not issued	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977 In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)
Totara Avenue Esplanade Reserve	Totara Avenue, Pakawau	0.9105	Lot 16 DP 6442	Not issued	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977 In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)
Totara Avenue Esplanade Reserve	Totara Avenue, Pakawau	2.0487	Lot 29 DP 6816	Not issued	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977 In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)
Battery Road Reserve	Adjoins 34 Battery Road, Patons Rock	1.3786	Lot 3 DP 18260	NL12B/68	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977	Section 16(2A)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	RECORD OF TITLE ref	RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	RELEVANT SECTION OF RESERVES ACT 1977
Rotorua (Lake Killarney) Reserve	160 Commercial Street, Tākaka	1.7259	Lot 8 DP 6841	204583	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977	Section 16(2A)
Rotorua (Lake Killarney) Reserve	160 Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.0543	Lot 4 DP 349991	204583	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977	Section 16(2A)
Rotorua (Lake Killarney) Reserve	160 Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.0840	Lot 3 DP 349991	204583	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977	Section 16(2A)
Rotorua (Lake Killarney) Reserve	160 Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.1798	Lot 7 DP 512336	841950	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977	Section 16(2A)
Rotorua (Lake Killarney) Reserve	160 Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.1405	Lot 2 DP 17300	204583	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977	Section 16(2A)
Paradise Way Reserve	Adjoins 7 & 17 Bay Vista Drive, Pohara	0.5269	Lot 45 DP 16650	NL10D/767	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977	Section 16(2A)
Bay Vista Reserve	Adjoins 4 & 18 Bay Vista Drive, Pohara	1.0128	Lot 44 DP 16650	NL10D/766	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977	Section 16(2A)
Tata Lookout Reserve	Northern end of Tata Beach	2.2330	Lot 6 DP 11827	Not issued	Scenic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977	Section 16(2A)

Table 3: Recommendations to classify existing reserves as Historic Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 18 of the Reserves Act 1977

(total = 18 land parcels covering 9 reserve areas) Maps are available online at: <https://shape.tasman.govt.nz/GB-Reserves>

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	RECORD OF TITLE ref	RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	RELEVANT SECTION OF RESERVES ACT 1977
Pariwhakaoho Rivermouth Reserve	Adjoins 754 Takaka-Collingwood Highway, Puramahoi	0.6000	Lot 3 DP 16804	NL11A/315	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Rototai Reserve	32 Nees Road, Rototai	0.0522	Lot 4 DP 15429	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Rototai Reserve	32 Nees Road, Rototai	0.3794	Sec 131 SQ 11	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(1)
Rototai Reserve	32 Nees Road, Rototai	0.9030	Sec 2 Res H SQ 11	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(1)
Rototai Reserve	32 Nees Road, Rototai	0.3946	Sec 1 Res H SQ 11	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(1)
Tata Beach Headland Reserve	Tata Beach headland	3.0038	Lot 5 DP 11104	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tata Beach Headland Reserve	Tata Beach headland (adjoins 47 Peninsula Road, Tata Beach)	0.1008	Lot 4 DP 395596	447229	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tata Beach Headland Reserve	Tata Beach headland (adjoins 47 Peninsula Road, Tata Beach)	0.0058	Lot 5 DP 395596	447230	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tata Beach Inlet Reserve	Adjoins 31-35 Peninsula Road, Tata Beach	0.0784	Lot 10 DP 7100	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	RECORD OF TITLE ref	RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	RELEVANT SECTION OF RESERVES ACT 1977
Tata Beach Inlet Reserve	Adjoins 3-29 Peninsula Road, Tata Beach	0.7436	Lot 32 DP 5768	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tata Beachfront Reserve	Adjoins 30-36 Peninsula Road, Tata Beach	0.1669	Lot 9 DP 7100	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tata Beachfront Reserve	Adjoins 4-28 Peninsula Road, Tata Beach	0.6197	Lot 30 DP 5768	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tata Beachfront Reserve	Adjoins 9-14A Petersen Road, Tata Beach	0.1796	Lot 2 DP 5531	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tata Beachfront Reserve	Adjoins 11-31 Cornwall Place, Tata Beach	0.5059	Pt Lot 3 DP 6052	Not issued (GN 1962, p 759)	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Cornwall Haven Reserve	11 Cornwall Place, Tata Beach	0.0975	Lot 14 DP 9720	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Cornwall Place Reserve	31 Cornwall Place, Tata Beach	0.1789	Lot 2 DP 12422	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Wainui Bay Reserve	Adjoins 1597 Abel Tasman Drive, Takaka	0.3147	Lot 2 DP 13440	Not issued	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Wainui Rivermouth Reserve	Abel Tasman Drive, Takaka	0.5312	Lot 3 DP 430629	520001	Historic Reserve	Section 16(2A)

Table 4: Recommendations to classify existing reserves as Recreation Reserve, for the purposes specified in Section 17 of the Reserves Act 1977

(total = 23 land parcels covering 18 reserve areas) Maps are available online at: <https://shape.tasman.govt.nz/GB-Reserves>

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	RECORD OF TITLE ref	RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	RELEVANT SECTION OF RESERVES ACT 1977
Tomatea Point Reserve	1166 Collingwood-Puponga Main Road, Tomatea Point, Pakawau	0.4333	Lot 13 DP 6185	Not issued	Recreation Reserve. In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values, including recorded archaeological sites, and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)
Ruataniwha Reserve	23 Ruataniwha Drive, Collingwood	0.3110	Lot 32 DP 323801	95997	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Rockville School Reserve	934 Collingwood-Bainham Main Road, Rockville	0.3744	Lot 3 DP 17935	NL12A/566	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Miles Reserve	84 Bishop Road, Parapara	0.4302	Lot 15 DP 6577	Not issued	Recreation Reserve In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	RECORD OF TITLE ref	RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	RELEVANT SECTION OF RESERVES ACT 1977
Parapara Beach Road Recreation Reserve	Adjoins 77 Parapara Beach Road, Parapara	0.0089	Lot 6 DP 6410	Not issued	Recreation Reserve In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)
Kings Reserve	Adjoins 76 Parapara Beach Road, Parapara	0.0809	Lot 1 DP 6313	Not issued	Recreation Reserve In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)
Bydder Reserve	Adjoins 272 Patons Rock Road, Patons Rock	0.0774	Lot 1 DP 510196	780670	Recreation Reserve In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)
Bydder Reserve	272 Patons Rock Road, Patons Rock	0.1841	Lot 14 DP 7582	Not issued	Recreation Reserve In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)
Te Kakau Stream Reserve	Access dogleg is between 47 & 49 Waitapu Road, Tākaka	0.6103	Lot 7 DP 10418	Not issued	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Feary Crescent Reserve	Access dogleg is between 5 & 9 Feary Crescent, Tākaka	0.3895	Lot 16 DP 8351	Not issued	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Sunbelt Crescent Reserve	34 Sunbelt Crescent, Tākaka	0.0534	Lot 35 DP 9729	Not issued	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Golden Bay Recreation Park	2032 Tākaka Valley Highway, Tākaka Valley	2.6173	Lot 2 DP 13180	Not issued	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Golden Bay Recreation Park	2032 Tākaka Valley Highway, Tākaka Valley	0.1624	Sec 1 SO 500687	757590	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Long Plain Road Reserve	Long Plain Road, Kotinga	0.5600	Lot 5 DP 18774	NL12C/93	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Harwood Place Reserve	Adjoins 6 Harwood Place, Upper Takaka	0.0886	Lot 12 DP 15834	NL10B/871	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Bay Vista Millennium Reserve	41 Bay Vista Drive, Pohara	0.0505	Lot 2 DP 427784	509927	Recreation Reserve In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values, including recorded archaeological sites, and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	RECORD OF TITLE ref	RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	RELEVANT SECTION OF RESERVES ACT 1977
Matenga Reserve	28 Matenga Road, Ligar Bay	0.0637	Lot 19 DP 575464	1056059	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Nyhane Drive Reserve	Between 14 & 24 Nyhane Drive, Ligar Bay	0.8533	Lot 17 DP 19064	NL12C/698	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tata Beach Reserve	Adjoins Petersen Road and 4 Peninsula Road, Tata Beach	0.0809	Lot 14 DP 5768	Not issued	Recreation Reserve In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)
Tata Beach Reserve	3 Petersen Road, Tata Beach	0.0809	Lot 15 DP 5768	Not issued	Recreation Reserve In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)
Tata Beach Reserve	Adjoins 3 Petersen Road, Tata Beach	0.0928	Lot 33 DP 5768	Not issued	Recreation Reserve In proposing this classification, the Council recognises that the reserve contains significant Māori cultural values and forms part of a wider cultural landscape of importance to Te Taihū iwi. The management of the reserve shall provide for recreation and public enjoyment in a manner that acknowledges and protects these cultural values.	Section 16(2A)
Tata Heights Reserve	16A Tata Heights, Tata Beach	0.3770	Lot 42 DP 18354	NL12B/299	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tata Heights Reserve	16A Tata Heights, Tata Beach	0.1642	Lot 15 DP 14906	NL9A/757	Recreation Reserve	Section 16(2A)

Table 5: Recommendations to classify existing reserves as Local Purpose Reserve (of various types), for the purposes specified in Section 23 of the Reserves Act 1977

(total = 116 land parcels covering 67 reserve areas) Maps are available online at: <https://shape.tasman.govt.nz/GB-Reserves>

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	RECORD OF TITLE ref	NZ GAZETTE NOTICE REFERENCES (if any)	RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	RELEVANT SECTION OF RESERVES ACT 1977
Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve							
Golden Bay Senior Citizens Hall	94A Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.1054	Lot 1 DP 17809	NL12A/112	1997 p 715	Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Local Purpose (Cultural Heritage) Reserve							
Pioneer Park and Museum	81 Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.0035	Lot 1 DP 2871	NL85/15	1990 p 2314	Local Purpose (Cultural Heritage) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Pioneer Park and Museum	81 Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.0126	Lot 1 DP 3053	NL116/173	1990 p 2314	Local Purpose (Cultural Heritage) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Pioneer Park and Museum	79 Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.0508	Lot 2 DP 3053	NL117/172	1990 p 2314	Local Purpose (Cultural Heritage) Reserve	Section 16(2A)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	RECORD OF TITLE ref	NZ GAZETTE NOTICE REFERENCES (if any)	RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	RELEVANT SECTION OF RESERVES ACT 1977
Pioneer Park and Museum	73 Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.1001	Sec 1 SO 14334	NL8C/614	1990 p 2314	Local Purpose (Cultural Heritage) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve							
Washbourn Esplanade Reserve	Between 75 & 83 Onekaka Iron Works Road, Onekaka	0.3830	Lot 2 DP 13251	Not issued		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Te Kakau Stream Reserve	Adjoins Haldane Road, Tākaka	0.0547	Lot 3 DP 17810	NL12A/123		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Te Kakau Stream Reserve	Adjoins 37A Waitapu Road, Tākaka	0.0134	Lot 2 DP 17735	NL11C/1074		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Feary Crescent Reserve	Adjoins 27-33 Feary Crescent, Tākaka	0.1330	Lot 2 DP 9178	Not issued		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Feary Crescent Reserve	Adjoins 15 & 17A Feary Crescent, Tākaka	0.0860	Lot 17 DP 8351	Not issued		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Te Kakau Stream Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 139 & 141 Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.0157	Lot 4 DP 9107	Not issued		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Te Kakau Stream Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 135 & 137 Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.0170	Lot 3 DP 431835	537942		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Te Kakau Stream Esplanade Reserve	131 Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.0380	Lot 2 DP 19872	NL13B/196		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Te Kakau Stream Esplanade Reserve	109 Commercial Street, Tākaka	0.0101	Lot 7 DP 1850	NL66/6	2005 p 4154	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Motupipi Stream Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 83 Motupipi Street, Tākaka	0.0544	Lot 9 DP 512336	841948		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Motupipi Stream Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 83 Motupipi Street, Tākaka	0.0352	Lot 10 DP 512336	841949		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Motupipi Stream Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 83 Motupipi Street, Tākaka	0.0867	Lot 8 DP 530723	864225		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Motupipi Stream Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 42 Abel Tasman Drive, Tākaka	0.0640	Lot 7 DP 530723	864224		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Motupipi Stream Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 42 Abel Tasman Drive, Tākaka	0.0808	Lot 10 DP 530723	897551		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Motupipi Stream Esplanade Reserve	0 Abel Tasman Drive, Tākaka	0.1122	Sec 2 SO 570584	1059061	2022 In 1267	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Motupipi Stream Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 44 & 50 Abel Tasman Drive, Tākaka	0.1106	Lot 3 DP 438119	541897		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Sunbelt Crescent Esplanade Reserve	Access dogleg to Abel Tasman Drive adjoins 8 Sunbelt Crescent, Tākaka	0.7670	Lot 2 DP 9024	Not issued		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Sunbelt Crescent Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 96 Abel Tasman Drive, Tākaka	0.2350	Lot 4 DP 372722	294101		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Sunbelt Crescent Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 96 Abel Tasman Drive, Tākaka	0.0056	Lot 3 DP 372722	294100		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Motupipi River Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 7 & 9 Burnside Road, Tākaka	0.0329	Lot 22 DP 4840	NL123/174 (cancelled)		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	RECORD OF TITLE ref	NZ GAZETTE NOTICE REFERENCES (if any)	RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	RELEVANT SECTION OF RESERVES ACT 1977
Motupipi River Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 11-25 Burnside Road, Tākaka	0.1897	Lot 20 DP 4840	NL123/174 (cancelled)		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Anatoki-Tākaka Esplanade Reserve	One Spec Road, Kotinga	0.6000	Lot 2 DP 17161	NL11B/189		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tākaka River Esplanade Reserve	One Spec Road, Kotinga	0.2785	Lot 4 DP 439695	545429		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Long Plain Esplanade Reserve	Long Plain Road, Kotinga	0.2928	Lot 3 DP 439695	545429		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Anatoki River Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 88 McCallum Road, Kotinga	0.8500	Lot 3 DP 17044	NL11A/1147		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Anatoki River Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 120 McCallum Road, Kotinga	0.2300	Lot 5 DP 17044	NL11C/311		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Waingaro River Esplanade Reserve (North)	Adjoins 48 Moulder Road, Kotinga	0.4600	Lot 3 DP 16093	NL10C/437		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Waingaro River Esplanade Reserve (South)	Adjoins 70, 84 & 96 Hamama Road, and 1707 Tākaka Valley Highway, Tākaka Valley	1.4000	Lot 5 DP 15918	NL66/287		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
East Tākaka Esplanade Reserve	East Tākaka Road, East Tākaka	2.0400	Lot 11 DP 11641	Not issued		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve							
Pūponga Inlet Esplanade Reserve	0 Ward Place, Port Pūponga	1.0010	Lot 5 DP 355428	226181, NL90/201		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Kaihoka Lakes Road Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 241 Kaihoka Lakes Road, Whanganui Inlet	1.1730	Lot 5 DP 452781	680540		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Kaihoka Lakes Road Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 241 Kaihoka Lakes Road, Whanganui Inlet	0.0172	Lot 6 DP 452781	680572		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Pakawau Inlet Esplanade Reserve	0 Pakawau Bush Road, Pakawau	0.1835	Lot 2 DP 450379	572334		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Pakawau Beach Esplanade Reserve (North)	Adjoins 1228-1256 Collingwood-Puponga Main Road, Pakawau Beach	0.7620	Lot 15 DP 9663	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Pakawau Esplanade Reserve (Tomatea Front)	Adjoins 1160-1194 Collingwood-Puponga Main Road, Tomatea Point, Pakawau	0.8643	Lot 4 DP 5847	Pt CT 66/222	GN 1960 p 862	Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(1)
Pakawau Esplanade Reserve (Tomatea Front)	Adjoins 1118-1158 Collingwood-Puponga Main Road, Tomatea Point, Pakawau	0.8195	Lot 20 DP 5716	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Pakawau Beach Esplanade Reserve (South)	Adjoins 1076-1090 Collingwood-Puponga Main Road, Pakawau	0.2828	Lot 10 DP 8000	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	RECORD OF TITLE ref	NZ GAZETTE NOTICE REFERENCES (if any)	RECOMMENDED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	RELEVANT SECTION OF RESERVES ACT 1977
Pakawau Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 1060-1074 Collingwood-Puponga Main Road, Pakawau	0.8370	Lot 9 DP 368626	278950		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Waikato Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 720 Collingwood-Puponga Main Road, south of Pakawau	0.3080	Lot 4 DP 15629	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Collingwood Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 138 Beach Road, Collingwood	0.1570	Lot 2 DP 17635	NL11C/645		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Milnthorpe Quay Esplanade Reserve	57 Milnthorpe Quay, Milnthorpe	1.6600	Sec 1 SO 14529	NL13B/11		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Parapara Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Bishop Road, Parapara	0.3300	Lot 3 DP 8871	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Parapara Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Bishop Road, Parapara	0.2600	Lot 2 DP 9757	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Parapara Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 35 & 39A & 47 Bishop Road, Parapara	0.5400	Lot 3 DP 13617	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Parapara Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Parapara Beach Road, Parapara	0.6070	Lot 2 DP 8922	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Parapara Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Parapara Beach Road, Parapara	0.1452	Lot 4 DP 323097	92586		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Parapara Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Parapara Beach Road, Parapara	0.0362	Lot 1 DP 17559	11C/392		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Parapara Peninsula Esplanade Reserve	Bishop Road, Parapara	0.3660	Lot 4 DP 8871	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Parapara Peninsula Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 18-84 Bishop Road, Parapara	1.5100	Lot 16 DP 6577	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Parapara Peninsula Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 77-83 Parapara Beach Road, Parapara	0.2074	Lot 5 DP 6410	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Parapara Beach Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins the eastern end of Parapara Beach Road and the coastline south to the boundary with 10 Lookout Road, Parapara.	0.2630	Lot 11 DP 6313	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Parapara Beach Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 14-24 Lookout Road, Parapara.	0.2352	Lot 12 DP 7003	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Parapara Beach Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 26-50 Lookout Road, Parapara.	0.2123	Lot 2 DP 9675	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tukurua Point Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 70 & 82 Lookout Road, Parapara.	0.3770	Lot 4 DP 12265	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tukurua Creek Esplanade Reserve	Tukurua Road, Tukurua	0.2170	Lot 10 DP 9282	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tukurua Creek Tributary Esplanade Reserve	Tukurua Road, Tukurua	0.1160	Lot 2 DP 12784	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Tukurua Beach Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 62 Tukurua Road, Tukurua	0.2062	Lot 4 DP 13522	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)

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Little Kaituna Stream Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 1396 Tākaka-Collingwood Highway, Tākaka-Collingwood	1.1870	Lot 3 DP 9525	NL4C/754		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Onekaka Beach Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 1234 & 1236 Tākaka-Collingwood Highway, Tākaka-Collingwood	0.4620	Lot 3 DP 11849	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Onekaka River Esplanade Reserve	Between 1187 Tākaka-Collingwood Highway and the Onekaka River, Onekaka	0.0961	Lot 3 DP 4085	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Onekaka River Esplanade Reserve	Between 1193 Tākaka-Collingwood Highway and the Onekaka River, Onekaka	0.2547	Lot 4 DP 17702	63627		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Patons Rock Esplanade Reserve	Western end of Patons Rock Road, Patons Rock	0.2082	Lot 2 DP 510196	780671		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Patons Rock Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 246-272 Patons Rock Road, Patons Rock	0.6146	Lot 15 DP 7582	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Patons Rock Esplanade Reserve	Between 218 & 246 Patons Rock Road and the beach, Patons Rock	0.5539	Lot 5 DP 5800	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Patons Rock Esplanade Reserve	Between 218 & 246 Patons Rock Road, Patons Rock	0.1075	Lot 4 DP 5800	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Patons Rock Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 216 & 218 Patons Rock Road, Patons Rock	0.0954	Lot 5 DP 6483	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Battery Road Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 18 Battery Road, Patons Rock	0.2085	Lot 5 DP 301843	7517		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Onahau Estuary Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 126 Keoghan Road and 97 Fraser Road, Rangihaeata	4.0468	Lot 15 DP 8450	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Fenwick Road Esplanade Reserve	A tiny area of this reserve remains alongside 40 Fraser Road, Rangihaeata - the remainder is now in CMA.	2.6304 original area	Lot 12 DP 8450	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Fraser Road Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 56 Fraser Road, Rangihaeata	0.2080	Lot 3 DP 20170	NL13B/1057		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Rangihaeata Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 172 and 204-214 Rangihaeata Road, Rangihaeata	0.9561	Lot 9 DP 6203	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Rangihaeata Esplanade Reserve	Rangihaeata Road, Rangihaeata	0.2883	Lot 10 DP 6203	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Rangihaeata Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 100 and 118 Rangihaeata Road, Rangihaeata	0.4672	Lot 7 DP 9899	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Waitapu Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 84 Waitapu Wharf Road, Tākaka	0.0556	Lot 2 DP 5879	Not issued	GN 1960 p 472 (create esplanade reserve)	Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Rototai Esplanade Reserve	Rototai Road, Tākaka	0.3400	Lot 3 DP 9526	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Rototai Esplanade Reserve	Rototai Road, Tākaka	0.2430	Lot 4 DP 409710	435487		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Rototai Esplanade Reserve	Rototai Road, Tākaka	0.0835	Lot 2 DP 7931	NL3C/1015		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Rototai Esplanade Reserve	Rototai Road, Tākaka	0.0110	Lot 5 DP 409710	435488		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)

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Rototai Beach Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 41 & 43 Nees Road, Rototai	0.2830	Lot 5 DP 17264	NL11B/678		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Rototai Beach Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 45 & 47 Nees Road, Rototai	0.2780	Lot 5 DP 15429	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Pupu Valley Road Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 367 Pupu Valley Road, Tākaka	0.2612	Lot 3 DP 14799	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Boyle Street Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 35 Boyle Street, Clifton	0.1200	Lot 2 DP 19878	NL13B/203		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Matenga Esplanade Reserve	28 Matenga Road, Ligar Bay	0.2091	Lot 34 DP 575464	1056069		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Matenga Esplanade Reserve	28 Matenga Road, Ligar Bay	0.2022	Lot 60 DP 590322	1128279		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Ligar Bay Esplanade Reserve	1165 Abel Tasman Drive, Tākaka	1.1625	Lot 3 DP 9236	NL4C/1197 (cancelled)		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Ligar Bay Esplanade Reserve	1165 Abel Tasman Drive, Tākaka	0.0206	Lot 3 DP 376909	308990		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Ligar Bay Esplanade Reserve	1165 Abel Tasman Drive, Tākaka	0.0166	Lot 4 DP 376909	308990		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Ligar Bay Esplanade Reserve	1165 Abel Tasman Drive, Tākaka	0.0017	Lot 5 DP 376909	308990		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Wainui Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 180 McShane Road, Wainui Bay	1.3760	Lot 20 DP 19802	NL13A/1291		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Wainui Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 180 McShane Road, Wainui Bay	0.3470	Lot 19 DP 19802	NL13A/1290		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Wainui Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 180 McShane Road, Wainui Bay	0.2190	Lot 18 DP 19802	NL13A/1289		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Awaroa Beach Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 15 Awaroa Bay, Awaroa	0.4440	Lot 5 DP 11313	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Awaroa Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 61-123 Awaroa Inlet, Awaroa	1.4619	Lot 10 DP 8100	Not issued?		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Awaroa Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Eastern end adjoins 53 Awaroa Inlet, Awaroa	1.5000	Lot 6 DP 11313	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Awaroa Inlet Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 29-35 Awaroa Inlet, Awaroa	0.3400	Lot 1 DP 11411	Not issued		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Esplanade) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Utility) Reserve							
Richmond Road Drainage Reserve	0 Richmond Road, Pohara	0.1780	Lot 37 DP 326232	106655		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Utility) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Richmond Road Drainage Reserve	0 Richmond Road, Pohara	0.1412	Lot 3 DP 513246	793019		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Utility) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Richmond Road Stormwater Reserve	51A Richmond Road, Pohara	0.0512	Lot 74 DP 20032	NL13B/613		Local Purpose (Māori Cultural Values & Utility) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Local Purpose (Road) Reserve							

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Mockingbird Ridge Road Reserve	Adjoins 8 & 9 Mockingbird Ridge, Pohara	0.3185	Lot 8 DP 437467	549304		Local Purpose (Road) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Awaroa Inlet Road Reserve	63 Awaroa Inlet, Awaroa	0.4661	Lot 9 DP 8100	Not issued		Local Purpose (Road) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Local Purpose (Separation Strip) Reserve							
Sunbelt Crescent Separation Strip Reserve	Adjoins 2, 6 & 8 Sunbelt Crescent, Tākaka	0.0012	Lot 37 DP 9729	NL5B/3		Local Purpose (Separation Strip) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve							
Pohara Valley Water Supply Reservoir Reserve	Adjoins 6 Falconer Road and 66 Pohara Valley Road, Pohara	0.0284	Lot 34 DP 14874	NL9B/932		Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve							
Pakawau Beach Walkway Reserve	Between 1074 & 1076 Collingwood-Puponga Main Road, Pakawau	0.0121	Lot 8 DP 368626	278949		Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Collingwood Quay Walkway	Between 34 & 38 Ruataniwha Drive, Collingwood	0.1560	Lot 31 DP 323801	95996		Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
McDonald Place Walkway	Adjoins 5 McDonald Place, Collingwood	0.0163	Lot 30 DP 323801	95995		Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Excellent Street Walkway	Between 125 & 176 Excellent Street, Collingwood	0.2020	Lot 9 DP 515574	802169		Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Watino Place Walkway	Adjoins 11 & 16 Watino Place and 26 & 28 Kohikiko Place, Pohara	0.0187	Lot 26 DP 386344	350022		Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Bay Vista Walkway Reserve	Adjoins 71 & 77 Bay Vista Drive, Pohara	0.0632	Lot 50 DP 16650	NL10D/770		Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Nyhane Drive Reserve	Adjoins 9-15 Nyhane Drive, Ligar Bay	0.1160	Lot 16 DP 19064	NL12C/697		Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Section 16(2A)
Local Purpose (War Memorial and Māori Cultural Values) Reserve							
Collingwood Memorial Reserve	13 Elizabeth Street, Collingwood	0.0194	Lot 6 DP 15844	NL10B/1128		Local Purpose (War Memorial and Māori Cultural Values) Reserve	Section 16(2A)

Statistical summary of submissions received

The proposals to classify existing reserves in Golden Bay/Mohua Ward was publicly notified on 14 April 2026 and open for submissions for one month, closing on 18 May 2026. A total of 38 written submissions were received during this time period. No late submissions were received. The hearing and deliberations took place on 4 June 2026.

Most submitters focused their comments on one or more of the main themes A-E listed in the table below. The table also provides a summary of the number of submitters supporting or opposing the proposals (where relevant), along with the total number of submissions received on each theme.

Ref.	Submission theme	Number of submitters		
		Support	Oppose	Total
A	Proposals to classify as scenic reserve	4	18	22
B	Proposals to classify as historic reserve	10	3	13
C	Proposals to classify as recreation reserve	17	3	20
D	Proposals to classify as local purpose reserve	8	3	11
E	Other comments:			
	i. General support for classifying reserves	-	-	9
	ii. Requests to create more reserves	-	-	2
	iii. Suggestions – improve information provided in consultation (lack of reasons, need more detail)	-	-	4
	iv. Suggestions – management and access matters (dogs, vehicles, signage, access, erosion, biodiversity protection, cultural heritage)	-	-	15+

Hearing Schedule for Proposals to classify existing reserves in Golden Bay Ward		
Thursday, 4 June 2026		Tākaka Service Centre (7 Speakers)
Start Time	Duration	Speaker (Submission ID)
10:30 AM	(5 mins)	Helen McKinlay (35623) via Zoom
10:35 AM	(5 mins)	Mr Fred Overmars (35639) Apology received
10:40 AM	(5 mins)	Mr Stephen Lavery (35600) via Zoom
10:45 AM	(5 mins)	Mr Mike Shannon (35608) In person
10:50 AM	(5 mins)	Mrs Katie Lavers (35650) DOGB In person
10:55 AM	(5 mins)	Rowena Cudby (35645) Te Runanga o Ngati Rarua and Margie Little (Manawhenua ki Mohua) In person
11:00 AM	(5 mins)	Kristie Paki Paki (35640) Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Trust via Zoom

Report Number:	7.2.
Report Title:	Internal Audit Plan
Report Author:	Amy Clarke (Risk & Assurance Advisor), Chris Short (Assurance & Improvement Manager)
Report Authoriser:	Steve Manners (Chief Operating Officer)

Purpose of the Report / Take mō te Pūrongo

1. To seek Council approval of the 2026–2027 Internal Audit Plan, following endorsement by the Audit and Risk Committee on 30 June 2026.

Summary / Whakarāpopototanga

2. This report presents the proposed Internal Audit Plan for 2026–2027.
3. The Internal Audit Plan outlines a focused programme of work for the coming year. It is based on Council's strategic risks and priorities, and targets areas where independent assurance will add the most value.
4. The Audit and Risk Committee reviewed the Internal Audit Plan and endorsed it on 30 June 2026. Council approval is now sought to formally adopt the Plan.

Recommendation/s / Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

1. **Approves the Internal Audit Plan for 2026-2027, Attachment 1 to the agenda report.**

Background / Horopaki

5. Internal audit is a key part of the Council's internal control framework. It provides independent advice and assurance on how well risks are managed, controls are working, and processes are performing.
6. The Internal Audit Charter sets out the purpose, authority, responsibilities, independence and reporting arrangements for the internal audit function, including the requirement for an Internal Audit Plan.
 - a. A revised version of the Internal Audit Charter was presented to ARC for endorsement, however further changes were requested. The Charter will be presented at the September ARC meeting. The existing Internal Audit Charter approved in 2020 remains in place, which includes the requirement for an internal audit plan.
7. The Internal Audit Plan sets out the priority areas for review over the next 12 months.

Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā Kupu Tohutohu

8. The Internal Audit Plan takes a risk-based approach and focuses on areas of higher risk or strategic importance. Key review areas include:
 - a. Long Term Plan development processes
 - b. capital project readiness and delivery
 - c. contract management and compliance
 - d. health and safety fieldwork practices
 - e. AI governance and use
 - f. Three Waters transition and compliance
9. The Plan also allows flexibility to respond to emerging risks or issues during the year.

10. Overall, the proposed programme is deliberately targeted and proportionate, reflecting current resourcing while prioritising areas of highest value.

For the purposes of good decision making and to meet requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 the following must be taken into consideration:

Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea

11. The internal audit function is delivered primarily using existing internal resources.
12. External providers may be used for specific reviews where specialist expertise or independence is required. These costs will be managed within existing budgets where possible.

Legal / Ture

13. Internal audit supports Council to meet its legal and regulatory obligations by:
- a. assessing compliance with legislation and policies
 - b. identifying gaps in controls
 - c. recommending improvements

Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitinga Kōrero ā-Hapori Māori

14. There are no direct iwi engagement requirements arising from this report.

Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitinga Korero ā-Hapori Whānui

15. Overall level of significance: **Low**

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	What is the level of public interest, or likelihood of controversy associated with the decision?	Low	Internal assurance activity.
2.	To what extent does the decision impact the social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the community, now or in the future?	Low	Internal assurance activity.
3.	How permanent are the effects of the decision?	Low	Internal assurance activity.
4.	How much impact does the decision have on one or more of the Council's strategic assets?	Low	Internal assurance activity.
5.	How substantial will any change to a level of service provided by Council be?	Low	Internal assurance activity.
6.	How substantially does the decision affect debt, rates or Council finances?	Low	Internal assurance activity.
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	No	Internal assurance activity.
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry	No	Internal assurance activity.

	out the deliver on any Council group of activities?		
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	No	Internal assurance activity.
10	How substantially does the decision impact on the District's ability to mitigate or adapt to climate change?	No	Internal assurance activity.

Having weighed up the responses to these criteria, note how significant the decision, issue or policy is overall.

Risks / Tūraru

16. Key risks if the Plan are not approved include:

- Reduced assurance over strategic risks** - Council may not get timely or reliable insight into how well key risks (e.g. capital delivery, Three Waters transition, AI use) are being managed.
- Blind spots in high-risk areas** - Important areas may not be reviewed, increasing the likelihood of control failures or issues going undetected.
- Weaker governance and decision-making** - ELT and Council may have less confidence in the information they rely on for major decisions.
- Inefficient use of limited audit resource** - Without an agreed plan, effort may be reactive rather than focused on highest-value areas.

17. Approval of the Plan supports a structured, risk-based approach to assurance and strengthens Council's overall control environment.

Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hāngai ki ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki

18. The Internal Audit Plan supports Council's risk management framework by focusing assurance activity on key strategic risks. This helps provide confidence that Council is well placed to deliver its strategic plans.

Options / Kōwhiringa

19. The options are outlined in the following table:

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
1. Approve the Plan (Recommended)	Targets assurance to highest-risk areas Supports better governance and decision-making Aligns with good practice expectations	Requires ongoing commitment and resourcing to carry out audits and to respond to findings.
2. Do not approve	No immediate resource commitment	Reduces assurance over key risks Weakens governance oversight Increases likelihood of issues going undetected

20. Option 1 is recommended

Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

21. Implement the 2026–2027 Internal Audit Plan.
22. Report findings and progress regularly to ELT and the Audit and Risk Committee.
23. Track and follow up on agreed actions.

Attachments / Ngā Tuhinga Tāpiri

1. Internal Audit Annual Plan 26-27 [7.2.1 - 4 pages]



Internal Audit Plan

Plan Period: June 2026 – June 2027

This Internal Audit Annual Plan outlines the key audit and review activities planned for the coming period. It is based on Council's risk profile, strategic priorities, and available resources. The plan provides targeted and proportionate assurance to the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and Audit and Risk Committee (ARC), supporting good governance, accountability, and continuous improvement.

1. Objectives

The internal audit plan aims to:

- Support continuous improvement and accountability
- Provide independent assurance over key risks, controls, and processes
- Focus on priority areas aligned with the risk profile and Council strategy
- Deliver pragmatic, value-adding recommendations within existing resourcing constraints

2. Audit Planning Approach

This plan was developed using a risk-based approach. It draws on the following inputs:

- Council's Strategic and Operational Risk Registers
- Feedback from ELT, ARC, and relevant business units
- Legislative and compliance obligations
- Internal and external resourcing levels (more reviews may be added if resourcing allows)

Where appropriate, the plan also seeks to align with or leverage external review opportunities, such as participation in sector-wide audits (e.g. the OAG Flood Protection audit), to maximize value and insight without duplicating effort.

Links to Risks

The internal audit plan has been developed with direct reference to Council's strategic risks.

This alignment ensures that internal audit provides assurance and insight where it is most needed and supports the Council's risk management efforts.

3. Planned Audits and Reviews

Audit Topic	Scope	Associated Strategic Risk	Timing	Resources
1. LTP revised process	To assess whether the revised process for developing the 2027–37 Long Term Plan is an improvement on prior processes and is well designed and operating as intended.	LTP deliverability and affordability	August 2026 July 2027	Internal
2. Fieldwork risk assessment processes	To assess whether risk assessments for fieldwork are consistently completed by staff and meet expected standards prior to leaving the office (or home).	Health & Safety*	September 2026	Internal
3. Contract compliance review	To assess whether contracts are being effectively managed to avoid lapses, including timely renewal or close-out.	Financial management and systems transformation	November 2026	Internal
4. AI governance and use	To assess alignment of the Council's AI approach with public sector frameworks and compliance with internal requirements for disclosure and human oversight.	Organisational capability and adaption	Feb 2027	Internal
5. Capital project readiness	To assess whether the capital projects scheduled for 2026/27 financial year, are sufficiently prepared to be delivered, and where planning processes can be strengthened.	LTP deliverability and affordability	July 2027	Internal
6. 3W BU transition programme	To undertake a series of milestone-based check-ins to confirm the 3 Waters Business Unit Transition Programme is on track to meet compliance requirements by 1 July 2027.	3W BU transition	TBC	Internal
7. 3W BU compliance	To assess whether the 3 Waters Business Unit is compliant with the legislation and Water Services Delivery Plan.	3W BU transition	July 2027	External

* Not a strategic risk, but the Council has a low appetite for Health & Safety Risks

4. Audit Coverage at Tasman District Council

The mapping below provides a high-level view of audit activity across Tasman District Council, aligned to risk categories to show coverage and highlight potential gaps. Historical audit records are likely incomplete due to inconsistent tracking, with improvements already made to strengthen future visibility.

Blue text = proposed internal audit topics for 2026-2027

Risk Category	Risk Appetite	Topics / Areas*	2022 - 2024	2025	2026	2027
People & Wellbeing / Health & Safety	Low	Health and safety systems and incident management			Fieldwork risk assessment processes (26/27 IA Plan)	
		Staff wellbeing and workload management		Culture Check - Workplace Wellbeing		
		Capability, recruitment and retention				
		Contractor health and safety				
Legal & Regulatory Compliance	Moderate	Resource and building consents	BCA - IANZ Accreditation (2023)	BCA - IANZ Accreditation		
		Monitoring and enforcement				
		Compliance with legislation and bylaws	LIM Audit (2023)			3W BU compliance (26/27 IA Plan)
		Privacy and official information obligations				
Environment	Moderate	Biosecurity and Biodiversity				
		Rivers and coastal engineering				
		Natural resource sustainability				
		Natural hazard management				
Project Performance	Moderate	Capital project governance				
		Project delivery (time, cost, quality)		Harakeke CRM Project	Long Term Plan revised process (26/27 IA Plan)	
		Business cases and benefits realisation				Capital project readiness (26/27 IA Plan)
		Programme and portfolio oversight			3W BU transition (26/27 IA Plan)	
Operational	Moderate	Core service delivery (infrastructure, community services)		NZTA Technical Audit		
		Asset management and maintenance		Flood Protection (OAG)		
		Emergency management and business continuity			Insurance Review	
		Service levels and performance	Aerodromes (2024)			AI governance and use (26/27 IA Plan)
Financial	Moderate	Financial management and reporting	Audit NZ - Annual Audit	Audit NZ - Annual Audit	The Audit Office - Annual Audit	The Audit Office - Annual Audit
		Rates setting, billing and collection				
		Procurement and contract management	Procure to Pay (2022)		Contract compliance review (26/27 IA Plan)	
		Treasury and fraud controls				
Community Trust and Relationships	High	Customer service and complaints				
		Public engagement and consultation				
		Communications and transparency				
		Integrity and conduct			Conflict of Interest Protected Disclosures	
		Iwi and stakeholder relationships				

* Topics / Areas are for reference purposes and is indicative rather than exact.

5. Rolling Reviews / On-Demand Projects

Some audits or reviews may be initiated outside the scheduled plan. These may include:

- Reactive reviews triggered by risk events, complaints, or requests from ARC or ELT
- Reviews of major projects or programmes on completion or material risk events
- Post-incident or issue-specific reviews

6. Tools and Methods

A range of tools and methods will be used to carry out the audits and reviews. These will be tailored to the specific objectives and scope of each engagement, and will reflect the nature, risk, and maturity of the area being reviewed.

7. Reporting and Follow-Up

Audit findings and recommendations will be:

- Reported to the Executive Leadership Team and Audit and Risk Committee
- Tracked for implementation, with follow-up reporting as required

8. Notes and Constraints

- External providers will only be used where required due to technical complexity or regulatory requirements
- The plan is flexible and may be adjusted in response to emerging priorities or risks
- The approach prioritizes value and practicality, with a focus on supporting a maturing assurance environment
- Parts of this Internal Audit Plan were developed with the support of generative AI tools. These tools were used to assist with drafting, editing, and formatting, under the guidance of the Risk and Assurance Advisor. AI content has been reviewed and tailored to reflect the specific needs, risks, and context of Tasman District Council.

Report Number:	7.3.
Report Title:	Risk Appetite Statement
Report Author:	Amy Clarke (Risk & Assurance Advisor), Chris Short (Assurance & Improvement Manager)
Report Authoriser:	Steve Manners (Chief Operating Officer)

Purpose of the Report / Take mō te Pūrongo

1. To seek Council approval of the Risk Appetite Statement following endorsement by the Audit and Risk Committee on 30 June 2026.

Summary / Whakarāpopototanga

2. This report asks Council to adopt a Risk Appetite Statement that sets out the level of risk Council is willing to accept in delivering its services and achieving outcomes.
3. The statement has been developed through a workshop with elected members and refined to make it clearer and more useable in decision-making. It sets expectations across key risk areas such as health and safety, environment, financial management, and community trust.
4. The statement also introduces the concept of monitoring risk through “tolerance measures”, which will help identify when risk may be outside agreed levels and needs escalation.
5. The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) endorsed the Risk Appetite Statement for approval by Council on 30 June 2026.

Recommendation/s / Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

- 1. Approves the Risk Appetite Statement, Attachment 1 to the agenda report.**

Background / Horopaki

6. Risk appetite is not about eliminating risk or setting rigid rules. It is about agreeing, at a governance level, how much risk Council is willing to accept in different areas, and using that as a guide when making decisions. It helps answer questions such as:
 - a. Are we comfortable with the level of risk in this proposal?
 - b. Are we pushing beyond what we have said is acceptable?
 - c. Do we need stronger controls or a different approach?
7. Council has previously had a Risk Appetite Statement, which helped introduce the concept of risk appetite at Council. Since then, Council’s understanding and approach have continued to develop.
8. This Statement sets high-level expectations across key areas (such as health and safety, financial management, and community trust), rather than detailed rules.
9. Over time, the focus will be on:
 - a. using the statement in real decisions and reports
 - b. building confidence and consistency in how it is applied
 - c. developing clearer “tolerance measures” to track when risk may be outside agreed levels
10. Adopting the Statement now is an important step in strengthening Council’s risk management. Its value will come from how it is used and refined over time, rather than from being perfect at the point of adoption.

Relevant previous decisions

11. The Audit and Risk Committee endorsed the Risk Appetite Statement for Council approval on 30 June 2026.

Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā Kupu Tohutohu

12. A Risk Appetite Workshop was held with elected members on 6 May 2026. Feedback from this session has informed the development of risk appetite statements across each risk category and prioritised the identification of risk tolerance measures.
13. The Risk Appetite Statement including tolerances identified at a high level is attached.
14. The statements have been refined to be shorter, clearer, and more specific. They also now identify the point at which risk exposure is no longer acceptable. This is intended to support a consistent understanding between elected members and staff of the level of risk being set, and when escalation is required.
15. The initial risk appetite levels were the same as the risk rating scale (very low – very high), this has been changed to more clearly demonstrate the difference between appetite and rating. The new appetite levels are: Risk adverse, Cautious, Balanced, Receptive and Opportunity Seeking.
16. The 'Relationships and Reputation' category has also been updated to 'Community Trust and Relationships'. This change reflects feedback from the workshop and shifts the focus from reputation as an outcome, to building and maintaining community trust. This better reflects the Council's need to maintain community trust and support, and to work constructively with the community to deliver outcomes. The People & Wellbeing / Health & Safety category has been renamed as People, Safety & Wellbeing to be more consistent with the naming of the other risk categories.
 - a. The change to the risk categories will need to be updated across the Risk Management Framework and reporting.
17. Work is also underway to develop risk tolerance measures to support these statements. These measures will provide practical ways to monitor whether risks are being managed within the agreed appetite.
 - a. Initial tolerance measures have been identified at a high level. Further work will be undertaken to confirm how these will be measured, and over time to establish appropriate thresholds based on actual data and benchmarking.

For the purposes of good decision making and to meet requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 the following must be taken into consideration:**Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea**

18. There are no direct financial implications from adopting the Risk Appetite Statement.

Legal / Ture

19. The Risk Appetite Statement supports Council to meet its obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 by strengthening governance, decision-making, and risk management practices.

Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitinga Kōrero ā-Hapori Māori

20. No specific engagement has been undertaken in developing the Risk Appetite Statement.
21. The statement supports broader expectations around transparency, relationships, and decision-making, which are relevant to iwi and wider community engagement.

Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitinga Korero ā-Hapori Whānui

22. The significance is considered to be Low.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	What is the level of public interest, or likelihood of controversy associated with the decision?	Low	Internal governance document with limited direct public impact
2.	To what extent does the decision impact the social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the community, now or in the future?	Low	Internal governance document
3.	How permanent are the effects of the decision?	Low	Internal governance document
4.	How much impact does the decision have on one or more of the Council's strategic assets?	Low	Internal governance document
5.	How substantial will any change to a level of service provided by Council be?	Low	Internal governance document
6.	How substantially does the decision affect debt, rates or Council finances?	Low	Internal governance document
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	No	Internal governance document
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	No	Internal governance document
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	No	Internal governance document
10	How substantially does the decision impact on the District's ability to mitigate or adapt to climate change?	Low	Internal governance document

Having weighed up the responses to these criteria, note how significant the decision, issue or policy is overall.

Risks / Tūraru

23. Key risks relating to this report:

- a. Inconsistent decision-making without a shared risk appetite - the Risk Appetite Statement helps provide a common reference point, while still allowing for informed judgement by elected members.
- b. Limited practical application in the short term - risk appetite is still being embedded, and tolerance measures are not yet fully defined. This means it may not immediately be applied consistently across all decisions.

24. Risk of misunderstanding or over-reliance - as a new approach, there is a risk the statement is either not used or treated as a rigid rule rather than a guide.
- Embedding will take time and ongoing effort - real value depends on continued communication, integration into reporting, and use in decision-making.
25. Mitigation - these risks are expected at this stage of maturity and will be managed through staged implementation, development of tolerance measures, and ongoing reporting and refinement.

Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hāngai ki ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki

26. The Risk Appetite Statement supports Council's risk management framework.

Options / Kōwhiringa

27. The options are outlined in the following table:

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Approve the Risk Appetite Statement (recommended)	Establishes a clear, shared position on risk across Council Supports more consistent and informed decision-making Provides a foundation for improving risk management and reporting	Requires ongoing work to embed and refine (e.g. tolerance measures) Will take time before fully reflected in all decision-making
2.	Do not approve	Allows further refinement before adoption	Delays development of a shared understanding of risk Continues inconsistent approaches to risk in decision-making Slows progress in improving governance and reporting

28. Option 1 is recommended

Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

29. Following approval:
- Communicate the Risk Appetite Statement across Council
 - Finalise and implement risk tolerance measures
 - Align reporting (including quarterly risk reporting)
 - Integrate into strategic risk management and internal audit planning.

Attachments / Ngā Tuhinga Tāpiri

- Risk Appetite Statement June 2026 [7.3.1 - 4 pages]

TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL RISK APPETITE STATEMENT

Approved by XXXXX on XXX



Our risk appetite defines the level of risk we are willing to accept to achieve our objectives and delivery value to our community.

Risk Category	Appetite	What this means for Council decisions	Where we draw the line
 People, Safety & Wellbeing	Cautious	We prioritise the safety and wellbeing of our people and the public. Some activities involve risk, but only where it is understood and well controlled. Preventable harm is not acceptable.	- Any serious harm event - Work without critical safety controls - Repeated incidents not addressed
 Legal & Regulatory Compliance	Balanced	We expect to meet legal and regulatory requirements and manage compliance risks early. Some minor or transitional gaps may occur, but deliberate or unmanaged non-compliance is not acceptable.	- Deliberate or repeated non-compliance - Systemic failures or ignoring known issues - Significant legal or regulatory harm
 Environment	Balanced	We aim to protect and improve the environment while recognising trade-offs are sometimes needed to deliver infrastructure and community outcomes. Impacts must be understood, managed, and reduced over time.	- Unlawful environmental harm - Significant or irreversible damage
 Project Performance	Balanced	We accept variability in cost, time, and scope for complex or innovative projects, but expect strong governance and active risk management. Poorly managed delivery is not acceptable.	- Projects without clear scope or governance - Repeated or unmanaged overruns
 Operational	Balanced	We accept operational risk from change, innovation, and service delivery, provided impacts are understood and managed. Avoidable service failure or weak controls are not acceptable.	- Failure of essential services - Repeated disruption not addressed - Weak controls or lack of contingency
 Financial	Balanced	We manage public funds carefully, while accepting some financial risk to deliver long-term outcomes. Risk must be deliberate, understood, and within limits.	- Unauthorised or unbudgeted spending - Poor financial oversight or reporting
 Community Trust & Relationships	Receptive	We accept that decisions may attract criticism. We prioritise transparency, open engagement, and acting in the long-term interest of the District.	- Misleading or non-transparent communication - Unethical behaviour

MONITORING RISK APPETITE AT COUNCIL

We use risk tolerance measures to identify when the Council's risk exposure may be outside of our risk appetite.

Risk Category	Appetite	Example tolerance measures	Tolerance Levels
 People, Safety & Wellbeing	Cautious	- Serious harm incidents - Incident reports (including near misses) - Staff NPS (TBC) – Wellbeing	TBC
 Legal & Regulatory Compliance	Balance	- Open investigations (Ombudsman, Privacy, other) - Open proceedings against Council	TBC
 Environment	Balanced	- Council breaches of resource consents - Enforcement actions or abatement notices issued	TBC
 Project Performance	Balanced	- Projects with forecast overspend - Projects with forecast schedule overrun	TBC
 Operational	Balanced	- Unplanned disruption to critical services - Readiness for major/disaster event response	TBC
 Financial	Balanced	- Unplanned operational overspend - Underspend on capital investment	TBC
 Community Trust & Relationships	Receptive	- Number of LGOIMA - Resident Survey Reputation Score - Our Voice dashboard measures	TBC

RISK APPETITE LEVELS



Risk Adverse	Cautious	Balanced	Receptive	Opportunity Seeking
We avoid risk as much as possible. We only take actions where there is little to no chance of things going wrong.	We prefer safe, low-risk options. We are not focused on maximising benefits if it means taking on more risk.	We are willing to take some risk to achieve good outcomes, especially where there is a clear benefit or opportunity.	We are open to taking higher risk to achieve strong results. We aim to balance risk and reward and get good value for money.	We actively seek opportunities and are comfortable taking significant risks to achieve the best possible outcomes.
	• People, Safety & Wellbeing	• Legal & Regulatory Compliance • Environment • Project Performance • Operational • Financial	• Community Trust & Relationships	

Risk Appetite Dashboard (DRAFT)

ABOUT THIS DASHBOARD

This dashboard gives an overall view of the Council’s risk exposure across key categories, measured against the level of risk we are willing to accept (our risk appetite). It helps us focus on where attention and resources are needed most.

0

IN APPETITE

Risk exposure is within appetite.

0

AT LIMIT

Risk exposure is close to appetite tolerance.

0

OUTSIDE OF APPETITE

Risk exposure exceeds appetite. Attention required.

RISK CATEGORY	RISK APPETITE	TOLERANCE MEASURES (Key indicators)	TOLERANCE LEVELS (Lower – Upper Limits)	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	STATUS (vs limits)	OVERALL ASSESSMENT	ACTIONS / RESPONSE
1. People, Safety & Wellbeing	CAUTIOUS	- Serious harm incidents - Incident reports (including near misses) - Staff NPS (TBC) – Wellbeing	TBC TBC TBC	NA NA NA	• • •	IN APPETITE	Incident reports are high this quarter, this is in relation to XXXX and actions have been taken to resolve this. Expected to come back into tolerance next quarter.
2. Legal & Regulatory Compliance	BALANCED	- Open investigations (Ombudsman, Privacy, other) - Open proceedings against Council	TBC TBC	NA NA	• •	IN APPETITE	
3. Environment	BALANCED	- Council breaches of resource consents - Enforcement actions or abatement notices issued	TBC TBC	NA	• •	IN APPETITE	
4. Project Performance	BALANCED	- Projects with forecast overspend - Projects with forecast schedule overrun	TBC TBC	NA	• •	IN APPETITE	
5. Operational	BALANCED	- Unplanned disruption to critical services - Readiness for major disaster event response	TBC	NA NA	• •	IN APPETITE	
6. Financial	BALANCED	- Unplanned operational overspend - Underspend on capital investment	TBC TBC	NA NA	• •	IN APPETITE	
7. Community Trust and Relationships	RECEPTIVE	- Number of LGOIMA - Resident Survey Reputation Score - Our Voice dashboard measures	TBC TBC	NA NA	• •	IN APPETITE	

Note: Tolerance limits are set within Council’s risk appetite. Being at the limit or out of appetite does not always mean immediate escalation but indicates increased risk and the need for management attention and possible action.

Report Number: 7.4.
Report Title: Mayoral Update
Report Author: Halie East (Executive Assistant & Advisor to the Mayor)
Report Authoriser: Leonie Rae (Chief Executive Officer)

Purpose of the Report / Take mō te Pūrongo

1. To consider Remits that are being presented to the Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting on 31 July 2026
2. To provide an update on Mayoral activities.
3. Updates a Tasman District Council representative on Waimea South Community Facility Project Advisory Group.

Summary / Whakarāpopototanga

4. Tasman District Council (the Council) is a member of Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ).
5. The Annual General Meeting (AGM) of LGNZ will be held online on Friday 31 July 2026.
6. Under the LGNZ constitution, the Council is entitled to have up to four delegates attend the AGM. One of the delegates is appointed as the “presiding delegate” on behalf of Tasman District Council. The presiding delegate is responsible for voting on behalf of the Council.
7. It has been agreed (via email) that Mayor King and Deputy Mayor Maru will attend the LGNZ AGM online as Tasman District Council’s delegates. Mayor King will act as the Council’s presiding delegate.
8. The agenda for the AGM includes the consideration and voting on remits presented to LGNZ. Nine (9) remits have been put forward for approval by member councils at this year’s AGM (Attachment 1). The Council is asked to consider and either support or reject each remit.

Recommendation/s / Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

1. **Notes that Mayor King and Deputy Mayor Maru will attend the Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting Online on 31 July 2026 as the Tasman District Council delegates, with Mayor King as the presiding delegate.**
2. **Receives and provides guidance on the following Remits for the Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting:**
 - a. **supports / rejects Remit 1 -Priorities for Dog Control Act reform**
 - b. **supports / rejects Remit 2 - Improved regulation of vape retailers**
 - c. **supports / rejects Remit 3 - Financial support for government reform implementation costs.**
 - d. **supports / rejects Remit 4 - Removal of Representation Review requirements during Simplifying Local Government reform**
 - e. **supports / rejects Remit 5 - Devolution of place-naming authority to Territorial Authorities**
 - f. **supports / rejects Remit 6 - Enhanced role for government in supporting subnational diplomacy**
 - g. **supports / rejects Remit 7 - Bulk funding of transport activities**

- h. **supports / rejects Remit 8 - Improving LTP audit requirements**
- i. **supports / rejects Remit 9 - A fairer approach to uneconomic transport infrastructure funding**
- 3. **Prioritises the supported Remits in the following order:**
 - a.
- 4. **Appoints Councillor Dean McNamara as the Council representative to the Waimea South Community Facility Project Advisory Group, replacing Councillor Timo Neubauer, effective immediately.**

Background / Horopaki

- 9. Under its constitution, the LGNZ AGM must be held on or before 31 July each year.

Prioritising Remits

- 10. Every year, LGNZ adopts new remits at the AGM. Each remit requires resourcing to deliver, and there is no limit to the number of remits that can be considered and passed. This means remits can create resourcing challenges, including conflict with agreed policy priorities.
- 11. LGNZ's National Council decided at its July 2025 meeting to ask the AGM to prioritise remits, to make it clearer where most resources should be directed. This will be a two-step process:
- 12. At the AGM, delegates will vote on remits as usual. Then, in a separate vote, they will rank successful remits in order of priority. This vote will be carried out electronically and result in a prioritised list of remits.
- 13. The LGNZ National Council will look at this prioritised list and allocate resources accordingly.
- 14. This will include determining where on the list the cutoff lies between a 'maximalist' and 'minimalist' approach. Depending on the nature of the remit, a 'maximalist' approach could include commissioning advice or research, or in-depth policy or advocacy work. A 'minimalist' approach could involve less resources, such as writing a letter to the relevant minister or agency.
- 15. Any support that the proposed councils offer to deliver the remit will be considered in this decision making.
- 16. The recommendation in this report enables the Council to consider each remit and to decide whether it supports or rejects each one. The Council can then decide the order of priority for each remit it supports.

Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā Kupu Tohutohu

- 17. Councils throughout New Zealand have an opportunity to present remits to the annual general meeting of Local Government New Zealand. Remits generally ask LGNZ to advocate to central government on council's behalf regarding topics that affect local government business.
- 18. Proposed remits are considered and then recommended by the LGNZ National Council.
- 19. LGNZ will support remits that relate to its current work programme. It also invites councils that propose remits to help LGNZ to make progress on their remit.

Mayoral Activity

Update on Mayoral activity since the last report on 11th June 2026.

20. I attended the Gala Royale at the Rutherford Hotel on 13 June 2026 in support of the development of Nelson Museum's new Archives, Research and Collections (ARC) facility. The event attracted more than 250 attendees, including sponsors, donors, volunteers, and community members with a strong shared commitment to preserving local heritage and culture. The evening successfully raised \$30,000 towards this significant regional heritage project.



21. I spoke with Radio New Zealand (RNZ) on 15 June 2026 about the state of regional airlines.
22. Long Term Plan workshops have been continuing with Community Services and Partnerships held on 16 June 2026, Support and Enabling Activities on the 18 June 2026, Community Facilities and Housing on the 24 June 2026.
23. An extension of the local recovery transition period was signed for another 28 days until 16 July 2026.
24. Kyle Lightfoot from NZ Automobile Association (NZAA) met with me on the 16 June to explore practical, cost-effective interim measures, including identifying suggestions to improve safety and options to reduce congestion, while progress continues toward the longer-term solution with the Hope bypass.
25. Local Councillors, and I were taken on a walkthrough of the Richmond Mall development on the 17 June 2026. It was encouraging to view the plans for this significant investment in our region.



26. On 17 June, I spoke with RNZ regarding amalgamation and with James Fleury from One News about the Wakefield community meeting held on Monday 15 2026 and ongoing work in the river management space.
27. Thank you to Councillor Maling for stepping in at the Summerset event on the 17 June.
28. The annual Regional Young Grower Competition was held in Riwaka on 19 June 2026. I attended part of the daytime programme and spoke at the evening awards event, where the contestants addressed the topic "Resilience in the Primary Industries."
29. Motueka Ward councillors and I met with community members to hear their concerns regarding the Ledger Avenue pump station following the June 2025 weather event.
30. Thank you to Deputy Mayor Maru for attending the Korean War Veterans ceremony on 21 June 2026. Events such as these remind us that remembrance is not only about history, but also about humanity, friendship, respect, and a shared hope for future generations.



31. The Wakefield Bowling Club held its Annual General Meeting on 21 June 2026, which I attended in my capacity as Patron. I spoke about the importance of sport within local communities and presented the annual trophies.
32. I met with the Oracy Aotearoa Manager on 23 June 2026.
33. I attended a morning tea at Motueka Baptist Church on 23 June 2026 to celebrate and acknowledge the dedicated volunteers who contribute to the smooth operation of the

Motueka District Museum. This was held during National Volunteer Week (21st - 27th June).



Pictured alongside former Mayor of Tasman and Motueka Museum Patron John Hurley

34. My regular Fresh FM "Tim Time" was recorded on 24 June 2026
35. Another successful Citizenship Ceremony was held on 24 June, where 42 new citizens from 20 different countries were formally welcomed. This further highlights and reinforces our region as a culturally diverse and welcoming community.

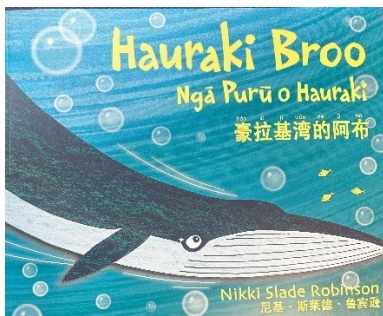


36. I met with Ali Boswijk (CE of Nelson Tasman Chamber of Commerce) on 25 June 2026.
37. The Council formally adopted the Annual Plan on 25 June 2026, setting the financial and service framework for the 2026/27 year.
38. The Chief Executive, along with Councillors Maling, Neubauer, Ferneyhough, Morgan, and I, attended the Nelson Chamber of Commerce Aspire event on 26 June 2026. Aspire 2026 is a one-day conference designed to provide clarity, insight, and practical thinking, helping local businesses cut through complexity and focus on what matters most for the future, by bringing together business leaders, innovators, and thinkers from across the region and beyond to explore the key forces shaping the business landscape-including global trade dynamics, emerging markets, artificial intelligence, and local economic opportunities-through expert perspectives and discussions that support more informed, strategic decision-making.

39. Thank you to Deputy Mayor Maru and Councillors Neubauer and Ellis for accepting an invitation on my behalf to visit the local Sikh Temple on 28 June 2026, helping to further strengthen relationships with the Sikh, Indian, and Punjabi communities in the region.



40. The Joint Committee meeting of Nelson and Tasman was held on 30 June 2026. Following the meeting, both councils were given the opportunity to tour Nelson Airport.
41. During Chinese language week I had the chance to read the book “Hauraki Broo” to children at the local Waimea kindergarten. This publication is available in English, te reo Māori, and Simplified Chinese, supporting early language learning, celebrating the diversity of Aotearoa, and enhancing accessibility to Chinese language and culture.



42. The biannual meeting with Grey power was held on the 1 July 2026.
43. The regular quarterly catchup with Nelson Regional Development Agency was held on the 02 July 2026.

For the purposes of good decision making and to meet requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 the following must be taken into consideration:

Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea

44. Nil

Legal / Ture

45. There are no legislative requirements relating to this decision.

Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitinga Kōrero ā-Hapori Māori

46. There has been no engagement with iwi on these remits.

Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitinga Korero ā-Hapori Whānui

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	What is the level of public interest, or likelihood of controversy associated with the decision?	Low	
2.	To what extent does the decision impact the social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the community, now or in the future?	NA	
3.	How permanent are the effects of the decision?	NA	
4.	How much impact does the decision have on one or more of the Council's strategic assets?	NA	
5.	How substantial will any change to a level of service provided by Council be?	NA	
6.	How substantially does the decision affect debt, rates or Council finances?	NA	
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	No	
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	NA	
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	NA	
10.	How substantially does the decision impact on the District's ability to mitigate or adapt to climate change?	NA	

Risks / Tūraru

47. The Council's decision on whether to support or reject remits to the LGNZ AGM reinforces the Council's support for LGNZ and its work on behalf of local government in New Zealand Text>

Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hāngai ki ngā Kaupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki

48. This is a decision of the Council

Options / Kōwhiringa

49. The Council can choose to support or reject any Remit.

Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

50. Mayor King and deputy Mayor Maru will represent Tasman District Council at the Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting online meeting on 31 July 2026. Mayor King as the presiding delegate, will vote on behalf of Tasman District on the nine remits being considered and their priority order.
51. The LGNZ National Council will share its decision on each remit with councils, along with proposed actions after the AGM. Progress on remits will continue to be reported in the LGNZ four-monthly update to members.
52. The Mayor will include the National Council's decisions in his update report to the Council meeting scheduled in September 2026

Attachments / Ngā Tuhiinga Tāpiri

1. Remits 2026 [7.4.1 - 33 pages]



Remits

// Remits to LGNZ's Annual General Meeting

// 2026





1. Priorities for Dog Control Act reform

Proposed by:	Rotorua Lakes Council
Supported by:	Invercargill City Council, Gisborne District Council, Tauranga City Council, Hamilton City Council and Far North District Council
Remit:	<i>That LGNZ advocate to government for the reform of the Dog Control Act 1996 to provide councils with more effective powers and tools to undertake their dog control responsibilities including:</i> • <i>greater scope for earlier intervention</i> • <i>stronger consequences for non-compliance</i> • <i>better ability for councils to set minimum requirements for dog owners - including for desexing and containment</i>

Why is this remit important?

Councils across New Zealand are experiencing increasing issues with dog aggression, uncontrolled breeding, roaming dogs, and low compliance with microchipping and desexing requirements. Current provisions in the Dog Control Act 1996 limit councils' ability to respond effectively to these challenges. Without stronger tools and clearer powers, these issues will continue to pose real and ongoing health and safety risks to the communities we serve. Legal advice indicates that many of the measures needed to deliver sustainable, long-term improvements can only be achieved through amendments to the Act itself, rather than through a Local Bill or council bylaw. For this reason, advocacy through LGNZ is important to help enable the legislative change needed to better protect communities and support responsible dog ownership and councils' regulatory role in this.

Background and context

Councils across New Zealand are experiencing increasing challenges relating to dog aggression, uncontrolled breeding, roaming dogs, and low compliance with microchipping and desexing requirements. These issues are occurring within the framework of the Dog Control Act 1996, which was introduced to promote responsible dog ownership, ensure public safety, and minimise nuisance caused by dogs. However, many councils now find the Act limits their ability to respond effectively to modern dog control issues. Recent tragic dog attack incidents across the country have heightened public concern and renewed calls from communities and councils for stronger tools to manage high-risk dogs and irresponsible ownership. Local authorities report increasing numbers of roaming dogs, dog attacks, and ongoing pressure on council pounds due to the statutory seven-day minimum impoundment period. Enforcement can also be difficult where dogs are not microchipped or cannot be easily traced to an owner.



Rotorua Lakes Council and many other councils have explored a range of options to address these issues locally. This includes reviewing dog control bylaws, strengthening local enforcement practices, and seeking legal advice on whether a Local Bill or bylaw amendments could introduce measures such as mandatory desexing of impounded dogs, mandatory vaccination for pound-released dogs, or extending microchipping requirements to working dogs. However, legal advice confirms that many of these measures cannot be implemented through local bylaws because they would be inconsistent with the provisions of the Dog Control Act 1996. For example, working dogs are currently exempt from mandatory microchipping under the Act, meaning councils cannot require this through a bylaw. Similarly, councils are limited in their ability to require mandatory desexing except in very specific circumstances, and there is currently no legislative basis for requiring vaccinations such as parvovirus. Other challenges include outdated infringement penalties (currently capped at \$3,000 for many offences), delays in prosecution and destruction order processes, and limited powers to intervene early in escalating risk situations.

Because dog control is a national regulatory issue rather than a district-specific one, legal advice indicates that a Local Bill would have little prospect of success. As a result, meaningful and consistent improvements will require amendments to the Dog Control Act 1996 at a national level. Many councils have signalled support for changes such as mandatory microchipping for all dogs, stronger seizure powers, improved containment requirements for high-risk dogs, reduced impoundment periods, and updated penalties and enforcement tools. Collectively, these changes would strengthen councils' ability to manage risk and better protect communities.

How does this remit relate to LGNZ's current work programme?

This remit directly relates to LGNZ's strategic purpose to serve members by championing, connecting and supporting local government and advocating for local government on critical issues.

How will the proposing council help LGNZ to make progress on this remit?

Rotorua Lakes Council has already shared proposed legislative improvements with LGNZ and the Minister of Local Government to support advocacy work already underway to strengthen the Dog Control Act. Rotorua Lakes Council is committed to continuing to support this work and is willing to provide further information, operational insights and data, and feedback to assist any review of the Act. Our first-hand experience with dog control and enforcement provides useful evidence about the challenges councils face and the legislative barriers that currently limit effective responses. We are also willing to work closely with LGNZ, other councils, and sector partners to help build support for these changes. This includes sharing data, contributing to working groups, assisting with policy development, and supporting advocacy to central



government. Rotorua Lakes Council has proactively started work in this space and is ready to further contribute to the collaborative work needed to make meaningful improvements to the Act and ensure councils have the tools needed to better protect their communities.



2. Improved regulation of vape retailers

Proposed by:	Wairoa District Council
Supported by:	Manawatū District Council, Stratford District Council, South Taranaki District Council, Gisborne District Council, Napier City Council, Hastings District Council and Central Hawke's Bay District Council
Remit:	<i>That LGNZ advocate to central government for legislative change to provide territorial authorities with greater regulatory and enforcement powers over vape retailers, including the ability to control the location, density, operation, advertising, product visibility and compliance standards of vape stores within their districts.</i>

Why is this remit important?

The rapid growth of vape retailers across New Zealand has raised increasing concerns regarding youth exposure, public health impacts, community wellbeing and the concentration of vape stores near schools, community facilities and town centres. Territorial authorities currently have limited ability to influence where vape retailers operate; how many may establish within a district or how vaping products are promoted and accessed locally.

Councils are increasingly responding to community concerns regarding the normalisation of vaping among rangatahi, and the long-term social and health impacts associated with nicotine dependence. However, unlike alcohol or gambling regulation, councils currently lack sufficient legislative tools to effectively manage vape retailers through local planning, licensing or policy mechanisms.

This remit seeks stronger local government powers to enable councils to respond appropriately to local circumstances, protect vulnerable communities and ensure communities have a greater role in shaping decisions that impact public health, youth wellbeing and the character of local town centres.

Background and context

The number of vape retailers operating throughout New Zealand has increased significantly in recent years, including within smaller provincial and rural communities. Many councils are experiencing growing public concern regarding the concentration of vape stores near schools, playgrounds, community hubs and town centres, and the increasing visibility and normalisation of vaping among young people.

Vaping products are primarily regulated under the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Act 1990 (SERPA) and associated regulations administered by central government.



Current legislation includes restrictions on sales to persons under 18 years of age, advertising and promotion controls, product safety requirements and specialist vape retailer approvals through the Ministry of Health.

Despite these controls, territorial authorities currently have very limited ability to influence:

- where vape retailers establish within a district;
- the concentration or density of vape stores;
- proximity of retailers to schools or youth facilities;
- shopfront presentation, signage or visibility, or
- local licensing or consent requirements.

Unlike alcohol regulation under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 or gambling venue policies under the Gambling Act 2003, councils currently have no equivalent statutory mechanisms to manage the local impacts of vape retailers.

Communities have raised concerns regarding youth access and exposure, increasing nicotine dependence among rangatahi, retail saturation in vulnerable communities, and inconsistent compliance monitoring and enforcement. These concerns are particularly significant in rural and provincial communities already experiencing inequitable health outcomes.

While councils are increasingly expected to respond to these issues, existing legislative pathways through district plans or bylaws are limited and not specifically designed to regulate vape retail activities. This creates uncertainty and inconsistency nationally.

This remit seeks legislative reform to provide councils with fit-for-purpose powers to regulate the location, density and operation of vape retailers, better protect vulnerable communities and ensure local communities have greater input into decisions affecting public health, youth wellbeing and town centre environments.

How does this remit relate to LGNZ's current work programme?

This remit aligns with LGNZ's broader advocacy focus on strengthening local decision making, improving community wellbeing outcomes, and ensuring councils have fit-for-purpose legislative tools to respond to emerging community issues.

The proposed remit supports LGNZ's advocacy regarding public health, community resilience and empowering local government to respond to place-based challenges. It also aligns with wider conversations around community safety, youth wellbeing and ensuring local authorities have appropriate regulatory mechanisms to manage activities that significantly impact local communities.

This remit does not duplicate existing legislative mechanisms currently available to councils and instead seeks to address a recognised regulatory gap within the current framework.



How will the proposing council help LGNZ to make progress on this remit?

Wairoa District Council would support LGNZ by sharing local experiences, community feedback and operational challenges associated with the growth of vape retailers within provincial and rural communities. Council would also assist in identifying the impacts that vape retailer concentration can have on youth wellbeing, public health outcomes and town centre environments.

The Council would be willing to participate in sector discussions, working groups and engagement processes relating to vaping regulation and local government powers. This may include contributing to the development of national policy positions, providing practical case studies and supporting evidence gathering to demonstrate the need for stronger local regulatory tools.

Wairoa District Council would also support collaboration with other councils and Zone networks to identify common concerns, share approaches and collectively advocate for legislative reform. In addition, Council would be prepared to engage with central government agencies and relevant stakeholders to help develop practical, enforceable and locally responsive regulatory solutions that better enable councils to respond to community expectations and local circumstances.

Vape Retail Regulation – Supporting Statistics Snapshot

National Vaping Trends

- Daily vaping among NZ adults increased from 3.5% in 2019/2020 to 11.7% in 2024/2025.¹
- Over 509,000 New Zealanders now vape daily.²
- Approximately 23% of 18-24 year olds vape daily.³

Youth & Māori Impacts

- Daily vaping among 15-17 year olds increased from 2.6% to 13.6% since 2019/2020.⁴
- Māori youth continue to experience disproportionately high vaping rates.⁵
- School stand-downs for vaping/smoking increased by 73% between 2021-2023.⁶

Vape Retailer Concerns

- Approximately 71% of vape retailers nationally operate within 800m of schools.⁷
- Around 29% of vape retailers are within 400m (5 minute walk) of schools.
- Research shows vape retailers are disproportionately concentrated in higher deprivation communities.⁸

Legislative Gap

Under the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Act 1990, councils currently have limited powers to:

- Restrict vape shop locations or density.
- Prevent vape stores near schools.
- Introduce local licensing frameworks; or
- Manage local retail visibility and concentration.

Unlike alcohol regulation under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 or gambling venue policies under the Gambling Act 2003, councils currently have no equivalent statutory tools to manage local vape retail impacts.

¹ [Annual Update of Key Results 2024/25: New Zealand Health Survey | Ministry of Health NZ](#)

² [Vaping prevalence and trends: Findings from the 2024-25 NZ Health Survey | PHCC](#)

³ [Annual Update of Key Results 2024/25: New Zealand Health Survey | Ministry of Health NZ](#)

⁴ [Vaping prevalence and trends: Findings from the 2024-25 NZ Health Survey | PHCC](#)

⁵ [Vapefree schools | Health Professionals](#)

⁶ [‘Kids are doing this everywhere’: New Zealand wrestles with rise of primary school vaping | New Zealand | The Guardian](#)

⁷ [New Zealand researchers find more vape stores in deprived areas and near schools](#)

⁸ [Investigating the spatial and temporal variation of vape retailer provision in New Zealand: A cross-sectional and nationwide study - ScienceDirect](#)



3. Financial support for government reform implementation costs

Proposed by:	Whangārei District Council
Supported by:	LGNZ Zone 1
Remit:	<i>That LGNZ advocate to central government to provide specific targeted financial support to councils to implement the operational and governance changes that are proposed through the legislative reform programme, for example Simplifying Local Government and RMA reforms.</i>

Why is this remit important?

It is recognised that the Department of Internal Affairs is providing great support across the board for district and regional councils throughout the various reform programmes that are underway.

The toll of the changes and implementation is being felt at a local level, and it would be appropriate for central government to recognise this burden on the local government sector and provide some financial certainty to ratepayers by providing ring-fenced financial support for the reforms. Additional support could be included that ensures nationwide alignment on approach, or the provision of a suite of core document templates for use by all with a view to reducing workload at a local level.

Background and context

Since September 2025, central government has introduced significant legislative reforms affecting local government, including amendments to the Local Government Act and the replacement of the Resource Management Act.

These changes impose substantial new statutory, planning, system, and reporting obligations on councils, many of which involve one off and transitional implementation costs not provided for in existing funding arrangements.

We want to acknowledge that the Department of Internal Affairs is providing great support across the board for district and regional councils throughout the various reform programmes that are underway. This includes the support that has been provided over the last couple of years in relation to the water reforms.

It does need to be recognised that a council's ability to raise revenue is constrained. This is due to the current cost of living crisis and the proposed rates caps to be introduced in this

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triennium. Council is asking LGNZ to recognise that the toll for the legislative changes and their implementation is being felt at a local level and it would be appropriate for central government to recognise this burden on the local government sector and provide some financial certainty to ratepayers by providing ring-fenced financial support for the reforms.

Central government funding is required to enable timely and effective implementation of these mandated reforms, while avoiding significant increase in the cost to ratepayers or reduction in existing services.

How does this remit relate to LGNZ's current work programme?

LGNZ has an influencing role with central government, and they understand that New Zealanders need to value their local council and trust that it is financially sustainable. LGNZ has a key priority in maintaining a constructive relationship with central government but also to ensure that the membership base has the support it needs to implement changes that come from updated legislation. We believe that this remit is directly aligned to LGNZ's current work programme.

How will the proposing council help LGNZ to make progress on this remit?

Whangarei District Council will support LGNZ in conversations in relation to this remit. We are willing to provide evidence of additional costs, some of which is already gathered in public meeting agendas, and additional resource requirements the Council is having to support without any budget to fund these activities.



4. Removal of Representation Review requirements during Simplifying Local Government reform

Proposed by: Waikato District Council

Supported by: LGNZ Zone 2

Remit: *That LGNZ advocate to the Government, on behalf of its members, for compliance relief from the upcoming representation review requirements in light of the significant reforms proposed through the Simplifying Local Government programme and the recent Head Start pathway, which may render any review undertaken before the 2028 elections redundant.*

Why is this remit important?

Councils are required under the Local Electoral Act 2001 to undertake a representation review in preparation for the 2028 local government elections.

The current local government reform environment creates significant uncertainty about the long-term relevance and durability of representation arrangements determined through this review process.

Key contributing factors include:

- the Government's Simplifying Local Government reform programme;
- the recently announced Head Start pathway;
- potential future structural and governance changes, and
- the removal of Māori wards from some districts from 2028 onwards.

Requiring councils to commence representation reviews at this time would impose unavoidable and unjustifiable costs when ratepayer affordability pressures are already significant.

It would also require communities to participate in a complex statutory process that is likely to be superseded and ultimately rendered redundant by current government reform proposals, potentially necessitating a second review shortly thereafter.



Background and context

Representation reviews are a statutory requirement under the Local Electoral Act 2001 and must be undertaken by all local authorities at least every six years.

The purpose of a representation review is to determine how communities are democratically represented through local government arrangements. This includes consideration of:

- electoral voting systems (FPP or STV);
- Māori representation arrangements;
- the number of elected members;
- ward structures and boundaries;
- community board structures;
- population equity requirements;
- governance effectiveness, and
- compliance with Local Government Commission requirements.

Waikato District Council's last representation review was completed in 2021 for implementation at the 2022 local elections. The programme ran from March 2020 to September 2021 and included elected member workshops, a governance working group, public consultation, and hearings. The review was extensive, resource-intensive, and required substantial operational support across the Council.

A further key consideration for the upcoming representation review is the binding 2025 poll on Māori wards, through which the Council did not retain its two Māori wards. This position will vary across the country depending on the outcomes of local referendums. As a result, Māori wards in Waikato District will cease from 2028 onwards. This creates an additional structural change that must be considered as part of any future representation arrangements.

In February, the Waikato Mayoral Forum wrote to the Minister of Local Government and the Minister for the Environment in response to the Simplifying Local Government proposal and reinforced the need for compliance relief in key areas affected by the reform, including representation reviews.

In March 2026, Mayor Bech wrote to the Minister of Local Government seeking relief or a formal transition arrangement from the upcoming representation review requirement. This followed earlier engagement with both the Department of Internal Affairs and the Electoral Commission, each of which advised that it had no legal authority to grant relief. The letter set out concerns that undertaking a full review during a period of significant national reform would create unnecessary duplication, cost, and uncertainty.

The Mayor's correspondence specifically referenced:

- the Government's Simplifying Local Government reform programme;
- potential future boundary and governance changes;
- the removal of Māori wards;
- the lack of legislative discretion available for councils to defer reviews; and



-
- the estimated \$80,000–\$100,000 cost of undertaking a full representation review process.

While the Minister's office acknowledged receipt of the letter, no formal relief mechanism had been provided at the time this paper was submitted (22 May 2026).

How does this remit relate to LGNZ's current work programme?

This remit aligns closely with LGNZ's current advocacy on the Simplifying Local Government reforms and practical transition pathways for councils navigating significant system change.

This remit supports that advocacy by seeking practical compliance relief for councils currently required to undertake representation reviews during a period of significant reform uncertainty.

It reinforces LGNZ's broader focus on localism, reducing unnecessary duplication, supporting fiscally responsible decision making, and ensuring councils can direct resources towards delivering long-term community outcomes rather than potentially redundant statutory processes.

The remit complements rather than duplicates LGNZ's existing reform advocacy by seeking a nationally coordinated response on behalf of affected councils.

How will the proposing council help LGNZ to make progress on this remit?

Waikato District Council would be willing to actively support LGNZ in progressing this remit through sector advocacy, evidence gathering, and engagement with central government agencies.

The Council has already undertaken significant work in this area, including:

- preparing a strategic governance paper outlining the implications of the Head Start pathway and wider reform programme for representation review obligations;
- engaging directly with the Minister of Local Government, the Department of Internal Affairs, and the Electoral Commission to seek transitional relief, and
- working collaboratively across Zone 2 councils to raise shared concerns regarding reform sequencing, affordability, and duplication risks.

The Council would be willing to:

- share analysis, correspondence, and supporting material to inform LGNZ advocacy;
 - contribute to discussions with Ministers, DIA, and sector working groups;
 - support the development of a nationally consistent position on representation review relief and transition arrangements, and
 - provide practical insight into the operational, governance, and financial implications of undertaking representation reviews during a period of significant reform uncertainty.
-



The intent of this remit is not to avoid statutory obligations, but to ensure that councils are not required to undertake potentially duplicative and resource-intensive processes while broader local government reform remains unresolved.



5. Devolution of place-naming authority to Territorial Authorities

Proposed by:	Far North District Council
Supported by:	Northland Regional Council, Porirua City Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Rangitikei District Council and Whakatāne District Council
Remit:	<i>That LGNZ advocate for legislative changes to devolve authority for officiating geographic place names from the Minister for Land Information to local authorities.</i>

Why is this remit important?

Local communities are best placed to make decisions about names that reflect their identity, history, and sense of belonging. While councils already name roads and streets, authority over official geographic names - such as mountains, rivers, towns, and bays - sits with the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa and the Minister for Land Information under the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 2008. This centralised system has produced outcomes that lack local knowledge, overlook iwi and hapū relationships, or fail to reflect a community's lived history. Councils have highlighted examples such as the decline of locally supported historical names (Russell, Kororāreka), or cases where official spellings have been approved that do not reflect how names are commonly used, spoken, or understood locally.

Devolving authority to local government, in partnership with mana whenua, would ensure place naming is grounded in authentic local voice while reducing unnecessary bureaucracy. At the LGNZ Rural and Provincial meeting in November 2025, Minister Penk indicated support for this remit and the localised outcomes it seeks to achieve.

Background and context

Under the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 2008, the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (NZGB) holds sole authority to assign, approve, alter, or discontinue official geographic place names. While the Board includes representatives from local government and Māori development, its decision-making framework remains national, centralised, and governed by statutory processes that do not always reflect local identity or lived experience.

Local authorities already demonstrate strong capability in place-based naming through their delegated authority for naming roads and streets. These decisions routinely incorporate local history, community values, and the guidance of mana whenua. However, when it comes to naming mountains, rivers, settlements, bays, and other significant features, councils and iwi

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must defer to a national body, even in cases where local expertise, whakapapa, and historical evidence are well established.

This centralised model can create a disconnect between official names, and the communities that hold whakapapa and lived connection to those places. Consultation occurs but local knowledge is not determinative and decisions may not align with regional dialects, historical narratives, or cultural contexts. Councils have highlighted examples where locally supported names or spellings were not adopted or where national decisions did not fully recognise the depth of local iwi and hapū relationships with place. In the Far North, we refer to the name restoration process for Russell (Kororāreka) which while strongly supported at a local level, failed to receive centralised support.

Returning decision making to local authorities would strengthen the integrity and authenticity of geographic names. It would allow naming processes to better reflect regional narratives, uphold te reo Māori orthographic conventions, and ensure communities have a meaningful role in shaping the identity of the landscapes they inhabit. Devolving authority would also streamline the process by reducing a layer of central bureaucracy while retaining opportunities for national consistency through guidelines and shared standards.

How does this remit relate to LGNZ's current work programme?

This remit aligns strongly with LGNZ's long term goal of "local decisions matter", and aligns with LGNZ's advocacy for:

- strengthened local decision making;
- improved Crown-local government-iwi partnerships, and
- recognition of local identity and community driven governance.

It also enhances LGNZ's ongoing work to promote localism, reduce unnecessary centralisation, and strengthen community wellbeing through place-based decision making.

How will the proposing council help LGNZ to make progress on this remit?

The Far North District Council will support LGNZ's advocacy on this remit by contributing sector leadership and local, practical insights. We have extensive experience working with LINZ on the correction and officiating of Māori place names, including active participation in the "Approving of Unofficial Place Names" workstream. With 1,682 unofficial Māori place names currently progressing through LINZ processes, we hold a strong understanding of the challenges and opportunities within the present system.

FNDC is committed to supporting this remit's progression alongside LGNZ.



6. Enhanced role for government in supporting subnational diplomacy

Proposed by: Palmerston North City Council

Supported by: Metro Sector

Remit: *That LGNZ advocate to government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade to formalise and increase its role in supporting subnational diplomacy including developing clear policy and capability to support and grow local government's contribution*

Why is this remit important?

Subnational diplomacy (such as the work councils do through their sister cities) extends the reach of national diplomacy by connecting communities and exporters from local areas with overseas communities and export opportunities. This has been demonstrated by the complementary role sister city relationships with cities in China has played in maximising the benefits of the free trade agreement.

Background and context

A number of other nations play a more explicit role in supporting and setting direction for sub-national diplomacy.

Examples of countries which engage in this space include:

- United States of America – the US Department of State has a specific Subnational Diplomacy Unit headed by a Special Representative for City and State Diplomacy. This unit, and the ambassador, supports US national security priorities by integrating local ideas into foreign policy and fostering connections among cities, municipalities, and communities in the United States and abroad.
- Australia – the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has offices across each state capital which supports local and state government foreign and trade relationships.



How does this remit relate to LGNZ's current work programme?

This remit aligns with LGNZ's long-term goal that New Zealanders value councils given the direct financial benefits this could provide. There is also potential alignment with the Advocacy Priority resilient communities, economies, and environments.



7. Bulk funding of transport activities

Proposed by: Waikato Regional Council

Supported by: Zone 2

Remit: *That LGNZ calls on government, opposition parties and NZTA to support a move to bulk funding for basic and repeatable transport activities, thereby acknowledging the efficiency and financial gains, and reduction in funding risk, this change would provide to local government, and supports a trial of this proposed bulk-funding approach for the 2027-2030 funding round amongst a group of councils which have demonstrated strong performance in delivering public transport services and/or maintaining transport infrastructure.*

Why is this remit important?

Central government via NZTA tightly controls the distribution of transport funding to achieve national outcomes even though around 50% of all costs are funded via rates.

Most transport funding is approved project by project, requiring achievement of defined business case and approval requirements, before funding is committed. Stringent compliance and reporting requirements are imposed on the local government sector, increasing costs for councils, and reducing efficiency and productivity.

Accelerating the move to bulk funding for basic transport activities, as is seen in many countries globally, would enable local government to operate more flexibly, optimising investment and improving efficiency. Councils have detailed knowledge of their networks, good awareness of resilience and lifeline requirements, and a good understanding of local need.

Maintenance and renewal programmes, public transport services, and the delivery of safety and minor works packages would all benefit from predictable, multi-year funding certainty.

Background and context

In the OECD context, New Zealand is highly centralised. Central government via NZTA tightly controls the distribution of transport funding to achieve national outcomes.

Internationally, bulk funding models for transport are widely used to provide transport authorities with predictable, flexible, multi-year funding approvals. This enables the central government focus to shift from assessing and approving individual projects to supporting strategic policy outcomes. It also enables a reduction in compliance and reporting requirements. It supports local and regional stewardship of networks while improving

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procurement and delivery performance. A SWOT analysis and global examples of bulk funding for public transport services are provided in Attachment One.

Councils across the country are about to commence work on Long Term Plans and the Regional Land Transport Plan. These are delivered as required by the Local Government Act and the Land Transport Management Act (LTMA). The LTMA requires regions to demonstrate alignment to the priorities of central government even if around 50% of the funding comes from ratepayers rather than the Crown.

Due to this complex legislative structure, transport programmes (in all respects, from maintenance and renewals to public transport services, and from safety works to minor and major improvements) are required to follow multiple local, regional and national processes to secure funding.

The process of prioritising and funding transport activities could be simplified and de-risked significantly if central government and NZTA trusted local government to act in good faith on behalf of communities, and, with the reassurance of accountability and appropriate performance frameworks, provided bulk funding (perhaps at regional level and perhaps in 3 or 5 year blocks) for simple, repeatable, ongoing work programmes. This would enable regions and communities to prioritise and optimise their investment in transport through smarter procurement, resulting in lower administrative and regulatory burden.

Recently announced local government reform is focussed solely on amalgamation within regions and currently proposes no change to the delivery of transport activities.

Over recent funding rounds, NZTA is acknowledged for making limited progress in moving towards bulk funding, for example for some smaller councils. There may be further tweaks in the 2027-30 funding round.

This remit supports the progress made and seeks acceleration of this for all other basic, repeatable transport activities nationally. There are multiple benefits that could be achieved from this change.

At national level, removal and de-politicisation of basic transport activities (estimated at approximately 80% of the total spend) would enable the Minister of Transport, via the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport, to fully focus on prioritising significant investment (the remaining 20%) on central government priorities such as resilience, safety, emissions reduction or roads of national significance.

There would be a large reduction in the requirements of the National Land Transport Programme prepared by NZTA. Bulk funding of basic transport activities would save NZTA significant time and cost.

Regional Land Transport Plans could be simplified and would be fully focussed on more significant inter-regional and system-change priorities. This presents a resource and cost-saving to regional councils.

Local and regional government would be able to undertake the transport portion of their Long Term Plans with less risk and more funding certainty.



How does this remit relate to LGNZ's current work programme?

The issue directly relates to several of LGNZ's 'key issues for councils'.

- Transport: New Zealand needs greater investment from central government and more joined-up central and local government planning that prioritises building and better asset management. The current approach to investment and planning is not working, nor is it fit for the future. How to make public transport more affordable and accessible.
- Funding & Financing: Advocacy for a 'toolbox' approach to funding and financing to provide councils with a range of options to align national goals with local needs.
- Localism: Harnessing the power, knowledge, skills and views of local people to drive better outcomes.

How will the proposing council help LGNZ to make progress on this remit?

Zone 2 councils are willing to trial this proposed bulk-funding approach for the 2027 to 2030 funding round, including development of appropriate accountabilities and performance frameworks.

Attachment One: Further Information

SWOT Analysis – Bulk Funding compared with Project-based Funding

Definition and focus

Bulk funding

- Funding is provided as a programme-level envelope (often multi-year).
- The funder agrees *what outcomes and activity types* the money is for, but not every individual project.
- The recipient has delegated authority to prioritise and deliver works within agreed rules.

Project-based funding

- Funding is approved project by project.
- Each project must meet defined appraisal, business-case, and approval requirements before funding is committed.
- Control is retained centrally by the funder at each decision point.

Decision-making and flexibility

Aspect	Bulk funding	Project-based funding
Decision locus	Decentralised (recipient decides within limits)	Centralised (funder approves each project)
Ability to re-prioritise	High – funding can shift within the programme	Low – changes often require re-approval
Response to changing conditions	Fast (e.g. weather damage, demand shift)	Slower, constrained by approval cycles

Implication: Bulk funding suits environments where needs change frequently and trade-offs must be made continuously. Project funding suits situations where scope is fixed and certainty is required.

Transaction and administrative cost

Bulk funding

- Fewer funding applications and approvals.
- Lower appraisal cost per dollar spent.
- More emphasis on ex-post performance monitoring.

Project-based funding

- High upfront transaction costs (business cases, reviews, approvals).
- Repeated effort for similar or small projects.
- Strong ex-ante assurance but higher overhead.

Implication: Bulk funding is more efficient for many small or routine activities; project funding is defensible for large, discrete investments.

Risk allocation

Risk type	Bulk funding	Project-based funding
Delivery risk	Largely sits with recipient	Shared or retained by funder
Cost overrun risk	Managed within programme envelope	Often escalated back to funder
Portfolio risk	Actively managed by recipient	Managed implicitly via approvals

Implication: Bulk funding assumes the recipient is capable of portfolio and asset-management discipline. Project funding reduces funder exposure to poorly governed organisations but can shift risk management into bureaucratic processes.

Accountability and performance

Bulk funding

- Accountability is outcomes- and performance-based.
- Requires strong monitoring frameworks (KPIs, benchmarking, audits).
- Less visibility of individual project decisions, more focus on results.

Project-based funding

- Accountability is project- and compliance-based.
- Easier to trace decisions and costs to specific assets.
- Can encourage compliance behaviour rather than outcome optimisation.

Implication: Bulk funding works best where there is high trust and mature capability. Project funding suits lower-trust or high-scrutiny environments.

Suitability by activity type

Activity type	Better suited model	Why?
Routine maintenance & renewals	Bulk funding	Predictable, ongoing, portfolio-based

Public transport operations	Bulk funding	Requires service optimisation over time
Low-cost safety improvements	Bulk funding	Many small, standardised interventions
Major new infrastructure	Project-based funding	High cost, unique, high political and fiscal risk
Complex, novel investments	Project-based funding	Uncertainty requires detailed appraisal

Behavioural effects

Bulk funding encourages

- Long-term planning and asset stewardship.
- Trade-offs across a network.
- Innovation and adaptive management.

Project-based funding encourages

- Project promotion and “salami slicing”.
- Optimisation of individual projects rather than systems.
- Risk-averse design to satisfy approval gates.

Strengths and weaknesses summary

Bulk funding

Strengths

- Efficient delivery at scale
- High flexibility and responsiveness
- Strongly aligned with asset-management principles

Weaknesses

- Requires mature governance and capability
- Harder for outsiders to see “what was funded”
- Risk of under-investment in politically visible projects

Project-based funding

Strengths

- High transparency at project level
- Strong control of large or novel investments
- Clear political and fiscal accountability

Weaknesses

- High transaction costs
- Slow to respond to change
- Can undermine network-level optimisation

Conclusion

- Bulk funding is best for *ongoing, repeatable, network-wide activities* where flexibility and value-for-money over time matter most.
- Project-based funding is best for *large, discrete, high-risk investments* where certainty, scrutiny, and one-off decisions dominate.

In practice (including in New Zealand), effective transport systems use both models together, allocating each to the activity types they are best suited for rather than treating them as competing alternatives.

International examples – Delivery of Public Transport Services

Internationally, bulk funding models for public transport are widely used to give transport authorities predictable, flexible, multi-year funding while shifting the focus from approving individual routes or projects to outcomes, performance, and network stewardship. Below is a structured overview of the main models in use globally, with concrete country examples.

Block grants to sub-national governments or transport authorities

How the model works

Central government provides a multi-year block grant for public transport. Money is not tied to specific projects or routes; instead, the recipient authority decides how to allocate funding across operations, service improvements, fleet renewal, or minor infrastructure within an agreed framework.

Countries using this model

- United Kingdom (England, outside London)
 - Local authorities receive consolidated Local Transport Grants, replacing older fragmented funding streams. These grants can be used for buses, public transport priority, accessibility, and service support, with local discretion over spending priorities.
- Germany
 - Federal “Regionalisation funds” are provided to Länder as block transfers to finance regional and local public transport services, especially rail, with states responsible for detailed allocation (documented by OECD trends).

- Canada
 - Cities and provinces receive long-term federal transfers (e.g. public transit streams under infrastructure programmes) that are broadly scoped rather than project-specific, supporting operational and capital needs.

Strengths: predictability, local optimisation, lower administrative burden.

Trade-off: relies on strong oversight and capable local institutions.

Formula-based operating subsidies (network or service level)

How the model works

Funding is allocated using objective formulas (population, service km, ridership, social need).

The operator or authority manages services within the resulting financial envelope.

Countries using this model

- Sweden & Nordic countries
 - Regional Public Transport Authorities receive predictable operating funding largely detached from individual line approvals, enabling network-wide planning.
- Japan (urban public transport)
 - Local and national governments provide formula-driven operating support combined with fare revenue, with strong emphasis on efficiency and service quality benchmarks.

Strengths: stability for operators, incentives for efficiency at network scale.

Trade-off: formulas must be kept current to reflect demand and cost changes.

Earmarked payroll or local tax funding (hypothecated bulk revenue)

How the model works

A dedicated tax or levy is assigned directly to public transport authorities. Revenues flow automatically and can be used flexibly for both operations and investment.

Countries using this model

- France – Versement mobilité
 - A mandatory payroll levy on employers (≥11 employees) within transport authority areas. It is the single largest funding source for urban public transport and can be used as a bulk operating and capital funding pool.
- United States (selected metro areas)
 - Local sales taxes (e.g. Los Angeles, Seattle) fund transit agencies through dedicated, voter-approved taxes allocated as multi-year funding envelopes (OECD comparative analysis).

Strengths: stable, locally controlled, strongly aligned with beneficiaries.

Trade-off: revenue growth tied to economic cycles.

Service contracts with global budgets (gross-cost or net-cost)

How the model works

Public authorities enter multi-year contracts with operators. Instead of funding individual routes, a global operating budget is set, with performance incentives and penalties.

Countries using this model

- Europe (widely used): Germany, Netherlands, France
 - Authorities specify service outputs and quality standards while paying operators via bulk payments, often linked to punctuality, reliability, or customer satisfaction.
- Australia (bus networks)
 - State governments fund metropolitan bus networks through long-term contracts with operators, using bulk payments rather than route-by-route approval (OECD evidence).

Strengths: cost control, clear accountability, flexibility to redesign networks.

Trade-off: requires sophisticated contract management.

City-region multi-year settlements (outcome-based bulk funding)*How the model works*

Large metropolitan regions receive bespoke, multi-year funding settlements covering all local transport, including public transport operations, sometimes linked to agreed performance outcomes.

Countries using this model

- United Kingdom (mayoral city-regions and London)
 - City-region transport authorities receive long-term settlements enabling integrated planning across buses, metro, rail, and active transport.
- France (Île-de-France Mobilités)
 - Combines national funding, payroll levy revenue, and regional contributions into a large, flexible funding pool for the Paris region's transport system.

Strengths: supports system integration and long-term planning.

Trade-off: complex negotiation and governance arrangements.

Summary

Bulk funding model	Typical users	Key feature
Block grants	UK, Germany, Canada	Local discretion within national envelope
Formula-based subsidies	Nordics, Japan	Predictable, objective allocation
Hypothecated taxes	France, US metros	Dedicated, stable revenue source

Global service contracts	EU, Australia	Budget + performance incentives
City-region settlements	UK metros, Paris	Integrated, outcome-focused funding

Conclusion

Across countries, bulk funding for public transport is used to stabilise finances, enable network-level optimisation, and reduce transaction costs. While design details vary, successful models share three features:

1. Multi-year certainty,
2. Local discretion paired with accountability, and
3. Performance or outcome-based oversight rather than project approval.



8. Improving LTP audit requirements

Proposed by:	Gisborne District Council
Supported by:	Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Hastings District Council, Stratford District Council, Taranaki Regional Council, New Plymouth District Council, Wairoa District Council, Manawātū District Council, South Taranaki District Council, Tararua District Council, Rangitikei District Council, Hawke's Bay Regional Council and Horowhenua District Council
Remit:	<i>That LGNZ advocate to government for improvements to the efficiency, proportionality, and cost-effectiveness of audit requirements for Long Term Plans and Consultation Documents, including:</i> <i>1. Greater proportionality in audit requirements, ensuring that audit effort is aligned with council size, complexity, risk, and materiality; and</i> <i>2. Reducing duplication across audit stages, particularly where similar information and assumptions are subject to repeated review; and</i> <i>3. Improving standardisation, transparency, and cost control in audit delivery, to reduce rework and improve consistency across the sector, and to constrain excessive or escalating audit fees through greater transparency of audit pricing and benchmarking of costs across the sector.</i>

Why is this remit important?

Local authorities are required to prepare Long Term Plans (LTP) that are subject to statutory audit by the Auditor-General. While audit plays a critical role in supporting transparency and accountability, the current approach imposes significant direct and indirect costs across the sector.

Audit requirements apply at multiple stages, including the consultation document and final LTP, and involve detailed supporting information, iterative review, and tight timeframes. This creates substantial organisational pressure and requires significant staff time, consultant input, and rework.

Audit effort is applied consistently across councils regardless of size, complexity, or risk, and can be disproportionate to risk or materiality.

As these requirements are set through legislative and assurance frameworks, individual councils have limited ability to influence them. Sector-level advocacy is required to ensure



audit processes remain proportionate, efficient, and cost-effective while maintaining appropriate assurance.

Background and context

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires local authorities to prepare and adopt an LTP using the special consultative procedure, supported by an Auditor-General's audit opinion. This includes audit of both the consultation document and the final LTP.

These requirements are intended to support transparency, accountability, and sound long-term decision making. However, in practice, the audit component of the LTP process has become a significant cost driver for councils.

Audit processes apply at multiple stages and require extensive supporting information, detailed modelling, and iterative engagement with auditors. Councils must respond to audit queries, revisit assumptions, and undertake rework within constrained statutory timeframes. This creates sustained organisational pressure across finance, strategy, infrastructure, and governance functions.

The cost of audit is not limited to external audit fees. It includes substantial internal staff time, consultant support, and opportunity costs associated with diverting resources from service delivery and implementation.

Audit requirements are applied consistently across the sector, regardless of council size, complexity, or risk profile. This can result in audit effort that is disproportionate to the scale or materiality of the underlying issues.

In addition, the requirement to audit both the consultation document and final LTP creates duplication, with similar information and assumptions subject to repeated review.

This issue is sector-wide and cannot be addressed by individual councils, as audit requirements are set through legislative and assurance frameworks. There is an opportunity to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of audit processes while maintaining appropriate levels of assurance.

How does this remit relate to LGNZ's current work programme?

This remit aligns with LGNZ's role in advocating on matters of sector-wide significance and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of local government.

It supports LGNZ's focus on value for money, reducing unnecessary costs, and ensuring regulatory and assurance settings remain proportionate to risk and scale.

The remit is targeted and practical, focusing specifically on statutory audit requirements that apply across all councils and contribute to rising costs and organisational pressure.



Based on publicly available information, this issue does not appear to be the subject of a specific LGNZ workstream. The remit would support LGNZ to advocate for improvements to audit processes that maintain transparency and accountability while improving efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

How will the proposing council help LGNZ to make progress on this remit?

Gisborne District Council will:

- work with LGNZ and other councils to articulate the practical impacts of current LTP audit requirements;
- provide evidence of direct and indirect costs, including audit fees, staff time, and organisational impacts;
- contribute examples where audit effort is not proportionate to risk, scale, or materiality;
- support the development of practical improvements, including proportional audit approaches, reduced duplication, and improved pricing transparency, and
- participate in any sector engagement, working groups, or discussions with the Auditor-General and Government to progress improvements to audit processes.

The Council is committed to supporting sector-wide solutions that reduce unnecessary cost while maintaining robust public accountability.



9. A fairer approach to uneconomic transport infrastructure funding

Proposed by:	Stratford District Council
Supported by:	South Taranaki District Council, New Plymouth District Council, Rangitikei District Council, Manawātū District Council and Wairoa District Council
Remit:	<i>That LGNZ advocate for a fairer approach towards uneconomic transport infrastructure, where either NZTA commits to co-funding this infrastructure if councils remain legally obligated to own and maintain it, and/or the Government provides clearer guidance and support for councils downgrading or ceasing service to low traffic volume areas</i>

Why is this remit important?

The development of the Roding Activity Management Plan includes the replacement of our structural assets. Included in the 2027-2037 Long Term Plan (LTP), we have four uneconomic bridges that require replacement at an estimated cost of \$4.5m. If NZTA will not co-fund these replacements and we cannot opt out of ownership, the burden will fall on ratepayers. We are not alone in this scenario: this is a national issue that New Zealand has to resolve.

Background and context

Within the Stratford District there are 18 bridges that will fall into the category of uneconomic transport infrastructure. The definition of this category being “bridges built and currently maintained by council that generally only provide access to individual properties, or bridges built by council that are for private use.”. It should be noted that NZTA is considering a position whereby it will not co-fund the replacement of any uneconomic bridge unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the Gross Domestic Product generated from the land served by the bridge exceeds the cost of replacing the structure over its lifecycle. Legal advice obtained in 2016 states that “if the Council previously maintained/erected the bridge, then the responsibility for maintaining the bridge continues.”. In layman’s terms, if a public body (County, Borough or District Council), has spent public funds either constructing or maintaining a bridge, irrespective of its location, whether it is located on a maintained road or an un-maintained road (paper road), the Council still has a responsibility to maintain this bridge.



How does this remit relate to LGNZ's current work programme?

LGNZ is focussed on helping councils meet the costs of maintaining their transport networks as part of its infrastructure work programme, especially in the face of rapidly rising costs for labour and materials. The unwillingness of the NZTA to fund this sort of infrastructure while still requiring councils to maintain it could also be considered a form of unfunded mandate imposed by central government, which has long been a focus area for LGNZ.

How will the proposing council help LGNZ to make progress on this remit?

We have requested clarification of NZTA's stance on this issue through our relationship with the Director, Regional Relationships.

We are happy to make our existing legal opinion on Road Controlling Authority responsibilities available.

We are open to any other contribution that would be helpful.

8. CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

8.0. Procedural Motion To Exclude The Public

The following motion is submitted for consideration:

That the Tasman District Council

Confirms, in accordance with sections 48(5) and 48(6) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, Joy Shorrock, Miriana Stephens, Russell (Barney) Thomas and Joanie Wilson, Whakarewa, be permitted to remain after the public has been excluded, for Item 8.1 of the Confidential agenda Whakarewa Relationship presentation, in order to make their presentation.

Agrees that the public be excluded from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting. The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

8.1. Whakarewa Relationship Presentation

Reasons for Confidentiality

S48(1)(a) grounds: The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.

s7(2)(b)(ii) The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.

8.2. Whakarewa Relationship Kōrero MOU Sign Off

Reasons for Confidentiality

S48(1)(a) grounds: The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.

s7(2)(i) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).

8.3. Howard Forest Delegations

Reasons for Confidentiality

S48(1)(a) grounds: The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.

s7(2)(b)(ii) The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.

s7(2)(h) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.

8.4. Confirmation Of Confidential Minutes - 11 June 2026

Reasons for Confidentiality

s7(2)(h) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.

s7(2)(i) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).

9. KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA

10. MEETING CLOSE