Attachment 2



### Long Term Plan 2018/28 Submissions

### Additional Information

### Table of contents



### Hearing Attendees

Sub 101 – Hamilton and Waikato Tourism	1
Sub 185 – Friends of Local Community Rapurapu Reserve Committee	3
Sub 65 – The Sculpture Park at Waitakaruru Arboretum	8
Sub 168 – Maxine Viggers	9
Sub 128 – Creative Waikato	11
Sub 5 – Victor and Angelique Kooter, Murray Oaks Reserve	19
Sub 82 – Sport Waikato	26
Sub 118 – Freedom Lifestyle Village Group (Longlands Land Holdings LTD)	33
Sub 1 - Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility	
Attachment 1	36
Attachment 2	42
Attachment 3	48
Sub 147 – Hobbiton Hinuera Netball Team	53
Sub 172 – Karate Waikato	55
Sub 175 – Hauraki Rail Trail Charitable Trust	57
Sub 176 – Waikato Community Foundation	64
Sub 174 – Federated Farmers	66
Sub 188 – Fonterra Co-Operative Group Limited	76
Sub 173 – Matamata Cricket and Football Club Association (jont application)	81
Sub 137 – Matamata Football Club Association	95
Sub 133 – Morrinsville Grey Power	100
Sub 131 – Life Unlimited Charitable Trust	
Sub 149 – Inghams Enterprises and Waikato BOP Chicken Farmers	106
Sub 134 – Waikato Regional Council	
Sub 4 – Greg Rzesniowiecki	113
Sub 170 – John Harris	141
Sub 66 – Dallas Fisher, Waikato Means Business	



### Other Submitters

Sub 2 – New Zealand Motor Caraven Association Inc	162
Sub 3 – New Zealand War Memorial Museum	166
Sub 105 – Sport New Zealand	
Sub 115 – Robert Shields	
Sub 116 – Environment Protection Authority	203
Sub 117 – Te Aroha Events Centre Charitable Trust	204
Sub 125 – Heritage New Zealand	212
Sub 135 – Toimata Foundation	
Sub 144 – K Semmens	229
Sub 150 – Tourism Industry Aoteroa	
Sub 167 – Mark Naude'	242
Sub 169 – Ingrid Naude'	245
Sub 171 – Ngati Haua Iwi Trust	247
Sub 187 – Fire and Emergency New Zealand	250
Sub 194 – Noel Harvey Webb	252
Sub 195 – Totara Springs Christian Centre	256

### Submission 101

19 April 2018



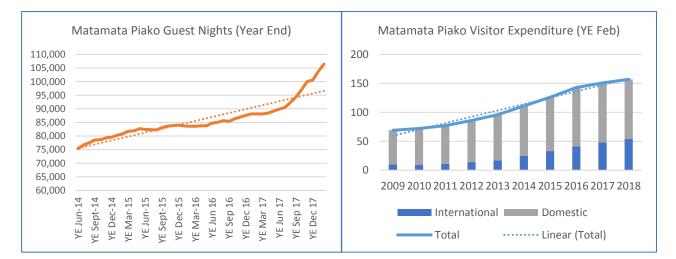
Sandra Harris Matamata Piako District Council Te Aroha

### Dear Sandra

Hamilton & Waikato Tourism continues to support the tourism industry within the Hamilton and Waikato region. As an industry, it is important that we welcome visitors to our region, towns and communities and ensure that they enjoy their stay, stay longer and spend more while they are here. This in return provides economic benefits and employment within our community.

Tourism contributes  $$28.17b^1$  of visitor expenditure to the New Zealand economy. The industry continues to experience exceptional growth with visitor arrivals and expenditure at its highest level ever  $(3.775m international visitors)^2$ . Tourism is New Zealand's largest export industry. The Hamilton and Waikato region has shared in this growth with visitors spending \$1.5b in our region in the 12 months to February 2018; international visitors contributed \$357m, while domestic visitors to the region contributed \$1.14b. As a region, we have increased our market share of business events to 11% of all business events held in NZ – third behind Auckland and Wellington.

Matamata Piako continues to experience substantial growth in visitor expenditure and guest nights. Guests are now staying an average of 1.7 nights in Matamata Piako, generating an occupancy rate of 53% in commercial accommodation, resulting in 106,472<sup>3</sup> guest nights to the year ended February 2018. These visitors contributed \$157m to the Matamata Piako economy - \$54m from international visitors and \$103m from domestic visitors.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MBIE: Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates YE February 2018

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MBIE: International Visitor Arrivals YE February 2018

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> MBIE: Commercial Accommodation Monitor YE February 2018

Hamilton & Waikato Tourism, C/- Hamilton Airport, Airport Rd, RD 2 Hamilton 3282 P 0064 7 843 0056 F 0064 7 843 2365 E info@hamiltonwaikato.com



The original Visitor Strategy proposed and presented in 2014 indicated the below funding increments:

YE June	Income from Councils	Income from Industry	Total Income	Visitor Economy (YE March)	Funding:Visitor expenditure ratio
2014/15	0.810	0.342	1.152	1,019	0.11%
2015/16	1.465	0.350	1.815	1,039	0.17%
2016/17	1.465	0.375	1.84	1,065	0.17%
2017/18	1.465	0.400	1.865	1,093	0.17%
2018/19	1.800	0.425	2.225	1,129	0.20%
2019/20	1.800	0.450	2.250	1,177	0.19%
2020/21	1.800	0.475	2.275	1,211	0.19%
2021/22	2.200	0.500	2.700	1,245	0.22%
2022/23	2.200	0.525	2.725	1,279	0.21%
2023/24	2.200	0.550	2.750	1,314	0.21%
2024/25	2.600	0.575	3.175	1,350	0.24%

Table 1 : Long-term funding plan for HWT (\$millions)

However, funding was agreed to be lower in the 2015/16 period than the recommendation in the adopted Visitor Strategy. It was agreed that our seven funding councils would collectively provide \$1,215,000 funding, with an additional \$400,000 provided from within the tourism industry. Of this amount, Matamata Piako District Council provides \$150,000 funding towards the activities undertaken by Hamilton & Waikato Tourism.

While funding was reduced from this amount and has remained the same, the visitor income has far surpassed expectations, having reached \$1.5b to date (YE Feb 2018). For every dollar invested in HWT, the region economy has received \$1,234 spent by visitors.

The Visitor Strategy recommended an increase from \$1.465 million funding to \$1.8 million this year and for the next three years. We are not requesting this.

However, to continue to deliver the same activities that we currently undertake, with rising costs, we are requesting that our funding councils add a CPI increase each year, based on the rate for the 12 months to December 2017.

This would increase Matamata Piako District Council's funding contribution from \$150,000 to \$152,400 per annum, with effect for the new financial year commencing 1 July 2018.

We look forward to your favourable response and our continuing relationship.

Your sincerely

Annabel Cotton Chair Hamilton & Waikato Tourism Board



File No
Do. ameni wo

### Submission 185 - Friends of Local

26th April 2018

Long Term Plan Submissions, Matamata-Piako District Council, P.O. Box 266, TE AROHA 3342.

Dear Long Term Plan Management,

### re: Submission - FRIENDS OF LOCAL COMMUNITY RAPURAPU RESERVE COMMITTEE

Enclosed find Submission from FRIENDS OF LOCAL COMMUNITY RAPURAPU RESERVE COMMITTEE.

Yours faithfully T.M. Madill (on/behalf)

26th April 2018

Long Term Plan Submissions, Matamata-Piako District Council, P.O. Box 266, TE AROHA 3342.

Greetings Mayor Jan and Councillors,

### Submission filed by: FRIENDS OF LOCAL COMMUNITY RAPURAPU RESERVE COMMITTEE

### (1) BACKGROUND

Council has owned the Rapurapu Reserve for (at least) 70 years (we understand). It is primarily utilised as a summer (and shoulder seasons) reserve comprising about 1 hectare and well-known particularly by Te Poi and surrounding communities and utilised as a picnic and swimming spot. [In fact, David Swap tells us that the Te Poi School pupils were taken there to compete and learn to swim when he was a lad.]

The Rapurapu River (emanating from the Kaimai range) almost abuts the western boundary of the Reserve and has very safe swimming areas where many families and whanau enjoy (safely) the pleasures of playing in the water, picking up stones, making small dams with the river stones whilst picnicking/barbequing on the river's edge etc. [There has been no injuries or concerns that any member of our Committee is aware of].

This past summer, the Committee members have been to the Reserve often and on a fine weekend it is not unusual to witness up to 6 to 10 or more vehicles and up to 15 to 20 people enjoying the facility (at any one time). [i.e. times when you need toilets].

### (2) CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE & HISTORY

Te Rapurapu Awa (river) is within the boundaries of the Raukawa Iwi and based in the heart of Te Poi Rohe. The name of 'Te Rapurapu Awa' dates back to the historical journey of Mahinarangi (famous chieftainess of Kahungungu, Hawkes Bay) and the birth of her son to Turongo (Son of a High chief of Tainui, Waikato) in the years of 1580 – 1600AD.

Mahinerangi (Kahungungu) was heavily preganant with her first born child. She set off with a large retinue and travelled up from the East Coast on a long journey to the Waikato where her husband Turongo (Tainui-Waikato) was waiting for her, with his father Tawhao (High chief) and people of Kawhia. When she crossed over from the East Coast onto the Tainue (Waikato) soil proper, she gave birth to their son at Whenua-akura [upper Kaimai] (Behold a chief is born to wear the plume of the huia feather-Te Raukura).

After her birth, they continued to travel along the borders of the Kaimai, descended Te Ara Pohatu and followed the trail until they reached the Upper Omahine (Te awa o Maihinarangi – The stream wherein she waded in the awa). They set off towards a small outlet that flowed into 'Te Rapurapu Awa' where they retinue of Mahinerangi bathed before heading towards Wai-o-mou Stream (The offering of a cool drink). Then they camped near the

outlet of the Okoroire stream (Te Poi) and crossed the Waihou River to a hot spring where she and her retinue rested for a few days until she recovered.

From there she made her way to the Narrows of the Waikato River, when she finally arrived at her husband's encampment at Mangarongo, a sacred alter (Tuaha), where a Tohi (baptismal rites) was performed by Tawhao (High Chief) on his grandson. He was then named RAUKAWA, derived from *"The Raukawa perfume from the East and the Kawawa fronds from the Whenua-akura"*.

The origin of the local names Omahine, **Rapurapu**, Wai-o-mou, Waihou and the township of Te Poi (Te Poipoitanga) are linked with the journey of Mahinarangi through this district.

By mid 1800's, the Maori King Movement was established in the Waikato, and the Kingitanga was born from out of this direct line.

### [Footnote:

An extracted condensed history written by Te Rauna Cawker and taken from a journal contributed to by the Late Nick smith of Te Poi for the Golden Jubilee Te Poi Scholl and District (1912-1962). Extract from a book written by Mr Pei Te Hurinui Jones (OBE) for the generations, by the tribal elders.]

### (3) MAINTENANCE

Regrettably, the Reserve has been in a state of "decline" over the last decade (or so) and was not mown, tidied up and rubbish regularly removed. As a consequence, litter and rubbish (of all descriptions) have been left there, the old toilets were vandalised some years ago and the Reserve was almost treated as a dump site. But much of the reserve still cannot be mown due to a large weed infestation. Mowing (of the mowable parts) is now attended to reasonably regularly. We would like the Reserve to be mown by Council Contractors so that the grass length does not exceed 75mm.

### (4) THE COMMITTEE

On or about 2008, Council allocated a sum of \$40,000.00 set aside for the Rapurapu Reserve in it's then L.T.P. But at that time, there was no one from the Community "driving the Project" and the funds allocated have just "sat there".

In November 2017, our Committee was formed. This is an unincorporated team of very dedicated and hardworking local people – all of which have family/whanau strong connections within the locality and possess various skills – not the least on which is Nick Evans who is well experienced and is our Project Supervisor (fully gualified and Council approved Contractor).

The Committee is (in partnership with Council and the Community) determined to redeem the situation and ensure that the Reserve is brought up to an maintained to a reasonable standard. It has held stalls (on last Waitangi Day celebrations (at Matamata)) and again at the very recent opening of the new Civic Centre.

A very successful "working bee" was held on March 17<sup>th</sup> and 25 people turned up to help (including members of the Hinuera Te-Poi Lions Club). About one-half of the eastern side of the riverbank was cleared of rubbish, litter, convolvulus, useless self sown scrubs and other weeds. 6 or 7 truckloads of branches and assorted "feral" trees etc. were removed and taken off site – all work (and refreshments and food) were supplied free of charge. [Councillors have a report tabled about this activity].

A further working bee has been set down for the 5<sup>th</sup> day of May. Councillors are most welcome to attend and see what is happening.

Companies from Matamata have generously donated materials e.g. timber for internal fencing and large steel bollards and the like – so no Council funding has yet been utilised to date. It is intended to pursue some further fundraising. Some citizens have (following the publicity in local papers) given small amounts of koha.

### (5) STAGED DEVELOPMENT

[Our object (and vision) is to have a clean, tidy site with facilities installed sufficient for healthy picnicking and swimming].

What we would request from Council is as follows:

(a) The specific \$40,000.00 (referred to above) to be allocated as at 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018 into a specific Council account for uplifting (in stages) upon presentation of invoices approved by Council.

The Business Case Template issued by Council on the 6<sup>th</sup> of July 2017 and subsequently confirmed to Council by the Committee included costs for:-

(1) Design of car-parking area	\$3,000.00
(2) Barrier fence/moulding	\$8,000.00
(3) Ripping up old (portion of road) and removal of materials	\$10,000.00
* (4) Re-instatement of old road area and tree planting	\$10,000.00
	. \$31,000.00 (approx.)

[\*Note that the part of the old road (from the Highway to the proposed parking area) should remain but needs hot mix on the various pot holes]

### ALSO REQUIRED:

(b) Various suitable (internal) signage for people to use rubbish bins, take home litter with them, an area set aside for dogs etc. Estimated cost - \$1,000.00 \*

[\*Note it is not considered that any entrance sign – advertising the Reserve from the State Highway would be necessary at this time].

- (c) A design for protection of erosion which may include some retaining wall and permanent steps as considered necessary.
- Design estimate \$3,000.00
- Construction estimate \$10,000.00
- (d) Gravel for (boxed) car-parking area. Estimate \$5,000.00
- (e) New (vandal-proof) toilet block (similar to the Herries Park toilets) Cost \$80,000.00 estimate (considered very important) as no such facility exists.

6

- (f) Annual Operating Grant
- [At this time we are working on a Memorandum of Understanding with Council. We see no need for a (Committee) operating bank account. We would ask Council to consider an operating grant (to be utilised for miscellaneous expenses) – on Council approved confirmation of invoices for a maximum of \$1,000.00 per annum]. Our Solicitors have agreed to hold such funds in their Trust Account.

There are other earth working activities proposed to level and re-grass areas. These do not require any design work, equipment and vehicles. These works will be donated by J Swap Contractors Limited [Nick Evans can discuss more fully with Mark Naude].

We note that our requests very much fall in line with the objects of the draft L.T.P. about the important links to be enhanced between Council and local iwi. Our Committee represents the whole Community (hence our name) but it is very heavily influenced by the membership and representation from the local Maori Community. (i.e. a Community Partnership).

Thank you for your time. It is hoped that all of the above can be undertaken before this coming summer.

If it is deemed necessary and prudent, further applications (in the on-going years) may be made (e.g. secure barbeque and shelter, picnic tables etc.)

Friends of Local Community Rapurapu Reserve Committee

### Submission 65 - Dorothy Wakeling, Sculpture park

The Sculpture Park @ Waitakaruru Arboretum is a 17.5 ha fully-developed regional asset, a rehabilitation project of a former quarry undertaken over 27 years. The park is now an outstanding arts-in-nature experience, located in Scotsman Valley equidistant between Hamilton, Cambridge and Morrinsville, at the south-eastern end of Waikato District.

When it was open every day for 8 ½ years, it hosted a succession of sculpture exhibitions, attracting up to 10,000 visitors a year. The entry fee for visitors and other sources of revenue never quite covered the cost of running exhibitions and the park maintenance. For this reason, the park has only been open by appointment in recent years.

We started the 'Share the Park' campaign early this year, setting out to demonstrate support to reopen the sculpture park and arboretum as a free-entry public space. If the cost of maintaining the park is met, many more people could enjoy it. We had 4 open days Anniversary Weekend and Waitangi Day when more than 1000 people visited the park. On a crowd-funding site we raised \$8000 from 64 donors to cover the cost of impartial reports on the maintenance costs and improvements to health & safety. 190 people over one month completed a survey about their perceptions of the park. This supporting information is now available.

We are seeking a long-term partnership with funding organisations, just to cover the cost of maintenance. The cost of maintenance is based on a primary funding organisation having a *`licence to occupy'* so that it can be open daily for free. The park is a good candidate for the proposal of local authorities in the Waikato to collaborate and co-fund regional assets through the **Community Facilities Funding Framework** <u>https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/WRC/Council/Policy-and-Plans/LTP-</u> <u>FWD10/Documents/10374937.pdf</u>. Hence we are making a submission to the Regional Council and all four territorial local authorities close to the park.



The above proposition is an inexpensive way to provide for a destination park of regional significance. The park has a proven track record of drawing regional and overseas visitors as well as providing a resource for environmental and arts education.

Many of you may have visited the park in the past. Please take the opportunity to come with your family on the 29<sup>th</sup> April.

Alternatively, take a look on our website and view the short overview video.

We wish to be heard in support of this submission.

### Submission 168 - Maxine and Stephen Viggers

### Submission to Matamata Piako District Council – Long Term Plan

### From Maxine & Stephen Viggers, 5865a State Highway 29, Piarere.

We have read the consultation document and wish to raise the following matters with Council nearly all in relation to funding of Council.

<u>A New Vision</u>: Council state they wish to make the District a place of choice for lifestyle, opportunities and home. We suggest that increased rates on rural properties will make this district less attractive to operate in.

**Financials**: We accept that Council wish to upgrade and improve some facilities but the way this is funded is of real concern to us. From your own figures provided it appears that rural properties will be paying 14 times what an urban property will for these improvements. We fail to see how we will get 14 times the benefit of these improvements. The consultation document asserts that because the UAGC only makes up a small proportion of a rural rates bill that changes to it will have a smaller impact on their total rates. This is itself may be true but if costs are moved to the UAGC (so everyone pays an equal amount), it will reduce the overall general rate and therefore have an impact on rural rates which are largely made up of the general rates

The Matamata Piako Distict Council UAGC is not 30% of the rate take as legislation allows. We contend that these extra charges should be included in the UAGC so that the extra services are funded more fairly, particularly for things in urban areas like more rubbish collection and curb-side cleaning as rural people get a relatively small benefit from these upgrades as they are in town for so little of the time, whereas urban dwellers benefit 24 hours a day from these improvements. We submit that the way these projects are being funded is grossly unfair on rural ratepayers and that Council needs to reach its full 30% for the UAGC to make funding more equitable.

**Economic Opportunities**: It seems unbalanced to us that urban organisations like Chamber of Commerce and PRA Associations and Tourism initiatives are funded from the general rate by rural properties at a rate 14 times higher than urban dwellers. We believe this to be unfair and submit that Council need to look at a more equitable way of funding such things.

It is almost unbelievable that the Economic Opportunities section of your discussion document does not acknowledge the farming sectors of the area who do provide economic opportunities and contribute so greatly to Councils income. The farming sector create economic activity in the towns as we generally use local businesses to service our farms. Developing new economic opportunities for the people who live here would be great but not at the expense of those businesses already operating here through this funding model for rates.

**Environmental Sustainability:** We commend council for increasing the funding of rubbish and recycling from 18% to 59% from user fees and charges. However we do not support the 5% increase of general rates used for this area.

**Healthy Communities:** The funding of the Te Aroha Cemetery and corporate property yards should be funded under the UAGC and not by the general rate where rural ratepayers are, according to your discussion document, paying over 14 times more than urban dwellers.

We do not support the increase of funding for the cycle-ways.

**IN CONCLUSION**: We would have liked to have seen more acknowledgement of the economic opportunities the farming sector contribute to the District in employment and providing work for urban businesses like suppliers and service industries and have this reflected in the funding model used.

We would like to see funding spread more evenly on where the population is via the UAGC, rather than through the general rate.

Although we could not find a reference to funding the Regional Theatre we would not support the District Council making a contribution as the regional Council have already committed a contribution to this from the rates we pay them and we believe any economic benefit from this venture will solely benefit Hamilton City Council.

We would also like to see Council consider applying to entities such as Trust Waikato and Lotteries more for community projects., thus relieving the burden on ratepayers.

**Maxine & Stephen Vlggers** 

### sandmviggers@xtra.co.nz

07 888 1656

We wish to speak to my submission and will be available either day

Submission 128

WAIKATO - ARTS -NAVIGATOR –

Your compass to great art outcomes.





# When arts and culture are strong and visi

When arts and culture are strong and visible, communities are strong and visible.

Excellence

Arts & (ulture

uperiences

Art and culture simply makes life better. It helps to to build resilient and diverse communities and improve our quality of life. Great art and culture inspires learning, boosts our economy, enhances wellbeing and builds our region's reputation.





## The vision.

If all our local authorities shared a single, simple blueprint for arts aspirations and planning, the impact for our communities would be significantly greater.

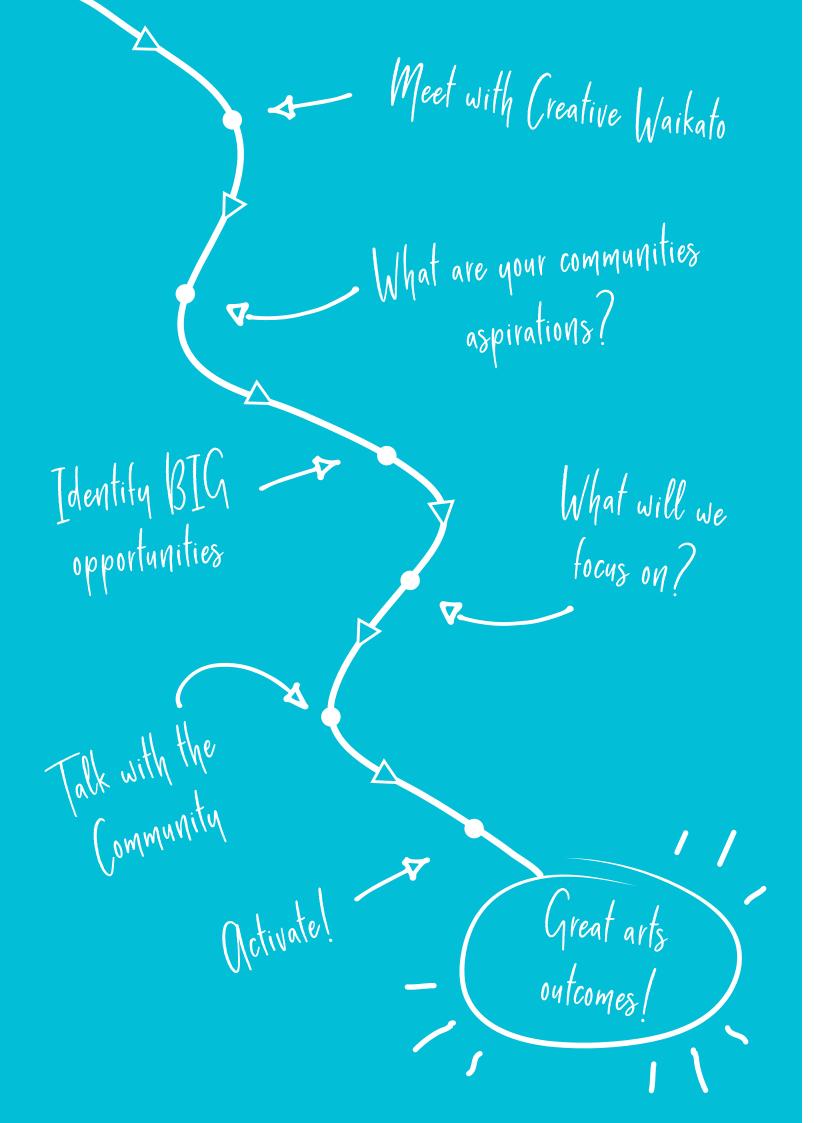
We all want the same things for our communities – wellbeing, prosperity, shared experiences and regional excellence. So let's align our actions to get there together.

The Waikato Arts Navigator creates a shared framework, including a vision and strategy, for supporting and strengthening arts and culture in the our region.

By using the Waikato Arts Navigator as our common tool for arts and culture planning and decision making, we can all track in the same direction and cross regional efforts will support, complement and strengthen one another.

Not a 3-year strategy that ends up in a draw! A living & evolving resource that helps support continuous community development.

Creative Prosperity Creative Experiences Creative Wellbeing Creative Excellence



# HOW.

The Waikato Arts Navigator is a simple and effective framework supported by a set of helpful tools.

Each local authority can utilise the Navigator to develop simple and practical plans that support arts and culture in their community. The plans will be tailored to the unique strengths of each area, however they will align through common goals.

By aligning local actions within these key pillars the result for the Waikato will be a regional synergy which will magnify collective efforts. Additionally when we grow a common understanding of the benefits of arts and culture we will be in a better position to support regional progress.



# The Navigator Framework.

CREATIVE PROSPERITY	CREATIVE EXPERIENCES	CREATIVE WELLBEING	CREATIVE EXCELLENCE
Outcomes	Outcomes	Outcomes	Outcomes
Creative economies	Community participation	Mental & physical health	Build a national audience
Attract new residents	Community and cultural expression	Community engagement	Youth development
Retain youth	Recreation and interaction	Collective and individual identity	Culture of excellence & achievement
National perceptions	Local pride	Create, grow and strengthen communities	Creative export opportunities
Your Plan	Your Plan	Your Plan	Your Plan
Action	Action	Action	Action



Excellence

The Navigator Framework identifies the 4 Pillars (or Destinations). Under each Pillar are key outcomes.

Look through the outcomes and think about which of these feel most important to your own community.

Next you can start to develop arts actions that support these outcomes. These actions may already be in place - and this framework simply helps to articulate the local and regional impact of your work.

# Tools.

### There will be a range of tools to support the framework.

- Blueprints for developing simple but effective arts plans
- Data and statistics about arts engagement and participation in the Waikato
- Assessment tools (where are you currently?)
- Understanding how to support toi Māori (Māori arts)
- Best practice examples and case studies
- Tips for engaging your communities in the discussion
- How to document your successes

Online & always evolving





# The Big Picture.

Where will this lead us? Well, not only will we be better off as a result of more actions that support and elevate our communities, but we will actually be able to see the results.

As each district adopts and applies the framework we will document the plans and outcomes into a collective picture of the Waikato arts sector.

By being able to see all of the key arts outcomes across the wider region we can create a compelling picture of our region's uniqueness. This becomes a powerful tool for communications, advocacy, fundraising and community engagement. Furthermore, it becomes an exciting platform to share, inspire and generate new and exciting opportunities for arts participation and experiences for our communities.

Results focused
 Moderstand our Community
 Regional Picture
 Germerate Investment

### Next.

When you are ready, Creative Waikato will come and talk to you about your local arts communities and give you an overview of work we are already doing in your area. We will work with you to explain the process, to adopt the Navigator and assist you in developing your own simple arts plan.

### Things we will look at together;

- What is in your existing plan?
- What are the big opportunities in your district?
- What are the local aspirations?
- What is the low hanging fruit?
- How to make an early and effective start

We will then work with you to identify actions in your region that are tangible, realistic and regionally aligned.

### Let's talk.

We will follow up this submission with the appropriate people in your organisation. Creative Waikato's services are funded primarily by Trust Waikato and Hamilton City Council (for activity within Hamilton).

Creative Waikato covers the wider Waikato area including 10 local government authority areas. As part of this submission we are requesting a small financial contribution from your organisation to support the Navigator and our ongoing services to your area.

All ongoing strategic support to implement the Navigator in your area is free of charge.

### Contact

Sarah Nathan Chief Executive Creative Waikato 021 279 2338 sarah@creativewaikato.co.nz





18

### Submission 5 - Angelique and Victor Kooter

Morrinsville 26 March 2018

Submission for the Long-term Planning Team,

Dear Team,

This coming week gives us the opportunity to bring the following request to your attention. As residents of Murray Road, we would like to ask you to install one, hopefully two, extra rubbish bins in the Murray Oaks reserve, in addition to the existing one across the tracks near SH 26. This reserve is meant as a dog exercise and picnic area. The tables, but foremost the long wooden rail/seat adjacent to Murray Road, are a very popular place for people to rest, meet, eat and drink. Most people are tidy and take their rubbish with them, however, a percentage fails to do so and leave glass, tins and plastic.

The last concerns us, as many of the plastic items: (bags, wrapping, polystyrene etc.) end up in our paddocks thanks to the prevailing westerly winds. As we have curious stock, we must be vigilant and pick up rubbish most days, for if the stock decides to try and eat a crunchy plastic bag, it could result in bowel blockage and death.

So far verbal request for extra rubbish bins have not been successful, hence this letter. Alongside this letter we have included photos where we would like to see the bins placed, based on the amount of litter found in these areas. Furthermore, the dimensions of the concrete base of the existing bin across the railway (600 x 550 mm), will easily fit between the short wooden posts near the picnic table (distance between posts 1300 mm) and between the wooden rail/seat and power pole (distance 1080 mm).

The advantage of placing the bins in these areas is the fact that they are already sprayed, adding no extra cost/work and the mower will not be hindered by the extra obstacles. If only one bin request would be accepted, our preferred location would be near the wooden rail/seat.

We do realise that even with the two extra bins we will have to stay vigilant and pick up stray rubbish, but we hope that the amount will decrease significantly. Hoping to hear back from you with positive news.

Kindest regards,

qmicooto

Victor and Angelique Kooter 18 Murray Road RD 4 Morrinsville 3374

E-mail: atmkooter@gmail.com Mobile: 027 3097846

Vidor NAR\* 33423

Angelique NAR\* 51075 acknowledgement \* 1994747 Sybmission \*



SCANNED

### Google Maps google earth murray oaks morrinsville nz



Imagery @2018 Google, Map data @2018 Google, MapData Sciences Pty Ltd, PSMA 20 m

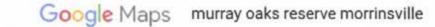
### Maps can't find google earth murray oaks morrinsville nz

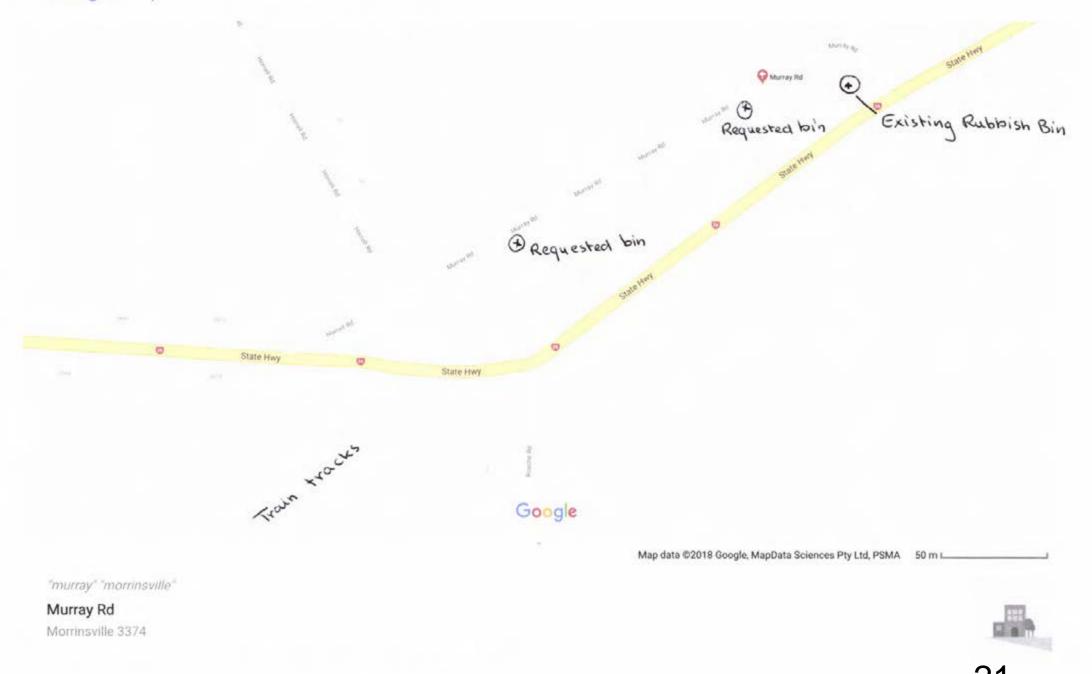
Make sure your search is spelled correctly. Try adding a city, state, or zip code.

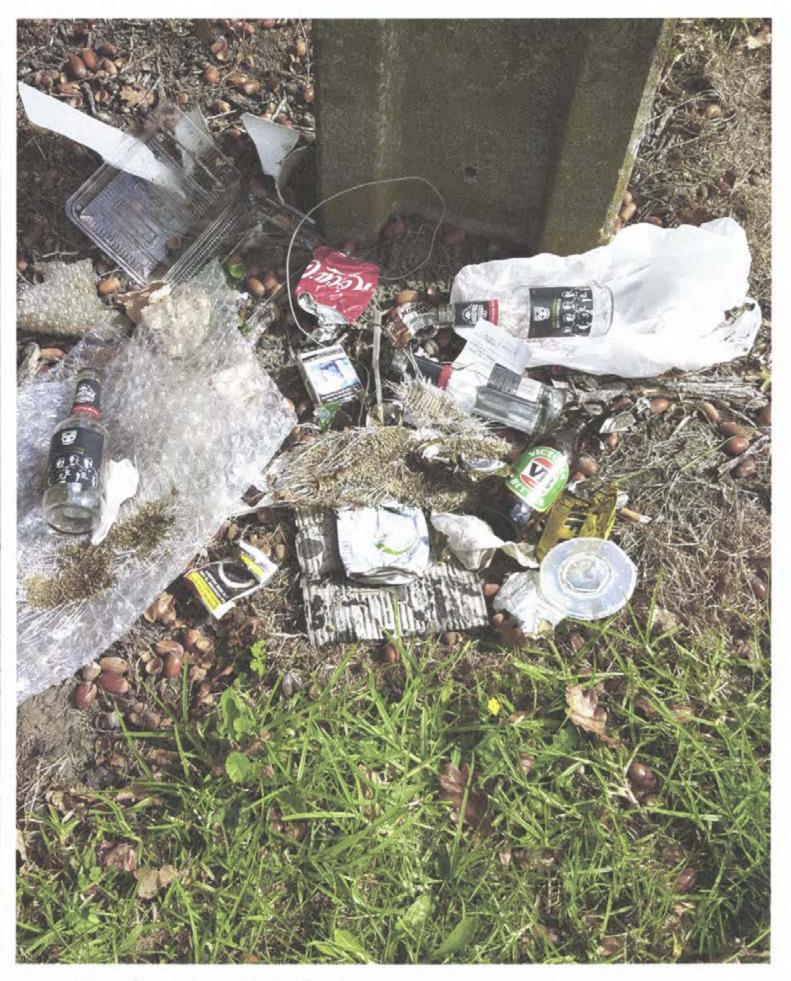
Search the web instead

1/2

2(







example of some rubbish found





Morrinsville, Waikato

Google, Inc.

If only one extra bin would be acceptable then this would be the preferred place

Image capture: Feb 2013 @ 2018 Google

23

Street View - Feb 2013





Image capture: Feb 2013 @ 2018 Google

Morrinsville, Waikato

Google, Inc.

Street View - Feb 2013

24

### Google Maps 8 Murray Rd



Image capture: Feb 2013 @ 2018 Google

Morrinsville, Waikato

Google, Inc.

Street View - Feb 2013

1/2



See Full submissions document for updated fund amounts

Submission to the

### MATAMATA-PIAKO DISTRICT COUNCIL DRAFT 10 YEAR PLAN 2018/2028

Contact person: Matthew Cooper, CEO, Sport Waikato E: <u>matthewc@sportwaikato.org.nz</u> P: 027 5450 005

### **Summary of Submission**

This submission is made in response to the Matamata-Piako District Council's Draft Long Term Plan 2018/2028 designed with the vision of making Matamata-Piako "The place of choice for lifestyle, opportunity and home"

### 1. Council's Activities

- Sport Waikato are pleased to note that Council is maintaining its support for Recreation and Leisure through a focus on support for sport and recreation services and the provision of parks and open spaces
- We wish to thank the Matamata-Piako District Council for their ongoing support for the programmes and services that Sport Waikato provides in the district
- We are keen to ensure that Council continues to consult and engage with Sport Waikato and Sport New Zealand, as lead agencies who support the provision of quality experiences in the sport and recreation sector.

### 2. Summary of Feedback for Opportunities in Sport and Recreation

Sport Waikato have identified the following **opportunities** for the Council to consider when finalising the 2018/2028 LTP:

- That Sport Waikato continue to be funded to support the delivery of quality experiences in sport and recreation in the Matamata-Piako District to grow participation, enhance capability development and to work smarter by leveraging partners. The value of this support is \$73,152 plus GST in year one adjusted annually for CPI.
- That Sport Waikato continue to be funded to lead the implementation of the Regional Sports Facilities Plan. The proportional contribution of this regional programme is \$9,020 plus GST with the total regional budget valued at \$100,000 plus GST across all local authorities.
- Sport Waikato supports the following LTP proposals:
  - The focus on **Healthy Communities** and support the additional \$320,000 and 1% rate increase in this area.
  - **Cycleway Extension programme** and the proposed side trail development from the Hauraki Rail Trail to Wairere Falls and Waiorongomai Valley.
  - Matamata Indoor Sports Stadium with the proposal being to complete repairs and renewal work in 2018/19 and a detailed feasibility and investment of a further \$2 million in 2019/20.
  - Linkage Parks and the proposal to convert 8.9 hectares across the district into linkage parks by 2033.
  - Aquatics Facilities investment including upgrades and maintenance projects.

 That Council adopt and endorse the priority projects identified in the Matamata-Piako Sports Plan as part of the long-term planning process. Specifically, the following projects were recommended in the next 10 years.

### Projects connected to the Regional Sports Facilities Plan

Proposed Future Project	Notes
Indoor 25m Community Pool	Proposed partner project with TCDC and Hauraki – current investigation of sub regional aquatics facility underway led by TCDC
Gymsport Sub-Regional Hub	Feasibility study completed by Matamata-Piako Gymports, as well as Hamilton City and Turn and Gymnastic Circle Hamilton. Optimisation of facility network to be progressed

### **Sports Plan priorities projects**

Indicative Timeframe <sup>1</sup>	Project / Proposed Approach
Year 1	Investigation into provision of multi-use sports park in the District
Year 1	Investigation into the provision of grants for Council owned parks and private trust owned parks
Year 1	Investigation into the provision of Aquatics facilities in Te Aroha
Years 1-3	Development of new trails for club and recreation users within the Te Miro Forest Mountain Bike Park
Years 2-3	Development of an ablution block at Campbell Park. Frequently used space by rate payers and owned by the Campbell Park Trust
Years 2-3	Investigation into the potential to move Matamata Swifts AFC club to Swap Park, and develop grounds, to make this the home of the Swifts
Years 2-3	Assist the Matamata Netball Centre to find a solution for damaged courts
Years 2-3	Develop an approach to repairs and maintenance for Headon Stadium (ST) and investigate the potential for a new stadium

 That Council continue to support the Community Funding Grants to encourage community services, activities and events with not for profit organisations, recognise, support and enhance effort in the community and recognise, support and enhance community diversity and aspirations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Funding Dependent

### 3. Overview of Feedback

### **3.1 District Coordinator**

Sport Waikato's District Coordinator team partner with Local Authorities across the greater Waikato region. Our District Coordinators serve as a local connector, connecting the community to sport and recreation and connecting the greater Sport Waikato team to the community. Our District Coordinators have four high level KPI's that focus their performance.

- 1. To grow participation in local communities to increase the number of individuals who meet the physical activity guidelines
- 2. To work with deliverers of sport, recreation and physical activity to provide sustainable quality experiences
- 3. To develop, maintain and grow quality stakeholder relationships
- 4. To promote and advocate for healthy active lifestyles

### 3.2 Regional Sports Facilities Plan

The Regional Sports Facilities Plan was established in 2014. Designed to guide the development of facilities the community needs (versus wants) at a Regional and Sub Regional level, Sport Waikato is the lead agency guiding the joint implementation of the plan. An initiative of the Mayoral Forum, with partnership from all Local Authorities in the region, the Regional Sports Facilities Plan offers local authorities the following key concepts:

- Advocacy with funders and investors for facilities that reflect the principles of the plan
- Provision of peer reviews for facility development concepts e.g. Feasibility Projects, Business Case Assessments and Concept Designs
- Assistance with investment negotiations in facility development and utilisation
- Sharing of knowledge including resources specific to sports facilities and the sport sector
- Partnering to optimise facility utilisation by way of fostering sport organisation relationships to attract events and collaborative working
- Advice and assistance in the development of "Community Hub" concept (co-location of organisations in sport and in a broader context)
- The provision of training opportunities and information sharing
- Increasing regional understanding and management of facility utilisation data to understand demand and enable informed decision making

### 3.3 Community Partnership Fund

Sport Waikato is familiar with Matamata-Piako District Council's Community Partnership Fund and the funds that are distributed to Individuals and Clubs. The assistance provided to voluntary sports clubs and organisations and individuals in the community is very much valued by the community. We support the continuation of this concept.

### 3.5 Long Term Plan Inclusions

In response to council's long-term plan inclusions for sport and recreation Sport Waikato make the following observations:

LTP included Project / Focus	Sport Waikato Response
	Sport Waikato supports the 1% rate increase to
	enable an additional \$320,000 to support Healthy
Healthy Communities	Communities initiatives recognising that with
	inflation and population growth these funds are
	needed to maintain and grow the quality of council

	delivery.
Cycleway Extension Programme	Sport Waikato supports council's <b>Cycleway</b> <b>Extension programme</b> and the proposed side trail development from the Hauraki Rail Trail to Wairere Falls and Waiorongomai Valley. These landmarks offer an opportunity to showcase features of the district and opportunities for locals and tourists to be physically active while also driving economic outcomes for the district.
Matamata Indoor Sports Stadium	Sport Waikato further supports council's proposed approach for <b>Matamata Indoor Sports Stadium</b> . With the proposal being to complete repairs and renewal work in 2018/19 – from our consultation existing users would see this as a valued investment and the proposal to complete a detailed feasibility and invest a further \$2 million in 2019/20 to either expand Headon Stadium or contribute to building a new indoor facility in Matamata. Sport Waikato would seek to partner with Council to support the practices and priority principles outlined in the Regional Sports Facilities Plan in the investigation process. Partnering with Sport Waikato via the implementation of Regional Sports Facilities Plan will enable Sport Waikato to source and provide professional support during the investigation, design and development process.
Linkage Parks	Sport Waikato supports council's proposal for Linkage Parks. We agree with the proposal to convert 8.9 hectares across the district into linkage parks by 2033.
Aquatics Facilities	Sport Waikato also supports council's proposals for Aquatics Facilities including upgrades and maintenance projects. We recently completed the Regional Aquatics Plan which provides guidance to Councils across the region on the future provision of Aquatics Facilities. The report highlights limitations in the broader network for full year community access and reports an aged network. We encourage Matamata-Piako to connect with Thames Coromandel District Council and Hauraki District Council as they progress thinking on the Sub- Regional Aquatics Facility planned for Thames.

### 4. Background to the development of this submission

This submission focuses on how the Long-Term Plan will have an impact on community sport and recreation for the community. In developing the above listed 'Opportunities for Action' we have taken into consideration leading national and regional strategies for sport and recreation and the themes and trends in the sport and recreation sector.

### 4.1 SPORT NEW ZEALAND'S COMMUNITY SPORT STRATEGY 2015-2020

Sport NZ is the Crown entity charged under the Sport and Recreation New Zealand Act 2002 with promoting, encouraging, and supporting physical recreation and sport in New Zealand. Sport New Zealand is dedicated to getting New Zealanders active, participating, and winning in sport and recreation.

Sport New Zealand's Community Sport Strategy 2015 – 2025 sets a clear direction and prioritises a philosophy that is:

- Participant focused to meet the needs and expectations of participants
- System led building attributes that best impact participation
- Performance driven seeking continuous improvement

The strategy targets three focus areas:

- 1. School aged Children developing a love of sport at an early age is more likely to encourage lifelong participation.
- 2. Local Delivery (particularly in low participation communities) improving the connectivity in local communities with low or declining participation and where barriers exist to participation
- 3. Competitive Sport (including talent identification) ensuring quality talent pathways exist for participants

### 4.2 MOVING WAIKATO 2025

Moving Waikato 2025, is a regional partnered strategy for Sport, Recreation and Physical Activity. A strategy with one vision "A healthy, vibrant, physically active and successful sporting region" and one goal "To grow participation in sport, recreation and physical Activity".

In 2007, 54% of the Waikato's adult population met the Physical Activity Guidelines, 30 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity, five times a week. By 2015, this figure was only 46%. Our children are active, but not active enough. Moving Waikato 2025 brings together partners across Education, Health, Local Authorities, Iwi and Sport to connect more of our people to opportunities to be active, to grow the quality of sport and recreation experiences and to work together to achieve results. Sport Waikato is the lead agency guiding the implementation of Moving Waikato 2025 and monitoring achievement of outcomes.

### 4.3 SPORT WAIKATO

Sport Waikato is one of New Zealand's 14 Regional Sports Trusts, with responsibility to lead and enable sport and recreation in the greater Waikato region.

### Our Vision is **"Everyone out there and active"** Our mission is to **"Inspire and enable the people of Waikato to be active and healthy for life"**

Founded in 1986, our leadership, programmes and services aim to "help people to help themselves" and our work is underpinned by strategic partners across local authorities, health, education, sport, lwi, commercial and philanthropic organisations and individuals.

### 5. Themes and Trends in the Sport and Recreation Sector

There remain, several challenges facing the sport and recreation sector some offer partners the opportunity to work together for synergy and improved outcomes, others require the sector to change. Highlights of these themes and trends include:

### 5.1 ECONOMIC TRENDS

Our current economic environment means the sport and recreation sector is finding that securing revenue from commercial sources remains challenging. This trend is likely to continue because of:

- a more demanding corporate sponsorship environment;
- reducing revenues from gaming trusts, on which many sport, and recreation organisations rely;
- the impact of reduced gaming funds on community trust funding;
- the impact of the economic situation on the expenditure of individuals (leading to falling memberships, a reluctance to increase membership fees, lower gate receipts and diminishing broadcast rights); and
- pressure on local government to reduce debt and minimise rate increases.

Sport Waikato is working with partners to understand the funding environment, diversify income, secure partnerships (lowering costs for all) and improving the financial security of our sector.

### **5.2 REMAINING VIABLE**

In a rapidly changing and busy society with ever changing sporting preferences and many emerging sports, there are many sport and recreation organisations facing a significant challenge for the future viability and sustainability of their organisations. The tight economic environment places even more pressure on these organisations.

Sport Waikato is supporting and encouraging sport and recreation providers to invest in building management and governance capability, grow programmes to retain capable people, build robust planning, value, recruit and retain skilled volunteers including coaches, officials and administrators.

### **5.3 MEETING THE NEEDS OF PARTICIPANTS**

The sector continues to experience a shift in participation needs. We continue to witness a participation versus membership focused motive in sport and recreation with great emphasis on recreational pursuits. Sport and recreation providers increasingly must understand the behaviour that drives participation, consumerism and comradery, individual challenge and achievement – less about competition and sporting success.

Sport Waikato has increased it's support and investment in Insights and Planning and working alongside Sport New Zealand is working to support the sector to better understand participation trends the value of sport and the voice of participant.

### **5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE**

The infrastructure to support the ever-growing seasons and codes wanting to share space and facilities is under strain. Further to this, non-traditional sports and recreation activities have continued to grow over the past years, placing additional pressure on organised sport and recreation to respond to demands for a range of quality experiences.

Sport Waikato continues to support the investigation and development of Sporting Facility Hubs to both reduce facility pressure and encourage service delivery collaboration.

### 6. The Value of Sport

We recognise that the challenges facing the sport and recreation sector, are challenges common to the community and that Council, need to make some hard choices about how to manage and allocate scarce resources.

In making these choices, existing and ongoing investment in sport and recreation is vital to the community because:

- the benefits of retaining (or increasing) current levels of funding in sport and recreation to the Council and the community, are long-term and intergenerational;
- a fit and active community draws fewer resources from the Council and other associated agencies;
- investment and spending in areas like sport and recreation during economic recession can contribute to the economic stimuli required for example, through the construction of sports facilities and hosting of regional, national and international events; and
- Communities have consistently assigned a high value to sport and recreation.

It is against this background that Sport Waikato make this submission.

As part of this submission we would like to formally thank the Matamata-Piako District Council for their on-going partnership and the shared focus on ensuring that our region remains a great place to live. We remain proud of our joint achievements across the region and the significant presence of the many brands and connections that our organisation has.

Sport Waikato wish to be heard in support of this submission at a hearing.

### Submission 118 - Freedom Lifestyle Villages

### Submission regarding rates remission policies

Freedom Lifestyle Villages invites Piako-Matamata District Council to consider a remissions policy that permits the remission of rates to retirement villages in the following circumstances:

- the village provides affordable housing for lower-income seniors, such as retirees and pensioners who live largely on the income from superannuation; and
- the village reduces the overall financial burden on the Council; and
- the remission could be for the amount of rates paid by the village in excess of the rates that would arise from a standard residential subdivision of the same size and/or any relevant adjustment for reduction in Council operating costs.

### Affordable retirement options and local government support

The Long Term Plan process provides a valuable opportunity for the Council to consider how it might address affordable retirement living in the District in the future.

Recently Seniors Minister Tracey Martin has recently discussed the "serious problem" of increasing numbers of people going into old age either renting or still with a mortgage on their home, and the difficulties older people have in meeting rates. The Minister also stated that retirement village operators (currently) are not responsible for ensuring that affordable homes are available and that it was important to investigate how local government could be supported in assisting with the provision of appropriate retirement accommodation.

The Freedom model (discussed below) shows that it is possible to create innovative and affordable solutions for elderly who rely on superannuation or limited income sources, with the added advantage of freeing up other housing stock as well as reducing the burden on infrastructure.

A rates remission policy which levels the playing field for retirement villages that provide affordable retirement accommodation, such as Freedom's, is a positive way in which Council can support increasing need for affordable retirement living in the community.

#### Provision of affordable retirement accommodation to elderly in Matamata-Piako

Freedom believes that its Matamata Longlands retirement village will play a vital role in filling a gap in accommodation options for Matamata-Piako seniors, through the provision of affordable retirement living options. This is particularly so in light of the projected population increase of over 65s in Matamata-Piako (from 19% currently to 25% by 2028).

Freedom Lifestyle Villages provides an affordable retirement living model to seniors through:

- the ability for residents who choose to leave the retirement village to share in capital gains (in contrast to other retirement village models); and
- lower exit fees (than other, listed retirement villages), calculated on the selling price of the dwelling rather than on the cost basis used by other operators; and

• low weekly fees, with increases limited to 2.5% or CPI (whichever is greater).

The village begins construction this year and will open to the public in November 2018, with the first residents arriving in early 2019 and ultimately providing approximately 222 affordable retirement dwellings (with full occupancy expected in five years).

It is projected that the demographic of Matamata Longland's will be similar to that in our Papamoa village, in that a significant number of residents rely heavily on superannuation and accommodation benefits and could not afford to live in villages provided by larger, listed retirement village operators.

#### Lower cost to Council

The Matamata Longlands village is projected to reduce the overall infrastructure burden on the Council:

- Freedom will own and maintain all the roads and infrastructure within the village boundaries.
- Freedom will cover the cost of rubbish removal, road and footpath maintenance, and street lighting within the village.
- Internal infrastructure, such as pedestrian and cycle connectivity, is likely also used by the wider community.
- Freedom will own and maintain the water and waste water infrastructure, including storm water, within the village.
- Pressure on surrounding transport infrastructure is projected to be lower than from a standard subdivision of limited size, due to the limit on persons (2) per village dwelling. Average traffic movements associated with retirement villages are 40% of those for standard dwellings.

It is projected, however, that the capital value based general rate will mean that the village pays more in rates than the combined rates of residential dwellings in a standard residential subdivision of the same size. In addition, Freedom would be paying to maintain infrastructure and services that Council would pay for in respect of a residential subdivision.

#### **Connection of services**

Freedom understands that under the proposed long term plan waste management, waste water and storm water will be funded by a mixture of targeted and general rates, to a significant extent by uniform targeted rates. It is unclear yet, how these will apply to Matamata Longlands. However, as a measure against the possibility (experienced by Freedom in relation to existing villages) that general and targeted rates are applied to Matamata Longlands in respect of services for which Freedom covers a large portion of its own costs, Freedom proposes that Council adopt a remissions policy that would permit the remission in cases of clear disparity.

Freedom acknowledges that rates are to an extent based on availability, rather than use, of services but submits that in light of the scale of the village (an estimated 222 dwellings on completion) a remission policy allowing for redress of clear inequities is appropriate.

Freedom proposes that an equitable measure for the amount of remission would be by comparison with the total rating income that could be expected from a standard subdivision of similar size, with possible adjustments for relative burden on Council infrastructure.

#### Social benefit and cost

Freedom considers that Matamata Longlands will contribute to an important social benefit, namely providing for a sector of the elderly population not otherwise adequately catered for in retirement.

However, the quid pro quo of providing affordable accommodation to retirees through, for example, allowing residents to share in capital gain and restrictions on fees increases, is a corresponding restriction on Freedom's ability to sustain increased rating costs based on capital value.

As the ratepayer, Freedom on-charges general rates, any targeted rates, and water rates as outgoings to its residents within the weekly fee. However, even taking into account the likely impact of the Rates Rebate Act in providing an opportunity for rates rebates for Freedom's residents, its residents will feel the pressure of the impact on rating costs passed on in the weekly fees.

Freedom considers that it is fair and equitable to have a policy that enables the remission of that portion of the rates that is in excess of the total rates arising from a standard residential subdivision of the same size. This is particularly so given the modest means of most residents and the affordable offering that will be provided by Freedom to the community's senior population.

### Submission 1 Attachment 1

## PSGR

### Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust

Formerly Physicians and Scientists for Responsible Genetics New Zealand

PO Box 9446 TAURANGA 3112 +64 7 544 5515 psgrnzct@gmail.com www.psgr.org.nz

22 January 2018

To all New Zealand Councils and Councillors

cc District Health Boards and Public Health Public Health Services Other interested recipients

Formulating your Long Term Plans

PSGR is a not-for-profit, non-aligned charitable trust whose members are mainly science, medical and machinery-of-government professionals. Since the Royal Commission on Genetic Modification made recommendations **"to proceed with caution"**, PSGR has maintained a watching brief, in particular on scientific developments in genetic engineering (also referred to as genetic modification), as well as other public interest issues involving health and environmental safety where we can offer expert opinion on lawful and authoritative public policy information.

Please consider this information and recommendations as a submission by PSGR to your planning development and consultation 2018. PSGR will speak to this submission.

In forming responsible and effective governance

The responsibility to ratepayers and the wider community requires informed decision-making, including consideration of new information and peer-reviewed science that may challenge perceived wisdom, or current policy assumptions. In many situations an intergenerational perspective is required.

In this submission regarding your Long Term Plans we ask Council to consider the following issues to be addressed:

- Providing drinking water free of fluoridation;
- Protection against contamination of land and waterways by genetically engineered organisms;
- Urgent reduction of public, crop and animal exposure to glyphosate-based herbicides.

Appropriate policy and planning responses to these issues are also provided in PSGR's recommendations at the end of each following section.

1. Drinking water free of added fluoride and associated bio-accumulative, toxic contaminants

We refer you to our letter recently sent to MPs, attached here for your convenience.

Further to that letter, a paper has just been accepted for publication concerning the cost-benefits of water fluoridation.<sup>i</sup> Unfortunately, the authors have made seriously flawed assumptions together with erroneous statements of fact. As an example, they claimed that fluoridation has resulted in a nationwide 40% reduction in decay and thus by extension, huge cost savings. This was an inappropriate extrapolation from an isolated cohort of deprived children mentioned in the 2009 Sapere Report that specifically stated that its findings should not be used to evaluate any fluoride benefits. The authors appeared to have ignored another and much more detailed paper.<sup>ii</sup>

In that more detailed paper, there are direct quotes from those involved in running fluoridation plants:

In 2010, amid a budget crisis, the City of Sacramento, CA, instructed all departments to review programmes and services. Mr Marty Hanneman, then Director of the Department of Utilities, wrote in a memo to the City Council:

The City of Sacramento has been fluoridating its water supplies just over 10 years. Within that time, the actual cost of operating and maintaining the fluoridation systems has proven to be considerably more than the initial estimate. . . . The fluoridation infrastructure at the E A Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant is overdue for replacement and will be very expensive to replace . . . Fluoridating water is a very costly and labour intensive process and requires constant monitoring of fluoride concentrations to ensure proper dosages. . . . The chemical is very corrosive, so all equipment that is used in the fluoridation process has a very short life expectancy and needs to be replaced frequently. . . . but also causes frequent and complex systems failures.

This was echoed by Mr René Fonseca of Carroll Boone Water District in Eureka Springs, AR, which was required by a 2011 State mandate to begin Community Water Fluoridation (CWF)<sup>iii</sup>:

All of our chemical feed systems require regular maintenance which is routine, but fluoride feed equipment often requires replacement and more frequent attention. . . . I have toured plants and seen in trade publications deteriorating pipes, steel doors and casing, electrical components, etc. There are millions of dollars spent yearly on infrastructure damage caused by fluoride in our industry.

The realities expressed in these two quotes are not the exceptions.

To all New Zealand Councils and Councillors Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand 22 January 2018 page 3 of 6

A water plant manager in Alberta, Canada, complained that the fumes from the fluoride acid etched the glass, paint, and computer screens of the water treatment plant.

Seven years after CWF began in 2001, Riverton, Utah, spent nearly US\$1.2 million for two new buildings "to get fluoride out of electrical and pump area."

The international evidence is that the installation and long-term maintenance of water fluoridation is very expensive on the rate-paying public. The rationale is highly questionable.

### Recommendation

PSGR recommends that Council does not fluoridate drinking water on the grounds that it is not lawful to put bio-accumulative toxins into people and the environment.

### 2. Genetic engineering

We refer Council to our letter recently sent to New Zealand Members of Parliament and copied to Councils. This is attached for your convenience.

We refer particularly to Councils in Northland, Auckland, Bay of Plenty and Hawkes Bay that have worked to protect their ratepayers from the risks of releasing genetically engineered / modified organisms into the environment; and the risks to health, horticulture, agriculture and exports. See <a href="http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/Genetic-Engineering/Documents/GE-Poll/GE-Poll-Results-WDC.pdf">http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/Genetic-Engineering/Documents/GE-Poll-Results-WDC.pdf</a>

Under the new Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017 Councils retain the right to safeguard their region. Councils have responsibilities and powers under the Act that can add another important layer of protection.

Although there is a view among some councils that public policy on matters relating to genetic engineering can be safely left to New Zealand's Environment Protection Authority (EPA) there is adequate evidence that shows that EPA's oversight of these matters is biased to industry interests (through being partial and selective) and therefore does not give due weight to public and environmental safety issues – and therefore the public interest.

Therefore, EPA's claimed policy on genetic engineering matters is arguably inconsistent with the purposes and intent of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. Therefore, such Deficiency suggests that the EPA's policy does not have any statutory authority in law – and cannot therefore be relied upon by councils in giving effect to their statutory obligations.

### Recommendations

On this issue, PSGR recommends that Council gives weight to the findings of the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) on Food and Agriculture. On genetic engineering in agriculture the UCS found that the risks have been exaggerated, but so have its benefits and that we have better, more cost-effective options. You can find their reports on <a href="http://www.ucsusa.org">http://www.ucsusa.org</a>.

PSGR also recommends that Council draws on the experience of Northland, Auckland, Bay of Plenty and Hawkes Bay Councils – i.e. concludes that the risks involved require responsible legislation to reflect the precautionary principle on any proposed release of a genetically engineered organism into the environment in Council's area of jurisdiction. Such a decision on the facts presently available will indicate to the public that Council exercises its statutory powers reasonably and in accordance with the factual and authoritative information presently available.

### 3. Use of glyphosate-based herbicides (GBH) - unconscionable on the facts

Despite New Zealand's Environmental Protection Authority rejecting a statement by the World Health Organisation's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), that glyphosate is "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (category 2B), there is substantial scientific evidence supporting an IARC statement that glyphosate-based herbicides are a risk to the environment and to human health.

Glyphosate is the active ingredient in the glyphosate-based herbicide Roundup and many other brands of GBH herbicides. Once used, it is pervasive in the environment. Residues were recently found in samples of 45 percent **of Europe's topso**ils<sup>iv</sup> and in the urine of three quarters of German participants.<sup>v</sup> A previous study by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, in analysing glyphosate residue in urine, concluded that 75% of the target group displayed levels that were five times higher than the legal limit for drinking water, and one third of the population showed levels between ten and 42 times higher than what is normally permissible. Glyphosate has been detected in breast milk and in honey samples taken from sites around the world.

Although manufacturers and other advocates say there is no certainty of the biological significance in the presence of the herbicide in people, this is belied by the latest analysis of cancer risks, glyphosate's action as a registered antibiotic, and findings of its use in agriculture impacting emerging problems with bacteria resistant to antibiotics. See: http://www.canterbury.ac.nz/news/2017/new-research-finds-common-herbicides-cause-antibiotic-resistant.html.

Glyphosate can enter the body through food or drinking water. It can be inhaled through breathing in spray drift. Foraging animals and pets are equally exposed. Glyphosate can disrupt human cellular structure and function, and contribute to uncontrolled cell proliferation (a cancer-like characteristic). The changes brought about in human skin cells by GBH are consistent with the changes that are seen in hepatocellular carcinoma, lung cancer, colorectal cancer, and melanoma.

Very low concentrations of glyphosate have been found to stimulate unhealthy cell growth, while higher concentrations suppressed cell growth. This indicates that the herbicide is a powerful disrupter of the endocrine system. Such disruptions can therefore potentially disrupt all normal human-body-life-processes. The greatest dangers may therefore be found in extremely low concentrations that are measured in parts per trillion, rather than in parts per million.

In one study, glyphosate residue was recorded in 99.6% of 2009 monitored participants.<sup>vi</sup> Significant values were found in children and adolescents. This study was the largest of its kind ever carried out.

Links to additional information on glyphosate

- Public Health Concern: Why did the NZ EPA ignore the world authority on cancer? A report released by Jodie I Bruning, B.Bus.Agribusiness and Steffan Browning, MP <u>https://www.green\_s.org.nz/sites/default/files/NZ%20EPA%20Glyphosate%20and%20Cancer%202017.pdf</u>
- A Monograph on Glyphosate from the Pesticide Action Network Aotearoa New Zealand (PAN) <u>http://www.pananz.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Glyphosate-monograph.pdf</u> <u>http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/36-glyphosate-pan-mongraph</u>
- Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust Glyphosate <a href="http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/16-glyphosate">http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/16-glyphosate</a> <a href="http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/25-glyphosate-calling-for-a-ban">http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/16-glyphosate</a> <a href="http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/25-glyphosate-calling-for-a-ban">http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/25-glyphosate</a> <a href="http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/25-glyphosate-calling-for-a-ban">http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/25-glyphosate-calling-for-a-ban</a>
- The environmental impacts of glyphosate, Friends of the Earth Europe <a href="https://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/press\_releases/foee\_5\_environmental\_impacts\_glyphosate.pdf">https://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/press\_releases/foee\_5\_environmental\_impacts\_glyphosate.pdf</a>

### Recommendations

PSGR recommends Council refrains from using glyphosate as an herbicide in all places accessible to animals and humans including waterways and where spray drift could pose a risk to people and could damage food crops. Less invasive methods are available.

We can supply further authoritative information on fluoride, genetic engineering and glyphosate-based herbicides if that would be helpful to Council.

Please consider this information and recommendations as a submission by PSGR to your planning development and consultation 2018.

To all New Zealand Councils and Councillors Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand 22 January 2018 page 6 of 6

Jean Anderson

For the Trustees of Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust

Paul G Butler, BSc, MSc, MB, ChB, Dip.Obst., FRNZCGP, General Practitioner, AUCKLAND

Jon Carapiet, BA(Hons), MPhil., Senior Market Researcher, AUCKLAND

Bernard J Conlon, MB, BCh, BAO, DCH, DRCOG, DGM, MRCGP (UK), FRNZCGP General Practitioner, ROTORUA

Elvira Dommisse BSc (Hons), PhD, Mus.B, LTCL, AIRMTNZ, Scientist, Crop & Food Research Institute (1985-1993), working on GE onion programme, CHRISTCHURCH

Michael E Godfrey, MBBS, FACAM, FACNEM, Director, Bay of Plenty Environmental Health Clinic, TAURANGA

Elizabeth Harris, MBChB, Dip Obs, CNZSM., CPCH, CNZFP; DMM, FRNZCGP, General Practitioner, KUROW

Frank Rowson, B.Vet.Med., retired veterinarian, MATAMATA

Peter R Wills, BSc, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Auckland, AUCKLAND

Damian Wojcik, BSc, MBChB, Dip.Rel.Studies, Dip.Obst., DCH, FRNZCGP, FIBCMT (USA), FACNEM, M Forensic Medicine (Monash), FFCFM (RCPA), General Practitioner, Northland Environmental Health Clinic, WHANGAREI

Jean Anderson, Businesswoman retired, TAURANGA.

<sup>ii</sup> Lee Ko, Kathleen M. Thiessen. A critique of recent economic evaluations of community water fluoridation. International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health 2015 Vol. 21 No.2

iii Fonseca, 2012, private communication

<sup>iv</sup> http://www.pan-europe.info/sites/pan-europe.info/files/Glyphosate-published.pdf

v https://www.euractiv.com/section/agriculture-food/news/overwhelming-majority-of-germans-contaminated-by-glyphosate/

vi https://www.euractiv.com/section/agriculture-food/news/overwhelming-majority-of-germans-contaminated-by-glyphosate/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>i</sup> David Moore1, Matthew Poynton1, Jonathan M. Broadbent and W. Murray Thomson. The costs and benefits of water fluoridation in NZ BMC Oral Health (2017) 17:134 DOI 10.1186/s12903-017-0433-y

# Submission 1 Attachment 2 $\mathrm{PSGR}$

Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust

Formerly Physicians and Scientists for Responsible Genetics New Zealand

PO Box 9446 TAURANGA 3112 +64 7 544 5515 psgrnzct@gmail.com www.psgr.org.nz

17 November 2017

To all Members of the New Zealand Parliament

cc All New Zealand Councillors; Members of Federated Farmers; Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, and other relevant organisations

PSGR is a not-for-profit, non-aligned charitable trust whose members are science and medical professionals. Since the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Genetic Modification **"to proceed with caution"** PSGR has maintained a watching brief on the scientific developments in genetic engineering (also referred to as genetic modification).

Genetically engineered organisms

This letter is to request that all Members of Parliament work cooperatively with all other Members of Parliament from across the political spectrum, in order to ensure a precautionary approach to the use of genetically engineered organisms. We ask this in the interest of protecting New Zealand's GE-free production and natural environment, and the economic advantage of a GE-free status for our export markets.

It is with concern that we again read proposals of using genetic engineering / modification technology outside of a laboratory. While New Zealand has worked soundly in this field in projects requiring the strictest confinement, there has been long-standing and strong academic and public opposition to approval of these novel organisms for release into any environment.

The basic problem inherent in all the discussion about genetic manipulation and gene editing (especially CRISPR) is that it is based on unscientifically naive exaggerations of what the technology actually achieves. Proponents talk about it being so precise and accurate and only making small changes that could have occurred as a result of ordinary germline mutations. This is fundamentally misleading. What they are talking about is the change which is targeted, but the targeted change is invariably accompanied by a very large number of other changes at similar sites in the DNA of the genome being altered. Although each of the changes may be small, genetic CRISPR is still a scattergun approach like earlier methods of genetic engineering. And the correlations between the sites affected by the scattergun are very likely to be of some genomic significance, which may eventually come to light at the population level after a long time. The effect of many changes are likely to remain undetectable using standard techniques of phenotyping because of their wide dispersal in the genome. Thus, genetic engineering and the recently acclaimed CRISPR are not much like the way enthusiasts describe them.

Once again the problems with gene drive technologies arise because of the disconnect between the engineering plan and biological/ecological reality. There is so little that is really known about the long or short term effects of gene-drive deployment that, in our opinion, it would be utter foolishness to unleash it on the environment, especially something as delicate as our native ecology. It is as if Hahn and Meitner<sup>i</sup>, having discovered nuclear fission on the laboratory bench, told everyone to get busy designing and building a nuclear power plant.

Molecular biologists present inflated views of the worth of what they do in order to get research grants, start believing what they have said and then peddle it to the community as a way of justifying their funding. It all has to sound clever, smart, innovative, commercially viable, entrepreneurial and a solution to climate change, world hunger, antibiotic resistance, other medical problems, or ecological collapse. What is done is mostly scientifically and/or commercially speculative. Most of it does not work. The few magic bullets that are produced are dressed up so that their side effects are masked – like the herbicide, glyphosate - and sold as complete solutions that are actually partial.

All molecular biological explanations are couched in terms of accepted concepts like "gene" that are not only problematic philosophically but also practically. We still have very little idea how complete genomes work. It is important to understand much more than the relationship between the genes and the features of individual organisms. We need to know what the effects of changes are on entire populations many generations down the line. That is what ecology depends on. It is likely there are huge chunks of 'junk **DNA' in the human genome, and in that of any other mammal, whose sudden loss would drive the species** to extinction. None of that is ever considered in technological evaluations. As long as a proponent demonstrates the target effect and nothing else very evident, the world can be convinced that what is being done is safe and smart.

The main problem we are facing with biotechnology is that we are not, as a species, humble enough. Predictions of safety by proponents have been shown to be false, with short term monetary gain taking precedence over long term risks. We ask who, in ten years' time, would be held accountable for environmental damage. We repeat, once released, genetically engineered organisms can self-replicate and contaminate wild species.

Recently, talk has again suggested applying the technology for uses that would expose genetically engineered organisms in the New Zealand environment that are capable of replicating. As has been seen overseas, once released the novel DNA is irretrievable, will spread, and has negative results.

The request for your support to a precautionary approach reflects:

- Evidence from two decades of commercial use of genetically engineered organisms overseas;
- Improvements in society's understanding of complex natural systems, and knowledge in epigenetics;
- The long term impacts from transgenic organisms;
- Success in developing effective non-GE solutions to issues society seeks to address.

PSGR urges caution be adopted by New Zealand's political leaders, in national and local government, for the regulation of such novel organisms outside of full containment.

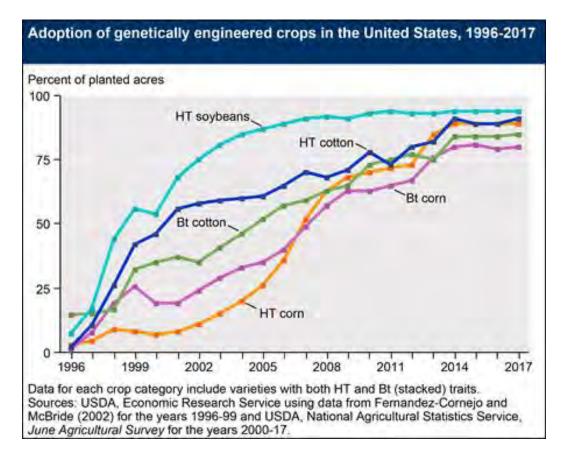
To all Members of the New Zealand Parliament Physicians and Scientist for Global Responsibility New Zealand 17 November 2017 page 3 of 6

Under current legislation there is no requirement for the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to apply the precautionary principle, or to require a bond, or to require proof of financial fitness from applicants. These are mechanisms that should encourage moderation of commercial risk-taking. This leaves New Zealand vulnerable to similar detrimental effects seen overseas, and at risk of repeating past mistakes on the scale of the destruction of 3000 genetically engineered sheep at Whakamaru in the Bay of Plenty.

This 2002 event resulted from the clinical failure of products outlined in Application Code GMF98001 made to the Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA), now the EPA, and the collapse of the overseas investment company running the experiment, leaving no funds for scientific bio-security tests or remediation at the site. At that time, ERMA admitted there was no monitoring at the Whakamaru farm and no recommendations in place for on-site monitoring. Requests from a range of interested parties for scientific analysis of the carcases for future scientific benefit were denied.<sup>ii</sup>

Contradicting the need for precaution regarding genetically engineered organisms, there are calls from **some commercial interests seeking to 'relax' rules**, to reduce the EPA's oversight of experimental genetic engineering techniques. These calls are effectively encouraging the transfer of risk to the wider community and 'New Zealand Inc.' in order to advance interests in commercialising transgenic organisms, and leveraging Intellectual Property (IP) for their financial gain.

The US is the largest producer of transgenic crops; herbicide tolerant and Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt). Since mass commercialisation two decades ago, adoption has grown dramatically as can be seen from this graph produced by the Economic Research Service of the US Department of Agriculture.<sup>iii</sup>



Recent reports show US farmers are abandoning transgenic crops because of poor monetary returns. A **media report says:** "Bold yellow signs from global trader Bunge Ltd are posted at US grain elevators barring 19 varieties of GMO corn and soybeans that lack approval in important markets."<sup>V</sup>

A closer-to-home study will show how planting transgenic canola in Tasmania led to disaster with volunteer seedlings appearing many years after the cessation of plantings. The Moratorium that resulted was made indefinite in 2014 to protect its clean, green brand.<sup>v vi</sup>

The evidence overseas from commercial release of such novel organisms also includes:

- Increased use of toxic chemicals in agriculturevii;
- Disruption of complex natural systems;
- Changes in gut flora in animals and humans consuming genetically engineered foods;
- Increased incidence of tumour development shown in long-term feeding studies;
- Genetic instability and unexpected effects from the processes of genetic engineering;
- Contamination in the field, including by experimental and unauthorised test-crops emerging years after field-trials, even hundreds of miles away from the trial site, a result of horizontal gene transfer;
- Extensive spread of weeds that have become resistant to genetically engineered DNA sequences as a result of in-field horizontal gene transfer<sup>viii</sup>;
- A new generation of transgenic crops being engineered to resist even more toxic chemicals such as 2,4-D responding to the growing failure of herbicides such as glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup used on Roundup Ready transgenic food crops;
- The potential for unexpected effects impacting gene expression in future generations.

These and other issues have raised local and international concern in scientific and civil-society communities. The transfer of risk that commercial release of transgenic organisms involves is indicated by the fact the insurance industry refuses cover for the potential damage of these organisms occurring, whether quickly, or slowly, or over an extended term.

Drawing on scientific, legal and other expertise, some New Zealand councils used the then standing Resource Management Act to consider in their Plans their responsibilities regarding precaution around genetically engineered organisms in the environment and on long-term land use. This process is ongoing with more Councils examining what steps they can take to protect their region.

Challenged in the Environment Court, these measures stand. They include a local level of oversight of transgenic organisms such as requiring bonds from commercial users of genetically engineered organisms to mitigate exposure of costs to ratepayers under 'socialised risk'. The measures respond to community and scientific concerns and may also help regional development for producers of safe, clean, premium-quality, GE-free foods for local and export markets; **many of the latter demand** 'GE Free' produce. In depth research showed Councils they needed to think long-term and for future generations, especially as the EPA loses jurisdiction at the point of approving a commercial release of a genetically engineered organism.

Federated Farmers have recently withdrawn their challenge to Northland Environment Court decisions giving Councils the right to oversight.

Thank you in advance for reading the information we have provided and for working with other Members of Parliament irrespective of political affiliation and responsibilities. Working together to ensure precaution in legislation is vital in responding to the proven risks from existing and new experimental techniques in the development of genetically engineered organisms.

Whatever your party's official stand on the transgenic debate, we urge you personally to recognise and support the need for precaution, and look forward to hearing from you

For further reference, we recommend the following:

- Genetic Engineering and New Zealand, PSGR, released May 2017
   <u>http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/ 10-glyphosate/39-2017-genetic-engineering-and-new-zealand-9-may-2017</u>
- 'An Overview of Genetic Modification in New Zealand, 1973–2013: The first forty years', a review of genetic engineering research in New Zealand by the independent McGuinness Institute, Wellington. It recommended that a moratorium on commercial transgenic release be instigated. <u>http://mcguinnessinstitute.org/includes/download.aspx?ID=130247</u>
- Public Health Concern: Why did the NZ EPA ignore the world authority on cancer? A report released by Jodie I Bruning, B.Bus.Agribusiness and Steffan Browning, MP <a href="https://www.green.s.org.nz/sites/default/files/NZ%20EPA%20Glyphosate%20and%20Cancer%202017.pdf">https://www.green.s.org.nz/sites/default/files/NZ%20EPA%20Glyphosate%20and%20Cancer%202017.pdf</a>
- A Monograph on Glyphosate from the Pesticide Action Network Aotearoa New Zealand (PAN) <u>http://www.pananz.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Glyphosate-monograph.pdf</u> <u>http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/36-glyphosate-pan-mongraph</u>
- Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust Glyphosate <a href="http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/16-glyphosate/</a> <a href="http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/25-glyphosate/calling-for-a-ban">http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/16-glyphosate/</a> <a href="http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/25-glyphosate/calling-for-a-ban">http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/16-glyphosate/</a> <a href="http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/25-glyphosate/calling-for-a-ban">http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/25-glyphosate/calling-for-a-ban</a>

The Trustees of Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust

Paul G Butler, BSc, MSc, MB, ChB, Dip.Obst., FRNZCGP, General Practitioner, AUCKLAND

Jon Carapiet, BA(Hons), MPhil., Senior Market Researcher, AUCKLAND

Bernard J Conlon, MB, BCh, BAO, DCH, DRCOG, DGM, MRCGP (UK), FRNZCGP General Practitioner, ROTORUA

Elvira Dommisse BSc (Hons), PhD, Mus.B, LTCL, AIRMTNZ, Scientist, Crop & Food Research Institute (1985-1993), working on GE onion programme, CHRISTCHURCH

Michael E Godfrey, MBBS, FACAM, FACNEM, Director, Bay of Plenty Environmental Health Clinic, TAURANGA

Elizabeth Harris, MBChB, Dip Obs, CNZSM., CPCH, CNZFP; DMM, FRNZCGP, General Practitioner, **KUROW** 

Frank Rowson, B.Vet.Med., retired veterinarian, MATAMATA

Peter R Wills, BSc, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Auckland, AUCKLAND

Damian Wojcik, BSc, MBChB, Dip.Rel.Studies, Dip.Obst., DCH, FRNZCGP, FIBCMT (USA), FACNEM, M Forensic Medicine (Monash), FFCFM (RCPA), General Practitioner, Northland Environmental Health Clinic, WHANGAREI

Jean Anderson, Businesswoman retired, TAURANGA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In 1938, physicists Lise Meitner and Otto Frisch made a discovery that could lead to the atomic bomb; that a uranium nucleus had split in two. http://www.parliament.nz/en-nz/pb/business/goa/47HansQ\_20040518\_00000758/12-transgenic-sheep%E2%80%94environment-whakamarufarm

<sup>#</sup> https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/adoption-of-genetically-engineered-crops-in-the-us/recent-trends-in-ge-adoption.aspx

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> US traders reject GMO crops that lack global approval, 7 May 2016, www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-gmo-crops-idUSKCN0XX2AV <sup>v</sup> 10 January 2014 <u>http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-01-09/tasmania27s-gmo-ban-extended-indefinitely/5192112</u>

vi Audit Report May 2014 Former Generically Moidicied Canola Trials sites http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/Documents/ GM%20Canola%20Former%20Trial%20Sites%20Audit%20Report%20May2014.pdf

<sup>🖤 &</sup>quot;Herbicide-resistant crop technology has led to a 239 million kilogram (527 million pound) increase in herbicide use in the United States between 1996 and 2011" https://enveurope.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/2190-4715-24-24

<sup>🗤</sup> Environ Sci Eur. 2017; 29(1): 5. 2017 Jan 21. doi: 10.1186/s12302-016-0100-y PMCID: PMC5250645 Herbicide resistance and biodiversity: agronomic and environmental aspects of genetically modified herbicide-resistant plants

Gesine Schütte https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5250645/

### Submission 1 Attachment 3

## PSGR

### Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust

Formerly Physicians and Scientists for Responsible Genetics New Zealand

PO Box 9446 TAURANGA 3112 +64 7 544 5515 roberta@clear.net.nz www.psgr.org.nz

16 November 2017

To all Members of the New Zealand Parliament

cc to other relevant parties

For the sake of a tooth

Michael E Godfrey MBBS, FACAM, FACNEM, Director, Bay of Plenty Environmental Health Clinic, TAURANGA

This letter is to request that all Members of Parliament work cooperatively with all other Members of Parliament from across the political spectrum, to ensure a safe and proper approach to the use of fluoride. We ask this in the interest of protecting New Zealanders.

The Science has changed

An important study published this year in the journal Environmental Health Perspectives by a team of investigators at the Universities of Toronto, McGill, and the Harvard School of Public Health, has found a significant association between fluoride exposure in pregnancy and lower measures of intelligence in children [1]. The US National Institute for Health funded this US\$3 million study to specifically investigate developmental neurotoxicity.

The study is the first by the U.S. Government in 60 years into potential adverse neurological effects. It adds to the published evidence indicating widespread adverse effects from fluoride involving all stages in life from pre-birth to old age. They include, amongst other effects, confirmed neurological impairment including: loss of IQ; hypothyroidism; musculo-skeletal fluorosis diagnosed as arthritis; and dental fluorosis. This element is present due to an unlimited consumption of fluoridated water; in toothpaste; in tea; in pharmaceuticals; and in the commercial food chain.

16 November 2017 Page 2 of 5

### Historical Fact

The premise of a fluoride dental benefit was based on an inadequately researched hypothesis in the 1940s that was enthusiastically endorsed by American commercial and political interests with a need to sanitise a toxic industrial waste product from the atomic, aluminium and fertiliser industries. The sugar industry also directly lobbied to support fluoridation. However, subsequent dental research involving a total that exceeded 200,000 children from the USA (1990) Australia (1996-2013) and now in New Zealand (released in March 2017) has confirmed at best a reduction of one filling per child [2].

### Dental Decay

Dental decay is totally due to excessive sugar consumption and nutrient deficiencies. Notably, the Maori population on their ancestral diets had no dental decay. This changed to 40 percent within a generation of adopting foods based on sugar and white flour. No amount of fluoride will change this whilst Coca-Cola remain cheaper than milk.

The latest Medsafe (December 2014) Guidance document for labelling of fluoride tablets renders the uncontrolled availability of fluoridated water at up to 1mg/L and even toothpaste at significant variance with Medsafe limits that specifically included these instructions [5]:

- 1. Do not use in children under 6 years of age
- 1.2. Do not use in pregnancy

The Dental Association's fluoride promotion ignores this important medical directive.

### Adverse neurological effect of fluoride

The findings of this latest study have major implications in that an increase in urine fluoride of 1 mg/L was associated with a significant drop in IQ of 5 to 6 points. To put this into perspective the Mexican women subjects had urine fluoride between 0.5 and 1.5 mg/L with an average of 0.9 mg/L. Loss of IQ in the children was found over this entire range of mother's urine fluoride when the children were tested at age 4. A study presented in 2015, reported that the mean urinary fluoride concentration was 0.82 mg/L amongst 55 pregnant women residing in the fluoridated community of Palmerston North [3]. Thus, mean daily urinary excretion in pregnant women in a fluoridated community in NZ appears to be virtually the same. The range of fluoride exposures is likely to be well within the range in fluoridated New Zealand and thus directly applicable to areas with artificial fluoridation.

A study by Broadbent (2015) reportedly found no association between fluoridated water and IQ [4]. However, unlike the Mexican research, this observational study did not quantify exposure using established biomonitoring matrices such as urinary or plasma fluoride levels. Neither did this study investigate prenatal exposure and this could be critical.

### Potential inverse cost benefits

The Ministry for Health (MoH) has yet to properly balance the cost-saving of a tooth against the potential adverse health effects. Whilst a reduction in IQ of this magnitude could logically contribute to socioeconomic inequalities and a decreased quality of life, the evidence for musculo-skeletal fluoride effects or arthritis cost this country over \$3 billion in 2010 [6,7]. Fluoride induced hypothyroidism has also been identified [8] with subsequent increased incidences of obesity and diabetes that are also an ever-increasing costly social problem.

The Republic of Ireland (RoI), with a similar population to NZ as well as similar soft water, has had mandatory water fluoridation for 50 years. Despite this dental decay rates are still high. The RoI has double the rate of diabetes of unfluoridated Northern Ireland. The prevalence of diabetes is equally high in the USA, Australia, NZ and Singapore all with extensive water fluoridation. The annual financial burden of treating diabetes alone in the RoI has been estimated at over 10 percent of the health budget or Euros 1.4 billion [9] and NZ is no different.

Over the past 60 years the population has been increasingly exposed to fluoride, mainly sourced from industrial wastes, yet paradoxically no public health biomonitoring has been undertaken. Any costbenefit of artificial fluoridation with potentially a minimal one tooth saved per child needs to be compared with the international evidence of widespread and increasing chronic illnesses in every country with an artificial fluoridation policy.

### Conclusion

This latest study importantly replicated previous research [10] by identifying that ingesting fluoride at levels essentially identical to those found in New Zealand mothers, resulted in neurological impairment in their offspring. Any risk of this is obviously unacceptable and potentially preventable if the Medsafe guidelines were implemented.

The accumulating body burden of fluoride is associated with multi-system debilitating illnesses.

The deliberate fluoridation of municipal water supplies appears to be unscientific, inappropriate, ineffective, and a significant health cost to the nation.

Dental decay, diabetes and obesity are all caused by excessive sugar intake.

M. E. Godfrey MB.BS. 1416A Cameron Road, Tauranga. Email <u>mike@godfreymedical.nz</u> To all Members of the New Zealand Parliament Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand 16 November 2017 Page 4 of 5

The Trustees of Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust

Paul G Butler, BSc, MSc, MB, ChB, Dip.Obst., FRNZCGP, General Practitioner, AUCKLAND

Jon Carapiet, BA(Hons), MPhil., Senior Market Researcher, AUCKLAND

Bernard J Conlon, MB, BCh, BAO, DCH, DRCOG, DGM, MRCGP (UK), FRNZCGP General Practitioner, ROTORUA

Elvira Dommisse BSc (Hons), PhD, Mus.B, LTCL, AIRMTNZ, Scientist, Crop & Food Research Institute (1985-1993), working on GE onion programme, CHRISTCHURCH

Michael E Godfrey, MBBS, FACAM, FACNEM, Director, Bay of Plenty Environmental Health Clinic, TAURANGA

Elizabeth Harris, MBChB, Dip Obs, CNZSM., CPCH, CNZFP; DMM, FRNZCGP, General Practitioner, KUROW

Frank Rowson, B.Vet.Med., retired veterinarian, MATAMATA

Peter R Wills, BSc, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Auckland, AUCKLAND

Damian Wojcik, BSc, MBChB, Dip.Rel.Studies, Dip.Obst., DCH, FRNZCGP, FIBCMT (USA), FACNEM, M Forensic Medicine (Monash), FFCFM (RCPA), General Practitioner, Northland Environmental Health Clinic, WHANGAREI

Jean Anderson, Businesswoman retired, TAURANGA.

16 November 2017 Page 5 of 5

### References

1 Bashash M, Thomas D, Hu H, et al. 2017. Prenatal Fluoride Exposure and Cognitive Outcomes in Children at 4 and 6–12 Years of Age in Mexico. Environmental Health Perspectives. 2017 Sept. 19th.

2 http://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/health-statistics-and-data-sets/oral-health-data-and-stats/age-5-and-year-8-oral-health-data-community-oral-health-service

3 Brough L, Jin Y, Coad J, Weber JL et al. Fluoride intakes in pregnant women in Palmerston North, New Zealand Joint Annual Scientific Meeting of the Nutrition Society of NZ and the Nutrition Society of Australia Dec 2015

4 Broadbent JM, Thomson WM, Ramrakha S, Moffitt TE et al. Am J Public Health. 2015 January; 105(1): 72–76. Published online 2015 January. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2013.301857

5 http://www.medsafe.govt.nz/regulatory/labelling.asp (accessed January 2017)

6 Report by Access Economics Pty Limited for: Arthritis New Zealand. The economic cost of Arthritis in New Zealand in 2010. Available online: http://www.arthritis.org.nz/wpcontent/uploads/2011/07/economic-costof-arthritis-in-new-zealand-finalprint.pdf (accessed on 14 March 2016).

7 Waugh TD, Godfrey ME, Limeback H and Potter W. Black tea source, production and consumption: Assessment of health risks of fluoride intake in New Zealand. J. Environ. and Public Health June 2017. http://doi.org/10.1155/2017/5120504

8 Peckham S, Lowery D, Spencer S. J Epidemiol Community Health Published Online First: doi:10.1136/ jech-2014-204971

9 Nolan JJ, O'Halloran D, McKenna TJ, Firth R and Richmond S. The cost of treating type 2 diabetes (CODEIRE). Ir Med J. 2006;99(10):307-310

10. Grandjean P and Landrigan PJ Neurobehavioural effects of developmental toxicity. Lancet Neurol 2014; 13: 330–38

### Submission 147



### Headon Stadium Submission at Plate Detrict

Hobbiton Hinuera Thames Valley Friday Night League

As a netball team we believe these points that we make are required for an upgraded Headon Stadium because:

- There is a lack of storage for any kind of netball gear that we wish to keep there for training purposes. It is taken up already by other teams or clubs using the storage.
- Shower, toilet and changing room upgrade for general modernization, hygiene which means being easy to clean and better space for easy to use with large teams.
- Fix roof leak which is very bad, leaving a large puddle of water on the court when it rains.
- We need more room around court for umpires to run and for player safety when playing. There is not enough room for umpires to be where they need to be and to get out of the way of in coming players when chasing a ball going out of court. There is also a problem with players hitting the walls hard when chasing down loose ball.
- The walls during winter are damp with the cold and the condensation is coming onto the court making the floor slippery for both umpires and players. Both slipping over.
- Drink bottle filling station downstairs which is not the bathroom, as this seems for lack of a better word, icky!
- A more modern and easier to use umpire bench facility as the one now is heavy and in the way as we have to set it up across the front door and is not removal
- More room court side for teams and bags when playing as bags are dangerous close to the court for both players and umpires as

TA: 2003561 53 well as the fact that one team bench has to be directly put in front of the door of the women's toilet for there is no where else

 Better storage facilities for Basketball gear so it is not in our way or if it is, we can easily get it out of our way.

We believe it would be more beneficial to Matamata netball and the wider community to have a larger 2 court facility built for the different clubs and sports that already use Headon and the ones that cannot because it is not appropriate for them. To be more of a multi sport complex so it could accommodate more with better use of space and facilities.

We wish to be heard at a hearing Rebecca Stephens 8881616 or 0272455350 Hobbiton Hinuera

### Submission 172

### Karate Waikato Club House – Request for Land

### Vision

Building a community centre focussed on the development of Martial art in Matamata. Serving the community and giving everyone access to a world class training facility.

### Services envisioned to be offered:

\*Daily afterschool care combined with Karate classes for all eligle school aged children \*Music development classes for young mothers and babies \*Womans self defence classes \*Karate Classes. Beginner, Intermediate and Advanced levels. Regional to National level Competitiors. \*Pilates classes \*National Karate Training camps and hosting international Seminars

The facility will be utilised 6 days a week for Karate training and we will welcome the use of the facility by other local martial arts groups.

### **Building layout:**

The current "wish" list is for a 30mx15m space. This will house two full-size World Karate Federation approved Karate Competition training floors.

And an area for afterschool care where children can do homework and extra tuition with school work.

Male and female changeroom with showers.

We are looking at utilising a kitset (Totalspan) building that will be removable if need be in future years.

### Area requested for build

I have approached Mr. Mark Naude from council and after looking at various option we had a look at the area next to the BMX track side by First Street and Burwood road.

We would like to be within walking distance of the schools and this area was suggested as it's close to the College, Intermediate and Firth Primary.

### Conclusion

I would love to put forward a more detailed proposal and meet council members for a live Q and A session.

Kind regards Danie van der Linde Karate Waikato <u>www.karatewaikato.com</u>

Mobile: 021 131 06 04



Overhead view of park with building

# Submission 175 SUBMISSION FORM

BUSINESS/ORGAN	NISATION: Hau	raki Rail Tra	il Charitabl	e Tru	st		
PHONE (DAYTIME	EMAIL dia	MAIL: diane@haurakirailtrail.co.nz					
ADDRESS: PO B	lox 227. Paer	oa. 3640					
11120-012							
AGE GROUP:	UNDER 25	25-35	36-50	5	1-65	66+	
		2	NON-RA	TEPAY	ER		
		our feedback will I	se used for purpo	ses such a	as repor	ts to Councillors, which a	re mad
WOULD YOU LIKE			ALCELON AT A	COUNC	-	DINCE TYPE	
						and the other documer	tts we
	u do not tick a box w	e will assume that	you do not wish t			have ticked yes, please is	
	anie for eroler of the	abys or at any cere	not	t avail	able	on the 17th Ma	y
HAVE YOUR SAY!							
FINANCIALS (See	ction 1) 💿	ECONOMIC		3		ANT CULTURAL	A
Do you agree with or	ur proposed	Do you agree w	TIES (Section 2	) #		UES (Section 3) u agree with our plans to	-
limits on rates and d	ebt including our	Increase suppor				ase support for youth and	
proposal to potential limit on rates increas		development in	our community?		odmn with 1	nunity groups and work a	10601
of the 10 year plan?	ies for three years						
VES NO	OTHER	VES	NO OTH	ER	1		HER
	-						
-		-		_	-		-
1.2							
-					-		
-		-					
CONNECTED	8	ENVIRONME	a side sub	P		LTHY COMMUNITIE	5 (F
INFRASTRUCTUR			LITY (Section 5 th our proposal to		6.000	ion 6) u think we've made the r	inht
Do you think we've m choices for the bypest			ste minimisation a			as to extend the cycleway	
		increase our trai	usfer station fees?			ng in place for sports faci mata and focus on impro	
	-	-	_		little :	hings in our district?	
VES NO	OTHER	YES		ER	M	ES NO OT	HER
-		-		_	-		
-	1	-			_		
-		-		-	_		
		L					

Submissions must be received no later than 5pm, 29 April 2018. Please complete this form and tear along the perforated edge, fold and seal all edges with glue or tape, and post. The use of staples to seal this form will result in non-delivery from NZ Post.







### Hauraki Rail Trail Charitable Trust

Submission to Matamata-Piako District Council's LONG TERM PLAN 2018-2028









58

### Hauraki Rail Trail Charitable Trust Submission to Matamata-Piako District Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028

### Background

The Hauraki Rail Trail Charitable Trust appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Matamata-Piako Council's Long Term Plan (2018-2028).

The Hauraki Rail Trail Charitable Trust's (the Trust) purpose is to provide benefits to the communities within the Region by operating, maintaining, repairing, developing and facilitating the use and enjoyment of the Cycleway. This charitable purpose shall include:

- leasing and/or licencing land from any of the Settlors or any other party for use by the Cycleway;
- developing and constructing extensions and additions to the Cycleway including, without limitation:
  - An extension to the Cycleway from Kaiaua to Kopu; and
  - Additions and detours from the Cycleway to sites of interest close to the Cycleway;
- maintaining all of the Cycleway;
  - ensuring that the Cycleway is developed and maintained to the standard required for it to be included in the Nga Haerenga/National Cycleway network; and
  - raising funds to carry out and complete any of these charitable purposes.

In 2012, the railway line between Thames and Te Aroha (and Waikino) was converted to a cycle trail under the Nga Haerenga New Zealand Cycle Trail Network banner. It is classified as a Grade One Great Ride, the easiest of the rides, with Grade 5 being the most difficult. Due to its easy nature, the cycle trail attracts riders from a range of demographics but is particularly popular with active retirees and family groups.

Infrastructure provides an important foundation for healthy, thriving communities and prosperous economies. The Hauraki Rail Trail is considered as an asset like roads, and water networks that requires constant maintenance to ensure it is fit for purpose. It is also an infrastructure that is a social asset such as are halls, libraries, coastal assets, parks and swimming pools. It is a fixed, long-lived asset and has an influence over the quality of life for people who live and visit the Hauraki district. The health benefits of users of the trail are estimated to be in the range of \$4million per annum as assessed by MartinJenkins in 2017.

The cycle trail is also an asset that has potential to enhance the economic activity within the region through tourism and business investment initiatives. Economic benefits of the cycle

trail are estimated to be in the range of 11.8 million per annum to the local economy, with planned extensions expecting to realise a further 13.2 million per annum.

In FY2018, the Trust has in conjunction with Matamata-Piako District Council staff, has been successful in raising \$3.4 million from Central Government to complete the cycle trail.

Outside of this, additional investment will be required to bring sections B (Thames to Paeroa) and D (Paeroa to Te Aroha) up to the standards being set by the new builds. Across the Trail length key projects include:

- Interpretative signage
- Removal/replacement of cattle-stops (approx. \$150K)
- Surface Improvements
- Link development to economic centres (approx. 500K)
- Supporting community initiatives such as art trails and Lions/Rotary Shelters. (as required)

The Trust is looking for opportunities to find base funding outside that of council sources that can be leveraged against the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employments MGR fund. There is also the opportunity to leverage existing work streams and budgets within Council without adding additional cost to the council's bottom line.

The Trust acknowledges and supports Matamata-Piako's input into the development of the extensions from Te Aroha to Matamata and from Pūkorokoro-Miranda to Kaiaua. It is only with this collaboration beyond territorial authority borders that the Rail Trail will be able to achieve its full potential. We are hopeful that we can rely upon Matamata-Piako's continued support for other initiatives that may come up in the future that may fall beyond the council's borders.

The Trust also acknowledges the contribution that Matamata-Piako has made to the Hauraki Rail Trail and the support it has provided to the Trust and thanks you for your ongoing support and wishes to make the following submission to the Matamata-Piako District Council, as we take the journey from good to great.

### SUBMISSION

### Hauraki Rail Trail Ten Year Concept Plan

The Trust supports the proposal to develop nodes to scenic side points on the cycle trail and to extend the trail south to Piarere. These initiatives were identified within the ten-year concept plan that was presented to central government in 2017.

In 2016, staff from Hauraki, Matamata-Piako and Thames-Coromandel District Councils identified several key projects that were identified as priority work for the Hauraki Rail Trail.

Key projects identified for the Matamata-Piako District included:

- Physical trail improvements:
  - o Vegetation Control
  - o Landscaping
  - o Ecological restoration planning and implementation;
- Interpretative signage along length of existing trail;
- Rest area development;
- Cattle stop removal/replacement;
- Surface improvements; and
- Additional cycle nodes to Wairere Falls, Waiorongomai, and Kilarney Lakes

This plan was presented to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment in 2017 and forms the basis of prioritising projects of focus for cycle trail improvements. Generally, 50 per cent funding may be sourced from central government sources providing they meet the NZCT cycle standards and are approved as being part of the Great Ride network. The balance of co-funding may be raised through leveraging council budgets and/or other initiatives.

Matamata-Piako is proposing to develop side trails from the extension to Matamata to points of interest such as Wairere Falls and Waiorongomai. Once these sections have been completed, the council is planning to extend the cycleway from Matamata through Hinuera and to Piarere, to link up with the Waikato River Trail and Te Awa Cycleway (which currently runs from Hamilton to Taupo). For these projects to attract potential central government funding they would need to be recognised as either part of the Hauraki Rail Trail Great Ride network or as a Heartland Ride that may be partially supported through New Zealand Transport Agency initiatives.

It is important to note that the proposed nodes are unlikely to fall within the scope of the Great Ride as they may not meet the standards required of a Grade One cycle trail. One of the criteria of maintaining the Great Ride status of the Hauraki Rail Trail, is that extensions/additions cannot exceed more than one step in the grade scale, i.e. a Grade One Trail may have small sections of Grade Two, but cannot jump to a Grade Three. The nodes are likely to have a rating of Grade 2-3. They may be eligible however to be classified as a

Heartland Ride, which are predominantly on-road. The Trust will work beside Matamata-Piako Staff and government experts to determine the grade and type and what, if any, funding sources may be available to assist these projects.

The Trust supports prudent financial management and may be able to leverage some of Matamata-Piako's existing budgets. This leveraging from outside funding sources may be targeted to increases in quality standards of key infrastructure on the Rail Trail at no additional cost to Matamata-Piako District Council. This may be achieved through leveraging budgets that are targeted to say the nodes, or other development alongside the cycle trail, to resolve issues such as cattle-stops, interpretive signage and rest areas between Paeroa and Te Aroha.

For this to occur the Trust needs to meet with key staff to identify potential projects that can be leveraged.

### **Economic Development**

The Hauraki Rail Trail offers opportunity for new business to develop alongside the trail, with direct and indirect benefits.

The support that Matamata-Piako is offering businesses to navigate the regulatory environment is commended. Advocacy is core to attracting new business into the region. We have seen clear examples throughout the rail trail network where businesses are finding it much easier to attract and retain trained staff as the local recreational infrastructure makes the region a great place to work, live and play. Some of these businesses are coming on-board the Hauraki Rail Trail as official partners, financially assisting us to resolve issues such as specific signage needs in their area.

### Speed Management Plan and Cycling Safety

The Waikato Regional Transport Committee, of which your Council is a member, has confirmed that safety is one of two top priorities through the draft Regional Land Transport Plan (2018) (RLTP). The RLTP safety objective is "Land transport in the Waikato region is a Safe System working towards zero deaths and serious injuries".

Central Government is now signalling that safety is a top transport priority and has an expectation that Local Government will do its part by targeting funding to priority areas. The draft Government Position Statement on Transport (2018) sets an objective for a "Land Transport system that is a Safe System, free of death and serious injury". The government is making speed management a top transport safety priority and has signalled that safe walking and cycling are also high priorities.

Road safety and cycling partners are working collaboratively to reduce deaths and serious injuries on the region's roads and to provide more, better and safer cycling across the region. This is occurring under the national guidance of the Safer Journeys Strategy and the regional guidance of the Waikato Regional Road Safety Strategy 2017-21 (WRRSS) and the

Waikato Region Cycling Programme Business Case 2017<sup>1</sup>. The Regional Speed Management Working group, which lies within the Waikato Regional Road Safety Forum, of which your Council is a member, supports a risk based approach to speed limit setting using the national Speed Management Guide.

Speed management is one of two key priorities in the WRRSS, and Action 4.2.2 is:

Waikato region RCAs to incorporate Speed Management Plans or funding to develop these during 2018-21, into their Activity Management Plans.

The WRRSS states that "Cyclists represented in about 15 percent of urban casualties in the region between 2006-15, with an increasing trend <sup>1</sup>." The Cycling Safety Panel published its recommendations to make cycling safer and more attractive in 2014. The second key priority of this report was reduced traffic speeds.<sup>2</sup>

The Trust requests that you target increased investment through your Long Term Plan to:

- Develop and implement a Speed Management Plan for safe and appropriate speeds through and that this includes addressing the needs of those who cycle.
- Increase investment and resources for cycling infrastructure to reduce user risk, and cycle skills education to ensure those who choose to cycle have improved skills.

totawane"

Wati Ngamane Chairperson Hauraki Rail Trail Charitable Trust PO Box 15676 PAEROA 3640 P: 027 3 227 227

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cycling in Waikato Region Programme Business Case, Waikato Regional Council, May 2017.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Safer Journeys for people who cycle, Cycling Safety Panel final report and recommendations, December 2014.

### Submission 176 - Waikato Community Foundation

#### Introduction

Momentum Waikato is a Community Foundation that connects generous people who want to make a difference in our community with projects that create a transformational legacy.

To do this we are focused on three objectives:

• Building a Long-Term Endowment - The Waikato Future Fund, such that the fund generates returns that can be granted to change agents within our region, in perpetuity. Our current fund sits at \$13.7million dollars with an aim to reach \$25 million dollars by June 2020.

• Linking generous donors to issues that matter to them and align with other donors who have the same interests and leverage greater outcomes for the region.

• Drive transformational projects - our current project being the Waikato Regional Theatre.

Future identification of regional projects will form a pipeline of opportunities to leverage partner funding.
Leveraging and convening multi-partner projects to achieve outcomes greater than those envisaged as individual projects

Momentum Waikato was founded by a sixty-year loan of \$10m from WEL Energy Trust. For more details on Momentum Waikato click Here

#### Waikato Vital Signs

The Waikato Vital Signs project, an evidence-based project designed with the University of Waikato National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis and commissioned by Momentum Waikato is an international programme that measures the vitality of local communities and provides an guide for community actions and support. It works by collecting data and publishing reports on significant social and economic trends to show how communities are faring.

As a result of this evidence base, Momentum Waikato makes the following submissions:

#### Waikato Regional Theatre

Momentum Waikato supports the Regional theatre as it is a transformational, inter-generational and strategic facility for our arts and cultural communities. The ongoing asset management is critical for preservation of the world-class facility, and that is why we support a contribution to the capital component, and the ongoing asset maintenance. We support the cost being split between primary and secondary beneficiaries because this better reflects those that would receive benefit from the facility and location to facility.

At the time of submission the following issues, as reflected in the consultation document have been addressed as below:

Parking and accessibility is a key topic within the current proposal. Parking is a city-wide issue. There is acceptance that a management plan to allow access and appropriate traffic management, such as that utilised for activities at the Waikato Stadium, will likewise be employed for the Theatre. We are undertaking a count of all available parking within a 400 meter / 6-minute walk. Within that area are the Knox Street car park, the Alexander Street (old Farmers) car park, Sky City and Centre Place facilities. It is estimated that over 2000 car parks are available within that area.

If we take the average car loading of two people per car and make the assumption that all people attending the theatre travel by their own private car, then the theatre will contribute at most 600 cars per event.

We have been heartened to see the ease by which the Chinese Lantern Festival, the International Sevens Warm Up Party and the Balloons over Waikato City Burn events all attracted large crowds. This is evidence that significant events can be managed to provide for access and parking.

A test for the ease and ability of the largest trucks to access the theatre was undertaken and videoed. The test showed that trucks can enter and turn in Sapper Moore Jones Place, with appropriate traffic management

implemented. The most recent building designs have provided for ease of access to loading bays. The slope of Sapper Moore Jones Place has been confirmed to not be an issue for drivers. The video of the test will be made public.

Local Government Contribution – Momentum Waikato is grateful for the willingness local government to consider partnering. The Local Government funding contribution for the capital build is capped at \$30million. The option preferred is HCC's \$25million option with a further \$5 million from Regional Councils via the WRC reflecting the WRT's regional audience and reach. It is clear to Momentum that this contribution is capped at that limit and that conditions for the transfer of those funds will be contingent on meeting other funding targets and confirming cost and due diligence requirements.

A funding plan exists with 65% of the overall cost pledged conditional on other funding commitments and conditions being met. Greater confidence and commitments based on the progression of the design and technical phases will be gained as is usual in these community-based projects.

Momentum Waikato has recently received the Concept Design plan. This is an advancement in certainty and design, from the original Feasibility report, as technical documents, such as geological conditions come to hand. Of note is that the Concept Design has successfully take note of public feedback and increased the seating numbers to 1300 seats from the originally planned 1100 seats.

The next phase is to determine the Preliminary design which gives greater confidence to technical and budget requirements. This is due in September 2018 with Detailed Design and Documentation in February of 2018, Tenders in March 2019 and contract appointments and administration/ management from April 2019-2021 with an opening planned for June of 2021.

In recent weeks the geotechnical aspects have been rated

### Submission 174

## SUBMISSION

TELEPHONE 0800 327 646 | WEBSITE WWW.FEDFARM.ORG.NZ



То:	Matamata Piako District Council PO Box 266, TE AROHA 3342			
Submission on:	Draft Long Term Plan 2018-28			
Submission by:	Waikato Federated Farmers			
Date:	23 April 2018			
Contacts:	ANDREW MCGIVEN WAIKATO PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT Federated Farmers of New Zealand P 021 190 2883 E ajmcgiven@clear.net.nz BEN MOORE MATAMATA BRANCH CHAIR Federated Farmers of New Zealand P 027 547 2966 E STUART HUSBAND MORRINSVILLE BRANCH CHAIR Federated Farmers of New Zealand P 027 233 0030 E			
Correspondence:	BRIAN STEELE TE AROHA BRANCH CHAIR Federated Farmers of New Zealand P 021 702 799 E Dr PAUL LE MIERE NORTH ISLAND REGIONAL POLICY MANAGER Federated Farmers of New Zealand PO Box 447, Hamilton, New Zealand P 07 858 0827 E plemiere@fedfarm.org.nz			

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Waikato Federated Farmers welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Consultation Document and supporting information for the proposed 2018-28 Matamata- Piako Long Term Plan (LTP).
- 1.2 We acknowledge any other submissions from individual members of Federated Farmers.
- 1.3 We would like the opportunity to speak to Council about our submission.
- 1.4 Federated Farmers disputes MPDC justification of their funding policies using the 'rates are just a form of tax' argument. Land and capital value constitute a narrow and inappropriate basis for taxation to fund modern local government and its wide range of services to the whole community. Council's position suggests they have no obligation to consider the fairness of rates allocation to individual properties or sectors. This is simply not the case every tax has underlying rules and considerations, and fairness is one fundamental aim of any taxation system local government's rates are no exception.
- 1.5 We base our arguments on the considerable cost of rates to farm businesses, in terms of the value and relative accessibility of farmers to ratepayer funded services, the rates levels on farms compared to other residents and businesses, and the failure of property value to reflect the incomes of farmers and their relative ability to pay.
- 1.6 MPDC's desire for a simple funding system, which does not make use of the full range of options available, means that properties with no or limited access to council services are paying double to 4 times **more** than those properties who are connected to them.
- 1.7 Federated Farmers askes MPDC to seriously consider the recommendations in this submission as in our view they identify how the funding polices can be improved for the benefit of rural ratepayers by enhancing principles of fairness and equity. There are real concerns that these principles are being seriously compromised by Council's continued over reliance on property value based general rates.

### 2. TRANSPARENCY

"WE promote transparency by disclosing the amount funded from Genera Rates ...[a]nd is considered to achieve the same outcome as the use of numerous Targeted Rates."

Section 8, Policies, page 238

2.1 Federated Farmers is surprised by MPDC's blasé approach to the value of transparency within a rating system. MPDC essentially states in Section 8 Policies (page 238), that they prefer to use the property based general rate as much as possible because it keeps things simple and that individuals don't really need to know in any meaningful detail what their rates contribution is actually used for. We are told by MPDC that rates don't necessarily

reflect the benefit received and targeted rates can inflate individual expectations about the level of benefit they should be receiving.

- 2.2 Transparency for Federated Farmers is about laying out the practical impact of council's funding and rating policies so total rates on example properties can be compared and some indication of the cost of services to those properties provided. It is accepted that to some degree, this detail can be found within supporting documents however for the purposes of ensuring submitters can make informed and considered decisions, we consider it should be front and center in the Consultation Document.
- 2.3 The Consultation Document doesn't provide any benchmarking in relation to the total rate contributions a range of example property types will pay. The information under Section 1: Financials provides a very narrow set of data which is void of any meaningful context. Further, the proposed rate increases don't seem to bear any correlation to the 'effect on rates and debt' detail provided in the subsequent sections which cover the major proposals.
- 2.4 It is acknowledged the 'what's driving the changes' information is useful but overall doesn't go far enough. When reading through the major proposals and the 'effect on rates and debt' examples, all a rural ratepayer is left with is one simple and valid question 'Why is my contribution so much more than someone in town'?
- 2.5 Providing more detailed examples should be within the Council's ability. Rates are carefully calculated for each individual property when rates demands are prepared, so a similar exercise for a small selection of examples should be straightforward. Many other councils provide detailed rates examples showing what each subject property contributes to each activity.
- 2.6 Meaningful transparency in a rating system is much more than simply disclosing the amount funded by the general rate which is where MPDC's level of comfort lies (Section 8-p238). Federated Farmers believes that knowing what a person pays for specific council activities like roads, libraries, parks, cycle ways and tourism promotion is a powerful tool for giving them a clear understanding of the value for money he/she gets from the council. In spite of Council's insistence otherwise.

#### 2.7 Federated Farmers Requests:

That the Consultation Document for Long Term and Annual Plans include a more detailed table of benchmark properties as rating examples.

and

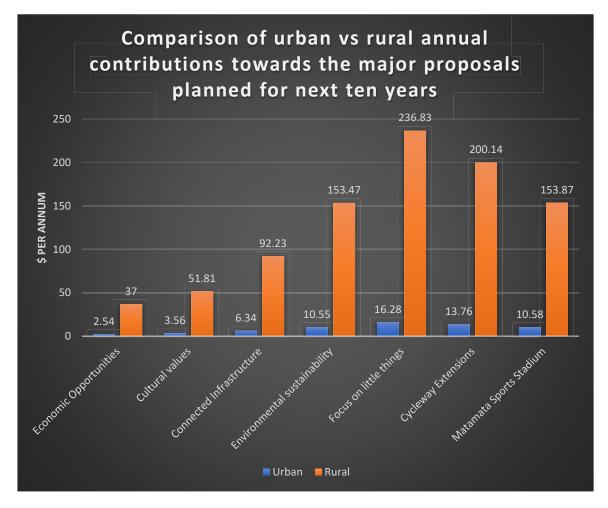
That MPDC increase transparency by developing itemised rate demands which identifies the contribution of the ratepayer to each major council service, rather than simply showing the general rate and UAGC as lump sums.

#### **3** DEBT and RATES INCREASE

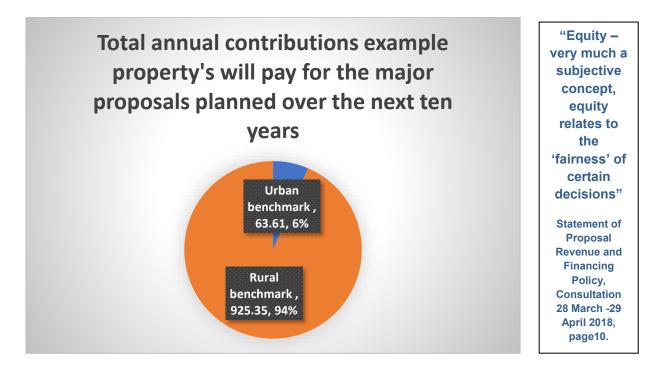
3.1 Federated farmers is concerned that council in the draft LTP is proposing to breach its own rate policy on a ceiling on rates increases (of 4%) while at the same time it is proposing to take on significantly more levels of debt. It is acknowledged that the total debt level increase proposed is not excessive but a doubling of debt (as a % of revenue) in 4 years coupled with a reliance on the capital value general rates means that higher capital value properties such as rural ones are likely to be picking up the cost.

#### 4. GENERAL RATES

- 4.1 Federated Farmers advised MPDC through the 2015 LTP consultation process that we were concerned, on behalf of our members, that Council was starting to over rely on capital value general rates to fund significant public good activities. The truth about rates is that it is not actually inevitable that farmland will end up paying disproportionately because rates are on property value. Rating legislation has a preponderance of mechanisms for modifying the distribution of rates, and bringing their allocation into alignment with the distribution of benefits from Council services, or the allocation rates for public goods where benefit is less easily identified on a uniform basis.
- 4.2 In 2015 farmers were paying 6 times more than a benchmark property in town for many activities categorised as having high community at large benefits. In 2018 that has ballooned out to rural paying <u>over 14 times more for the proposals</u>.
- 4.3 Federated Farmers asks Council to explain to its rural community how they can justify this disparity. There is nothing in the Consultation Document which even tries to explain the disproportionate and inequitable amount of rates farmers pay relative to the services they receive.
- 4.4 The chart and pie graphs below have been produced using the information provided in the Consultation Document. The significant disparity between contributions made from the urban and rural example properties is made frustratingly obvious. Let us be very clear this funding disparity is for proposals that do not benefit rural properties any more or less than any other property type across the district and yet MPDC is comfortable with funding policies which would see annual contributions set at \$63.61 for an urban property and \$925.35 for a rural one. We understand the funding contributions don't all kick in, in the first year but the inequitable funding approach does.



4.5 Federated Farmers asks Council to consider this pie graph which shows the respective contributions a benchmarked urban and rural property will pay towards the ten year proposals – essentially a snap shot of what MPDC considers are fair and equitable funding policies.



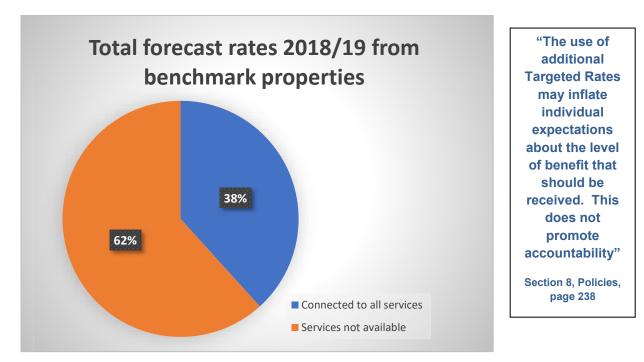
- 4.6 Federated Famers disputes MPDC's assertion that equity in this context is a subjective concept. The Local Government Act 2002 and Section 101(3)(a)) in particular, provides a process, by design, to remove subjectivity from the mix when local government is determining appropriate sources for their funding needs. Even if it was accepted that equity, in funding source terms, could be subjective could the above outcome demonstrate a 'fair' decision by anyone's standards?
- 4.7 Federated Farmers accepts where there is a high public good element to the proposals a rural property should contribute as much as others. We do not accept contributions should 14 times more. MPDC needs to work harder to use more options available under the Local Government Act to level the playing field. Introduce more uniform rates, such as a targeted uniform rate or within the UAGC. Federated Farmers also believes there is room for much more contributions from user fees and charges. The cycleway extension and sports stadium proposals are particular examples.

### 4.8 Federated Farmers Requests:

That any rates imposed to fund community facilities are sourced from user and beneficiary pays approach. This includes increased use of uniform charge as far as possible, such as a targeted or ward rate so that rate charges are equal for all those ratepayers who benefit equally.

and

that MPDC reassess the proposed funding allocations to better reflect Section 101(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 principles.



### 5. TARGETED RATES

- 5.1 Federated Farmers supports the use of Targeted rating mechanisms. User charges and targeted rates improve transparency and accountability. The direct link between the services received and the charges imposed should ensure those who are paying for the related services are more invested in how their ratepayer contribution is being used.
- 5.2 The council stated desire to have simple rating system and, by default, comfort at relying on the general rate at the expense of rural ratepayers is not acceptable (Section 8, page 238). It results in the outcome seen in the above pie graph which was developed using the benchmark property examples provided in Section 7 on page 227. <u>Rates collected from properties where Council services are not available are paying 24% more than those who are actually connected to the services.</u>
- 5.3 Federated Farmers believes Councils' owe it to their constituents to use the wide-ranging use of the funding tools available under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. While we may not always agree with some of the rating allocations, the system is much preferred to simpler approaches. We support the use of differentials, targeted rates, uniform annual general charges and alternative funding sources. With the inherent inequities in the current rating system, it is important to use alternatives wherever possible in order to minimise the burden on individuals
- 5.4 We are therefore frustrated that Council has prioritised a desire for a 'simple' rating system. MPDC should be clear the simple rating system benefits Council as the administrator only not the community as stated. From our experience when Councils don't fully or extensively use the mechanisms for modifying rates, instead setting up simple systems that rely on property value across the district, big, simple, general rates mean that farms - being land intensive businesses with relatively higher property values - get the biggest share of the Council's cost.

### 5.5 Federated Farmers Requests: That Council make better use of targeted rates. A complex rating system can actually be much easier to understand for ratepayers.

### 6. UNIFORM ANNUAL GENERAL RATES

- 6.1 Federated Farmers accepts that council understands the purpose of UAGCs and does utilise it well. Council's policy is to keep UAGC usage between 75-100 % of the legislated cap. We ask Council publish the percentage which is being used and the method of calculation.
- 6.2 Federated Farmers can see that over the next ten years the amount being collected via UAGC is tracking roughly in line with the general rate increases ie between 4-5% on average. This essentially means the UAGC will not be taking any pressure off the property based General rate at all.

#### 6.3 Federated Farmers Requests:

That MPDC increases its use of the UAGC until it reaches the 30% cap.

### 7 THE COMPELLING ARGUMENT FOR DIFFERENTIAL'S

"We consider public goods are available to be enjoyed equally by the whole community. General rates should therefore be levied on the same basis across the district. For this reason, we do not consider that there are any compelling arguments to utilise differential rating for General Rates" Section 8, Policies page 239

- 7.1 This stated position of MPDC is impossible to follow. When property value based general rates are used to pay for public goods they are not levied on the same basis across the district, as the above graphs testify. Where the users or the level of use of services cannot easily be defined then everyone should pay the same. The only way to achieving this fair and equitable outcome is to fully utilise UAGC's to the extent of the cap, introduce uniform targeted rates and apply a differential to the general rate.
- 7.2 Council states that winners and loser get created by the use of differentials. Federated Farmers reminds Council to look the graphs in this submission winners and losers have already been created by Council choosing not to use differentials.
- 7.3 The affordability of rates is a significant issue for farm businesses. Income from a farm business is extremely vulnerable to externalities such as weather events, exchange rates, pay outs and consumer demand and as such is highly variable from season to season. Rates are one of the most significant, fixed expenses for our faming members and unlike other businesses there is no ability to pass that cost on.
- 7.4 Federated Farmers believes Councils' owe it to their constituents to use the wide-ranging use of the funding tools available under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. We support the use of differentials, targeted rates, uniform annual general charges and alternative funding sources. With the inherent inequities in the current rating system, it is important to use alternatives wherever possible in order to minimise the burden on individuals.

### 7.5 Federated Farmers Requests:

That MPDC introduce a general rate differential for rural properties. Differentials address the reality that (compared to urban residents) rural ratepayers:

- Receive a lower standard of service (e.g., no footpaths, street lighting, or rubbish collection, etc).
- Are located further from council services and will therefore use these services less (e.g., lack of adjacent parks, museums, libraries, etc).
- Will see less of an influence of council services on property values (e.g., farmland may not be enhanced by community services)

#### **Comments on Major proposals**

### **Overall comment**

- 8.1 While the level of spending and what councils are spending on is very important, Federated Farmers has a particular focus on funding and rating policies. This is because no matter what the level of spending, the reliance on simple property value rates to fund general council activities will always result in farmers paying disproportionately more for these activities.
- 8.2 This year a key focus of Federated Farmers is to encourage MPDC to keep rates increases within the rate of inflation and to ensure people contribute towards their costs according to the benefit they get and use they make of council services. Councils have a range of rating tools to achieve this: uniform annual charges, targeted rates, differentials, and user pays.

#### **Economic Development**

- 9. Federated Farmers has a long standing position is that any related designation marketing and economic or business development activity should be fully funded by direct beneficiaries such as tourism operators. Farms are in their own right successful and economically valuable enterprises, they have little to gain by councils taking rates, based on the value of farm businesses, and reprocessing the money into economic development initiatives. Farmers pay industry levies to promote the output of their businesses and they should not be put in a position where they are rated to fund the support and promotion of other businesses.
- 9.1 Federated Farmers believes that any funding from rates should principally be via a rate on those that directly benefit from such initiatives.
- 9.2 It is not equitable, or related to service provision if rural household pay more than ten times than a urban household will pay for an activity that has little benefit for them, certainly no more than a household in town and less than those that directly benefit.

### 9.3 Federated Farmers Requests:

That any rates imposed to fund economic development are sourced from those that directly benefit such as tourism operators.

Or

That council introduce a substantial differential for rural properties on the general rate to offset the unfairly high proportion of general rates paid by rural properties towards projects such as this one.

#### **10.** Environmental Sustainability

10.1 Federated Farmers believes that, while there might be a reasonable need to spend money on the proposed Environmental Sustainability proposals, by their very essence charges and rates on this should be by a user pays and uniform charge basis. Therefore, any funding from rates should principally be via a uniform rate or if funded by the general rate a substantial differential should be introduced for rural properties. It is not equitable or related to service provision if rural households pay 10 to 15 times more than an urban household will pay.

#### 10.2 Federated Farmers Requests:

That any rates imposed to fund the Environmental Sustainability proposals are sourced from a uniform charge.

Or

That council introduce a substantial differential for rural properties to offset the unfairly high proportion of general rates paid by rural properties towards projects such as this one.

### 11. Healthy Communities

11.1 Federated Farmers believes that, while there might be a reasonable need to spend money on the proposed Healthy Communities, such as the Cycleway, Matamata indoor stadium, and 'Focussing on the little things' ; however by the very nature of these projects rates the benefit is not based on the value of ones property or land and very much has an more or less equal benefit per person. Therefore, any funding from rates should principally be via a uniform rate or if funded by the general rate a substantial differential should be introduced for rural properties. It is not equitable or related to service provision if rural households pay 10 to 15 times more than an urban household will pay for these proposals.

#### 11.2 Federated Farmers Requests:

That any rates imposed to fund the Healthy Communities proposals are sourced from a uniform charge.

Or

That council introduce a substantial differential for rural properties to offset the unfairly high proportion of general rates paid by rural properties towards projects such as this one.

Federated Farmers thanks the Matamata Piako District Council for considering our submission to the draft Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Federated Farmers is a not-for-profit primary sector policy and advocacy organisation that represents the majority of farming businesses in New Zealand. Federated Farmers has a long and proud history of representing the interests of New Zealand's farmers.

The Federation aims to add value to its members' farming businesses. Our key strategic outcomes include the need for New Zealand to provide an economic and social environment within which:

- Our members may operate their business in a fair and flexible commercial environment;
- Our members' families and their staff have access to services essential to the needs of the rural community; and
- Our members adopt responsible management and environmental practices.

This submission is representative of member views and reflect the fact that local government rating and spending policies impact on our member's daily lives as farmers and members of local communities.



## Submission 188

27th April 2018

Long Term Plan Submissions Matamata-Piako District Council PO Box 266 Te Aroha 3342

Fonterra Co-operative Group Limited Private Bag 92032: Auckland 1142: New Zealand Fonterra Centre: 109 Fanchawe Street, Auckland () +64.9.374.9000 www.fonterra.com

Dear LTP Project Team

#### Re: Draft Long Term Plan

Fonterra Co-Operative Group Limited (Fonterra) appreciates the opportunity to provide Matamata Piako District Council (Council) with comments on the Draft Long Term Plan 2018-2028 (draft LTP).

UNIAMON DISTRICT COMPLEXICIA

Fonterra supports the strategic direction of the draft LTP. The Matamata Piako District is home to a substantial part of Fonterra's milk collection, manufacturing and distribution operations and activities, and we have a large number of staff and contractors who live, work and play in the region. Ensuring our environment, economy and communities thrive is important to our success. Fonterra remains committed to achieving this shared goal with Council.

Fonterra has provided specific comments on the draft LTP in its submission which is provided as Attachment A.

We wish to be heard in support of our submission should there be an opportunity to do so. If so we look forward to having the opportunity to address you in person.

In the meantime, if you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact Jennifer Nickel (jennifer.nickel@fonterra.com).

Yours sincerely

Jennifer Nickel Piako Environmental Manager jennifer.nickel@fonterra.com

Dairy for life

Fonterra

NAR\* 593 Reply \* 2004

### FONTERRA CO-OPERATIVE GROUP LIMITED

### SUBMISSION ON THE MATAMATA PIAKO DISTRICT COUNCIL DRAFT LONG TERM PLAN 2018-2028

Full Name of Submitter	Fonterra Co-operative Group Limited
Contact Person	Jennifer Nickel
Job Title	Piako Environmental Manager
Full Postal Address	Cnr No 1 Road & SH26, Waitoa
Phone Number	(027) 298 2659
Email	jennifer.nickel@fonterra.com

- I wish to be heard in support of this submission.
- · I confirm I am authorised on behalf of Fonterra to make this submission.

### 1. OVERVIEW

- Fonterra Co-Operative Group Limited (Fonterra) appreciates the opportunity to provide Matamata Piako District Council (Council) with comments on the Draft Long Term Plan 2018-2028 (draft LTP).
- 1.2. Fonterra supports the strategic direction of the draft LTP. The Waikato Region is home to a substantial part of Fonterra's milk collection, manufacturing and distribution operations and activities, and we have a large number of staff and contractors who live, work and play in the region. Ensuring our environment, economy and communities thrive is important to our success.
- 1.3. In this submission, we have provided a statement of general support for the draft LTP as well as highlighting a number of specific points that we support along with a statement of Fonterra's key activities and contributions to the Waikato regional economy.

### 2. SPECIFIC SUBMISSION POINTS

- 2.1. Fonterra generally supports the new vision and strategic direction of the draft LTP, the proposed projects identified. We specifically wish to comment on the following points:
  - 2.1.1. Section 3 Infrastructure Strategy Water Supply
  - 2.1.2. Section 3 Infrastructure Strategy Parks & Open Spaces Activities Management Plan

SECTION 3 INFRASTRUBIURE STRATEGY | RAUTAKI HANGARAU

- 2.2. Fonterra wishes to comment specifically on the items covering the provision of water.
- 2.3. Fonterra appreciates Council recognising the need to focus on water resilience, compliance, and growth and demand as strategic priorities.

- 1110(1.00 Final)
- 2.4. Fonterra is particularly supportive of Council's intentions for water supply security (Morrinsville), general water conservation, and compliance with drinking water standards.
- 2.5. Fonterra requests that Council include provision for a water supply and reticulation upgrade for Waitoa Village in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028, and to include the Waitoa Village water supply in the Water Activity Management Plan.
- 2.6. Fonterra believes that this would directly contribute to the strategic priorities as set by the Council, with direct benefits to the Waitoa community.
- 2.7. Fonterra looks forward to partnering with Council in the delivery of a resilient and compliant water supply for Waitoa Village.

SECTION MARKETHUS TURE TRATEGY PRIMA HAVE ARE

- 2.8. Fonterra wishes to comment specifically on the items covering parks & open spaces.
- 2.9. Fonterra is particularly supportive of Council's intentions to support healthy communities and focus on the little things to make the Matamata Piako District a 'place of choice' for lifestyle, opportunities and home.
- 2.10. Fonterra has received feedback at the 2017 and 2018 community meetings that cars repeatedly drive on the Waitoa Railway Reserve at night, circling trees/ripping up the grass; damaging the grass and causing disruptive night-time noise.
- 2.11. Fonterra is of the understanding that any development on the Waitoa Railway Reserve is under the prerogative of the Council.
- 2.12. Fonterra therefore is submitting on behalf of the community in raising the concern and the suggestion that the establishment of a small structural or planted barrier to dissuade cars driving on the gassed sections of the Waitoa Railway Reserve would be of benefit to the amenity of Waitoa Village.

### 3. FONTERRA CO-OPERATIVE GROUP LIMITED - THE SUBMITTER

OVERVIEW

- 3.1. Fonterra is a global dairy nutrition company owned by 10,500 farmers and their families, united by a fundamental belief in the power of dairy to make a difference. We share the goodness of dairy nutrition with the world through our brands, farming and processing operations across four continents.
- 3.2. As the world's leading dairy exporter, Fonterra sent 2.537 million tonnes of product to the global market in the year ending 31 July 2017. The Co-operative has total assets of \$17.8 billion and earned \$19.2 billion in the year ending 31 July 2017, resulting in a net profit after tax of \$745 million.
- 3.3. Fonterra is a significant employer, with over 22,000 staff working around the globe, across the dairy spectrum; from advising farmers on sustainable farming and milk production, to ensuring we meet exacting quality standards and deliver dairy nutrition every day in more than 100 countries around the world.

SUSTAINABILITY AND SCICIAL RESPONSIBILITY

3.4. Sustainable Dairying:

- 95% of supplying farms in NZ are participating in nutrient management reporting and benchmarking.
- 98.4% of waterways on supplying farms in NZ are fenced to keep cows out of waterways.
- Collection of milk was suspended at 78 farms in the past season due to noncompletion of fencing to keep stock from waterways.
- Every supplying farm in New Zealand is independently assessed each year. This year 3.2% of farms were referred to a sustainable dairying advisor with major or critical non-compliances.
- A new target of climate neutral growth for pre-farmgate emissions by 2030 has been set against a 2015 baseline.
- 3.5. Sustainable Operations:
  - Fonterra operates 51 sites in 11 countries. More than 95% of raw milk processing happens in New Zealand and Australia.
  - New Zealand has among the lowest greenhouse gas emissions per litre of milk collected in the world (0.85 per kgCO2/kgFPCM)
  - Since FY15, there has been a 5% reduction in manufacturing emissions.
  - We aim to reduce manufacturing emissions by 30% by 2030 and achieve net zero manufacturing emissions by 2050.
  - Our water efficiency has declined 5.1% over the last 2 years and we have set a new target to reduce water use by 20% per cubic metre of milk at all NZ sites by 2020 (against a 2015 baseline)
  - We will be investing in wastewater treatment to bring all our manufacturing sites to leading industry standards.

#### 3.6. Sustainable Consumption:

- An on-going focus is on continuing to improve the nutritional benefits of our products, minimising non-dairy ingredients such as added sugars and investing in innovation to deliver advanced nutritional products to address specific health needs.
- This year we launched Anlene Heart-Plus in Malaysia to help combat high cholesterol and diabetes
- More than 140,000 New Zealand school kids (5 11yos) get a free 200ml serving of lite milk every day through the Fonterra Milk for Schools programme, funded by our farmers
- Around 125,000 breakfasts are served each school week in over 900 schools through the Kickstart Breakfast programme
- 3.7. The Fonterra Grass Roots Fund provides support for a wide range of community projects with grants between \$500 and \$5,000. The categories we fund are Bringing Communities Together, Caring for our Environment and Making Communities Safer. Over 1200 community

groups around New Zealand have benefited from the fund, such as Rural Fire, St Johns, Search & Rescue, Riding for Disabled, Food Banks and schools.

SUBMISSION ENDS

# Submission 173



Covering Letter 28<sup>th</sup> April 2018

To: Matamata-Piako District Council

Re: Joint Matamata and Districts Cricket Association & Matamata Association Football Club Joint submission for the long term council plan

On behalf of Matamata and Districts Cricket Association we would like to present to the council this joint submission towards the council's long term plan.

Obviously with the Matamata Association Football Club lodging a second application there is the potential for this application to be devalued at council level.

However the Matamata Association Football Club is ignoring some simple principals that this submission takes into account.

- 1. 1 High quality well thought out and maintained playing surface can cater for the competition games of both codes
  - a. With Matamata Association Football Club preferred option there becomes the requirement for 2 use appropriate playing surfaces.
- 2. 1 High Quality use appropriate Club Room/ Pavillion with incorporated suitable changing facilities can cater for both codes.
  - a. With Matamata Association Football Club preferred option there becomes the requirement for 2 suitable facilities to cater for the 2 codes at differing times of the year.
  - b. Matamata Association Football Club appear to have not factored in the extra cost of adding club rooms and changing facilities in addition to the already budgeted figure proposed by the Matamata Futures Committee.
  - c. There is the potential for a clash of facilities if there is not a set aside area for Footballs changing and club space requirement. For example if badminton has a competition weekend at a new stadium on the same weekend football has 3 teams playing at home.

Matamata and Districts Cricket Association understand the importance of working with fellow users of Pohlen Park and the potential users of a use appropriate facility at Pohlen Park. If the council did have a preferred option to keep the 2 clubs separate we are not averse to cooperating with others.

There are a large number of other community groups who equally deserve council support and we would suggest that Matamata and Districts Cricket Association can work with any of the groups who may be interested in a shared facility arrangement.

For example on the <u>www.matamatanz.co.nz</u> website there is

- 1. Crafts and Creations Club
- 2. Embroidery Group
- 3. Floral Art Group
- 4. Camera Club
- 5. Country and Music Club
- 6. Matamata Pedlers
- 7. Mountain Biking
- 8. Darts

This is a small cross section of the available clubs and there is a degree of interest from some we have spoken to on a casual basis about having a facility to meet and coordinate their clubs business.

We do hope council treats this submission with an open mind as we believe the current plan very narrow in its focus

**Yours Sincerely** 

C 5 Boshel

Cameron Bishop

### Matamata and Districts Cricket Association Inc & Matamata Association Football Club Inc

### Joint Submission to Matamata-Piako Long Term Plan

### **Opening Statement**

In the last 10 years there has been much discussion about a new indoor stadium being built in the Matamata Township. This option for the town has been bought on by the generous offer of Bruce Magan, a long term Matamata resident and business owner who now bases himself at Mount Maunganui, to make a major contribution to the project.

Successive councils have failed to bring this project to fruition due to their lack of understanding of what a town like Matamata requires for its sporting facilities and the social requirement that surrounds those sporting facilities.

We have the ridiculous situation where competitive netball and basketball cannot be played in the current facility due to improper size and with the popularity of sports like badminton in NZ on the rise the number of courts and general facilities are under whelming and insufficient for a town like Matamata.

During all the discussion of new stadiums and the rebuilding old stadium Matamata and Districts Cricket Association and Matamata Association Football Club have not factored into any of the discussions, yet on a player numbers basis alone they are very important to the wellbeing of our town. These two clubs provide necessary opportunities to not only players but also some entertainment and sense of pride for the older members of our community who in many examples have contributed immensely to our whole community over a large number of years.

Matamata deserves to have a comprehensive plan that caters for all community groups requiring facilities and playing area space, not just a long term plan that caters for 1 and maybe 2 indoor sports stadiums that don't address the actual needs of a number of the users.

### History

Matamata and Districts Cricket Association Inc is the newly formed association that manages all cricket related issues for senior and junior cricketers in the township of Matamata and the outlying areas. The original Matamata Cricket Association was formed in 1952 and became defunct upon legal advice in 2000. Originally cricket was played at the Bedford Park Trust fields, and since 1984 cricket has been played at Pohlen Park with three grass wickets. These were converted to artificial over time. Currently there is one new grass block, one senior artificial ground and one junior artificial ground at Pohlen Park. During the period when cricket did not have an incorporated society governing its activities, a small building to house scorers, fridge and some storage was built.

The players utilise the small changing/shower facilities of Headon Stadium with team toilets shared with the public. There are no umpire's facilities or practice facilities at Pohlen Park.

In recent years Matamata Cricket, represented by the Hinuera Rugby and Sports Senior A cricket team, has been very successful. During the season just completed the team came runners up in the Hamilton-Valley combined one day competition after qualifying top, went undefeated in the Twenty 20 competition and were winners of the Waikato Valley two-day competition in March of this year. On the 27<sup>th</sup> of April Hinuera Rugby and Sports Senior A Cricket won the award for best Premier Team at the Waikato Valley Cricket Association Prize Giving.

Matamata Association Football Club Inc has been operating since 1930. Football is played at the Matamata Domain on two full size football fields and three junior size fields. There is a small club rooms and changing rooms on site. Home teams currently get changed at the swimming pool facilities some distance from the playing areas, while referees use the tennis/netball pavilion.

Senior and some junior football teams utilise a floodlit area at Pohlen Park for mid-week training along with the small changing/shower facilities on the outside of Headon Stadium for showering and changing. The club has used Pohlen Park as a training facility since the early-1980s.

With the arrival of croquet to Pohlen Park the training area now has an artificial cricket pitch in the middle of this field, which means the club no longer has access to a full-size training field. Over the years the club has installed and upgraded the training lights.

Matamata Football has been successful in recent years, with the men's 1<sup>st</sup> team maintaining a presence in the Waikato Bay of Plenty region's top league while also making the final 32 of the nation-wide Chatham Cup in 2017.

### **Playing numbers**

Matamata and Districts Cricket Association Inc currently caters for:

1.	3 teams playing senior men's cricket	60 plus players
2.	1 Junior College Team & 2 Girls College Teams	35 players
3.	3 Intermediate Teams	34 players
4.	3 Primary Hardball Teams	30 players
5.	2 Primary Softball Teams	18 players
6.	Tiny 20 Friday Night League	80 players

Matamata Association Football Club Inc currently caters for:

1.	Senior football te	ams	82 players*
	a. Three ma	le and one female	
2.	Junior Football		163 players*
	a. Ages 4 to	13	
3.	Youth football (N	latamata College)	75 players
	a. The club J	provide coaches and help	os administer football at the college
4.	Thursday Evening	g 5 aside league	240-320 participants
	a. Numbers	vary from 30 to 40 team	s per summer (8 participants per team)

\*Registered players as at April 22, 2018.

### Goals

Matamata and Districts Cricket Association would like to:

- 1. Continue developing playing numbers within senior and junior ranks.
- 2. See the current junior artificial playing ground developed into a full sized senior ground to minimise playing surface overlap which aids with player safety.
- 3. See the playing fields improved with proper council involvement and maintenance.
- 4. Maintain use appropriate facilities to:
  - a. cater for players and umpires changing room requirements properly.
  - b. cater for visitors wishing to watch cricket in a tidy well-placed environment.
  - c. cater for players families who have young children in a safe family environment.
  - d. provide quality after match facilities to be good hosts for our visitors.
  - e. provide practice facilities at the home of Matamata Cricket.
- 5. See the above all achieved in conjunction with Matamata Association Football Club Inc at Pohlen Park.

Matamata Association Football Club Inc would like to:

- 1. Continue developing playing numbers within senior and junior ranks.
- 2. Maintain use appropriate facilities to:
  - a. improve the quality of playing and development performance using better playing surfaces, which could be either grass or artificial grass.
  - b. cater for players and referees changing room requirements.
  - c. cater for visitors wishing to watch football in a tidy, well positioned environment.
  - d. cater for players families who have young children in a safe family environment.
  - e. provide quality after match facilities to be good hosts for our visitors.
  - f. provide a correctly sized, fully floodlit training facility in Matamata.
- 3. Achieve the above in conjunction with Matamata and Districts Cricket Association Inc at Pohlen Park should the club's preferred future facility option (a new development at Swap Park) prove too difficult.

### Barriers to achieving cricket and football at Pohlen Park

- 1. Seasonal overlap in March of cricket and football.
  - a. The Domain would still need to be available for pre-season football during January to March.
- 2. Council uses all funds budgeted for sporting facilities on indoor stadiums only.
- 3. Headon Stadium remains, which removes the necessary space to develop <u>use</u> <u>appropriate facilities</u> for both cricket and football.

### What would both organisation like to see from Council?

As per the information provided on the Matamata Piako District Council website in the attached link:

https://www.mpdc.govt.nz/component/content/article/105-news-a-events/news-a-haveyour-say/3057-healthy-communities?Itemid=647

Council has budgeted for:

- 1. \$1.5 million for Headon Stadium upgrade.
- 2. \$2.0 million for new stadium.
- 3. \$0.5 million potential further contribution for new stadium

This is a potential \$4 million allocated solely for indoor stadiums in Matamata, with nothing budgeted for the development of the facilities required for sports such as cricket and football in our town.

Football and Cricket 100 percent support the establishment of a two court, modern, fit for purpose indoor stadium as the council's number one priority.

- This will cater for netball and basketball that cannot currently play competition games in Matamata, which is a poor scenario considering the 2107 netball competition final was a local derby between UMS and Hinuera Rugby and Sports. It will also open new development opportunities for Futsal, which is one of the fastest growing sports in New Zealand.
- 2. The current situation is Headon Stadium cannot host these games without significant structural changes.
- 3. The new stadium needs to also have acceptable social space.
  - a. This will help player participation in all sports including indoor bowls, badminton and gymnastics by:
    - i. giving parents somewhere to socialise while children participate.
    - ii. giving players a better social environment, thereby encouraging more players to participate.

 iii. removing the barriers that Headon has for less able participants as outlined in the Cove Kinlock Building Surveyors report of 25<sup>th</sup> October 2017.

Cricket and football believe that spending \$1.5 million on Headon Stadium is not a sensible, medium-term use of money.

- 1. This will likely lead to duplicate facilities, which are something the council wants to avoid as per the users' letter dated 20 December 2017.
- 2. It means council is only catering for indoor facility users and ignores the requirements of the significant number of participants that utilise outdoor playing field areas.
- 3. With a new modern user friendly stadium that there would be a not a lot of use for Headon Stadium as all existing users would have their needs met at the new stadium.
- 4. It limits opportunities for cricket and football to develop their respective clubs as per the goals outlined above both individually and combined.

### **Further opportunities**

- 1. Higher level games for both codes with use appropriate facilities.
- Waikato Valley Cricket Association would look to base its operations and home ground at Pohlen Park as per meeting held at Pohlen Park with Mark Coles -WVCA development officer, Cameron Bishop –Matamata and Districts Cricket Association, Jan Barnes –Mayor, Mark Naude and Bryan Turner MPDC staff.
- 3. Matamata is in a fantastic location between the Bay of Plenty and Hamilton to cater for regional representative training groups in both cricket and football if we had use appropriate facilities.
- 4. There are a large number of community groups that would benefit from a modern facility, as there are a number of groups that now have to meet in older, dated and poorly lit buildings that were built many years ago. <u>https://matamatanz.co.nz/local-info/community-groups/</u> has an extensive list of groups such as Arts and Crafts, Sports and Recreation, Education and Training and Community Services that some would certainly appreciate the opportunity to call our proposed facility their home as well.

### **Combined budget preference – cricket and football at Pohlen Park**

New Stadium	6 000 000	Futures budget 5 100 000
Funded by		
Council	3 000 000	
Bruce Magan Commitment	<u>850 000</u>	
Funds To Raise	2 150 000	
Use Appropriate Facility at		Designs being created by
Pohlen Park	1 500 000	Auckland Uni architecture
Funded by		
<u>Council</u>	<u>500 000</u>	Seed Funds
Funds To Raise	1 000 000	
Council Contingency	500 000	

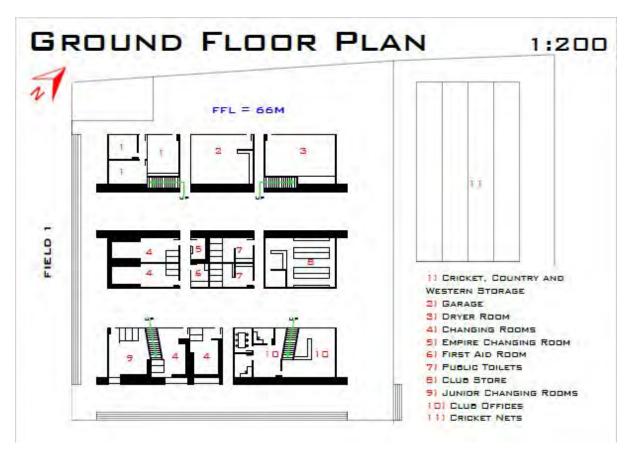
- 1. A budget such as this means all sports and potential facilities are catered for and improved for a longer period.
- 2. Twelve month of the year use of Pohlen Park with a use appropriate facility.
- 3. Council is not required to invest any more funds planned and budgeted for as per council information so directly related rates increases will not change, i.e. \$10.58 for a \$550 000 urban valuation and \$153.87 for \$8 000 000 rural valuation.
- 4. Places onus upon all groups and user groups to be proactive funding such a programme. It is not just a council problem.
- 5. Achieves the goals of Councillor Kevin Tappin who is quoted in council documents saying, 'We believe the need to "sell" the district attracting people and business to our area as visitors, employers and residents'.
- 6. Also meets the goals of Councillor Adrienne Wilcock who is quoted in council documents as saying, 'Open spaces and recreational facilities encourage healthy communities, but also brings visitors to our district'.

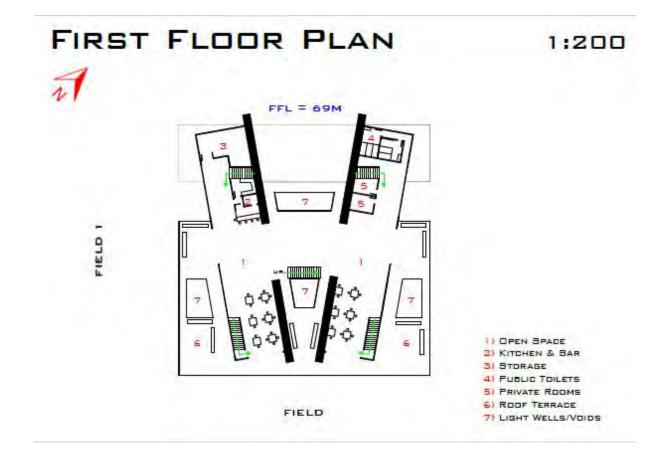
### **Final Year Architecture Students Concept for a Use Appropriate Centre** We have often used the term 'USE APPROPRIATE'

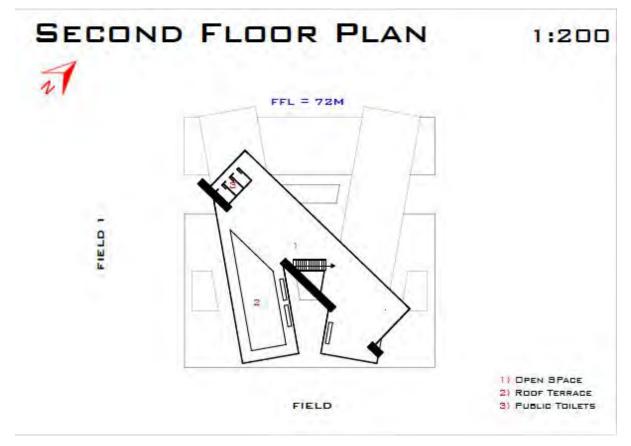
In the following 3 pages we have included the <u>concepts</u> of <u>one</u> Final Year Student on what he saw at options that would work for Pohlen Park.

This would provide Pohlen Park with a Multiuse Facility for not only Cricket and Football but any other community user group of which there are numerous of in the Matamata Region.

Auckland University Architecture Department has used our needs at Pohlen Park as a real life project this term for their students. This included a field trip to Pohlen Park where they met with representatives who are involved with both Cricket and Football and also visits to other 'pavilions/club rooms to understand the requirements of these 2 sports. They also went to the day night cricket Test between the Black Caps and England to get a better understanding of what might be required to view such events from a spectator point of view.











### **Possible Layout of Pohlen Park**



Pohlen Park can accommodate 3 cricket fields and 2 proposed FIFA Standard International size playing fields of 105m x 68m plus smaller junior fields in various locations around the ground

To cater for the lighting requirement of Football, Blake Park at Mount Maunganui use lighting towers which are shifted to summer and winter locations so they are lighting the required area during the winter months for football and during the summer months they are shifted to a storage area on perimeter of the park creating a safe playing area.

With the number of golfers that use the park we would also like to see established some Tee areas where golfers and hit from so not damaging a required turf improvement on the park.

### **Final Statement**

Matamata and Districts Cricket Association and the Matamata Association Football Club are not asking the Matamata-Piako District Council to solve all of its problems with this submission. However we feel strongly that the current trend of discussion and the feedback we have received from our elected representatives leaves us certainly in a situation where we will be left with continued substandard facilities that limit the opportunity for our respective clubs to grow and contribute significantly to our community.

'If we can't have decent, use appropriate facilities in Matamata for players, families and spectators why would someone look at being a member of one of our clubs when they could go to Cambridge or Tauranga and play, contribute and view in far better surrounds.'

This council needs to have an open minded plan to who needs what and how they can use the funds that have already been earmark for facilities in a more diverse manner than the closed manner it is currently displaying. This is not a matter of contributing more by the council it is simply a matter of understanding what is required by whom and how they could divide the current allocation of funds better.

The council needs to display leadership with the likes of the Matamata Futures Group and the various clubs and generate the partnerships required to fulfil the funding requirements of a new stadium and a use appropriate facility at Pohlen Park. The clubs need to do their bit and band together and work on the funding required the projects that their sport needs in conjunction with the funds already committed by council.

If not in 10 years this town will still be talking about a new stadium, football will still be using the changing rooms at the town pools and cricket will still have nowhere for our families and elders to participate in watching our players.

Signed on behalf of Matamata and Districts Cricket Association

C. J. Bistol Cameron Bishop Club President

Signed on behalf of Matamata Association Football Club

**Dwayne Barlow Club President** 

	-low - President	Submission 137
BUSINESS/ORGANISATION:	3832 EMAIL: dwa	une edbam.co.nz
ADDRESS: <u>PO Bex 10</u>	15, Matamator 34	40 DECEMPTE
AGE GROUP: UNDER 25		51-65 G67 2 7 APR 2019 YER Matamata Piako District Co
ote: Submissions are public information. vailable to the public and media.	Your feedback will be used for purposes such	as reports to Councillors, which are made
	OUT YOUR SUBMISSION AT A COUN	
hearing will be held on 16 May 2018 (and	d 17 May 2018 if required) for the draft Long ve will assume that you do not wish to be he	Term Plan, and the other documents we
AVE YOUR SAY!		
FINANCIALS (Section 1) (5) Do you agree with our proposed imits on rates and debt, including our proposal to potentially exceed our 4% imit on rates increases for three years	ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (Section 2) Do you agree with our plans to increase support for economic development in our community?	VIBRANT CULTURAL VALUES (Section 3) Do you agree with our plans to increase support for youth and community groups and work closer with lwi?
FINANCIALS (Section 1) (5) Do you agree with our proposed limits on rates and debt, including our proposal to potentially exceed our 4% limit on rates increases for three years of the 10 year plan?	OPPORTUNITIES (Section 2) Do you agree with our plans to increase support for economic	VALUES (Section 3) Do you agree with our plans to increase support for youth and community groups and work closer
FINANCIALS (Section 1)  Do you agree with our proposed limits on rates and debt, including our proposal to potentially exceed our 4% limit on rates increases for three years of the 10 year plan?  YES NO OTHER  CONNECTED	OPPORTUNITIES (Section 2) Do you agree with our plans to increase support for economic development in our community?	VALUES (Section 3) Do you agree with our plans to increase support for youth and community groups and work closer with Iwi?
Do you agree with our proposed limits on rates and debt, including our proposal to potentially exceed our 4% limit on rates increases for three years of the 10 year plan?	OPPORTUNITIES (Section 2) Do you agree with our plans to increase support for economic development in our community? VES NO OTHER UNICOMMENTAL	VALUES (Section 3) Do you agree with our plans to increase support for youth and community groups and work closer with Iwi? VES NO OTHER HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

Submissions must be received no later than 5pm. 29 April 2018. Please complete this form and tear along the perforated edge, fold and seal all edges with glue or tape, and post. The use of staples to seal this form will result in non-delivery from NZ Post.

53545
-------

2003595



### Matamata Association Football Club Inc

### Submission to the Matamata-Piako Long Term Plan

#### Purpose

- To ensure the potential for current and future facility development that will help the sport
  of football grow and prosper in Matamata is considered in the Long Term Plan 2018-28.
- To ensure the Matamata Piako District Council considers all options for both indoor and outdoor sports users before committing significant funding to one or more projects.

#### Background

#### History

Matamata Association Football Club (AFC) Inc has been operating since 1930. Football is played at the Matamata Domain on two full size football fields and three junior size fields. There is a small club rooms and changing rooms on site. Home teams currently get changed at the swimming pool facilities some distance from the playing areas, while referees use the tennis/netball pavilion.

Senior and some junior football teams utilise a floodlit area at Pohlen Park for mid-week training along with the small changing/shower facilities on the outside of Headon Stadium for showering and changing. The club has used Pohlen Park as a training facility since the early-1980s, meaning football is the longest standing continual user of the park.

With the arrival of croquet to Pohlen Park the training area now has an artificial cricket pitch in the middle of this field. This means the club no longer has access to a full-size training field which is an impediment for our senior teams. Over the years the club has installed and upgraded the training lights at Pohlen Park.

#### Membership

Matamata Association Football Club Inc currently caters for:

- 1. Senior football four teams
   82 players\*

   a. Three male and one female
   163 players\*

   2. Junior Football
   163 players\*

   a. Ages 4 to 13
   163 players\*
- Youth football (Matamata College)
   a. The club provide coaches and helps administer football at the college
- 4. Thursday Evening 5 aside league 240-320 participants
   a. Numbers vary from 30 to 40 teams per summer (8 participants per team)

\*Registered players as at April 22, 2018.

#### **Ongoing Facility Discussions**

· · · · · · · ·

The club has been in discussion with the council, off and on, for the best part of a decade about moving to Swap Park. Plans were drawn up as early as 1992 showing football fields and clubrooms at Swap Park.

In 2015 WaiBOP Football, one of seven district Federations in New Zealand, made a submission to council which included reference to Matamata's location at the centre of the Waikato and Bay of Plenty region. This submission supported the potential for a football facility based at Swap Park as part of the Federation's master facilities plan, citing the town as being ideally centrally located. This submission was supported by New Zealand Football, the governing body for football in New Zealand.

In 2016 the club was part of a working group that, among other things, discussed the location of a modern, fit for purpose indoor stadium in Matamata. This group included representatives from council, Matamata College, Sport Waikato, the Matamata Futures Group, private funders and Matamata Association Football Club. The club's interest here was in the potential for the mooted stadium to be based at Swap Park, which could see a year-round, indoor and outdoor sports hub based at the park. Such an outcome would be beneficial both for football and the wider community.

#### **Facility Requirements For Football**

#### More space and better quality playing surfaces.

Currently the playing surface on the number 1 field at the Matamata Domain is good. The remaining surfaces at the Domain are poor (and likely to remain so given they are shared with a local primary school). The floodlit training venue at Pohlen Park is inadequate due to a poor surface quality and the location of an artificial cricket wicket in the middle of it.

#### Changing and storage facilities.

Football and futsal in Matamata needs a facility of suitable size and purpose to fit current and potential future needs. Currently the number of playing and training fields, changing rooms, asset storage areas and security is inadequate.

#### Player growth - both football and futsal.

A new development and better facilities will attract new people to play for and become members of the club (at all levels), both from within our community and from further afield. This will continue the club's growth and help ensure its long-term viability. A suitable indoor facility will mean we have the potential to grow futsal, an indoor version of the sport which is one of the fastest growing sports in New Zealand.

#### Opportunity

Create a local and regional football/futsal hub as part of a modern, fit for purpose, multi-use, indoor/outdoor sports facility.

Matamata is at the geographical centre of the Waikato Bay of Plenty Football Federation (an area that covers Huntly to Taupo, Otorohanga to Whakatane, and including the large population centres of Hamilton. Tauranga and Rotorua). With suitable facilities Matamata could host more training sessions for Federation representative teams, along with coach education courses and national level competition matches, thus bringing more people into our community. The management committee of Matamata Association Football Club believes this could be created in Matamata.

### **Options For Football**

The management committee of Matamata AFC sees three viable locations for a modern, fit for purpose, multi-use, indoor/outdoor sports facility in our community. We have presented these below, while also describing the potential implications for football.

### A. Swap Park & Matamata Domain

The new indoor stadium could be based at Swap Park as there is ample space and it is easily accessed. This would be a Greenfield project that includes a new stadium, incorporating changing facilities, clubrooms and storage that could be used by football along with a number of indoor sports, three full size football fields and off-road parking.

This is the preferred long-term option of the management committee of Matamata AFC.

Implications for football:

- Matamata AFC would be based at the new facility at Swap Park, while also maintaining a small presence at the Domain (using what is the current number 1 field primarily for some junior football).
- Floodlights could be erected at Swap Park, which would ensure the club's teams play and train at one venue.
- This option could include the removal of Headon Stadium at Pohlen Park as it is likely to become redundant due to the new indoor facility. Funding currently allocated to the significant upgrade of Headon could be allocated to the new stadium instead.
- Should the new indoor stadium not be based at Swap Park but at the Domain, as is rumoured, then more space will need to be found, and facilities built, for football.

### B. Pohlen Park & Matamata Domain

Headon Stadium could be removed, and a modern clubroom facility built at Pohlen Park to suit the needs of the Matamata and Districts Cricket Association and Matamata AFC. The management committee of Matamata AFC believes Pohlen Park can only be considered a future primary home for Matamata AFC if it is reconfigured. Due to the current positioning of both Headon Stadium and the cricket wickets, there is not suitable space to locate full size football fields.

For more, please refer to the joint submission by Matamata and Districts Cricket Association and Matamata AFC.

#### Implications for football:

- Matamata AFC would be based at Pohlen Park as a joint facility user with Matamata and Districts Cricket Association, while also maintaining a presence at the Domain.
- There could be seasonal overlap issues in sharing a ground with another outdoor sport, but we believe these are manageable.
- Another venue for the new stadium would need to be found. This could be the Domain, as is rumoured, which could also be utilised by Matamata AFC.

### C. Matamata Domain + another location

Matamata AFC is currently based at the Domain, using the outdoor playing areas along with three buildings – the current football clubrooms, the tennis/netball pavilion (for referees) and the swimming pool facility (for home team changing). Space is limited and spread out and the playing surfaces are, in general, poor (apart from the number 1 field).

The new indoor stadium could be built at the Domain, as is rumoured it will be. This would lead to better changing, clubroom and storage facilities at the Domain but also impact on the amount of playing field space available football.

#### Implications for football:

- Matamata AFC would continue to be based at the Domain but would have less outdoor space available if the new stadium is built there.
- Another venue would need to be found for all junior and some senior football. Pohlen Park could be an option, particularly for junior football.
- Improved floodlit training facilities would still need to be developed.

#### Funding

Council has currently budgeted:

- 1. \$1.5 million for the Headon Stadium upgrade.
- 2. \$2.0 million for a new stadium.
- 3. \$0.5 million potential further contribution for new stadium.

Further funding can be sourced from:

- 1. Private investment, some of which is already committed.
- 2. Grant funding, including gaming trusts.
- 3. Commercial investment, including naming rights.
- Club initiated fundraising.

The management committee of Matamata Association Football Club believes all monies should be consolidated into one project fund for the development of a modern, fit for purpose, multi-use, indoor/outdoor sports facility.

#### Summary

The management committee of Matamata AFC believes the best option for our community, both in terms of the development of indoor sporting facilities along with provision of a venue that best supports the growth of one of our community's largest sports clubs, is to focus funding and expertise on the development of a modern, fit for purpose, multi-use, indoor/outdoor sports facility at Swap Park.

The management committee of Matamata AFC believes that by combining the currently budgeted funding with our community's needs we can begin the creation of a legacy facility for Matamata that will be used and enjoyed by current and future generations.

Matamata AFC would like to continue discussion with the Matamata Piako District Council on all options outlined in this submission. The management committee is aware that the best solution must also be a realistic option for our community. We hope a final decision on the allocation of stadium funding as part of the community's Long Term Plan 2018-28 can be made after taking into consideration the content of this submission.

## Submission 133 - Morrinsville Grey Power A Submission to Matamata Piako District Council Long Term Plan 2018 -2028

From: The Morrinsville Greypower Association Inc. 31 Rushton Road Morrinsville Phone 280 5499 email valeriermodda@gmail.com

We wish to speak about our submission at a Council hearing

We would like to raise the following points

### **1 Traffic lights**

Your decision to install traffic lights on Thames Street.

We were very happy that you resolved in a resolution to install lights when we made a submission to Council in person. But very unhappy that you reneged on such lights with a later resolution at a meeting without Greypower being consultation.

We request the traffic lights be installed in Thames Street Morrinsville.

### 2 Redesigning Morrinsville CBD.

We request membership of the committee to look into the requirements and changes contemplated in redesigning and upgrading the CBD. The following items should be considered: and implemented -

a/ The removal of the cobblestones at the roundabout at the Studholme Street Thames Street corner. Redesigned to discourage pedestrians using it as a crossing point. b/ The lowering of the height of the pedestrian protection barriers at each intersection and street corner in Thames Street. They are a visual barrier to people in mobility scooters. When drivers of the smaller car are approaching the Thames Street CDB from the side streets, their view of the on coming traffic from left is obscured by the railings around the corners.

c/ Increase the number of disabled car parks in the CBD and align the footpath ramps d/ Set up mobility scooter parks in the CBD

e/ Police and implement a clear path along Thames Street footpaths for both pedestrians and mobility scooters. Our members have a difficult time navigating between table and chairs and bill boards that are set up on the footpath

f/ Lower the height of speed bumps in Thames Street and make them a uniform height.

### 3 Shuttle bus service for Morrinsville

That Council investigate the feasibility of the introduction of a shuttle service for Morrinsville residents.

### 4 Parking in the CBD

That Council investigate and implement methods to eliminate all-day parking in Moorhouse Street parking area, Thames Street, and Studholme Street car park so that members of the public can use them during the day. That Council removes car parks in Studholme Street that block the vision of drivers exiting the car-park. They are unable to see the on coming traffic to the right, as the car parked on the street block the view.

## Submission 131 - Life unlimited charitable trust

### Matamata - Piako District Council - Submission on the District Plan

### Introduction

Life Unlimited Charitable Trust is a not for profit organisation working with a wide range of people who live with disabilities, impairments, conditions or health needs.

Our vision is Living Independence for Everyone (LIFE).

Our Mission is to enhance individual wellbeing by enabling people to live the life they choose. Our mission leads us to deliver services focused on creating opportunities for people to make their own life choices and be in control of their own lives, to the greatest extent possible.

The organisation began in 1979 as the Disabled Living Centre (Waikato) Trust Inc and changed its name to Life Unlimited in 1997 to reflect the wider scope of services provided.

Life Unlimited holds many contracts with the Ministry of Health and with Ministry of Social Development. We also create other services and offerings from our charitable funding to meet needs where we see a gap. We have our head office in Hamilton and many services in the Waikato as well as national services and services in other regions.

Everything we do in one way or another helps to create opportunities for people to make and be in control of their own life choices and enables people to live the life they choose. We aspire to everything we do being of high quality and of professional standard.

In the submission on the Matamata - Piako District Council Plan Life Unlimited is speaking from awareness we have from the work we do of the impact of the impact of local government infrastructure, facilities and polices on the lives of people.

Our submission aims to point the way where more can be done to enhance the lives of citizens who are unable to make full use of the current infrastructure and local government services.

In the NZ Census 2013, over 23% of the population identified as having a disability – this includes a wide range of impairments and conditions. In addition, we have an aging population. We also have for example mothers with babies with young children who often face similar issues to those with disabilities and older people. It is widely acknowledged that if you create a

fully accessible environment a very wide cross section of the population benefits.

This submission focuses on three broad areas:

- General discussion and definitions
- Accessibility of the infrastructure and built environment
- Transport

Submission

### 1 General Discussion and definitions

1. Access

Ability to engage with, use, participate in, and belong to something.

2. Disability

Physical, sensory, neurological, psychiatric, intellectual or other impairments. Disability is the process which happens when one group of people create barriers by designing a world only for their way of living, taking no account of the impairments other people have. (NZ Disability Strategy - 2001 revised 2017). As noted above Life Unlimited extends the ambit of disability to a wide range of impairments, health conditions and stages of life which impact on people's ability to live independent and full lives.

3. Barriers to Access

Councils have a regulatory function to ensure that quality standards and safety are maintained and barriers to access are removed. This should apply to:

- a) All Council owned and/or managed facilities
- b) Public places including parks, reserves and walkways
- c) The roading network including footpaths
- d) Council services, processes and projects

Council can be effective in working to the goal of providing all people in the community with equity of opportunity and access by ensuring that:

a) Council services, activities and facilities are responsive to the diverse needs of disabled people.

b) Council staff and services recognise the diverse needs of disabled people and acknowledge that disabled people are experts in their own experience.

c) Council reinforces a culture that respects the diversity of all people who live in their community and continues to strengthen partnerships with disabled people built on this respect.

d) Council supports disabled people to fully participate in their communities.

4. Building Code NZS 4121

NZS 4121: Design for access and mobility: Buildings and associated facilities.

Gives requirements for making buildings and facilities accessible to and useable by people with physical disabilities. Provides a means of compliance with the New Zealand Building Code.

5. Barrier Free – (Barrier Free New Zealand Trust)

Barrier Free provides advice, training or advocacy regarding universal design.

They believe that accessible buildings, spaces and transport are essential in order to facilitate an optimal lifestyle for all people. To create those environments requires commitment, investment and expertise.

Barrier Free NZ, works at the intersection of user needs, commercial realities, regulatory requirements and aesthetic drivers to assist in creating those environments.

6. Life Unlimited offers Council the following support:

• Disability Responsive Training – ensuring staff can respond to and interact appropriately with disabled people - therefore giving staff and customers a better experience.

• Mobility Scooter Safety Training – everything you need to know about the use, care and safety of mobility scooters.

### **2** Accessibility of the infrastructure and built environment

Healthy Communities:

• Walkways - footpaths to be designed to accommodate a mix of users eg cycle lanes, accessible for older people, wheelchair users, mobility scooter users and elderly etc.

• Pathways - Footpaths free of sign boards or other obstructions for sight impaired people, (allow sufficient unobstructed pathways).

• Public Toilets – proposed new toilets to be designed with the needs of people with disabilities in mind ie accessible and user friendly for all people. Exceed the Building Code NZS 4121 and Barrier Free requirements.

Revitalising CBD:

• All buildings to exceed the building code NZS 4121 provision for accessibility and meet the Barrier Free requirements. Access to facilities, buildings etc to be fully accessible especially for wheelchair and mobility aid users.

Retail space:

• Ensure all retail and Council buildings meet or exceed the Building Code NZS 4121 provision for building accessibility and are Barrier Free approved. Access to facilities, buildings etc to be fully accessible for people with disabilities especially for wheelchair and mobility aid users.

• Allow – footpaths in front of shops to be designed to accommodate a mix of users e.g. space for and accessible for older people, wheelchair users, mobility scooter users, guide dog users etc.

• In the cases of el fresco dining, sufficient footpath space should be allowed for access for all pedestrians including those using mobility scooters, wheel chairs and guide/service dog uses.

• Allow – footpaths in front of shops to be designed to accommodate a mix of users eg space for and accessible for older people, wheelchair users, mobility scooter users, etc.

• Parking spaces – Accessible parking conveniently close to (walkable) to retail outlets in sufficient numbers to meet or exceed the legal required numbers. Design to meet Building Code NZS 4121.

## 3 Transport

• Work with the Waikato Regional Council to ensure public bus services are accessible for people with disabilities. (minimal distances between bus stops, covered bus stops, low loading buses).

## Submission 149 - Chicken Farmers **IESSHENR** LAWYERS

HARKNESS HENRY Private Bag 3077 | T (07) 838 2399 Hamilton 3240, NZ, DX GP20015 KPMG Centre, 85 Alexandra Street, Hamilton

F (07) 839 4043 harkness.co.nz

27 April 2018

Email: info@mpdc.govt.nz

Matamata-Piako District Council PO Box 266 **TE AROHA 3342** 

E-Mail Address: Direct Dial

pervinder.kaur@harkness.co.nz +64-7-834-6673

Partner Ref: Please refer to: Account No:

J B Forret Pervinder Kaur 435092-43

## To whom it may concern

## Joint Submission: Draft Development Contributions Policy 2018 - 2028

- Name: Inghams Enterprises (NZ) Pty Limited and Waikato – Waikato Bay of Plenty **Chicken Growers Association Incorporated**
- Address: C/- Harkness Henry Lawyers Attn: Joan Forret and Pervinder Kaur Private Bag 3077 Hamilton 3240

Email: joan.forret@harkness.co.nz; Pervinder.kaur@harkness.co.nz

1. The submitters wishes to speak in support of their submission at any convened hearing.

#### Introduction

- 2. This joint submission is made on behalf of Inghams Enterprises (NZ) Pty Limited ("Inghams") and Waikato Bay of Plenty Chicken Growers Association Incorporated ("CGA") to Matamata-Piako District Council ("Council").
- 3. Inghams is a significant contributor to the food industry, and in particular, the poultry industry, which forms part of its core business. Inghams is one of the largest producers of meat chickens and turkeys in Australasia.
- 4. CGA is an incorporated society representing 30 chicken growers in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty regions. CGA's role is to promote and protect the interests of its members.
- Poultry meat production involves the rearing of chickens in large, purpose-built sheds. 5. Day-old chicks are transported from hatcheries to these sheds, which are environmentally controlled to protect the birds from extreme temperatures and weather. The birds are reared until they reach a required weight and are then transported elsewhere for slaughter and processing. Each farm's rearing cycle lasts approximately

43 days and there are, on average, 7 rearing cycles in any one farm's calendar year. Great attention is paid to the welfare of the birds, both for their wellbeing and for the production of quality food.

6. The bulk of Inghams' farmers and CGA members operate poultry meat production farms within the Matamata-Piako district and have an interest in the Draft Development Contributions Policy 2018 – 2028 ("Draft Policy").

#### Submission:

- 7. The Draft Policy indicates special assessments are appropriate where "...a development does not readily fit within the specified development categories, or where the infrastructure demands created by a development differ significantly from the averages upon which the [Draft Policy] is based."
- 8. In the Draft Policy, Council has acknowledged that Intensive Farming, warehouses and coolstores, are "likely" instances where it may consider the use of the special assessment process. Inghams and CGA submits that activities allied with poultry meat production do not result in impacts on Council-owned or administered infrastructure that exceed the averages contemplated in the Draft Policy. This is because they are fully enclosed, self-contained and discreet developments with similar effects to other permitted rural activities. The buildings are of a similar floor area to the combined built form on dairy farms and their vehicle movements are also similar if averaged over a month.
- 9. Development contributions can only be required when the effect of development requires territorial authorities to provide, or to have provided, new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity. Under the Draft Policy, non-residential developments attract development contributions based on either their gross floor area ("GFA") or impervious surface area ("ISA").
- 10. Poultry meat production would trigger the need for payment of a Development Contribution because:
  - (a) The activity requires a land use consent because of the perceived potential for adverse dust or odour effects on the environment.
  - (b) Poultry sheds are larger than permitted under the District Plan.
- 11. Poultry sheds are large, accommodating anywhere between 11,000 and 51,000 birds depending on:
  - (a) the size;
  - (b) the nature of the chicken growing operation (barn raised or free-range); and
  - (c) the point in the rearing cycle.

Although the buildings are large, the nature of poultry meat production activities is such that they do not result in effects ordinarily anticipated for built form of that size where that built form is within townships.

- 12. In addition, the Inghams processing plant is located within the Rural Zone and has recently obtained approval for a significant redevelopment and increase in size. That development will not result in any greater burden on the District's infrastructure and it should be the subject of a special assessment process that considers the actual impacts on the cost of infrastructure. Inghams will be required to provide its own infrastructure to support the expansion. Inghams also has a large hatchery plant in Matamata that may also have future expansion opportunities but does not impact council's services in the same way as other industrial uses.
- 13. This issue is common to other types of Rural Based Industry that cannot normally establish or expand within an Industrial Zone and therefore does not have the same impact on the District's infrastructure. It would thus be inappropriate to treat these types of industrial uses in the same way as other industry within towns.
- 14. It is unreasonable to require a development contribution simply because the activity involves significant built form given the minor degree of resulting effects. Neither the nature of the activity, nor the large size of hatcheries, gives rise to any impact on Council-owned or administered infrastructure. It would be appropriate to include a broader explanation of the criteria for Private Development Agreements (section 7.6.1) to include reference to rural industry and activities.
- 15. Section 7.6.2 regarding special assessments has an inclusive list of activities that could qualify for a special assessment. For the avoidance of doubt, Inghams and CGA seek to have the section 7.6.2 of the Draft Policy amended to include the Litter Poultry Farming, the Free Range Farming, and Rural Based Industry to ensure that fair and reasonable development contributions are levied, in light of the actual demand on Council owned infrastructure.
- 16. In addition to making any other changes to the Draft Policy (where necessary) to achieve consistency with the proposed wording below, Inghams and CGA submit Council should amend section 7.6.2 as follows:

#### 7.6.2 Special assessments

Instances where we may consider apply the use of the special assessment process include (but are not limited to) Intensive Farming, <u>Litter Poultry Farming, Free Range</u> <u>Poultry Farming, Rural Based Industry</u>, warehouses and coolstores.

- 17. Amending section 7.6.2 of the Draft Policy will not change Council's ability to undertake special assessments at its discretion. However, where a development will differ significantly from the Draft Policy's averages, the changes will require Council to undertake a special assessment, ensuring that Council recovers a fair and equitable contribution in relation to the development's infrastructure demands.
- 18. Inghams/CGA also submits that Council should address the phasing out of Financial Contributions sooner rather than later so that there is time for changes to the Development Contributions Policy to occur. MPDC has been undertaking a rolling review of its District Plan and the necessary changes to remove financial contributions may not fit with the legislative timeframe that has been imposed by the RMA reforms.

Conclusion and summary of changes sought

- 19. The changes sought are:
  - (a) Include a broader explanation of the criteria for Private Development Agreements (section 7.6.1) to include reference to rural industry and activities.
  - (b) Amend section 7.6.2 of the Draft Policy to include the Litter Poultry Farming, the Free Range Farming, and Rural Based Industry to ensure that fair and reasonable development contributions are levied, in light of the actual demand on Council owned infrastructure.
  - (c) Council should address the phasing out of Financial Contributions sooner rather than later so that there is time for changes to the Development Contributions Policy to occur.
- 20. Inghams and CGA thanks Council for the opportunity to make this submission and looks forward to making a verbal submission in due course.

ford?

Date: 27 April 2018

Dr Joan Forret on behalf of the Submitter

# Submission 134 - Waikato Regional Council

File No: Document No: Enquiries to:

01 12 18S 12262990 Anthea Sayer

26 April 2018

Don McLeod Chief Executive Matamata-Piako District Council PO Box 266 Te Aroha 3342

Tena koe Don

## Submission to Matamata-Piako District Council's consultation document on the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan

#### 1. Introduction

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on Matamata-Piako District Council's (MPDC's) consultation document on the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan (LTP). The Waikato region has a growing reputation for working well together. The intent of this submission is to ensure that projects of mutual interest are appropriately funded and supported.

#### 2. Partnerships between Waikato Regional Council and Matamata-Piako District Council

Waikato Regional Council (WRC) will continue to work with and support MPDC in the following areas:

- Natural hazards and emergency management initiatives including:
  - Warning Systems (rainfall/water level telemetry network review)
  - o Emergency response.
- Asset management, particularly where there are overlaps between WRC's river flood scheme assets or the three waters network.

#### 3. Economic development

WRC supports MPDC's proposal to employ an economic development resource to facilitate economic development in the region. We also support MPDC investing funding into the regional economic development agency.

#### 4. Funding for stormwater infrastructure

WRC notes the ongoing challenges related to the ongoing growth and development in and around Matamata which has increased runoff rates (from impervious surfaces) over time and other factors that adversely impact water bodies by contributing contaminants and exacerbating erosion. This runoff can also adversely impact WRC administered water bodies which increases the operational costs to maintain the schemes.

WRC (through the Thames Valley Drainage Subcommittee) recommends that MPDC further considers how best to help alleviate this issue, including the provision of any additional funding where appropriate. We look forward to further discussions on this matter.

#### 5. Drinking water supply

WRC is conscious of the multiple potential requirements territorial authorities are facing with their current municipal drinking water supplies given the various recommendations set out in stage 2 of the Havelock

North Drinking Water Inquiry. It is likely the recommendations will result in additional costs and capacity needs in the drinking water supply area of each council. In addition, regional councils will have a central role in protecting and managing source water via the assessment of potential risks, through the Resource Management Act and National Environmental Standard regulations.

WRC encourages you to continue to ensure drinking water standards meet national standards and as a result of the inquiry's recommendations, we would like to work collaboratively with you to help implement the recommendations where appropriate.

#### 6. Drinking water supply scheme

WRC requests MPDC allocates appropriate resources to ensure the Morrinsville water supply scheme on the Topehahae Stream can provide for the future needs of the Morrinsville community.

#### 7. Matamata bypass

WRC supports renewing the designation for the proposed Matamata bypass.

#### 8. Thompsons Track maintenance programme

WRC recommends that MPDC increase its funding of the Thompsons Track maintenance programme due to the ongoing and increasing cost of vandalism and degradation of this track and associated environmental damage including sediment runoff and vegetation spoilage. In addition, the inappropriate use of this track has resulted in widespread vandalism of WRC's scheme assets (namely the Ryan's Forest Block) which is a significant ratepayer asset, revenue from which supports the District's flood protection schemes.

These impacts are starting to impose significant costs (>\$100,000) on our respective ratepayers. WRC suggests that other options to improve security and access to the track be considered, such as a registered lock and key system.

#### 9. Cycle trails

The Waikato region has a number of cycle trails which attract visitors and contribute to local and regional economic development. MPDC has been involved in working together with cycle trail managers and their partners across the region, including Regional Tourism Offices, as part of the trails network group.

WRC would like to acknowledge MPDC's cycling investment to date and encourages you to continue to support investment and in-kind support for your local cycle trail and continue to engage with the trails network to identify and grow the benefits of the trail for your district and the region as a whole.

#### 10. Road safety

The Waikato Regional Transport Committee, of which MPDC is a member, has confirmed that safety is one of two top priorities through the draft Regional Land Transport Plan 2018 (RLTP). Central government through the newly released draft 2018 Government Policy Statement on Transport, is now signalling that safety is a top transport priority and has an expectation that local government will do its part by targeting funding to priority areas.

WRC supports MPDC's work on road safety and encourages you to ensure there is sufficient funding to address high risk infrastructure, and emphasis on high risk user behaviour through road safety coordination and community engagement across the district.

#### 11. Enviroschools

With the projected growth of the Enviroschools programme, WRC has increased its investment in this area. We are pleased to see MPDC's grant contribution included in your LTP and look forward to continuing this partnership.

#### 12. Conclusion

Once again thank you for the opportunity to submit on MPDC's consultation document. We would like to be heard in support of our submission.

Yours faithfully

Vaughan Payne Chief Executive

## Submission 4

27 March 2018 Greg Rzesniowiecki gregfullmoon013@gmail.com

## To: All NZ Territorial Authorities and Regional Councils

Subject: For consideration in your 2018 Annual Plan and/or Long Term Plan

## Greetings Mayor, Councillors and Staff,

We write as engaged citizens in the New Zealand democracy. Previously in 2014 we wrote to you concerning the <u>Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) on behalf of the Motueka Renewables</u> where we proposed the <u>TPP Policy Solution</u>. Arising from that a number of Councils engaged with the TPP matter and ultimately 12 Councils adopted the offered policy, many more noted and maintained a watching brief on the negotiations. Presentations were made to over 30 Councils some receiving presentations in multiple forums; workshop, committee and council.

It is fair to say a few councils stated that TPP is not a council matter, however most took an active interest and thanked us for bringing it to their attention.

In the later part of 2015 LGNZ (Local Government NZ) undertook an assessment on behalf of constituents. The resultant report concluded there were some risks to local government interests and some were down the track.

We suggest that trade negotiations are of critical importance to all New Zealanders given the <u>constitutional implications which alter the legal balance between human and property interests</u> <u>and rights</u>.

The TPP has been through a tumultuous process, agreed and signed 4 February 2016, then Trumped January 2017. Since then the remaining 11 nations have negotiated a new agreement signed 8 March 2018 in Chile called Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement on the Trans Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). It is substantially the same agreement with 22 suspended provisions pending the return of the United States (US). Civil Society maintain our concern believing that the entrenchment and extension of property rights for foreign corporations will make it difficult for the NZ Government to ensure the wellbeing of all inhabitants.

All councils will now appreciate the public concern for clean rivers, quality potable water and indignation at allocations from acquifers for bottled water exporters. Whatever your council's attitude, it is acknowledged by Trade Minister Parker that CPTPP would disallow a tax on exported water as it is deemed discrimatory under the CPTPP regime.

With regard to <u>Air NZ – Shane Jones public spat regarding regional air services</u> - the State Owned Enterprises (SOE) <u>Chapter 17 of CPTPP</u>, <u>highlights the government must ensure that Air NZ</u> <u>operates on a purely commercial basis</u> when delivering domestic services unless it has issued a public mandate for it to do otherwise. It's great that <u>regional Mayors are proactive on behalf of</u> <u>their regions and provincial cities</u>. <u>Parliament is displaying bipartisan support for Jones' stance</u>. There's no way the NZ Government has anticipated every angle before locking NZ into CPTPP.

The attached paper also deals with the unfolding Facebook Cambridge Analytics election hacking scandal which demonstrates the dilemma of losing control of one's personal data – the CPTPP E-Commerce Chapter guarantees that the NZ Government will be powerless to prevent misuse of data as NZ will not have any legal right to demand that data is retained in NZ.

CPTPP imposes many constraints on NZ governance, entrenches corporation rights (ISDS) and leaves NZ exposed to whatever amendments are negotiated upon the return of the US which appears likely given statements from their corporate sector.

LGNZ Conference this year is in Christchurch from 15-17 July 2018.

The 2018 conference theme is;

We are firmly focused on the future: Future-proofing for a prosperous and vibrant New Zealand. There will be a strong focus on leadership and addressing the big challenges and opportunities facing New Zealand and its communities.

### Question to LGNZ - How does TPP/CPTPP future proof NZ?

We wish you well in your deliberations.

Please consider the attached evidence paper and recommendations for your 2018 Annual Plan and Long Term Planning processes.

### We offer four specific recommendations (detail in the attached paper);

#### Recommendation #1 (page 13 attachment)

We suggest that the Council considers formally supporting the 23 principles offered by Alfred de Zayas in his <u>paper to the UNHRC</u> (A/HRC/37/63) in which he "highlights the urgent need to apply human rights principles systematically and uniformly to all entities and endeavours."

De Zayas states "What we see is a financial system rigged in favour of powerful individuals and corporations, unequal participation in governments and international organisations, and communities suffering from a reduction of social services, imposed austerity, privatization of public utilities, the misplaced priorities of political leaders and a general absence of genuine representation," - UN Human Rights High Commission press release

### Recommendation #2 (page 20 attachment)

Given that de Zayas states "Especially in matters of trade, it is imperative to give all stakeholders the opportunity to weigh in the negotiations so as to ensure transparency and accountability," we urge Council to endorse the model trade and investment treaty process offered in the <u>www.dontdoit.nz</u> petition

The petition takes the government at it's word where it said to the NZ Parliament in the <u>Speech</u> <u>From The Throne 9 November 2017</u> that it will exclude investor state dispute mechanisms (from TPP) and avoid their inclusion in all future agreements. The petition acknowledges the Labour Party 2017 Trade election manifesto where it offers "<u>Greater engagement with civil society over</u> <u>trade talks</u>" suggesting a democractic process toward a standing general mandate for New Zealand's future negotiations to guide NZ's trade negotiators.

## Recommendation #3 (page 21 attachment)

We urge the council to support the <u>Local Government (Four Well-beings) Amendment Bill</u> which amends the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 to reinstate references to social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being that were removed by the National government in 2012.

The "four well-beings" were a cornerstone of the LGA 2002 when it was introduced. The "four well-beings" provide the modern focus of local government on serving and being accountable to the communities they serve. It highlights the constitutional role that local governments play in community development and nation building.

### Recommendation #4 (page 23 attachment)

We urge you to read and consider Kate Raworth's "<u>Doughnut Economics</u>" as a framework for thinking about economics in the 21st century given that the challenges we are facing this century are global in scale but local in solution and we need a different mindset from the economics of the past if we are to viably approach these challenges.

## https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/

### Attached paper:

NZ on the cusp of greatness - we make the case for action to ensure ethical governance in New Zealand – Evidence paper to NZ Regional Councils and Territorial Authorities March 2018

Many thanks for your consideration.

Greg Rzesniowiecki (on behalf of many in civil society)

## NZ on the cusp of greatness - we make the case for action to ensure ethical governance in New Zealand

### **Evidence paper to NZ Regional Councils and Territorial Authorities March 2018**

The TPP has been through a tumultuous process, agreed and signed 4 February 2016, then Trumped January 2017.

The remaining 11 nations negotiated a new agreement signed 8 March 2018 in Chile called Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement on the Trans Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). It is substantially the <u>same agreement with 22 suspended provisions pending the return of the US</u>.

The likelyhood of the <u>US rejoining the TPP</u> is increasing with a number of pronouncements from Administration officials.

The developing trade war prompted by US tariff increases on Steel and Alluminium imports <u>requires careful consideration</u>. The tariffs are directed at the US trading deficit with China. The US has maintained a trade surplus with NZ over the <u>past several years of NZ – US trade</u>.

New Zealand is active in trade and investment treaty <u>negotiations with a number of nations and</u> <u>blocs</u>.

Civil Society opposition to trade and investment treaties centres on several key concerns;

- Secrecy of negotiations and negotiating mandate
- Executive/Crown perogative to treat with foreign powers without civil society consultation then retrospectively legislate the agreement as a <u>fait accompli</u>
- Entrenchment of property rights as superior to human, community and ecological rights
- Entrenchment and enforcement of investor property rights through the advance grant of Investment State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) protection
- ISDS provides greater rights to foreign investors than domestic investors and businesses
- Trade treaties conflict with states' obligations in other international agreements, including those protecting human rights, labour standards and the environment
- Impinge on Māori rights in respect to te Tiriti o Waitangi

- Limit the ability of Local Government to make decisions for the wellbeing of their constituency
- Trade treaties confer new monopoly rights over the use and distribution of knowledge and the digital domain or commons.

## The duty of government

GENEVA (15 March 2018) – Alfred de Zayas the UN's first Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, shared his seventh and final thematic report to the Human Rights Council at an event on the margins of the Council's 37th session.

We suggest that the Council considers formally supporting the 23 principles offered by Alfred de Zayas in his <u>paper to the UNHRC</u> (A/HRC/37/63) in which he "highlights the urgent need to apply human rights principles systematically and uniformly to all entities and endeavours."

De Zayas states "What we see is a financial system rigged in favour of powerful individuals and corporations, unequal participation in governments and international organisations, and communities suffering from a reduction of social services, imposed austerity, privatization of public utilities, the misplaced priorities of political leaders and a general absence of genuine representation," - UN Human Rights High Commission <u>press release</u>. Image of front matter;

1723	
United Nations	Аликс/37/6.
General Assembly	Distr.; General 25 January 2018 Original: English
Human Rights Council Thirty-seventh vession 26 February-23 March 2018 Agenda item 3 Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development Report of the Independent Expert democratic and equitable internat Note by the Secretariat	

From the media release;

In his full report\* – based on six years of work on the mandate – the Independent Expert identifies 23 principles of international order which should guide all individuals and institutions to achieve a more just and inclusive world. Among them, he highlights the supremacy of the UN Charter over all other treaties, the validity of the human rights treaty regime over commercial and other interests, and the inviolability of State sovereignty. "Moreover, any and all exercise of power, especially economic power, must be subject to some democratic controls," said de Zayas.

## On the nature of the global order and how it is directed

Alfred de Zayas' purpose promoting a democratic and equitable international order is undermined by the actions of those who would hack elections for sectarian ends. Global news media are reporting the Facebook Cambridge Analytics scandal through late March 2018.

Some investigative journalists highlighted the concern late last year, notably <u>Dr. Nafeez Ahmed</u> who offered this prophetic advice in December 2017;

What do NATO, private military contractors, aerospace firms, wine merchants, the NSA, Trump, British property tycoons, Russian oligarchs, and Big Oil have in common? The world's largest social network.

Imagine a world in which everybody gave away their freedom, willingly, in return for belonging to a toxic network which, rather than enriching their lives, profited from eroding civil discourse, polarizing communities, and manipulating their minds.

Wouldn't you wonder what was wrong with these people? You would.

And yet that is the world you are about to inhabit, right now.

Unless you do something about it.

Many individuals and organisations use facebook for it's benefit as a connector, however, where we connect with community building, commerce, social enterprise, family, causes and movement in the democracy, Facebook will be mining our data for end user utility and profit. In the case of Cambridge Analytica through unethical and likely unlawful means.

It is only through exposure of the Cambridge Analytica scandal that Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg has announced that he will be reviewing the way his operation does business. It is notable that when Facebook commenced operation Zuckerberg committed to the principle that people who joined would control their data. Here it is demonstated that trust is built on a track record, not on blind faith that a person will honour their word. The CPTPP E-Commerce chapter becomes crucial to the question, "who directs and benefits from one's data?"

The owners of the data and large E-Commerce corporations are excited about CPTPP's E-

<u>Commerce Chapter</u> and seeks to spread it to NAFTA and around the World. What is good for them is not necessarily good for democracy and ordinary people's interests.

<u>Nz's Privacy Commission offers advice in respect to the CPTPP</u> privacy concerns which gained a comment from Eugene Alfred Morgan-Coakle capture on the quality of trust;

e-trans-pac	fic-partnership/	Q	☆	•	9
	Comments				
	Excellent summary. The 2 base rules on privacy: 1 Put nothing on the net that you would not show your mother 2 There is no ultimate privacy on the net, for no rules can stop the determined, what a person can create another person can undo. Therefore, the real value of your "privacy" increases with the Trust you have in your current government. Trust? In God we Trust.				
	Posted by eugene alfred morgan-coakle, 20/12/2017 6:04am (3 months ago)				
	Reply				

In the meantime democracy and human rights to privacy is under threat in a new piece of legislation passed by the <u>US Congress and signed by President Trump Friday 23 March 2018</u> called the <u>Cloud Act</u>. It passed through both houses attached to a spending bill. Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) makes the following observations about the Cloud Act's implications.

There's a new, proposed backdoor to our data, which would bypass our Fourth Amendment protections to communications privacy. It is built into a dangerous bill called the CLOUD Act, which would allow police at home and abroad to seize cross-border data without following the privacy rules where the data is stored.

This backdoor is an insidious method for accessing our emails, our chat logs, our online videos and photos, and our private moments shared online between one another. This backdoor would deny us meaningful judicial review and the privacy protections embedded in our Constitution.

This new backdoor for cross-border data mirrors another backdoor under Section 702 of the

FISA Amendments Act, an invasive NSA surveillance authority for foreign intelligence gathering. That law, recently reauthorized and expanded by Congress for another six years, gives U.S. intelligence agencies, including the NSA, FBI, and CIA, the ability to search, read, and share our private electronic messages without first obtaining a warrant.

The new backdoor in the CLOUD Act operates much in the same way. U.S. police could obtain Americans' data, and use it against them, without complying with the Fourth Amendment.

All of which has serious implications for NZ data security and personal privacy where data is stored outside of New Zealand, with or without the US in CPTPP. US internet corporations Apple, Google, Facebook, Amazon and more store our data on US servers or overseas.

How stable and secure are these platforms given they rely on public confidence to maintain their share price and corporate value? The Herald ran a story 19 March 2018, "<u>Why the tech bubble is</u> <u>ready to burst</u>" a few days before the markets took vengance on the Facebook share price over election hacking, stripping over US\$60billion from the value of the stock. Bubbles invariably burst with unpredictable results – 2008 Great Financial Crisis (GFC) is one recent example.

## Who to trust

Increasingly it appears that one's data is being employed to support interests that one is opposed to. Where one loses ownership of one's data, one loses the right to limit its reproduction and use.

No sane democrat wants future local body or NZ general elections to be determined by who is most clever with data manipulation. We cannot allow our democracy to be hacked. Due Diligence demands counter measure planning, to ensure electoral integrity given we are a democracy.

It is of note that the <u>GCSB's role</u> is to protect the NZ Internet space in that it protects certain traffic to facilitate secure communications for NZ Government and selected commerce or NGO operations. One would think the electoral system in a nation would be worth protecting from hacking.

Surely the NZ Echelon partners at the US NSA or the UK GCHQ would be capable to detect election hacking and close it down.

If US intelligence services did detect the Facebook-Cambridge Analytics election hack - they didn't do the democracy any service by thwarting the coup that resulted. <u>Cambridge Analytics parent</u> <u>company is SCL Group</u> is linked to elite personalities in the UK and US establishment with Security and Intelligence connections. This fact might explain why the UK and US Intelligence Services were thwarted from or reluctant to protect their realms. UK and US regulators are moving on the matter with <u>Zuckerberg facing question in the US</u>. <u>NZ Justice Minister Andrew Little coincidentally has</u> <u>announced a review of NZ's Privacy Laws</u>, with the Privacy Commissioner calling for fines for

breaches of up to \$1million.

Given the level of supposed surveillance it is a puzzle that the breaches are only discovered after the horse has bolted. What tricks will those who desire to hack elections dream up for the next round of ballots?

One question for the NZ Government and its intelligence services, is the degree to which Cambridge Analytics, SCL Group or any other are tampering with or hacking NZ's electoral system.

## Local Government has a Duty of Care to ensure integrity of their electoral process

Democracy elections and democratic practice is the basis for the NZ Sovereign State and as such it is integral to the State's existence.

Hacking elections, disseminating fake news, lack of transparency, and deep state interest, threaten the integrity of the democratic process, and call into question the validity of government formation - all of which undermines state cohesion and creates ground for unecessary internal dissent.

British humanist, philosopher, public intellectual and prolific author <u>AC Grayling lectured at the NZ</u> <u>Festival in Wellington</u> the talk theme, "With dirty politics, authoritarian leaders and the simultaneous rise of populism rampant across the planet, what can individuals do to preserve democracy, the "least worst" system of government?" Grayling lays bare the specific problems of 21st-century democracy in his new book <u>Democracy and Its Crisis</u>.

AC Grayling suggests that given the Cambridge Analytics hack of the Brexit Referendum, the result is no longer valid, "<u>We were conned.. and now we need a new referendum</u>" is his response to the hacking of the UK electoral process.

## **Electronic Ballots – how secure?**

NZ is discussing electronic voting on ballots that are machine readable. Is that wise from the perspective of integrity and trust in the process, whether it has been manipulted or otherwise? Why rely on trust, when we can be secure and transparent? It is imperative that we design integrity into our democratic process.

## Elections can be gamed - it's all in the code

<u>Clinton Curtis testifies to a US Senate panel</u> that he was asked by Yang Corporation to write code to manipulate a Diebold Vote Counting machine in time for the 2000 Bush Gore Election. Curtis demonstrates that the Florida State vote of the Bush 2000 election was gamed! Politics US style.

US and Dutch scientists ask "<u>Are we witnessing a dishonest election? A between state comparison</u> based on the used voting procedures of the 2016 Democratic Party Primary for the Presidency of <u>the United States of America</u>." They compared ballots from the 2016 Democrat Primary race between Hillary Clinton and Bernie Sanders and found a curious correlation; Where there was a paper receipt the ballots went to Sanders, whereas those that were only electronic went to Clinton!

## **On the Deep-State**

A majority of the American public believe that the U.S. government engages in widespread monitoring of its own citizens and worry that the U.S. government could be invading their own privacy. The Monmouth University <u>Poll finds a large bipartisan majority who feel that national policy is being manipulated or directed by a "Deep State"</u> of unelected government officials.

## **Deep-State enemy of choice**

The issue of 'Russian hacking' of the US election is of note particularly given the US record of interference in other nations' affairs, elections, to the point of initiating coups and wars for regime change. We do not seek to justify any meddling in the affairs of sovereign nations. It is a fundamental principle of the <u>UN Charter - the right to self determination</u>.

The UK is employing similar tactics in its bone pointing toward Russia over the alleged nerve gasing of Sergei and Yulia Skripal in Salisbury 4 March 2018.

Craig Murray ex UK Ambassador and 'former' intelligence asset <u>says there's no evidence to connect</u> <u>the Russians</u>. Craig states he's winning the public discussion as there's <u>no valid counter proposal</u> <u>from supporters of the UK line that Russia dunnit</u>.

It is clear that our allied states, UK, US, Canada and Australia in 5 Eyes or Echelon Spy agreement have made many false accusations on the back of 'false or no evidence' – <u>2003 Iraq War on the</u> <u>basis of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)</u> being one large publicly known lie.

We know that internal processes are insufficiently powerful to correct intelligence services and the government ministers' utterances, prior to declarations of foreign policy intent and war-making.

The tendency to 'lie about the facts' indicates an ideological perspective, that isn't above systemically concoting evidence to support the 'club effort against the declared enemy'. The party interest is known as the Military and Industrial Complex – which utilise the security state to create tension and then profit from it through supplying the materials to conduct the resultant hostilities.

The NZ Afghanistan Hit and Run scandal uncovered by John Stevenson and Nicky Hager in their <u>Hit</u> <u>and Run book</u> highlight NZ involvement and complicity in War Crimes for Empire.

One year after the March 2017 Hit and Run assertions, <u>NZ Defence Chief Gen Tim Keating finally</u> admits that the events did take place in the places referenced in Stephenson's book.

The UK Prime Minister Tony Blair lied to the world about weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in

Iraq in order to advance the Iraq War on the basis of false intelligence. The Iraq war is credited with the murder of up to a million people and the displacement of many more, both internally and into neighbouring nations as well as hundreds of thousands to Europe and many to Oceania – the globalised impacts of modern war are far reaching.

It is very apparent that Secretive Intelligence agencies and deep agendas within the deep-state are corrupting global politics through a <u>strategy of tension</u>;

The strategy of tension is a method of social control involving a series of covert attacks upon a population, intended to promote stress and fear amongst them. The purpose is, by inducing a mistrust of one another and of the world at large, to increase child-like dependence upon perceived authority figures (such as national governments). The English phrase originates from the Italian (strategia della tensione), which was first applied to Operation Gladio in Italy.

The hate Russia disease appears to have mutated and spread to New Zealand with the <u>Prime</u> <u>Minister making a statement that Russia was to blame</u> without any tangible evidence to support the assertion;

Despite the further details that have emerged since the NZ government statement earlier this week, and despite the international outcry, the Russian reaction has been cynical, sarcastic and inadequate.

There is no plausible alternative explanation hitherto, that this came from anywhere other than Russia, and no doubt whatsoever that Russia has serious questions to answer.

It appears to be the <u>price of the club membership</u>. The question that John Key then a National MP posed to the Clark Government in respect to the 2003 Iraq War makes clear that gaining a <u>Free</u> <u>Trade Agreement with the US</u> depended on New Zealand joining the <u>Criminal Iraq War</u>.

Is joining criminal wars the price that New Zealand wants to pay for its export trade?

Fact: the nexus between trade, foreign affairs, national competition for control of resources and war making. Last words by Stuff's David Armstrong Monday 26 March where he states <u>there's no</u> <u>evidence of Russian involvement in the Skripal case</u>; "Free trade between morality and economic might."

## Deep-state lies to expedite war-making - how to counter the narrative?

To counter this tendency to spread propaganda and lies for sectarian (deep-state) interest it is imperative that the democracy assert control over the state where it is being engaged for nefarious purpose. The point becomes important in the globalised context to ensure all government dealings and relations with individuals, corportations, interests and governments that lead to commercial, contractual, treaty or legislative amendment are open to public scrutiny.

## **Open Government - Shine light into the workings of Government**

The one vehicle which provides a window into Government action is the Official Information Act (OIA) 1982.

Minister for Justice Andrew Little took a question from National MP Brett Hudson 7 December 2017, who asked about Little's proposed review and/or reform of the OIA, Hudson's question, <u>What reform is he planning to make to the Official Information Act 1982?</u>

The NZ Government is yet to formally notify when the public consultation on any OIA reform proposals might occur.

The NZ Law Commission 2010 issues paper, <u>The Public's Right to Know (IP18)</u> discussed areas of possible reform relating to New Zealand's official information legislation. It sought public comment on preliminary proposals. This Issues Paper is part of the Commission's Review of the Official Information Act 1982 and Parts 1-6 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987;

The The key principle of the Official Information Act 1982 and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 is that official information should be made available unless in the particular case there is good reason for withholding it.

## **Requirements of a functioning democracy**

Everyone says that transparency and open access to government information is critical to the maintenance of a well functioning democracy. We need to instrumentalise that to ensure public trust in government processes and decision making.

We have seen repeated instances where governments; local, central, NZ, and global claim privilege for the information they hold in order to stop the public from knowing what is being done in our name, and often without our consent.

Trans Pacific Partnership both as <u>TPP and CPTPP iterations were negotiated in secrecy which was</u> <u>only penetrated by leaks</u>. Where has the NZ democracy sanctioned the government to reach agreements to alter NZ legislation then return to NZ with an Agreement and claim it's in the National Interest to Sign and Ratify it. Commercial privilege is claimed. Where has the NZ democracy said yes to ISDS in trade treaties?

## War making – Creating Tension

War is often initiated with false pretense or through the <u>ruse of a staged events</u> - examples;

Nazi Germany's Reichstag Fire scapegoat communists 'regime change'

- US's Gulf of Yonkin non-event that was employed as the ruse for ramping up the Vietnam War against communists 'regime change'
- Afghanistan Osama bin Laden and retribution for the 9/11 event Taliban 'regime change'
- Iraq weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and 'regime change'
- Libya responsibility to protect and the case against the leader Gaddafi 'regime change'
- Syria and the case for 'regime change'
- UK Salisbury Skripal nerve agent attack case for attacking Russia = Putin 'regime change'

Each of the listed nations and disputes is informed to the NZ and global population through the statements of national officials and the reporting of the Mainstream News Media.

The public are told in all of the above examples that the security agency reports or the Government statements and acts make the case for an attack on a sovereign nation.

Here is a critique of the hate Russia narrative by a London businessperson;

On 1st March, Vladimir Putin gave his annual address to the Federal Assembly in Moscow.

Unsurprisingly, one segment in particular drew the attention of the western press – the section on defence. Putin described a number of highly advanced weapons systems scheduled to come online over the next few months and years. He explained the necessity for the development of these systems, particularly since George W. Bush's withdrawal from the ABM treaty in 2002, and went on to describe the parameters within which they would be used. In the passage below, you will see that he alludes to recent statements made by the United States, in which they have asserted their prerogative to make a first nuclear strike:

"We are greatly concerned by certain provisions of the revised nuclear posture review, which expand the opportunities for reducing and reduce the threshold for the use of nuclear arms. Behind closed doors, one may say anything to calm down anyone, but we read what is written. And what is written is that this strategy can be put into action in response to conventional arms attacks and even to a cyber-threat.

I should note that our military doctrine says Russia reserves the right to use nuclear weapons solely in response to a nuclear attack, or an attack with other weapons of mass destruction against the country or its allies, or an act of aggression against us with the use of conventional weapons that threaten the very existence of the state. This all is very clear and specific.

As such, I see it is my duty to announce the following. Any use of nuclear weapons against Russia or its allies, weapons of short, medium or any range at all, will be considered as a nuclear attack on this country. Retaliation will be immediate, with all the attendant consequences.

There should be no doubt about this whatsoever. There is no need to create more threats to the world. Instead, let us sit down at the negotiating table and devise together a new and relevant system of international security and sustainable development for human civilisation. We have been saying this all along. All these proposals are still valid. Russia is ready for this"

Anyone who has followed international politics since the sixties will hear echoes of 'mutually assured destruction (MAD)' in this passage. I.E. "No-one can win, we will all lose, so let's calm it down'...with the addition of what was missing for much of the cold war..."so let's talk".

This is not how the speech was reported in western media. Here are some of the headlines:

The Guardian: "Putin threatens US arms race with new missiles declaration"

The BBC: "Russia's Putin unveils 'invincible' nuclear weapons"

The Washington Post: "Putin just bragged about Russia's nuclear weapons"

Of course, it is easy to understand how those outlets could draw such inferences from the speech – anyone with half a brain and a drum to bang could take any segment and extract a case for 'Russian aggression'. However, read the whole speech, attempt to put yourself in Russia's shoes for even a moment...and what you will notice about western coverage is an almost total lack of objectivity, intelligent analysis, or understanding. In short, our media do not attempt to see the world through the eyes of Vladimir Putin...

The author concludes in the following terms;

Finally, let me say this: I have no personal animosity towards individual journalists who peddle this crap. I don't know them personally. They may have been 'duped', they may have been 'persuaded', they may be 'assets'. I don't know on an individual basis.

What I do know is this: a war-mongering mind-set has taken hold in governments, in our security services, and increasingly in the military...a mind-set that the media is drip-feeding into the population. On that score, I am personally committed to exposing this mind-set for what it is: whether it is print media hacks with their whitewashing of the US funding of al-

Qaeda and the White helmet 'psyop'; or whether it is the televisual media that parrots the governmental line on anything Putin says, does, or doesn't do...I will not sit quietly by whilst these sociopaths and morons take us to war...again.

To my fellow citizens I say this: Make up your own mind – don't blindly believe me or anyone else; and for God's sake don't let the government and the media make up your mind for you.

To politicians and the media, I say this: I haven't forgotten Iraq even if you have. If you think for one moment that I'm going follow you down the warpath on the basis of zero evidence or blatant 'bullshit' – it's never going to happen. Either tell the truth, or get out.

## Transparency and open government is a public good

Each council and territorial authority has matters that it has hidden from constituents. Likewise Central Government. It could be argued that privilege is necessary, however, where privilege is employed to misrepresent or do unlawful activity – "false accusations of culpability" there needs to be a public interest test mediated in a competent court to ensure that all decsions are taken with the utmost integrity and with a full weighing of facts and the benefit of human rights law.

<u>World Scientists' Warning to Humanity: A Second Notice</u> published 13 November 2017 co-signed by 15,000 Scientists;

Twenty-five years ago, the Union of Concerned Scientists and more than 1700 independent scientists, including the majority of living Nobel laureates in the sciences, penned the 1992 "World Scientists' Warning to Humanity" (see supplemental file S1). These concerned professionals called on humankind to curtail environmental destruction and cautioned that "a great change in our stewardship of the Earth and the life on it is required, if vast human misery is to be avoided." In their manifesto, they showed that humans were on a collision course with the natural world. They expressed concern about current, impending, or potential damage on planet Earth involving ozone depletion, freshwater availability, marine life depletion, ocean dead zones, forest loss, biodiversity destruction, climate change, and continued human population growth. They proclaimed that fundamental changes were urgently needed to avoid the consequences our present course would bring.

The scientists recommend;

Sustainability transitions come about in diverse ways, and all require civil-society pressure and evidence-based advocacy, political leadership, and a solid understanding of policy instruments, markets, and other drivers. Examples of diverse and effective steps humanity can take to transition to sustainability include the following (not in order of importance or urgency): (a) prioritizing the enactment of connected well-funded and well-managed reserves for a significant proportion of the world's terrestrial, marine, freshwater, and aerial habitats; (b) maintaining nature's ecosystem services by halting the conversion of forests, grasslands, and other native habitats; (c) restoring native plant communities at large scales, particularly forest landscapes; (d) rewilding regions with native species, especially apex predators, to restore ecological processes and dynamics; (e) developing and adopting adequate policy instruments to remedy defaunation, the poaching crisis, and the exploitation and trade of threatened species; (f) reducing food waste through education and better infrastructure; (q) promoting dietary shifts towards mostly plant-based foods; (h) further reducing fertility rates by ensuring that women and men have access to education and voluntary family-planning services, especially where such resources are still lacking; (i) increasing outdoor nature education for children, as well as the overall engagement of society in the appreciation of nature; (j) divesting of monetary investments and purchases to encourage positive environmental change; (k) devising and promoting new green technologies and massively adopting renewable energy sources while phasing out subsidies to energy production through fossil fuels; (I) revising our economy to reduce wealth inequality and ensure that prices, taxation, and incentive systems take into account the real costs which consumption patterns impose on our environment; and (m) estimating a scientifically defensible, sustainable human population size for the long term while rallying nations and leaders to support that vital goal.

To prevent widespread misery and catastrophic biodiversity loss, humanity must practice a more environmentally sustainable alternative to business as usual. This prescription was well articulated by the world's leading scientists 25 years ago, but in most respects, we have not heeded their warning. Soon it will be too late to shift course away from our failing trajectory, and time is running out. We must recognize, in our day-to-day lives and in our governing institutions, that Earth with all its life is our only home.

### Looking forward - New Zealand assists creating a better World

We encourage New Zealand to adopt Alfred de Zayas' recommended principles to the 9 March 2018 side-event to the 37th session of the Human Rights Council on international order and multilateralism . Alfred focused primarily on his visit to Venezuela 26 November to 4 December 2017 and uses that expedition to <u>highlight the 23 principles of international order which should guide all individuals and institutions to achieve a more just and inclusive world</u>.

Alfred's suggestions bear careful and deliberate consideration the are critical to comprehend for democracy advocates.

It ought be noted that NZ has championed causes previously through the UN - most recently the <u>Security Council resolution 2334 on Palestine 23 December 2016</u> concerning Israeli settlements in

"Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem"

We will never achieve justice in law without a concerted global campaign. In a globalised world we require a global movement toward just law. We encourage all NZ Regional Councils and Territorial Authorities to be partners in creating the solution.

### **Recommendation #1**

We suggest that the Council considers formally supporting the 23 principles offered by Alfred de Zayas in his paper to the UNHRC (A/HRC/37/63) thus endorsing their merit and requesting the New Zealand Government similarly endorse them and champion them in International Fora and diplomatic relations and negotiations.

## Principles of international order

The reports of the Independent Expert have been guided by numerous General Assembly resolutions, notably resolutions 2625 (XXV) and 3314 (XXIX), which, together with the Charter, propound a vision of a democratic and equitable international order. Based on the work of the mandate holder, the following should be generally recognized as principles of international order:

(a) Pax optima rerum. The noblest principle and purpose of the United Nations is promoting peace, preventively and, in case of armed conflict, facilitating peacemaking, reconstruction and reconciliation;

(b) The Charter takes priority over all other treaties (Article 103);

(c) Human dignity is the source of all human rights, which, since 1945, have expanded into an international human rights treaty regime, many aspects of which have become customary international law. The international human rights treaty regime takes priority over commercial and other treaties (see A/HRC/33/40, paras. 18–42);

(d) The right of self-determination of peoples constitutes jus cogens and is affirmed in the Charter and in common article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The rights-holders of self-determination are peoples. The duty bearers are States. The exercise of self-determination is an expression of democracy and attains enhanced legitimacy when a referendum is conducted under the auspices of the United Nations. Although the enjoyment of self-determination in the form of autonomy, federalism, secession or union with another State entity is a human right, it is not self-executing. Timely dialogue for the realization of self-determination is an effective conflict-prevention measure (see A/69/272,

#### paras. 63-77);

(e) Statehood depends on four criteria: population, territory, government and the ability to enter into relations with other countries. While international recognition is desirable, it is not constitutive but only declaratory. A new State is bound by the principles of international order, including human rights;

(f) Every State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems, without interference in any form by another State. Already in 1510 the Spanish Dominican Francisco de Vitoria, Professor of Law in Salamanca, stated that all nations had the right to govern themselves and could accept the political regime they wanted, even if it was not the best;

(g) Peoples and nations possess sovereignty over their natural resources. If these natural resources were "sold" or "assigned" pursuant to colonial, neocolonial or "unequal treaties" or contracts, these agreements must be revised to vindicate the sovereignty of peoples over their own resources;

(h) The principle of territorial integrity has external application, i.e. State A may not invade or encroach upon the territorial integrity of State B. This principle cannot be used internally to deny or hollow out the right of self-determination of peoples, which constitutes a jus cogens right (see A/69/272, paras. 21, 28, 69 and 70);

(i) State sovereignty is superior to commercial and other agreements (see A/HRC/33/40, paras. 43–54);

(j) States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations (Charter, Art. 2 (4));

(k) States have a positive duty to negotiate and settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, security and justice are not endangered (Charter, Art. 2 (3));

(I) States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for war (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, art. 20 (1));

(m) States shall negotiate in good faith for the early conclusion of a universal treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (A/HRC/27/51, paras. 6, 16, 18 and 44);

(n) States may not organize or encourage the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another State;

# 130

(o) States must refrain from intervening in matters within the national jurisdiction of another State;

(p) No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind;

(q) No State may organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State;

(r) The use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention;

(s) The ontology of States is to legislate in the public interest. The ontology of business and investment is to take risks to generate profit. A treaty that stipulates one-way protection for investors and establishes arbitration commissions that encroach on the regulatory space of States is by nature contra bonos mores. Hence, the investor-State dispute settlement mechanism cannot be reformed; it must be abolished (see A/HRC/30/44, paras. 8, 12, 17 and 53, and A/70/285, paras. 54 and 65);

(t) States must respect not only the letter of the law, but also the spirit of the law, as well as general principles of law (Statute of the International Court of Justice, Article 38), such as good faith, the impartiality of judges, non-selectivity, uniformity of application of law, the principle of non-intervention, estoppel (ex injuria non oritur jus), the prohibition of the abuse of rights (sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas) and the prohibition of contracts or treaties that are contra bonos mores. It is not only the written law that stands, but the broader principles of natural justice as already recognized in Sophocles' Antigone, affirming the unwritten laws of humanity, and the concept of a higher moral law prohibiting unconscionably taking advantage of a weaker party, which could well be considered a form of economic neocolonialism or neo-imperialism (see annex II below);

(u) States have the duty to cooperate with one another, irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, in order to maintain international peace and security and to promote international economic stability and progress. To this end, States are obliged to conduct their international relations in the economic, social, cultural, technical and trade fields in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality and non-intervention. States should promote a culture of dialogue and mediation;

(v) The right to access reliable information is indispensable for the national and international democratic order. The right of freedom of opinion and expression necessarily includes the right to be wrong. "Memory laws", which pretend to crystalize history into a

politically correct narrative, and penal laws enacted to suppress dissent are antidemocratic, offend academic freedom and endanger not only domestic but also international democracy (see A/HRC/24/38, para. 37);

(w) States have a duty to protect and preserve nature and the common heritage of humankind for future generations.

Alfred concludes his report with two annexes to frame consideration of the 23 Principles of International Order, Human Rights Annex I and Rule of Justice Annex II.

The full text of each annex can be accessed in the full report:

## Annex I - A new functional paradigm on human rights

1. All rights derive from human dignity. Codification of human rights is never definitive and never exhaustive, but constitutes an evolutionary mode d'emploi for the exercise of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. Alas, the interpretation and application of human rights is hindered by wrong priorities, sterile positivism and a regrettable tendency to focus only on individual rights while forgetting collective rights. Alas, many rights advocates show little or no interest for the social responsibilities that accompany the exercise of rights, and fail to see the necessary symbiosis of rights and obligations, notwithstanding the letter and spirit of article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

2. The time has come to change the human rights paradigm away from narrow positivism towards a broader understanding of human rights norms in the context of an emerging customary international law of human rights. Law is neither physics nor mathematics, but a dynamic human institution that day by day addresses the needs and aspirations of society, adjusting here, filling lacunae there. Every human rights lawyer knows that the spirit of the law (Montesquieu) transcends the limitations of the letter of the law...(cont.)

Points 2 – 9 in UN report page 21; (A/HRC/37/63)

## Annex II - Rule of law must evolve into rule of justice

1. The rule of law is a pillar of stability, predictability and democratic ethos. Its object and purpose is to serve the human person and progressively achieve human dignity in larger freedom.

2. Because law reflects power imbalances, we must ensure that the ideal of the rule of law is not instrumentalized simply to enforce the status quo, maintain privilege, and the exploitation of one group over another. The rule of law must be a rule that allows flexibility and welcomes continuous democratic dialogue to devise and implement those reforms required by an evolving society. It must be a rule of conscience and of listening.

3. Throughout history law has been all too frequently manipulated by political power, becoming a kind of dictatorship through law, where people are robbed of their individual and collective rights, and the law itself becomes the main instrument of their disenfranchisement. Experience has taught us that law is not coterminous with justice and that laws can be adopted and enforced to perpetuate abuse and cement injustice. Accordingly, any appeal to the rule of law should be contextualized within a human-rightsbased framework.

Points 4. - 6 in the UN report page 23; (A/HRC/37/63)

## Trade and investment treaty effects on public policy

Councillors will note the many references to trade and investment treaties and Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) made by Alfred de Zayas in his 23 principles, namely;

(c) Human dignity is the source of all human rights, which, since 1945, have expanded into an international human rights treaty regime, many aspects of which have become customary international law. The international human rights treaty regime takes priority over commercial and other treaties (see A/HRC/33/40, paras. 18–42);

This statement is reasserted in many ways through the principles, notably in;

(i) State sovereignty is superior to commercial and other agreements (see A/HRC/33/40, paras. 43–54);

(p) No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind;

(s) The ontology of States is to legislate in the public interest. The ontology of business and investment is to take risks to generate profit. A treaty that stipulates one-way protection for investors and establishes arbitration commissions that encroach on the regulatory space of States is by nature contra bonos mores. Hence, the investor-State dispute settlement mechanism cannot be reformed; it must be abolished (see A/HRC/30/44, paras. 8, 12, 17 and 53, and A/70/285, paras. 54 and 65);

(t) States must respect not only the letter of the law, but also the spirit of the law, as well as general principles of law (Statute of the International Court of Justice, Article 38), such as good faith, the impartiality of judges, non-selectivity, uniformity of application of law, the principle of non-intervention, estoppel (ex injuria non oritur jus), the prohibition of the abuse of rights (sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas) and the prohibition of contracts or

treaties that are contra bonos mores. It is not only the written law that stands, but the broader principles of natural justice as already recognized in Sophocles' Antigone, affirming the unwritten laws of humanity, and the concept of a higher moral law prohibiting unconscionably taking advantage of a weaker party, which could well be considered a form of economic neocolonialism or neo-imperialism (see annex II below);

(u) States have the duty to cooperate with one another, irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, in order to maintain international peace and security and to promote international economic stability and progress. To this end, States are obliged to conduct their international relations in the economic, social, cultural, technical and trade fields in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality and non-intervention. States should promote a culture of dialogue and mediation;

The following have implications for trade treaties whilst having general importance;

(v) The right to access reliable information is indispensable for the national and international democratic order. The right of freedom of opinion and expression necessarily includes the right to be wrong. "Memory laws", which pretend to crystalize history into a politically correct narrative, and penal laws enacted to suppress dissent are antidemocratic, offend academic freedom and endanger not only domestic but also international democracy (see A/HRC/24/38, para. 37);

(w) States have a duty to protect and preserve nature and the common heritage of humankind for future generations.

## **TPP or CPTPP - on balance a public good?**

The best that can be said about the <u>CPTPP is that it provides limited economic benefits to NZ</u>. That benefit is also a potential poor outcome where it expands our primary producing economy in a manner that increases NZ's emissions of greenhouse gases.

The is a <u>lot of material</u> on <u>TPP/CPTPP</u>. The community that oppose its imposition on New Zealand are of a similar mind to the Union of Concerned Scientists, Alfred de Zayas the UN Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order and Dr Nafeez Ahmed.

We ask, "why take binding and enforceable action to lock NZ and the region into an agreement that is patently against the interests of the present and future NZ State?"

<u>LGNZ previous President Lawrence Yule said in July 2017</u>, "local government's vision for New Zealand in 2050 is a vibrant country enjoying environmental, social, cultural and economic prosperity" when launching the new <u>Local Government Position Statement on Climate Change</u>, and 2017 climate change declaration signed by 44 mayors from around the country. The statement includes the following passage;

2. Policy alignment and a clear mandate to address climate change

Central government policies can support (or hinder) council, private sector and community action to respond to climate change.

*Effective climate policy involves a diverse range of adaptation and mitigation actions. A broad review of existing policy is required to support climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.* 

To highlight that local government's actions to address climate change are part of a national effort, we seek an explicit mandate under the Local Government Act to consider how decisions affect climate change outcomes.

We have already demonstrated in clear factual terms the limits that <u>TPP/CPTPP and the ISDS</u> <u>regime will impose on effective climate action</u>. The <u>www.dontdoit.nz</u> petition places importance on ensuring any treade and investment treaty NZ enters will not constrain effective climate action.

NZ must move to a future where everyone's wellbeing is nurtured. This could be ensured by way of amendment to the manner in which NZ negotiates, consults, signs and ratifies international trade and investment treaties.

The petition takes the government at it's word where it said to the NZ Parliament in the <u>Speech</u> <u>From The Throne 9 November 2017</u> that it will exclude investor state dispute mechanisms (from TPP) and avoid their inclusion in all future agreements. The petition acknowledges the Labour Party 2017 Trade election manifesto where it offers <u>Greater engagement with civil society over</u> <u>trade talks</u> suggesting a democractic process toward a standing general mandate for New Zealand's future negotiations to guide NZ's trade negotiators.

## Recommendation #2

We urge Council to endorse the model trade and investment treaty process offered in the <u>www.dontdoit.nz</u> petition

The dontdoit.nz petition where it is implemented would ensure that New Zealand honours PM Jacinda Ardern's statement that MFAT will negotiate no further FTAs with Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS). It would ensure in a transparent and public manner that there would be no surprises or treaties negotiated that are adverse to NZ interests and inhabitants' wellbeing. The petition says in part;

### ... urge the House to call upon the Government:

k) not to sign the TPPA or the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement on Trans-Pacific

*Partnership;* (note: the petition was formulated prior to the 8 March 2018 CPTPP Signing in Chile)

*I) to conduct a principles-based review of New Zealand's approach to free trade, investment and economic integration agreements that involves broad-based consultation;* 

*m)* to engage with Maori to reach agreement on effective protection of their rights and interests consistent with te Tiriti o Waitangi and suspend negotiations for similar agreements until that review is concluded;

## and further, urge the House to pass new legislation that

(n) establishes the principles and protections identified through the principles-based review under paragraph (I) as the standing general mandate for New Zealand's future negotiations, including;

*i. excluding ISDS from all agreements New Zealand enters into, and renegotiating existing agreements with ISDS;* 

*ii.* a requirement for the government to commission and release in advance of signing an agreement independent analyses of the net costs and benefits of any proposed agreement for the economy, including jobs and distribution, and of the impact on health, other human rights, the environment and the ability to take climate action;

*iii.* a legislative requirement to refer the agreement to the Waitangi Tribunal for review prior to any decision to sign the treaty; and

(o) makes the signing of any agreement conditional on a majority vote of the Parliament following the tabling in the House of the reports referred to in paragraph (n) (ii) and (iii);

## and for the House to amend its Standing Orders to

(*p*) establish a specialist parliamentary select committee on treaties with membership that has the necessary expertise to scrutinise free trade, investment and economic integration agreements;

(q) require the tabling of the government's full mandate for any negotiation prior to the commencement of negotiations, and any amendment to that mandate, as well as periodic reports to the standing committee on treaties on compliance with that mandate;

(*r*) require the tabling of any final text of any free trade, investment and economic integration agreement at least 90 days prior to it being signed;

(s) require the standing committee on treaties call for and hear submissions on the mandate, the periodic reports, and pre-signing version of the text and the final text and

report on those hearings to Parliament;

(t) require a two-third majority support for the adoption of any free trade, investment or economic integration agreement that constrains the sovereignty of future Parliaments that is binding and enforceable through external dispute settlement processes.

#### **Recommendation #3**

### Support the Local Government (Four Well-beings) Amendment Bill

We urge the council to support the <u>Local Government (Four Well-beings) Amendment Bill</u> which amends the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 to reinstate references to social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being that were removed by the National government in 2012.

The "four well-beings" were a cornerstone of the LGA 2002 when it was introduced. The "four well-beings" provide the modern focus of local government on serving and being accountable to the communities they serve. It highlights the constitutional role that local governments play in community development and nation building.

The bill is sponsored by Paul Eagle MP (previously Wellington City Councillor). It would be a great demonstration of the alignment between Local Government and Central Government to achieve wellbeing for all NZ inhabitants. The bill offers the following explanation;

The Bill amends the Local Government Act 2002 to reinstate references to social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being that were removed by the National government in 2012.

The "four well-beings" were a cornerstone of the Act when it was introduced. The "four wellbeings" provide the modern focus of local government on serving and being accountable to the communities they serve. It highlights the constitutional role that local governments play in community development and nation building.

The removal of the "four well-beings" by the National government was based on factual inaccuracies and misconceptions. The effect of the removal of the "four well-beings" is wide reaching and is not limited to section 10 amended by the National government, as the four-well beings permeate the Local Government Act 2002 and there are references to them in other Acts.

Given that the "four well-beings" remain in these other acts of Parliament, the risk of inconsistency and confusion is real, especially with the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002. Many Mayors and Councillors continue to be concerned that the National government's removal of the "four well-beings" and its replacement wording is sufficiently unclear as to almost certainly lead to legal challenges of the way local authorities interpret their responsibilities, especially legal challenges from wellresourced special interest groups.

In its submission on the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill, Local Government New Zealand, the representative body of local governments representing all 78 local authorities in New Zealand, had this to say—

• "There is no evidence that a substantive problem exists that requires legislative change. The examples by the Government to justify the proposed change are not examples of a failure of the well-beings. The examples adduced are either explicable due to the underlying circumstances, for example, holdings in particular business activities which are mandated by the communities affected and deliver an acceptable commercial return or address a community need"

• "There is no evidence that councils are finding it difficult to decline requests for funding. Instead the recently completed long-term planning round suggests that the opposite is the case. Councils have been aware of the straightened financial circumstances that the country is in and have been fiscally prudent as a result. The prime driver of rates increases is infrastructure investment"

• "Most significantly, the proposed amendment will likely have significant legal and cost implications. These implications arise for both decision-makers and the community, who are likely to be confused by its intent or application. It is concerning that the legal (and associated cost) consequences of the proposed amendment do not appear to have been considered by the Government. The Regulatory Impact Statement is silent on this point. The proposed new purpose, and how it changes the proper interpretation of specific obligations under the LGA 2002, is sufficiently unclear as to almost certainly lead to legal challenges of the way local authorities have interpreted their responsibilities. In light of the body of case law under the existing provisions, it would be naïve to think that changing those provisions would not encourage further litigation by well resourced interest groups who opposed particular local authority decisions. As a result, the proposed change is likely to produce significant costs without any concomitant benefit"

• "Given the lack of a problem definition, the lack of any evidence to substantiate the general claims made by Government about the impact of the well-beings, and the unscoped legal risk associated with the change, the proposal to alter the well-beings appears somewhat reckless"

• "As a result of this analysis, the members of LGNZ resolved unanimously at its Annual General Meeting on 15 July 2012 that the Government should retain the well-beings" We believe that NZ Local Government support this initiative as there was universal opposition to the removal of the Wellbeings from the LGA 2002.

### **Recommendation #4**

We urge you to read and consider Kate Raworth's "<u>Doughnut Economics</u>" as a framework for thinking about economics in the 21st century given that the challenges we are facing this century are global in scale but local in solution and we need a different mindset from the economics of the past if we are to viably approach these challenges.

### https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/

Kate Raworth's book, "<u>Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist</u>" on Amazon.

More of Kate Raworth's publications and writings are available at her website.

Secure https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/

What on Earth is the Doughnut?...

Humanity's 21st century challenge is to meet the needs of all within the means of the planet. In other words, to ensure that no one falls short on life's essentials (from food and housing to healthcare and political voice), while ensuring that collectively we do not overshoot our pressure on Earth's life-supporting systems, on which we fundamentally depend – such as a stable climate, fertile soils, and a protective ozone layer. The Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries is a playfully serious approach to framing that challenge, and it acts as a compass for human progress this century.

#### The Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries (2017)



https://www.kateraworth.com/about/ a brief CV;



Kate Raworth is a renegade economist focused on exploring the economic mindset needed to address the 21st century's social and ecological challenges, and is the creator of the **Doughnut** of social and planetary boundaries.

She is a Senior Visiting Research Associate at

Oxford University's Environmental Change Institute, where she teaches on the Masters in Environmental Change and Management. She is also a Senior Associate at the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership.

Her Internationally acclaimed idea of Doughnut Economics has been widely influential amongst sustainable development thinkers, progressive businesses and political activists, and she has presented it to audiences ranging from the UN General Assembly to the Occupy movement. Her book, *Doughnut Economics: seven ways to think like a 21st century economist* is being published in the UK and US in April 2017 and translated into Italian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and Japanese.

Ends.

NAME: JOHN WILSON HA BUSINESS/ORGANISATION: Re PHONE (DAYTIME): (07)884 925 ADDRESS: 5 Riverview Lane	tired	
ADDRESS: 5 Riverview Lane	59 EMAIL: jwhcn	z@gmail.com
	, Te Aroha 3320	
AGE GROUP: UNDER 25	25-35 36-50 5 NON-RATEPAY	51-65 🗹 66+ YER
Note: Submissions are public information. You available to the public and media.	r feedback will be used for purposes such	as reports to Councillors, which are mad
WOULD YOU LIKE TO SPEAK ABOUT	YOUR SUBMISSION AT A COUNC	
A hearing will be held on 16 May 2018 (and 17 are consulting on. If you do not tick a box we v know if you are unavailable for either of the da	7 May 2018 if required) for the draft Long T vill assume that you do not wish to be hea	erm Plan, and the other documents we
HAVE YOUR SAY!		
	ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (Section 2)	VIBRANT CULTURAL
Do you agree with our proposed limits on rates and debt, including our proposal to potentially exceed our 4% limit on rates increases for three years	Do you agree with our plans to Increase support for economic development in our community?	VALUES (Section 3) Do you agree with our plans to increase support for youth and community groups and work closer with Iwi?
CONTRECTED	ENVIRONMENTAL	HEALTHY COMMUNITIES
choices for the bypasses?	Do you agree with our proposal to up our game in waste minimisation and increase our transfer station fees?	Do you think we've made the right choices to extend the cycleway, put funding in place for sports facilities in Matamata and focus on improving th little things in our district?
It is important that this from	nt page is not separated f	rom the attached writte
submission notes, as the th	e responses in the six bo	xes on this page are too
broad. Where 'others' is tic	ked in the respective boy	kes, it means that there ered.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit to the Long Term Plan process:

Whenever I see Local Government brochures mention the words 'OUR VISION', I have nightmares and it always reminds me of Martin Luther King' famous statement "I had a dream". His was a plea of emotional passion from the heart, for an extremely worthy cause.

'Our Vision' does not have that degree passion and often results in large expensive monoliths at a significant cost to the ever suffering ratepayers. I am sure that I am not alone with this view.

For ease of reading by Councillors and Council staff, this submission broadly follows the layout of the Consultation Document.

# FINANCIALS:

## **Major Proposals:**

#### 1(a) Maintain current levels of service:

Agree with the proposal to maintain current levels of service, particularly as it includes the \$141M to renew existing assets and \$11.8 M for growth.

I trust that the bulk of these two fund allocations will concentrate on the essential services, with emphasis on the three waters, (water/waste water/land drainage), as they all are necessary for a resilient and sustainable service delivery, which includes the old age of significant portions of the current assets, as well as future Health & Safety, Environmental and Climate Change requirements.

#### Response: MAINTAIN CURRENT LEVELS OF SERVICE

#### 1(b) Improve some levels of service:

Anecdotally, there is a perception that the general appearances of the three major towns has slipped over the last few years and is often regarded as a public perception of the District Council as a whole. Any improvements, back to previous overall appearances, cannot be seen as a request for an increase in service levels, unless the Council publicly stated earlier that it was to be a deliberate reduction in service level, Auckland Council being a good example, with its berms, parks, etc.

My own personal view is that our general levels of service were, originally, perfectly satisfactory, but that the service level has declined, small things, such as berms, footpaths, and the Te Aroha Cemetery over Easter, where one of the family headstones was almost completely covered by Kikuyu grass and had to pulled off by hand. On Christmas or Boxing Day at the Te Aroha Cemetery, the permanent bins were full to overflowing and could have been prevented by temporary 44gallon drums positioned next to the permanent bins. As referred to in the Consultation Document, *"focusing on the little things (which many people would say are the important things) that need our attention."* The small improvements, suggested above, however, are included in current operational costs, as the rubbish has to be picked up off the ground if extra bins not supplied and the berm edges are to be maintained. These improvements are at the current level of service.

#### Response: NO

2 Setting prudent levels on our rates and rate increases:

It is very difficult for a layperson to provide meaningful comments on which long term option of rate increases, particularly when the word affordable has different levels for different people, as it is based primarily on levels of income.

The first option, which includes the three years, 20/21, 21/22 & 22/23, which show proposed rate increases of 4.70%, 4.25% & 5.64% respectively, cannot be used as the Consultation Document specifically states that the 4.0% is a balance of affordability and demands. Three years, culminating in a 5.64%, would be excessive for low and fixed incomes. Three of the following years, 24/25, 25/26, 26/27, with rates of 1.91%, 2.28% & 1.17% respectively, are either only slightly above, or significantly, below the current stated average inflation rate of 2.13%, which appears strange as it suggests a drop in expenditure for at least two of those years, or carrying losses over into the next year. It is, however, important to note that the 2.13% is only an average, subject to pluses and minuses, and it would be great if the minuses coincide with both the high and low rate increase years.

The five years on 4.0% will be hard enough and is based on the current level of current works, making it difficult, or impossible, to consider future additional projects, especially if they have an ongoing requirement for ratepayer subsidy for operational costs, over and above asset depreciation.

It is also 'naughty' to use such cost saving activities as reduced services like mowing the parks less often (Auckland City Council policy widely disparaged), increase pool entry fees, etc. Even deferred capital works simply shifts the problem to another year. It is further confused, on the following page, where statements are made about maintaining current levels of service and improving some levels of service to help achieve 'our vision'.

The only effective means of reducing rate increases is to reduce capital spending other than essential services (most of that is covered by asset depreciation), especially projects that cannot be justified economically or that high operational costs and limited revenue, as they will become an ongoing rate demand, even after the loans are repaid. Cost savings can be brought about through efficiencies, prioritising works so that they can be carried out with other activities (alluded to in 'Connected Infrastructure' in the Consultation Document), etc.

#### The main drivers of the rate increase are:

\$80.64 increase to UAGC

Average of 2.13% per year projected inflation

\$33.74 increase to targeted rates for water

\$36.11 increase to targeted rates for wastewater

Increased transfer station fees, required to increase revenue by \$100,000

The proposed reduction of about \$123 for targeted rate for rubbish and recycling, noting that the ratepayer will be paying directly, so the cost is simply transferred, not saved.

There could also be an increase in fly dumping on the roadside and burying rubbish, both of which will incur either direct or indirect costs.

It will also have an impact on rental prices, as tenants will have to pay separately, or landlords will reduce rents to accommodate the change (about the same time as pigs start flying)

#### Response: DO NOT EXCEED THE 4.0% LIMIT ON RATE INCREASE

LEARN TO SAY NO

#### 3 Debt limit of \$150M

#### J. W. Harris submission on the MPDC Long Term Plan 2018 - 28

The statement that "The water, wastewater, roads, and community buildings and facilities that we provide will service the community over a long period of time – sometimes well over 50 years year" is an accurate representation of the major infrastructure assets, as well as reference to intergenerational equity (paid for both current and future ratepayers, but is oversimplified, especially for roading, the single largest budget allocation

Based on the figures from the relevant Consultation Documents, the average cost to every man, woman & child, an assessed population in 2028 of 36,540, within the District would be responsible for the paying of a proposed debt level of \$76,000,000, which equates to about 93%. This would relate to the following debt levels and costs per man/woman/child in the District in the table below.

Proposed Debt Level of 93%	Debt Level/head of District Population	100% Debt Level	Debt Level/head of District Population	Proposed 150% Debt Level	Debt Level/head of District Population
\$76,000,000	\$2,080	\$81,720,000	\$2,236	\$122,580,000	\$3,355

Not a fan of simply doing something because others do it, but need to work out what is best for this District. Who knows, others may follow us.

From experience, the concept of using averages to provide the ratepayers proposed increase is dangerous, as everything is not equal. I went through the entire list of ratepayers and their proposed increases a few years ago and found several anomalies, particularly for lower value properties, where the percentage increase is magnified, especially where the UAGC is the predominant increase, usually for the people least able to afford rate increases.

This could be partially improved by using the ability to transfer a maximum of 30% of the UAGC into the General Rate. This was used some years ago when there was a significant difference in parity, when rural property values rose at a much higher rate than urban properties.

On a final note on 'Financials', it is highly likely that another global finance crisis is on the way, possibly as early as 2019, primarily as a result of the current USA financial and trade policies.

A global recession would have a significant impact on affordability, especially those on low or fixed incomes.

#### Response: NO (100% MAXIMUM DEBT LEVEL)

In terms of supplied Submission Form, overall response TO FINANCIAL: OTHER

# **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:**

## **Major Proposals:**

#### **Employing an Economic Development Officer:**

Proposed budget of \$100,000, to be taken from existing budgets. The 's' in budgets implies that the position would be funded from a number of un-named budget allocations, but this also implies that there will be compensating cuts in those budgets, thus making it difficult to value the benefits, or disbenefits of the position.

It is assumed that the \$100,000 is per year and, if a full time position, would be greater than \$100,000, more like \$150,000, as a vehicle would be required, office space, which is at a premium, and considerable travel expenses, air fares, entertaining potential parties, noting that you have also advertised for an Events &



Promotions Coordinator that includes a requirement to promote development growth in the District's economic base.

Council has been down this road before, not without some trials and tribulations. Would this person have authority to move in central government circles for funding opportunities, especially the Coalition Government's Regional Development Fund? This ability would have an impact on both the calibre and salary of the successful applicant.

#### Response NO

#### Investing in Regional Economic Development:

Increase of \$50,000 to \$250,000 from current \$200,000 budget for economic development.

Again, it is assumed that the proposed increased budget of \$30,000 is an annual payment, as the Consultation Document states *"invest in a regional economic development agency to support a regional economic development strategy. Part of the role outlined above would be participating in regional economic development initiatives."* 

While, in comparison with the overall budget, it is relatively small, but it should be noted that payments to Regional Activities are often funded by Council, Maungatautari being one of them. WRC has granted the Trust \$1.4M, noting that the WRC ratepayers are the same as the collective District Councils, so are therefore already funding it. It is also obviously one of the budgets supporting the Economic Development Officer.

#### Response NO

### What else are we proposing?

**Increased funding to Morrinsville Chamber of Commerce and Matamata Public Relations:** Agree with the proposed additional funding of \$20,000.

Increase of \$5,000 to Morrinsville Chamber of C	ommerce current budget of \$70,000
Increase of \$15,000 Matamata Public Relations	current budget of \$60,000
No mention of increases to Te Aroha I-Site	current budget assumed to be either \$60,000 or \$75,000

#### Response YES

**Marketing and promotion for the rail trail:** Disagree with providing additional funding to what has been previously budgeted for.

Response NO

**Revitalising our town centres:** In terms of initiatives that could be removed from the budget, funding the planning of revitalising our town centres should be removed as it is a project cost and included within the \$1.75M budget.

#### Response NO

**Encouraging events in our community by providing funds to support them:** Disagree with funding of community events, as it creates precedence's, and the Ratepayer is not a bank. Grants can be sourced from the Community Grants fund.

Response NO

### What are other options?

"We could do more in the economic development space. Every \$100,000 spent would add approximately 0.44% to general rates, or alternatively we could reduce services in other areas." I am slightly confused by this statement as I assumed that the \$100,000 was based on the \$50,000, \$20,000 and \$30,000, with an

effect on rates of 0.44%, was included in the proposed rating figures in the financial section of the Consultation Document, and the included 2.13% inflation rate retaining its value.

#### Response RETAIN FUNDING AS IT IS ANNUALLY ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION

#### In terms of supplied Submission Form, overall Response to ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OTHER

With the numerous media reports on the proposed Regional Theatre, I am surprised that there is no reference to the proposed Regional Theatre and the assumed \$1.5M (\$4.5M provided equally by 3 Councils). While this \$73M project, for which Momentum Waikato will provide \$43M, includes a 20% contingency sum, experience has shown that it will likely be in excess of this, particularly given that it includes a lifestyle hotel, retail space and public Art Gallery, as well as already increasing seat numbers by 200 and talk of a new walking & cycle bridge across the Waikato River for additional parking in the vicinity of Memorial Park. There is also the \$300,000 fee, on top of the \$1M from HCC, both being annual payments for asset maintenance.

If MPDC decides to either refuse to be involved in the funding, similar to the Waikato Stadium, or wait until the next Annual Plan process to agree with the request, it needs to be clearly identified now, as it would have a significant impact on the 10 year planning forecast, especially the percentage ratepayer increases.

There are four obvious project risks that could impact on MPDC being:

- Excessive cost overruns during construction, with Momentum Waikato being unable to fund over \$43M,;
- Unable to find a purchaser to own and operate the complex; and
- The revenue being well below expectations and the owner forced into liquidation, requiring the complex to be either closed or taken over by HCC, who will then be faced with the necessity to provide further funding. The same Councils would almost certainly be approached again for further funding, possibly to subsidise the operating costs to balance them with the revenue, noting that the owner/operator will require a profit margin to stay viable.

Given the size and cost of the complex, it would be virtually untenable (political suicide), if construction is nearing completion or completed, for it to be closed down.

## **VIBRANT CULTURAL VALUES:**

#### **Major Proposals**

#### Funding for youth:

Agree with interacting with youth and to continue exploring relationship opportunities to support them, but concerned about the use of the word 'partnership'. The owners of the District Council are the inhabitants of the District, with Council as the custodian. The people of the District all have an equal say so in the affairs of the District.

Agree with initial \$10,000, as it is assumed that the \$12,000 was for the establishment only, but would like to ensure that evidence of value for money is obtained, noting that this cost in excess of \$110,000 (inflation adjusted) over the next 10 years.

Response: YES



### **Increase in Grants:**

**Increase to Community Grants:** Agree with \$40,000 increase to the Community Grants This Community Grant increase is to compensate for my disagreement of incorporating grants in Economic Opportunities. Refer the statement *"Encouraging of events in our community by providing funding to support them"*, in the Economics Opportunities section of the Consultation Document, and referenced in my submission on Economic Opportunities.

Response: YES

Increase to Contestable Funds: Agree with increase of \$20,000 for Contestable Funds.

Agree with Engagement with Iwi funded through existing budgets. The Reasons are the same as given for the Community Grant increase.

Response: YES

In terms of supplied Submission Form, Overall Response to VIBRANT CULTURAL VALUES YES

# **CONNECTED INFRASTRUCTURE:**

## **Major Proposals:**

## Matamata Bypass:

While it is recognised that Broadway has a large number of vehicles travelling through the Matamata CBD, a state highway bypass should be left to the New Zealand Transport Agency to fund the whole process, including Business Cases, Resource Consents, Construction and Maintenance, unless the NZTA has provided formal agreement to take the highway over on completion and refund the costs.

The existing designation has a significant number of deficiencies, being:

- The designation was included in one of the earlier District Plans, so did not receive a lot of response, due primarily to not many people being aware of it at the time of submissions for the District Plan;
- The designation is old and designed with minimal engineering and geotechnical design input;
- The designation width over the majority of the length appears to be only 20 metres, too narrow for current state highways;
- There have been significant changes to geometric designs and safety standards in the past few years, as well as acceptable noise standards;
- The designation does not include any provision for intersections, Tower Road, Waharoa Road East and the southern end link with the existing State Highway 24;
- The existing designation simply links with Waharoa Road East, with no idea as to where it links with SH27, which could be straight across the rail line, onto SH27, using the existing Pohlen Road crossing, or travelling along Waharoa Road East past the old tavern and onto SH27 in Waharoa;
- In the event of the bypass turning straight onto Waharoa East, eastbound traffic on SH27, heading for SH24, would need to turn onto Broadway at the Peria Road roundabout, left onto Waharoa Road East and right into SH24, or continue down Broadway. Southbound traffic on Peria Road would have the same problem;
- To manage traffic through the proposed bypass would probably require 3 roundabouts, one being on SH27, very similar to the SH26/27 roundabout at Tatuanui, with the added problem of this railway track being a very busy main trunk line. Provision would also be required for Whaharoa Road East if

the bypass crosses the railway and directly onto SH27. This could be difficult if the roundabout is over the track, as it may be too close for safety;

- These roundabouts would have large footprints, to allow for large diameter roundabouts to cater for the heavy transport vehicles, especially at the northern end, as KiwiRail will require a significant set back from rail track to cater for long vehicles;
- Significant alterations to the existing designation would be required and would almost certainly require full consultation and include different options to ensure that the best option is considered, in terms of a range of requirements, including significant geotechnical and archaeological investigations and cost benefit analysis.
- There would be a very high probability that a new bridge would be required over the Mangawhero Bridge, north of the existing bridge, due to the increased speed environment. This would possible require the designation to be extended to Taihoa North Road, thus removing the need for a new intersection in the vicinity of the Refuse Transfer Station.

The costs outlined in the draft LTP are reproduced below for convenience:

- \$150,000 to undertake a further need analysis and feasibility studies;
- \$1.85 million for the design and the extension of the designation;
- \$1.1 million for the net purchase of land;
- \$30.1 million for the construction of the bypass.

These figures appear low and should be carefully checked, particularly as the above figures will already result in the Debt Level peaking at 144%, with possible increased costs pushing it over the desired maximum of 150%. This would preclude any other future projects being proposed, as it would require Council to exceed its own 150% Debt Level.

The removal of the designation may not preclude a future bypass, as there will almost certainly be other options that are improvements to the existing designation and cover all its deficiencies, noting that the resource consent process will require other options to be considered.

It would be preferable for Council to liaise with NZTA and the appropriate Government Ministers to determine the likelihood of a bypass being considered through the normal channels.

#### Response NO (REMOVE EXISTING MATAMATA BYPASS DESIGNATION)

#### Morrinsville Bypass:

Agree with the option to remove the existing Morrinsville Bypass, via Kuranui Road, designation, especially as the designation for the curved entry to the SH26 intersection was removed some time ago, at the request of the then landowner.

Morrinsville already has a bypass around the CBD, which works relatively well, and a few of the deficiencies, although to a lesser extent, outlined in the Matamata Bypass submission are relevant, including a requirement for a new bridge, immediately upstream of the existing bridge on Kuranui Road between Scott and Kereone Roads. This was to provide a better alignment for the Bypass.

The comments in the Matamata Bypass submission, relating to state highways being NZTA's responsibility, not Council also apply here.

#### Response YES (REMOVE EXISTING MORRINSVILLE BYPASS DESIGNATION)

### What are the other Options?

Remove both designations and enter into negotiations with NZTA and central government for the Matamata Bypass.



## What else are we proposing?

## Planning for Growth:

**Road widening and upgrades:** Agree with \$3.9 million over 10 years option, subject to some form of strategy and priorities to ensure that best value for money is obtained.

**Installing stormwater soakage for new roads and increase Tawari Street retention:** Agree with \$0.4 million over 10 years.

Increasing capacity of wastewater network: Agree with \$4.0 million over 10 years.

**Increasing the capacity of the district's water network:** Not sure whether this relates to supply or pipe capacities, but agree with expenditure of \$1.7 million over 10 years.

**Establishment of a new water supply in Morrinsville:** Agree with expenditure of \$1.7 million over 10 years, but believe that water demand management should be considered before the establishment of a new water supply. Water meters are a proven method for reducing demand. Meters are included in the Council's Activity Plan as one of the approved options. Council Politicians have, however, in the past been reluctant to take the plunge, preferring to wait for Regional Council to make it mandatory.

This is an unfair stance for the ratepayers as it may be the best option, other Councils already having the intestinal fortitude to consider and adopt metering, as a means of delaying the necessity for additional supplies.

### **Complying with regulations:**

#### Morrinsville Wastewater Treatment Plant:

Agree with the \$15 million over two years, 2026 -2028, but curious about the relatively short length of time since its construction. It is assumed that the \$6 million external funding are contributions by the three industrial users of the treatment system.

#### **Ensuring network is resilient:**

New ring main in Morrinsville: agree with \$400,000 in 2018/19 financial year.

**Maintain assets at current levels of service:** no additional expenditure proposed but, in terms of roading, the short life span of Piako Road must be having a significant impact on the annual roading programme, to the detriment of the rest of the roading network.

Response for Planning for Growth, Complying with Regulations and ensuring our network is Resilient YES

In terms of supplied Submission Form, overall Response to CONNECTED INFRASTRUCTURE: OTHER

# **ENVIRONMENTAL Sustainability:**

## **Major Proposals**

#### **Transfer Station Fees:**

It is assumed that the \$100,000 is an annual amount, spread over the three sites.

The proposed reduction of about \$123 for targeted rate for rubbish and recycling, noting that the ratepayer will be paying directly, so the cost is simply transferred, not saved.



It is assumed that this increase will be raised in the Revenue and Financing Policy and Fees and Charges, particularly if the increases are greater than the current levels of Public/Private good.

Increased fees could result in an increase in fly dumping on the roadside and burying rubbish, both of which will incur either direct or indirect costs.

It will also have an impact on rental prices, as tenants will have to pay separately, or landlords will reduce rents to accommodate the change (about the same time as pigs start flying)

#### Response YES (subject to the conditions stated above)

#### Waste management/reduction position:

Agree with plan to develop a Business Case for a joint waste minimisation position within the Eastern Waikato. If the Business Case indicates that a full time position is not viable, consideration should be given to extending it to other adjacent Councils that the MPDC is already sharing activities with.

No details were given on costings and it is assumed that it is incorporated in the overall Solid Waste budget.

Response YES

### What else are we proposing?

**Improvements to recycling facilities at the three transfer stations:** agree with the \$1.8 million expenditure in the first three years, allocating \$600,000 for each of the transfer stations.

**Enviro Schools Programme:** agree with increase of \$3,000, over three years, increase allocated at \$1,000 per year.

**Other Options:** the Consultation Document makes reference to the budget figures losing value over time, due to inflation. This appears at odds with the fact that the annual figures are inflation adjusted each year at an average of 2.13%, noting that the current inflation rate is about 1.6%, although the proposed increase to the existing fuel levies may have an impact.

#### Response to recycling facilities and Enviro Schools YES

In terms of supplied Submission Form, overall Response to ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY YES

# **HEALTHY COMMUNITIES:**

## **Major Proposals:**

#### Focussing on the little things:

The proposal is for an increase of \$320,000, out of general rates, *"to make improvements to the look and feel of a whole range of things in our communities."* With such an indistinct range of activities, comments are difficult, but it is basically an increase in levels of service for that *whole range of things*. It would also be difficult to rule on what it should be used for, as well as auditing it at the end of the financial year.

It also does not state whether it is allocated over the ten year period, at \$32,000 per year, and evenly spread over the three wards at \$10,666 per ward per year. In terms of the loss of value due to inflation, as previously stated in this submission, it is covered by annual inflation of 2.13%, irrespective of the actual inflation rate.

#### Summary NO



#### Extension of cycleways to points of interest:

Have concerns about the \$750,000 funded over three years, both from a funding and user issue. Increased cycleways have ongoing maintenance and will soon reach relatively high annual maintenance costs. The main Te Aroha to Matamata cycle trail is being touted as a Grade 1, suitable for first time ride for non-cyclists, allows riding two abreast most of the time and with an easy gradient.

Unless a separate cycle bridge is being proposed across the Waihou River, on Mace Road, the single lane bridge, with poor forward visibility onto and off the bridge at the eastern approaches, would be a struggle for Grade 1 cyclists. This is compounded by the fact that Mace Road floods on the eastern approach, with relative fast flows.

The visit to the Kaimai Plane Crash memorial has a similar problem, with a longer single lane bridge, flooding over the approach road and a steep climb up to the Manawaru /Tower/Armadale intersection.

Okauia Springs Road has similar issues, narrow road with winding section on a gradient with limited forward visibility.

These issues will make it difficult for Grade 3 cyclists accompanying other cyclists who may be either Grade 1 or 2. Will they ask them to wait while they go, or will the less experienced cyclists follow them?

#### Response NO

#### Part Funding of \$1.5 million for extension through to Piarere:

The cycleway is getting close to being a matter of significance and thus comes under the Significance Policy, which would require individual consultation and include a business case so that sensible decisions could be made.

Response NO

#### Completing major renewals to Headon Stadium:

Agree with up to \$1.5 million in 2018/19

Response YES

#### Contribution to new indoor facility in Matamata:

Strongly disagree with contributing \$2.0 million in 2019/320 for the stadium project in Matamata.

It is difficult to find a reason for two stadiums in Matamata and a more reasonable proposal would be to spend an additional \$1.5 million on the Headon Stadium as part of the \$2.0 million major renewals and maintenance. It would not be a new flash facility, but would be fit for purpose and have only one stadium, the same as Morrinsville and Te Aroha.

A number of years ago, Council recognised that all three towns could not have such facilities as event centres, stadiums, large swimming pools, etc., due to the economics and the fact that the operational costs exceeded revenue, with the need for continuous ratepayer subsidy. This concept was based on the relatively close proximity of the three towns, little difference, timewise especially, in travelling to facilities in cities.

These were soon overruled, primarily due to relatively small pressure groups, and this has applied to other MPDC activities as well.

#### Response NO

**Continue with extensions to walkways:** Proposed budget of \$1.9 million. One of the Council's previous walking/cycling track strategies required funding to bring the existing tracks up to standard and maintain them, rather than the continuous development of new tracks. Council's views on additional tracks were enforced and the portion of one new track ordered to be closed.

#### J. W. Harris submission on the MPDC Long Term Plan 2018 - 28

There has been no indication of levels of funding for track maintenance, as most of the proposals are capital works. We also have little idea as to the level of use of various tracks, apart from anecdotal views.

Similar to district facilities, these strategies were soon overruled, primarily due to relatively small pressure groups, and this has applied to other MPDC activities as well.

#### Response NO

**Revitalising our town centres:** In terms of initiatives that could be removed from the budget, funding the planning of revitalising our town centres should be removed, particularly as I have never seen a business case that justified them. I have seen the negative effects on shop owners as a result of the disruption over reasonably lengthy periods of construction. They often create unsafe conditions, be it for parked cars and commercial vehicles and/or pedestrians, at considerable cost.

The Consultation Document is not clear as to whether the proposed \$1.75M is the total sum for the three towns, spread over 3 years, or that \$1.75M has been allowed for one town each year, a total of \$5.25M.

The centres could do with a spruce up and attention given to safety, especially pedestrians, but no significant new construction.

#### Response NO

**Securing land for Piako and expansion of Te Aroha Cemeteries:** Both sites are running out of available space and the \$550,000 should be included in the Long Term Plan.

#### Summary YES

**Reviewing corporate property:** \$450,000 proposed for 2018/19 for offices and work yards. There is no detail so cannot provide any meaningful comments.

Response NO

Adding splash pads to pool facilities: Proposed to allocate \$210,000 in 2020/21. It is assumed that the individual splash pads can be installed for \$70,000 for each of the three pools. Seems low but, if correct, their installation would appeal to the public, particularly children.

#### Response YES

**Replacing the Waharoa toilets:** \$200,000 has been proposed for the replacement, but no reasons provided as to why. The toilets are relatively new, and the \$200,000 seems light for a total replacement.

#### Response NO

**Improving the Te Aroha Domain:** an allocation of \$500,000 has been proposed, but with no details on the type of improvement. Without that detail, comments cannot be made.

#### Response NO

In terms of supplied Submission Form, overall Response to HEALTHY COMMUNITIES OTHER

### THANK YOU

# Submission 66 - Dallas Fisher, Waikato Means Business

## Matamata-Piako District Council Proposed Long Term Plan 2018-28

# Submission by Dallas Fisher, Chair Waikato Regional Economic Development Agency Establishment Board

## Introduction

- 1. On behalf of the Waikato Regional Economic Development Agency (REDA) Establishment Board, I write to:
  - Congratulate Matamata-Piako District Council (MPDC) on its draft 2018-28 Long Term Plan
  - Support the continued level of investment by your council in local economic development initiatives
  - Support the inclusion of funding in your 2018-28 Long Term Plan for the Waikato Regional Economic Development Agency
- 2. Formed as a partnership between regional business, local and central government leaders, the Waikato REDA is a business-led and independent organisation charged with three overarching goals:
  - Lifting economic development across the Waikato region
  - Attracting, retaining and growing investment, talent and business across the region
  - Champion and provide 'one voice' for economic and business needs and opportunities across the region.
- 3. The Waikato REDA integrates the previous work of Waikato Means Business and the business support functions of the Waikato Innovation Park and will extend and up-scale these current services. It will support and help deliver the economic development objectives of the Waikato Plan. It will be led by an independent board of directors, selected for their skills and experience in business and economic development, investment attraction and economic development.
- 4. The new entity will formally come into operation on 1 July and the new board will be selected by spring 2018. In the meantime, an Establishment Board and an interim CEO are overseeing the establishment of the Waikato REDA. Securing the necessary operation funding for the Waikato REDA is a critical step towards its success.

## **Commitment to Economic Development**

5. The Establishment Board supports your Council's focus as stated in your Economic Development Framework (2016), in which the Matamata-Piako district *"welcomes business, and is a place where talent wants to live, and people want to visit"* 

- 6. The Matamata-Piako district is a strongly growing area with considerable economic development opportunities and potential due to its outstanding natural and people resources, its proximity to Auckland, Hamilton and central location in the Upper North Island's golden triangle meaning that jobs, industry and investment and growth is increasing in this district. This brings with it many funding and service challenges and growth opportunities which your LTP addresses. It also means that the way in which the district's economy operates needs to be looked at within a wider economic geography.
- 7. The Matamata-Piako district has, over the past few years, made a considerable commitment to economic development which the Board fully endorses and supports. Your council's economic development framework makes clear the importance you place on economic growth and wellbeing.
- 8. The Board stresses that successful regional economic development is not an "either-or" decision between local and regional funding. As is set out below, while every dollar invested by local government in economic growth makes a real difference, the Waikato region has historically underinvested in economic development by a considerable margin. A change in investment will be needed over time to address this imbalance.
- 9. The Waikato REDA will not "eat anybody's lunch". The role of the Waikato REDA will be to:
  - set a shared regional economic vision and action based strategy, with measurable targets and goals to be included into the Waikato Plan strategic framework as part of the region's "one voice"
  - agree on our regional action priorities, while also supporting aligned local economic development priorities
  - seek and win funding (both operational and capital) for regional and national scale economic development initiatives, and also supporting aligned local economic development projects
  - build a regional economic development system which ensures that firm support, investment attraction, innovation, regional promotion, employment and skills development, research and monitoring is consistent and creates greater value right across the region.
- 10. It is crucial that the commitment and investment of Matamata-Piako district continues alongside the work to establish a regional EDA. The Waikato REDA will add a significant missing piece to the Waikato economic development landscape, but it will not substitute for the work of local councils and other key economic development entities. The future competitiveness and economic success of the region depends on a shared investment in economic growth and an ongoing commitment at both the local, regional and national level.

## The Need for a Regional Economic Development Agency

11. In 2017 Waikato Means Business commissioned an independent review of regional economic development capacity and capability in the Waikato. The review<sup>1</sup> engaged widely with business, local government and economic development leaders and practitioners in the region. The review was overseen by a Project Reference Group which included leaders from Waikato's business,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>http://www.waikatomeansbusiness.nz/assets/Waikato-Means-Business/Projects/FINAL-Review-of-Waikato-ED-arrangements.-September-2017.pdf</u>

local government and service delivery sectors. The group included Chief Executives from Hamilton City, Thames Coromandel and Waikato Regional councils.

- 12. The review found that:
  - The region has a range of economic development strategies and frameworks with limited alignment between them
  - There is limited buy-in to WMB strategy/plan and process
  - The business community is seeking stronger voice and ambition for the region
  - Overall the region has fragmented and uneven economic development services, with limited reach of some services to some districts and groups
  - There is demand for improved investment attraction & facilitation, innovation and
  - industry/major project support
  - Destination marketing activities are reasonable given resource constraints, although coordination of events could be better
  - There is a need to improve monitoring and reporting of impacts
  - Limited local government resourcing going into economic development in the Waikato relative to other regions.
- 13. In relation to the last bullet point, the national average for economic development investment is 2.1% of local government operating expenditure or \$36 per capita per annum. According to published data, local government in the Waikato invests around \$11.7m per annum on economic development-related activities, about 1.5% of local government operating expenditure, or \$26 per capita. Excluding Taupō, regional investment in 2015 was \$8.1m. (1.1% of expenditure) or \$20 per capita.
- 14. The review looked at various ways to address these issues and concluded that the most effective option was for the region was to create a new regional economic development agency (REDA) focused on business development, innovation, industry development, investment attraction services for the Waikato.
- 15. Key design attributes proposed included:
  - An entity which is business-facing and business led, to ensure full buy in and support
  - Aligning the Waikato REDA with the region's overarching strategic direction as set out in the Waikato Plan
  - Recognising the considerable public, central and local government interest in regional economic development
  - Not replicating or crowding out the economic development work of local government
  - Would not include Taupō and Rotorua districts in terms of funding, but would include these districts on a project basis as agreed
  - Building off the Waikato Innovation Park's business development services
  - A hub and spoke delivery model to ensure reach across the region
  - Destination marketing activities will remain with RTOs but with clear linkages with the Waikato REDA
  - An independent entity business-led and focused

- The model, and the necessary extension of services, will require additional funding from private sector and local government to be effective
- the Waikato REDA will help achieve enhanced regional ED leadership via partnerships between business, Māori/iwi, local government central government

## Engagement

- 16. The review was endorsed by the Waikato Means Business Steering Group in September and was then presented to the Waikato Mayoral Forum the same month. The Forum also supported the review conclusions. Accordingly, the project moved into a "pre-establishment" phase during which the detailed governance, design and operational aspects of the Waikato REDA were developed and agreed. This phase was completed in March 2018. A REDA Reference Group was convened to guide and support this phase. This group was made up of business (including Māori business and a representative from Agenda Waikato) and local government leaders from across the Waikato.
- 17. Following the September Mayoral Forum, the WMB Chair and Programme Manager presented to the proposed funding Councils between September and December 2017. Councillors and Mayors were presented with the key attributes of the model and invited to support the funding model. A request was made that each Council make provision for the above funding in their 2018-28 Long Term Plans, for at least years 1-3.
- 18. Since September the Waikato REDA project team has also engaged for a second round with Waikato business leaders and peak bodies (such as the Chambers of Commerce, Agenda Waikato, EMA, Export NZ, tertiary institutions) to test design and operational model options for the Waikato REDA and use this as input for the consideration by the Reference Group.
- 19. In February 2018 the project was again presented to the Waikato Mayoral Forum, to update them on emerging detail around the governance, operational, form and function of the Waikato REDA. The Mayoral Forum was asked to select an Establishment Board appointments sub-group, which was tasked with selecting members for the Establishment Board, as nominated by the Project Reference Group. The Board has now been convened and includes two local government (executive) representatives.
- 20. These engagement and advisory methods have allowed us to refine and develop the model for the Waikato REDA and, subject to funding, we are currently fully on track to have the Waikato REDA in place and operating in the period July-September 2018.

## Benefits for the Waikato Region

- 21. Mayors and elected representatives have a duty and obligation to demonstrate value for money and the wise stewardship of public resources. Every council in the region faces considerable fiscal pressure, and a dollar invested in the Waikato REDA is a dollar that could stay in the pocket of the ratepayer or could be invested into other worthwhile projects.
- 22. Regardless of which part of the region we are in, there are benefits from the Waikato REDA which will accrue to everybody, and which will be far more than the investment we are requesting of each Council.

- 23. When we think of the Waikato, like you, we prefer to think from the outside in. Each local council has done a great job and Waikato Means Business has got us to the starting line on regional economic growth. But compared to our neighbouring regions, the Waikato does not have a strong regional economic identity and does not have a fit for purpose programme to assist the region and local communities to increase their economic wellbeing through a coordinated regional approach.
- 24. We are competing with other regions in New Zealand with a strong regional voice, in most cases a regional EDA, a clear set of priorities and a coherent approach to attracting new investment, people and talent. So long as we remain 12 or more separate and only sometimes consistent voices, we will not fully reach our potential and have a much less chance of being successful.
- 25. Whether it be central government, national and international investors, people who are considering making the Waikato their new home or visitors, we need to have a single and coherent story about our place, one set of major regional priorities for economic growth and an organised approach towards business growth and development. We also need a system to ensure that we can manage and capture the opportunities that are present for the Waikato.
- 26. This is a huge opportunity for us to show, at least on economic development we do indeed have "one voice". Right now there is no better example for this than the \$3b Tuawhenua Provincial Growth Fund. While we can each have a go at winning a small slice of this, we will have a much better chance of at-scale success if we work together as a region, maximising the strength of our proposals and supporting each other to win resources to build new industries, grow jobs and improve prosperity. We know that when the region has tried to gain government funding through separate and uncoordinated bids, it has not succeeded- the 5 unsuccessful bids for the government's Regional Research Institute programme being a case in point.
- 27. It only takes one major project to pay back to districts the investment being sought. Not every district will win every opportunity, and sometimes a proposal will be best suited in other parts of the region. However, the Waikato REDA will ensure that each part of the region can do better and gain greater support from the government and others, than if it went alone.

## **Benefits for the Matamata-Piako District**

### **Extension and Enhancement of Existing Services**

- 28. The Waikato REDA will integrate and extend the existing services and projects of both the Waikato Innovation Park's Regional Business Partner Programme, and the programme undertaken by Waikato Means Business. The Waikato REDA will support MPDC to meet its local economic development goals while also meeting the region's growth aspirations in several ways:
  - Giving its support to cross regional and MPDC based proposals to the Tuawhenua Provincial Growth Fund (and other government funding programmes), thereby considerably increasing their chances of success
  - Lending its voice in support of major infrastructure development projects including continued upgrading of significant transport, industry and tourist infrastructure to and through the district, and new funding models and tools which encourage and reward greater economic growth

- Further developing sectors and cluster development plans where the Matamata-Piako district will have a competitive advantage including agriculture, equine, tourism, forestry, manufacturing and construction
- Continuing to grow the reach of NZTE and Callaghan business growth funding and services in the Matamata-Piako district so that our shared goals around business growth, innovation and entrepreneurship are fulfilled
- Working with other economic growth partners, including local Chambers, iwi, local trusts and Smart Waikato to ensure that local and community economic development services are provided in a way which creates tangible value and results in local communities
- Commissioning and undertaking projects which will have a direct economic benefit for the Matamata-Piako district- for example the expansion of cycle trail infrastructure across the Waikato
- Ensuring that emergent projects identified by Matamata-Piako District Council are supported at the regional and national funding scale
- Supporting as appropriate Matamata-Piako district's economic development programme- both to support new investments and to provide an avenue for investments enquires better suited to other districts in the Waikato, so that these opportunities are not lost from our region. Similarly, this process will ensure that proposals best suited to the Matamata-Piako district are directed towards it.
- 29.
- 30. The Regional Business Partner Network is a 5-year contract which establishes 5 FTE's to provide business growth activity on behalf of the government across all NZ regions. In Waikato this has been awarded to Waikato Innovation Park since the programme's inception about 7 years ago. In 2016 the network distributed more than \$46m of Callaghan Innovation R&D grants and \$514,000 of NZTE capability building grants across the Waikato region<sup>2</sup>. As part of this contract the Park is expected to meet with around 600 businesses of which 400 would include an 'active engagement with an agreed Action Plan' for the businesses growth.
- 31. In support of this, the organisation manages the Capability Development voucher programme and most of Callaghan Innovation programmes for the region. The drive to provide a region wide service in conjunction with local councils started around 5 years ago and now sees 7 joint ventures in place; Tuakau, Huntly, Raglan, Thames, Paeroa, Tokoroa and Taupo. Plans are underway to include Te Awamutu and look at the south western areas of Otorohonga and Te Kuiti in the next 12 months. This year's numbers are on track for a total of 440 total engagements across the region. Callaghan Innovation Project Grant have a similar pattern with 55% of proposals coming from outside the region.

<sup>2</sup> Innovation Waikato Limited & Group 2017 Annual Report, as reported to the Hamilton City Council Finance Committee Tuesday 7 November 2017 (<u>http://www.hamilton.govt.nz/AgendasAndMinutes/Finance%20Committee%20Agenda%20-</u> %20Attachments%20Under%20Separate%20Cover%20(Open)%20-%207%20November%202017.PDF )

Local Authority	2016	2017	% Growth 2016-17
Hamilton City Council	125	156	24.8%
Waipa District Council	43	63	46.5%
Waikato District Council	25	51	104.0%
Taupo District Council	22	33	50.0%
Matamata-Piako District Council	21	23	9.5%
Thames-Coromandel District Council	9	18	100.0%
South Waikato District Council	9	14	55.6%
Otorohanga District Council	9	12	33.3%
Waitomo District Council	7	7	0.0%
Hauraki District Council	6	7	16.7%
TOTAL	276	384	39.0%

- 32. In addition to the establishment of the Waikato REDA, Waikato Means Business's current programme of action includes projects with current and future benefits for the Waipa district. The overall programme includes \$350,000 of funding from WMB (Waikato Regional Council), supported by another \$525,000 from the government and a further \$432,000 from community funders and private industry. These include<sup>3</sup>:
  - Funding the further development and enhancement of the **Waikato Story**, including more stories from businesses and business leaders across the Waikato.
  - Co-funding the expansion of the highly successful Smart Waikato-led Secondary Schools Employer Partnerships programme to bring together year 9 and 10 students with local employers. To date SSEP has reached more than 3,000 students across the Waikato<sup>4</sup> and has been rolled out at Morrinsville College
  - With councils and trail operators, developing a strategic business case for the further expansion and development of the **Waikato's regional cycle-trail network**, with a focus on supporting existing and new businesses to leverage the economic development potential of cycle trails
  - With Cultivate IT and Ultra-fast Fibre, undertaking a **digital stocktake** of the Waikato region and developing a **digital action plan** to ensure that the benefits of digital (UFB, RBI, Cell) technology contributes to economic growth and wellbeing

<sup>4</sup> <u>http://smartwaikato.co.nz/news/unprecedented-growth-for-school-employer-partnerships/</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The Southern Waikato Economic Development Action Plan and the Kopu marine industry infrastructure projects has been excluded from this list given its defined area of benefits which does not directly include the Matamata-Piako district.

- With Waikato Innovation Park and MPI, developing the business case and value proposition around NZ-made whey powder for manufacturing **sheep and goat infant powder formula powders** and a value proposition for the utilisation of **waste sheep cream product** from the Waikato Innovation Park Spray Drier
- With Hamilton-Waikato Tourism and MBIE, as part of the Waikato Story, creating a strong Hamilton & Waikato visitor brand strategy
- With MPI and Fieldays, undertaking a feasibility study for a **new event** promoting New Zealand's Food Technology, Science and Agriculture to the National and International market
- With NZTE, developing a Waikato regional investment story and prospectus

## **Business and Funding Model**

- 33. Following the review, work was undertaken to develop an initial business and funding model for the Waikato REDA. the Waikato REDA will start relatively small and grow over time as it puts runs on the board and attracts further project funding, including via the government's Tuawhenua provincial growth fund.
- 34. The initial operational funding for the Waikato REDA has been set at circa \$2m per annum for the first 1-3 years. The majority of project funding will be in addition to this and will look towards regional funding partners, business and the government's Tuawhenua Provincial Growth fund.
- 35. As part of the principle of partnership and integration with the Waikato Innovation Park, initial operational funding sources have been identified as:
  - **\$660,000** existing business development and innovation team funding from the Waikato Innovation Park,
  - \$350,000 Waikato Regional Council (same as current LTP funding)
  - \$370,000 9 Territorial Local Authorities, shared according to population (the model assumes no core operational funding from Taupō and Rotorua, however there will be appropriate partnering agreements with these councils on a project by project basis)
  - \$250,000 regional funding trusts and organisations; and
  - \$450,000 Waikato business via a sponsorship model
- 36. Using the above formula, Matamata-Piako district's contribution to the Waikato REDA would be \$30,000 per annum, which represents 1.43% of the core annual operating budget of the Waikato REDA. As an investment for the Matamata-Piako district, this is about \$0.86 per Matamata-Piako district citizen per annum<sup>5</sup>.

## A Measurable Investment

37. As a standalone entity, the Waikato REDA will be fully accountable to its funders. The Waikato REDA will engage with funders, partners and regional stakeholders as it develops its programme, and will seek input from funding councils to ensure that the region and local economic development programmes are aligned, coordinated and supportive of one another.

<sup>5</sup> Based on district population in March 2017 of 34,700 usual resident population

- 38. The Waikato REDA will have strategic and key performance indicators which ensure that the progress of the region and the performance of the entity are fully measured and transparent to everybody.
- 39. A funding agreement will be developed with each council which sets out the agreed services to be delivered by the Waikato REDA in each local authority area, including how that will be measured and reported on a regular basis.

## **Relief Sought**

- 40. I request that Matamata-Piako District Council provides for the funding of \$30,000 per year for at least the first three years of its 2018-28 Long Term Plan, to support the establishment and operation of the Waikato Regional Economic Development Agency.
- 41. I wish to be heard in support of this submission.

**Dallas Fisher** 

Palles Find

Chairman Waikato REDA Establishment Board

Sent via email Address for Service: C/- Harvey Brookes Programme Manager Waikato Means Business Harvey.brookes@waikatoregion.govt.nz



# Submission 2

14 March 2018

From: The New Zealand Motor Caravan Association Inc. P.O Box 72147 Papakura 2244 Email: james@nzmca.org.nz

## Draft Long Term Plans 2018-2028

#### **Introduction**

- We understand councils have been working on their draft Long Term Plans 2018-2028 (LTP's) and most of these will be out for public consultation in March – May 2018. LTP's describe the priority activities and community outcomes that councils want to achieve over the next 10 years, while coordinating resources and providing for integrated decision-making.
- 2. The New Zealand Motor Caravan Association (NZMCA) appreciates the opportunity to provide this feedback towards your LTP review. Formed in 1956, the NZMCA represents the interests of over 80,000 New Zealanders who enjoy exploring New Zealand at leisure in the purpose-built certified self-contained (CSC) motorhomes and caravans. NZMCA members are taxpayers, ratepayers, and domestic travellers who enjoy camping in their hometowns and other districts throughout New Zealand.
- 3. The domestic motor caravan industry is growing at an unprecedented rate with more and more kiwi retirees, baby boomers and families looking for opportunities to relive the quintessential kiwi-camping lifestyle. For example, the 3-day Covi Supershow held in Auckland last year sold over \$32 million worth of CSC motor caravans to New Zealanders alone, compared to \$18 million sold in the previous year. It is incumbent on councils to recognise and support this growing activity enjoyed by tens of thousands of kiwi families.
- 4. As an official partner of Local Government New Zealand and a strong advocate for responsible freedom camping in CSC vehicles, the NZMCA wants to partner with you on infrastructure development and strategic policy planning with a view to supporting responsible motor caravanning across New Zealand. Like you, we want to ensure motor caravanning is managed properly in New Zealand and provides long-term benefits to your local businesses and communities.

Driving towards a Sustainable Future

Freedom to Explore

4 Graham Road Takanini 2112 PO Box 72147 Papakura 2244 E enquiries@nzmca.org.nz P 09 298 5466 F 09 298 5646 www.nzmta.mg.cz

- 5. To that end, the NZMCA recommends your LTP includes sufficient recognition, resourcing and prioritisation to support the continued growth of the domestic motor caravanning sector with a particular focus on the follow areas:
  - New infrastructure development, e.g. public dump stations and refuse bins;
  - An integrated and permissive freedom camping management regime; and
  - Recognition of the NZMCA's Motorhome Friendly Scheme.

#### **Infrastructure**

- 6. All councils have a responsibility under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and the Health Act 1956 to improve, promote and protect public health. Councils are therefore expected to provide adequate public facilities such as refuse bins and public toilets which also include public dump stations accessible to both local residents and visitors<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, the LGA requires councils to assess whether they still meet public demand for these facilities and to take appropriate action if they do not.
- 7. Over the past 10 years, the NZMCA has helped co-fund hundreds of public dump station projects across New Zealand. While we continue to collaborate with councils and fill the gaps within the national network, there remain significant access and availability issues throughout many parts of New Zealand. There is growing demand for additional facilities like refuse bins and public dump stations to support visitors and kiwi families exploring our countryside.
- 8. The NZMCA also supports council projects that provide refuse facilities in strategic areas for visitors. For example, in partnership with the Mackenzie District Council the NZMCA financially supported a new 7m<sup>3</sup> user-pays compact rubbish bin at Lake Tekapo. This bin is available for use to all visitors and local residents for a nominal charge.

#### Benefits and funding options

9. Offering facilities in strategic locations will encourage safe waste disposal and protect public health. Dump stations built to NZS 5465:2001 specifications will encourage responsible campers in CSC vehicles to visit and spend money in your towns, while providing visitors with a safe place to dispose of their waste water. The cost of constructing a new facility varies<sup>2</sup> and largely depends on the proximity of the underground services along with any additional requirements, e.g. widening of the carriageway. The NZMCA is available to provide practical and technical advice as well as financial assistance (provided the new station meets certain criteria). Councils can also apply to MBIE's Tourism Infrastructure Fund for additional financial support.

#### Recommendations

 That your LTP includes resourcing and prioritisation for public dump station facilities built to NZS 5465:2001 specifications, along with free/low cost refuse and recycling facilities for visitors.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See NZS 5465:2001 and Local Government New Zealand (2000). *The knowhow guide to assessing water and sanitary services under the local government act 2002*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> We have worked with councils who have built adequate facilities for under \$5,000, while other councils have spent upwards of \$100,000.

#### **Freedom Camping**

- 11. The NZMCA supports responsible freedom camping in CSC vehicles only. We encourage all councils to recognise the value of CSC motor caravanners throughout their camping-related policies and bylaws. The NZMCA is working with Local Government New Zealand on a 'good practice freedom camping guide' which will include advice to councils wanting to improve their overall management regimes. Furthermore, central government's renewed focus on freedom camping and the formation of a cross-sector stakeholder working group may result in new ideas and management solutions coming to the fore, to help councils manage the activity differently.
- 12. The outcome of both initiatives may motivate your council to review its existing policy framework over the next 1-2 years, including any camping-related bylaws, reserve management plan policies, and district plan provisions. It would, therefore, be prudent for the council to set aside additional resources in anticipation of a comprehensive and holistic policy review.

#### Benefits

13. Setting aside sufficient resources in your LTP will make it easier for the council to adapt to the changing landscape and, if necessary, undertake a comprehensive policy review. From our experience, having immediate access to sufficient resources will make it easier for council staff to undertake adequate assessments and reviews along with genuine stakeholder engagement. Relying on unbudgeted and insufficient resources will inevitably lead to poor outcomes and exacerbate community/stakeholder angst.

#### Recommendations

14. That your LTP includes sufficient resourcing to initiate an integrated freedom camping management regime, which may require a comprehensive review of your relevant rules, policies and bylaws.

#### **Motorhome Friendly Scheme**

- 15. The NZMCA recognises the pressure New Zealand's booming tourism industry is having on local communities and infrastructure. In response to these concerns the NZMCA initiated the 'off the beaten track' campaign which encourages CSC motor caravanners to visit lesser known places around New Zealand. Our campaign helps 'spread the load' across New Zealand and supports local operators in rural/provincial areas calling out for more tourism business. This campaign is also supported through the NZMCA's Motorhome Friendly scheme, which promotes campgrounds and preferred freedom camping areas alongside a range of local events, e.g. food and wine festivals, music concerts, shows and other family-friendly activities.
- 16. The NZMCA Motorhome Friendly scheme was first introduced in 2010 and was modelled on the very successful RV Friendly scheme initiated by the Campervan and Motorhome Club of Australia. The NZMCA's scheme provides a set of amenities and services that guarantee motor caravanners a warm welcome and an enjoyable visit. Motor Caravanners will generally avoid towns and districts where they are not welcome and will go out of their way to visit a town that

markets itself as being motorhome friendly. With on-the-road motorhome expenditure exceeding **\$650 million annually** (\$211 million of which come from NZMCA members) motorhomers and communities can certainly establish a mutually beneficial relationship.

17. The NZMCA scheme is primarily targeted at rural and provisional towns, and currently supports 38 councils and 50 friendly towns across New Zealand. There is no cost to any council or town wanting to participate in the scheme other than having friendly camping policies/bylaws along with the necessary infrastructure to support visitors travelling in CSC vehicles. Further information on the scheme can be found here – www.mhftowns.com.

#### Benefits

18. Participating in the motorhome friendly scheme is FREE. In return for providing adequate infrastructure (e.g. accessible dump stations) and permissive freedom camping policies/bylaws, the NZMCA will promote your town(s) and local events to motor caravan tourists across New Zealand. Our team of experienced professionals will work alongside your staff and local event organisers to showcase your towns and all they have to offer. The NZMCA also takes care of all online promotional and marketing collateral.

#### Recommendations

19. That your LTP explicitly recognises the value of the NZMCA Motorhome Friendly Scheme.

#### <u>Summary</u>

- 20. The domestic CSC motor caravan industry in New Zealand continues to grow at an unprecedented rate. More and more kiwi families are opting for passive recreational lifestyles that enable them to explore their own country. The NZMCA wants to partner with your council to help support this dream for the benefit of New Zealanders, their towns and their communities. The LTP provides an avenue for your council to recognise, resource and prioritise activities in support of this growth.
- 21. The NZMCA is happy to discuss this feedback and we would appreciate notification of your LTP when it is out for public consultation.

Yours faithfully, New Zealand Motor Caravan Association Inc.

James Imlach National Policy & Planning Manager james@nzmca.org.nz



Submission 3

NEW ZEALAND MEMORIAL MUSEUM LE QUESHOY FRANCE A PLACE TO REMEMBER

15 December 2017

Jan Barnes Mayor Matamata-Piako District Council PO Box 266 Te Aroha 3342 From the office of the Patron Rt Hon Sir Don McKinnon

FILE NO COM 161603 autrical No.....



Dear Mayor Barnes,

New Zealand War Memorial Museum, Le Quesnoy

It was a pleasure for my colleague Herb Farrant and myself to meet you and your colleagues at the Local Govt Executive Meeting of Rural and Provincial Sector jurisdictions. I was particularly pleased to have the chance to share with you our goal of developing the New Zealand War Memorial Museum at Le Quesnoy.

I am writing to you today to seek financial support for this project within your own Territorial Authority. Your own war memorials tell the story of the local men who went to war and we hope their sacrifice inspires you and others to support us.

To recap the story of New Zealand and the town of Le Quesnoy:

On November 4, 1918 Le Quesnoy, in northern France, was liberated solely by New Zealand soldiers. The New Zealanders chose to use ladders and ropes, rather than grenades and mortar fire, to make their way into the town, to avoid civilian casualties and to preserve the fabric of the walled town. They took 2,000 Germans prisoner, and there was no loss of civilian life. However, 135 courageous New Zealanders died in the battle. Their sacrifice forged an enduring link between the people of Le Quesnoy and their liberators, the brave strangers from the other side of the world.

Many New Zealanders spend time in Europe visiting the graves of family members who fought in the wars, retracing the fateful steps of the dead and of those who eventually returned home, many wounded, all of them changed for life after witnessing the horror of war. Nearly 100 years since the end of WW1, there is no dedicated place in Europe that tells these amazing stories, but that is about to change.

Along with a group of like-minded people, I am behind the establishment of the first permanent New Zealand War Memorial Museum in Europe - and it will be in Le Quesnoy. The battle of 4 November 1918 will be highlighted alongside exhibitions and displays relating to all of New Zealand's valiant efforts during WW1 and WW2.

The Museum will be located in a beautiful building, which has been used briefly as the Mayor's residence and more recently as the local Gendarmerie HQ. The building is on an impressive site that allows for development of an annex and accommodation for visitors to the town.

The New Zealand Memorial Museum Trust's work is well underway to raise funds to develop the property and ensure that the whole project is carried out in a way that befits its importance. It is intended that the bulk of the fundraising will be completed by 4 November 2018, the centenary of the liberation of Le Quesnoy.

This facility will ensure that the stories of courage and a belief in freedom are carried through future generations.

Now is the time to honour the New Zealanders who served in the World Wars, many of them never to return home. I'm counting on generosity from fellow New Zealanders, especially you and your citizens of Matamata-Piako to help achieve this. I welcome the chance to have a further discussion about this exciting and overdue project to see how you can help. I will follow up this letter in the New Year with a call, but if you wish to respond first, I would be pleased to hear from you.

The enclosed brochure tells a more detailed story and a suggestion of how to make a contribution.

I encourage you to support this special project and I thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Sir Don McKinnon

Preserve our history and help turn this vision into a reality. New Zealand War Memorial Museum Pledge Form



Donor	Det	ai	s	
-------	-----	----	---	--

Title: Name:	_	Designat	ion:
Local Authority:			
Address:			
Suburb:	0	City: F	Post Code:
Phone:		Email:	
Pledge Details I pledge/donate ti	ne sum of: \$	made o	as follows:
Year: 2018	January:	\$	
Year: 2019	January	\$	
Year: 2020	January	\$	
Please keep donation anonymo	our 🗌 Y ous on a	ou may list our name public list of donors	You may announce the value of our gift
Signature:		Date:	
Payment Details	□Visa	MasterCard	
Name on Card:	_	Amount: \$	
Card Number:		Expiry:	
Card Holder Signat	ure:	CCV:	

Please scan and send this form to the following email address: nz.lequesnoy@gmail.com

Or post to: PO Box 105190, Auckland 1143, New Zealand

 If you would wish to donate online, please feel free to deposit funds into: New Zealand Memorial Museum Trust : 03-1509-0097188-00



## Rt. Hon. Sir Don McKinnon ONZ GCVO

Patron of the New Zealand War Memorial Museum Trust – Le Quesnoy PO Box 105190, Auckland 1143 New Zealand

## . . .

0 2 MAR 2018

## The Mayors,

Hamilton City Council, Waikato District Council, Waipa District Council, Matamata Piako District Council, Taupo District Council, South Waikato District Council, Thames Coromandel District Council, Hauraki District Council, Waitomo District Council, Otorohanga District Council

#### Dear Mayor,

This is a follow-up to my last letter to you all pre-Christmas seeking your support for the New Zealand War Memorial Museum in France in the town of Le Quesnoy.

Apologies that this letter is not personal to each of you.

Since that time, my colleagues and I have heard from some of you informally that a discussion amongst you of the greater Waikato Region may be very useful.

I am aware there have been some conversations between Mayors, Councilors, and some Council officers as to how best to approach and respond to this nationwide fund-raising exercise.

nzwarmemorialmuseum.co.nz | nz.lequesnoy@gmail.com



If I may give you a lead from others around New Zealand, there appears to be an emerging consensus that a starting point would be \$1.00 per head, per citizen, payable by one-third in each of the three succeeding years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

I, or one of my colleagues, would be only too happy to visit, and address one of your regional executive forums to give a further update on our progress and to answer any questions.

Thank you again for your time I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Yours faithfully

Sir Don McKinnon

nzwarmemorialmuseum.co.nz | nz.lequesnoy@gmail.com

# SUB 3 attachment 1



# NEW ZEALAND WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM LE QUESNOY FRANCE

- A PLACE TO REMEMBER ---

# **Business case and supporting analyses**

Prepared by:

New Zealand Memorial Trust – Le Quesnoy & NZWMM Strategic Advisory Committee

# Version 1.0

Feb 2018

NZWMM

# Table of contents

<u>1</u>	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
2	OPPORTUNITY DEFINITION	
2.1		4
2.2	2 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS	5
2.3	3 LOCALITY	5
2.4	4 LAVOUT	6
2.5	5 OPERATING MODEL AND REVENUE STREAMS	8
2.6	6 LOCAL TOURISM CONSIDERATIONS	9
<u>3</u>	FINANCIALS	
3.1	DEVELOPMENT COSTS (NZD)	12
3.2	MUSEUM OPERATING COSTS AND REVENUES (EUR)	14
3.3	ACCOMMODATION OPERATING COSTS & REVENUES (EUR)	15
3.4	OVERALL OPERATING REVENUE	16
3.5	TIMELINE OF CASH-FLOW MOVEMENTS (NZD)	16
3.6	SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS	17
4	PROJECT APPROACH	
4.1	TIMELINE AND OVERALL STRATEGY	18
4.2	DEVELOPMENT PREPARATION	18
4,3	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATING STRATEGY	19
4.4	MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY	20
5	PROJECT ORGANISATION	

# **1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The storming of Le Quesnoy becomes almost the cornerstone around which we huild New Zealand achievements in the First World War. Dr Christopher Pugsley, ONZM, War Historian

Although extensive connections have been formed between the town of Le Quesnoy and New Zealand, almost 100 years on from WW1 New Zealand still has no permanent or dedicated war memorial museum in Europe to honour and preserve this legacy.

Following more than a decade of engagement, the French state offered a site including an historic mansion at a subsidised price for the purpose of creating a New Zealand war memorial museum. This was purchased by the New Zealand Memorial Museum Trust – Le Quesnoy (The Trust) in 2017. The Trust is now raising funds for the development of the site into this vision. The Mayor and Council of Le Quesnoy are providing their full support.

The developed site will include the Museum and self-catering accommodation (refurbished / repurposed existing) for visitors and a museum annex (new construction) which will bring the total display area up to an optimal size. Net revenues from the accommodation will offset the operating cost of the Museum.

Together, the historic building and annex will form the New Zealand War Memorial Museum (NZWMM) – a museum that will tell the New Zealand soldiers' extraordinary stories and exhibit educational and interactive historic collections from both World Wars.

The NZWMM is to be delivered in three stages at a total investment cost of 15 million New Zealand dollars. The Trust aims to launch the Museum on the 4<sup>th</sup> November 2018, thus marking the centenary of the New Zealand liberation of Le.

Stage	Description	Cost (NZD)	Target
ı.	Purchase the property, refurbish the Gendarmerie, the director's accommodation and four self-catering maisonettes, complete the Memorial Walk and associated site works	\$6,450,000	Nov 2018
11	Refurbish the four remaining maisonelles and construct the new museum annex building	\$4,345,000	Nov 2019
m	Fit-out & equip the completed museum complex and complete all site works	\$4,205,000	Apr 2020

The Trust is seeking donations to cover the development cost of the Museum. Once the Museum is fully operational, the annual operating costs, offset by the combined revenue from museum attendance and accommodation occupancy, will provide an annual operating surplus of NZ\$ 460k (€ 278k).

The Trust is incorporated under New Zealand's Charitable Trusts Act and is registered as a charitable entity under the Charities Act 2005. The Trust is supported by a strategic advisory committee and by friends emeritus.

This document is written to support the *NZWMM Case for Support* by providing potential donors with information about the longer term financial viability of the project. It is a living document and will be updated as the project progresses, and as any new, significant information becomes available.

# **2 OPPORTUNITY DEFINITION**

# 2.1 Background

The historic town of Le Quesnoy was the site of one of New Zealand's greatest single military successes and was a uniquely New Zealand forces effort – the climbing of the ramparts and the storming of the town and liberation of the local population without destroying the town's historic architecture and without losing a single civilian life.

The memories of the significance of this shared history almost one hundred years ago are kept alive in the town of Le Quesnoy today. The gratitude to New Zealand's sacrifice is still obvious among the inhabitants as well as in the town's dedications in memorial gardens and street names etc and its twinning with the Waikato town of Cambridge. The town's sentiments towards the NZ WWI effort, its ongoing relationship with New Zealand, its proximity to the WWI battlefields, its natural beauty and historical military architecture make it the most attractive location for an offshore New Zealand war memorial museum.

The interest in providing a European memorial of national importance to observe New Zealand's military history is further supported by the following factors:

- New Zealand's greatest commitment to fight against aggression during the twentieth century was on the battlefields of Europe.
- Half of all New Zealanders who died on active service in the twentieth century, lie buried forever in the foreign fields of Europe.
- New-found impetus for a memorial has been gained through the ongoing centenary commemorations of WWI in Europe
- The numbers of New Zealand visitors to the European regions of the WWI battlefields, including organised school trips, and their uptake of dedicated New Zealand military battlefield tours.
- The success of similar memorials in this region which have been created by countries with a similar history e.g. Canada, Australia,

Through the relationships built with officials in the town of Le Quesnoy when hosting New Zealand battlefield tours in the region over the past 16 years, the founder of the Project, Mr. Herb Farrant, has long sought cooperation to realise the vision of a museum in the town of Le Quesnoy.

In 2014, the regional gendarmerie<sup>1</sup> confirmed its intentions to relocate from its central Le Quesnoy property to purpose-built premises out of town. With encouragement from the local community, Mr. Farrant proposed the museum concept to the state in an aim to achieve preferred purchaser status.

A development scheme concept was assembled between May and October 2015 and the property was offered to the Trust for the purchase price of 600,000 Euros, which was approximately 50% of the market valuation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Refers to the local branch of the French National Gendarmerie, who are responsible for aspects of internal security but are part of the armed services (rather than of the National Police). The word *gendarmerie* also refers to their base or headquarters building.

#### NZWMM.

In 2017, the Trust and the town's local civic and government authorities celebrated the Trust's purchase the property, which was made possible by a loan from Trust Chairman Greg Moyle.

The Trust is now oriented towards raising the \$15,000.000 to fully realise the museum vision.

## 2.2 Requirements

The museum concept is based on the following considerations:

- Locality: a locality which is convenient to those visiting the region for its military. attractions, which has its own local attractions, and which is situated to take advantage of regional non-military attractions,
- 2. Layout: a layout which is sufficient to support:
  - a. New Zealand's military history across two World Wars and across three armed services.
  - b. an optimal visit length of around two hours,
  - c. ancillary commercial opportunities such as a café and a gift shop (around 1,000 square metres).
- 3. Operating Model: a sustainable operating model supported by available, alternative revenue streams
- 4. Local Tourism: an attraction which will complement the local tourist attractions and be supported by the local government, businesses and publics.
- Cultural & Educational Aims: an attraction which supports the charitable objectives. of the Trust including cultural exchange and educational opportunities.

# 2.3 Locality

The town of Le Quesnoy (population circa 5,000) is located in northern France, 12 km from the Belgian border. Its fortress design, with castle, ramparts and surrounding moat dates back. to the middle ages and was later improved by the famous French military engineer Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban. Le Quesnoy was little altered during the industrial age and is still characterised by its original fortress design.

Early in WWI the town was taken by German troops and suffered harsh occupation for the next four years. In the final days of WWI, the town was encircled by the New Zealand Rifle Brigade and, on refusal by the German troops to surrender, was assaulted by innovative means and successfully liberated without any loss of civilian life.

Its location is at the periphery of the well patronised WWI battlefield tourism areas, most notably the Somme and West Flanders (this being a function of the Allied Advance to Victory removing the invader from French soil at last in 1918).

Le Quesnoy can be conveniently reached by private transport:

- ~ 30 minutes from Cambrai
- ~ 60 minutes from the Somme
- ~ 90 minutes from leper (Ypres), West Flanders

Or by public transport:

In two hours from Paris (train)

In three hours from London (by train)

Le Quesnoy has a sister city relationship with the New Zealand town of Cambridge. In addition, its neighbouring town of Beaudignies (which was also liberated by the New Zealand Division in 1918) is also seeking a sister city relationship with a New Zealand town.

The long-standing military history and architecture of the town, the special WWI New Zealand connection, its proximity to the region of WWI battlefield tourism plus the regional attractions make the town an ideal location for the Museum.

## 2.4 Layout

The layout design aims to meet the requirements of an optimal display floor area of around 1,000 square metres with modern access ways and of the proposed café and gift shop through utilising as much of the existing assets as possible and extending in a way which is harmonious with the local setting.

Existing buildings include:

- Gendarmerie Headquarters
- Eight three level maisonettes
- One standalone maisonette

One new building will be constructed as an annex to the Museum. This will be connected via a glass walkway to the Gendarmeric building and in combination the two buildings will offer a floor area of the size required.

The land is around 10,197 square metres.

#### Site plan showing existing buildings and new works



### 2.4.1 Gendarmerie Headquarters (existing)

As a former residential building (prior to the Gendarmerie's use), this provides around half the total floor area required to display New Zealand's role in Europe during two World Wars. However, floor loadings are light for a museum, access widths from outside are limited, and disabled access vertically is not present thus a complementary space is required (see the planned annex below).

The building will undergo extensive refurbishment to bring it to the standards required for a modern commercial building.

- The basement floor of the Gendarmerie will be used for displays which are centred on the exploits of the New Zealand Tunnelling Company.
- The ground and first floors will hold more displays
- The second floor will be used as space for volunteers and visiting artists.

### 2.4.2 Maisonettes (eight existing)

The existing eight accommodation units (which were developed and used by the gendarmerie for staff accommodation) will be refurbished to modern standards and be made available as self-catering accommodation for singles, couples, families and larger groups e.g. school groups, cyclists and motorised groups looking for clean, modern, simple facilities.

The following floor layout is planned for the eight maisonettes:

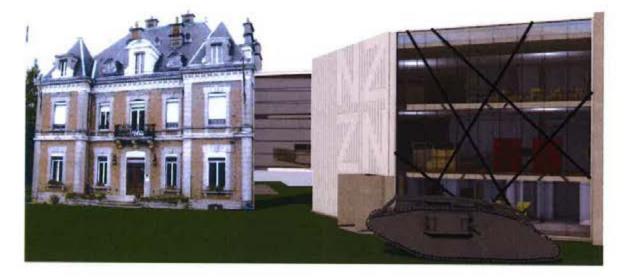
- Ground floor kitchen and other communal facilities plus one double room
- First floor either two or three twin rooms (depending on the particular maisonette)
- Second floor two bunk rooms, with two sets of double bunks each.

### 2.4.3 Stand-alone maisonette (existing)

 A separate maisonette of a similar design to but set apart from the (referred to as "Bâtiment 012") will be refurbished and used as the residence of the Mucsum staff.

### 2.4.4 Annex Building (new)

A new building will be constructed in order to double the Gendarmerie building's floor area and overcome the existing building's limitations. Designed to stand clear of the existing building by eight metres and, on instruction from the French Planning authority to be of "modern" design, it will provide larger open spaces, higher floor loadings with vertical disabled access at existing floor levels via a glazed walkway to the Gendarmerie building. It will also provide space for reception, bookshop and café facilities and the local tourist information centre (shared space staffed by the town) at ground level.



Impression of the Museum (repurposed Gendarmerie) and new Annex (right)

#### 2.4.5 Land

The site's features will be maximised by producing a memorial walkway and by providing spaces interspersed with existing mature trees for visitors to stroll or pienic.

Given the large size of the land (10,197 square metres) and the relatively small portion of it planned for buildings, there remains the opportunity for further commercial exploitation of the land in a way which is harmonious with and complementary to the Museum design and visitor experience.

### 2.5 Operating model and revenue streams

The museum attraction alone is not expected to generate sufficient revenues to result in a net profit thus use of the space for commercial opportunities such as a café and tourist shop and the commercialisation of the available accommodation units are critical to this objective. In combination, the Museum complex plus the accommodation revenues are expected to be net positive.

The entry fees for the Museum have been set at six Euros (applicable in 2020). These are consistent with similar facilities across the Western Front e.g. the new photograph gallery at Thiepval opened in 2016 charges six Euros.

The accommodation charges are consistent with local rates for similar B&B accommodation in Le Quesnoy but the Muesum's accommodation will have the advantage of self-catering kitchens which, for many, allows for meals to be prepared for less than eating out. Charges will be 30 Euros per person per night (pppn) for a double or twin room, or 20 Euros pppn for 4-bed bunk rooms.

Currently Les Vergers Tellier in Beaudignies, which has six rooms, charges 60 Euros for a couple, or 48 Euros for a single, per night per room.

Aside from the existing accommodation units, other commercial opportunities will also be considered depending on what is learnt in the first years of the Museum. One option would

be to use a portion of the land to support military displays of the town's older (pre-WWI) history. This would be supported by the town (which doesn't currently have a museum of its own history), would be complementary to the New Zealand military oriented museum, and would attract a much wider range of non-New Zealand tourists to the site than the New Zealand museum would alone. A second option would be to lease some of the land out for other commercial purposes in a way which did not impact and would complement the museum experience for example a hospitality offering.

### 2.6 Local tourism

Le Quesnoy has demonstrated its gratitude to New Zealand for the New Zealand forces sacrifices during WWI by giving streets, schools and public squares New Zealand names. It has also dedicated the area around Le Quesnoy's ramparts - over which the New Zealand soldiers climbed on 4 November 1918 - to New Zealand.

The proposed museum is fully supported by the Le Quesnoy authorities. The town is embarking on a strategy to develop its own tourism market as is the Region it sits within (Hauts-de-France, population circa six million). The town's mayor is also a senior member of the Regional Council of Hauts-de-France and is thus fully engaged at both local and regional level in this strategy.

The following statistics are based on current information and don't assume any new support from the planned regional tourism strategy and therefore. They give some quantification to reasonable expectations of visitor numbers to a future museum:

- 159,000 New Zealanders visited France in 2016<sup>2</sup> ٠
- Battlefield Tourism to France exceeded 12 million in 2014<sup>3</sup>. On the Western Front, museums and visitor centres catering to those interested in WWI, recorded admissions. exceeding two million for the first time in the same year4,
- Visitors to Le Quesnoy were around 110,000 in 2014<sup>5</sup>. Many visited due to the town's history as a fine example of the 17th century French military engineer Sebastian Vauban.
- The completion of the Australian Sir John Monash Visitors Centre at Villers • Bretonneux will allow visitors to come on from Mont St-Quentin where the Australians finished their involvement in WWI on 6 October 1918 (45kms from Le Quesnoy) and help re-establish the traditional ANZAC link.
- The Matisse Museum at Le Cateau-Cambrésis had 20,000 visitors in 2014 and the • new national Glass Museum (MusVerre) at Sars Poteries, 50kms east of Le Quesnoy, opened in late September 2016 had 80,000 visitors by November 2017<sup>6</sup>.
- Discussion with several British battlefield tour guides and operators supports the • notion of a New Zealand museum, being an attractive proposition beyond Cambrai,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Source: Embassy of France, Wellington, July 2017

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Source: L'Office de Tourisme et des Congrès de Lille, 2015.

<sup>\*</sup> Source : Eurostat database, European Commission

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Source: L'Office de Tourisme et des Congrès de Lille, 2015.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Source: Secrétaire General, MusVerre, November 2017 required

This would make the diversion via the Wilfred Owen memorial at Ors to Le Quesnoy, where accommodation would be available, especially worthwhile.

 Visitor facilities in the region have found that attendance numbers increase by 20% where accommodation is also immediately available<sup>7</sup>.

The attendance figures used for the Business Case once the Museum reaches maturity have been set at 30,000 visitors per year.

### 2.7 Cultural & educational aims

The Trust will coordinate cultural exchanges with an emphasis on education. The permanent presence of the NZWMM in Le Quesnoy, its New Zealand staff, and accommodation, offer a working model and support unit which will greatly facilitate the attractiveness of cultural exchange programmes. The existence of the accommodation units, which are part of the overall museum property, simplifies the planning for group trips such as secondary schools.

The planned cultural exchanges exist in multiple forms and include the arranging of unique secondary school trips (covering New Zealand military history, French language and civilisation), facilitating applications via existing cultural programmes, and secondments of museum staff between New Zealand and France.

The establishment of the NZWMM will, for the first time, allow New Zealanders in one location to experience and understand New Zealand's involvement in WWI on the Western Front (in particular at the Somme and Flanders), as the Museum will allow the New Zealand story to be told from 1916 to the end of WWI in November 1918. Currently, New Zealanders have to visit at least 10 locations in France and Belgium to begin to understand the activities of the NZ Division during that period. Even then, these locations only relate to the events that occurred there and do not 'weave the threads' into a coherent narrative. The Ngā Tapuwae New Zealand First World War Trails, established and maintained by the New Zealand Government, are a useful tool but the Trails alone do not provide a complete picture of New Zealand's participation in WWI.

The Trust plans to establish a programme of visits, with accommodation, to Le Quesnoy for New Zealand journalists, writers and photographers for the purpose of research, writing, photography and other creative endeavours.

Dedicated exhibitions and permanent displays in the Museum will showcase New Zealand's involvement in liberating Le Quesnoy and its role in both World Wars, to ensure New Zealand's legacy will be shared and remembered for the next 100 years. The museum will also provide active links between it and other museums, libraries and archives in New Zealand and their programmes. There is also an opportunity to communicate the special history of Le Quesnoy as a fortified town and the remarkable physical features preserved today.

A research library based upon New Zealand Military history will be established at the Museum to allow academics, military historians and tertiary students and graduates to visit France to use the resources in an environment where they can study and live where the actual events took place.

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Source required

 $\mathbb{R}^{2}$ 

.

The museum will be able to offer wider education to students in New Zealand through online resources. Through the use of technology, students in New Zealand who are unable to travel to Le Quesnoy may nevertheless be able to see the contents of the Museum and the town via the Museum's internet, videos, and online live, interactive teaching sessions.

Through telling the story of Le Quesnoy and New Zealanders' role in both World Wars, the Trust aims to be able to educate New Zealanders about the price that has been paid for the freedoms we enjoy today.

# **3 FINANCIALS**

The following analysis has been prepared by the founder of the project. Mr. Herb Farrant, in consultation with New Zealand and French architects. Mr. Farrant has been a member of the Chartered Institute of Building (retired) and a Fellow of the New Zealand Institute of Building. Since 2006 he has provided a consulting service to the construction design and project management industry<sup>8</sup>.

For the development / capital investment section of this paper, New Zealand dollars (NZD) have been used and for the operational costs and revenues Euros (EUR) have been used.

A single conversion rate of 1 EUR to 1.65 NZD has been applied throughout this document. The expected variation in this exchange rate over time is addressed in the sensitivity analysis.

The intention is to invest \$15M to establish a niche museum at an international level of quality, which will then operate sustainably. This investment would be staged so as to align with expected fundraising and the permits and construction lead-times. The staged development also allows time to better understand the market, and to learn from experience during the process so that learnings can be implemented early before further investment locks in a particular direction.

The Trust is a non-profit charitable organisation, so any operating surplus would be balanced out by increasing the scope or reducing prices.

### 3.1 Development costs (NZD)

The following table details the \$15M investment by stage.

No	Description	Fees & Charges	Works on Site	Grand Total			
A	Estimated cash flow requirement to 4 November 2018						
1.D	Land Purchase & Planning						
	Gendarmerie Property Purchase		975,000				
	Admin & Legal & SD- LQ	125.000					
	Admin & Legal- NZ	50,000					
	Concept Feasibility, Dosign & Management	500.000					
	Consenta & Approval, Costs	80,000					
	Design Management N2/LQ	190,000					
	Dedication Ceremony – 4 November	210,000					
	Fundraising & communications	220,000					
	Travel expenses	60,000					
	GST Allowance	200,000					
	Contingency	250,000					
	Sub-total	1,865,000	975,000	2,660,000			
в	Estimated cash flow by elements to November 2018						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> In the interests of transparency, the reader is advised that Mr. Farrant also operates a Battle Fields Tourism organisation in the region on a part-time basis.

14

U.

2.0	Upgrado Gendarmerio Building for Museum			
	Refurbish Intenor/ Exterior		1,200,000	
	Fit-out costs	55,000		
	Design & Management	160,000		
	Sub-total	215,000	1,200,000	1,415,000
3.0	Batiment 012-Directors Accommodation			
	Construction - Design Management	50,000	350.000	
	Fit-out costs	70,000		
	Sub-total	120,000	350.000	470,000
4.0	Residential Lodges - 4 nos			
	Construction - Design Management	130,000	995,000	
	FI4-out costs	110,000		
	Sub-total	240,000	995.000	1,235,000
5.0	Memorial Walk & Stage 1 Site Works	Included		
	Sub-total		470,000	\$470,000
	Total for Stage 1	\$2,480,000	\$3,990,000	\$6,450,000

No	Description	Fees & Charges	Works on Sile	Grand Total
6.0	Design & Construct Annex to Museum		L'ANK	
	including - Design Management	360,000	2,510,000	2,890,000
	Sub-total	380,000	2,510,000	2,890,000
7.0	Residential Lodges			
	Construction - Design Management	200.000	935,000	
	Fit-out costs	120,000		
	Sub-total	320,000	935,000	1,255,000
8.0	Museum Liason Allowance	200,000		
	Total for Stage II	\$900,000	\$3,445,000	\$4,345,000

No	Description	Fisos & Charges	Works on Site	Grand Total
9.0	Museum Fit Out & Display Costs			
	Fittings, Fixtures & Displays	400,000	2,400,000	
	Opening Ceremony & start-up costs	200,000		
	Sub-lotal	600,000	2,400,000	3,000,000
10.0	Civil Works - Balance Rue Turrene			
	Construction - Design Management	30.000	180.000	210.000
11.0	Salance of Development Costs			
	Legal & Finding costs	100,000		
	Travel Expenses	100,000		
	GS1 Provisions	100,000		
	Escalation & Contingency Allowance	695,000		

	Sub-total	995,000		995,000
	Total for Stage III	\$1,625,000	\$2,580,000	\$4,205,000
12.0	Grand Total in N2D		-	\$15.000.000

### The following table summarises the \$15M by project cost category:

in	Description	Cost INZ
1.0	Property Acquisition Costs	
1.1	Property Development Proposal & Scheme Feasibility	500,000
1.2	Property Value - Achieved through 1.1 above as Offered	925,000
1.3	Sale Acquisition Costa – Legal & Financial, NZ, France	175,000
	Sub Total	1,600,000
2.0	Site Development Expenditure	
2.1	Project Specific, Design & Managament, Professional Fees	812.700
2 Z	Building & S4e Works, Estimated Budget Costs	6,658,080
	Sub Total	7,459,760
3.0	Project Specific Costs & Charges	
3.1	Travel/Accommodation Allowance, Trust Members & Consultante	200.000
3.2	Funding Promotional & Legal Cost Allow ances in NZ	320,000
33	GST Allow and a NZ Enliges Expenditure	300,000
	Sub Total	620,000
4.0	Development Related Costs	
4.1	F.F.& E. for Residential Accommodation Occupancy Sub Total	389,550
5.0	Mussum Establishment & Delivery Costs	
5.1	Museum Management & Design Consultancy Costa	600.000
5.2	F.F.&E. to Museum ( 704m2 Display Space Area)	2,400.000
5.3	Startup & Opening Ceremony Cost Allow ances	410,000
	Sub Total	3,410,000
6.0	Contingency/Escalation Allowance	1,320,670
	Grand Total	15,000,000

The Trust's development company in France is to be registered for local sales tax (TVA) to recover as appropriate.

### 3.2 Museum operating costs and revenues (EUR)

Once the Muscum is fully developed (upon completion of the \$15M investment) it is expected to run at a loss, however the overall property (i.e. the Museum plus accommodation units, tourist shop and café) will operate on a sustainable financial basis (a small surplus) due to the offsetting surplus of the accommodation units.

The museum will form part of the Chemin de Mémoire<sup>9</sup> of this area of France. The estimated number of visitors to Le Quesnoy in 2014 was estimated at 110,000. The entry fees revenue is based on 30,000 annual visitors (see earlier section on market assessment) at six Euros entry price per person in 2020.

Annual NET EXPENSES	(€94,545)	Negative museum operational expenses
Total expenses	€274,545	
Vahicles	13,333	
Travel	16,364	
Utilities	19,394	
Human resources	169,679	
Operations	24,121	
Markebing	31,636	
Annual EXPENSES	EUR	N Pos
Entry faea	180,000	30,000 visitors @ €6 each
Annual REVENUE	ÊŲŔ	Nicity

### 3.3 Accommodation operating costs & revenues (EUR)

The site includes 8 maisonettes of three levels each, which will be refurbished into selfcatering accommodation. The number and type of rooms varies by level. The year is divided into peak, shoulder and low seasons with corresponding % utilisation, which gives an overall annual utilisation of between 54% and 71% depending on the room type.

Annual REVENUE	EUR	Note:
Ground floor	102,816	8 double rooms, sleeping 2 each, €30 pppn
First floor	235,200	20 twin rooms, sleeping 2 each, $\epsilon$ 30 pppn
Second floor	247,296	16 Sunk rooms, sleeping 4 each, €20 pppn
Total revenue	€585,312	
nnual EXPENSES	FILE	Netro-
Servicing / cleaning	44,000	
Booking	27,800	
inergy	29,100	
Depreciation - buildings	87,60D	
Depreciation - contents	23,400	
otal expenses	€211,900	
Net annual REVENUE	€373,412	

\* A French Government supported network of remembrance sites.

### 3.4 Overall operating revenue

Once the development is 100% completed, the expected operational losses from the Museum will be offset by the expected operation surplus from the accommodation.

	Museum	Accommodation	Total
Revenue	180.000	565,312	765,312
Expenses	274,545	211,900	486,445
Net	(94,545)	373,412	€ 278,867

Overall not annual operating revenue which combines the profit-making accommodation and the loss-making museum operation is expected to be  $\in 278,867$  (\$460,130).

### 3.5 Timeline of cash-flow movements (NZD)

Year	Development Cost		Projected revenue		Projected Expenditure		Cashflow	
	Property	Museum	Museum	Accomm	Museum	Accomm	Net	Accumulated
2017	1,100,000				118,600		(1.218.600)	(1,218,600
7018	\$,250.000	100,000		48,800		25,000	(5,326,200)	(6,544,800
2019	4,145,000	200.000		310,000		160,000	(4,195,000)	110,739,800
2020	1,505,000	2,700,000	26,000	720,000	245,000	270,000	(3.974,000)	(14,713,800
2021			240,000	935,000	380,000	340,000	455,000	{14,258,800
2022			300,000	935,000	449,000	340,000	446,000	(13,812,800
2023			300,000	935,000	449,000	340,000	446,000	(19,366,800
2024			300,000	935,000	449,000	340,000	446,000	(12,920,800
2025			300,000	935,000	449,000	340,000	446,DD0	(12,474,800
Sub Total	12,000,000	3,000,000	1,466,000	5,753,800	2,539,600	2,155,000	(12,474,800)	(12,474,800

### 3.6 Sensitivity Analysis

Identified risk factors have been considered and their values have been assessed at different levels to portray possible scenarios in the future.

The range applied to each of the factors has been estimated as that which would be reasonably possible with the relevant timeframes based on historic and other factors.

The negative outcome of these assessments has been expressed in the negative (i.e. where the factor moves in a way which is detrimental to the project's revenue or costs).

The museum visitor and accommodation guest numbers would need to be around 35% fewer than forecast before net revenue would become negative.

The staged museum development will allow the market to be tested at low volumes before proceeding. As experience of the local market is gained, subsequent stages will be adapted to optimise the opportunity, e.g. changing the accommodation versus museum development effort, promoting alternative commercial opportunities such as the café or surplus land.

Factor	Range applied	Expected Impact on the project	Mitigation
EUR / NZD exchange rate	-18% in one year -32% in two years -38% in 5 years (based on 10 years to Sep 2017). Average is 1.72 which is close to the	Development – medium (up to \$1.0M in increased NZD costs) – bęcause a negative exchange rate will make luture development costs more expensive	Convert NZD donations to Euros as soon as practical
	rate which existed during the project's latter planning phases.	Operating surplus – low – the revenues and expenses are both in Euros therefore any fluctuations will be offsetting. Further, as the project is non-profit, no significant revenues are expected to be repatriated into NZD.	None (museum balance sheet is to be managed in Euros).
Visilor numbers	-50% of forecast visitor numbers to museum and accommodation	Operating revenue – significant –would reduce by NZD 630k paito a net foss of NZD 171k pa	Reconsider marketing strategy, restructure costs and assess possibility of alternative commercial opportunities (café and eurplus lend tease).
Museum entry cost competition	Frøe entry all year	Operating revenue – significant - would reduce by NZD 297k paito a net profit of NZD 163k pa	Maximise alternative commercial opportunities (café and surplus land lease).

# **4 PROJECT APPROACH**

### 4.1 Timeline and overall strategy

Due to the complexities of managing the transaction and subsequent design work including approvals plus the uncertainty about fundraising timing, the work is planned to be staged.

The staging allows the project to develop greater familiarity with the local environment, opportunities and potential markets in a gradual way. This gives the project the flexibility a) to exploit new opportunities as they become known and b) minimise any inefficient investment early if new market information justifies this.

It also allows the project to prioritise revenue areas first before committing to the greater investments.

The planned stages are as follows:

**Stage I** – To complete refurbishment work to existing buildings: the Museum staff accommodation building (Bâtiment 012), the Gendarmerie building, four of the eight maisonettes, and the Memorial Walkway with attendant site works.

Target completion: 4 November 2018

**Stage II** – Refurbishment of the remaining four Maisonettes (staged as funds allow), followed by the construction of the Museum Annex

Target completion: 30 November 2019

**Stage III** – Fit-out and install displays for a fully functioning museum and complete remaining site works onto rue Turrene.

Target completion: 25 April 2020

This specific sequence of work stages provides early income to accrue from the accommodation facilities of the development to be available when the completed Museum commences to operate in 2020 with its associated costs and potential operating deficit.

### 4.2 Development preparation

A collaborative approach to the project with the people and civic authorities of Le Quesnoy is essential in achieving the long-term sustainable aims. Over two decades, representatives of the project have actively sort to foster community ties and personal relationships to support this.

The already developed designs will be translated into detailed design documentation (subject to approval by the Trust) but utilising French procurement practices, products and materials.

These steps are already underway with a fee proposal and subsequent engagement for Stage I with Simon Architects, who practise in Le Quesnoy. The design sequence and approvals process has already been agreed and timetabled and these will be formalised in February 2017.

Construction procurement arrangements with a specific French contractor (Tommasini Construction Ltd) has already commenced based on the recommendation of the Mayor and Simon Architects. Evidence of this contractor's reliability are the completed Australian

Visitors Centre at Fromelles and the new national Glass Museum (Museum MusVerre) at Sars Poteries. The contractor's principal is an English speaker and the company is judged to have the resources and competencies required to complete Stage I to programme.

Contractual arrangements have been discussed based on the standard form of building contract in France using a cooperative "Partnering Agreement" with an "Open Book" approach utilising both Measure & Value and Fixed price parcels for designated work packages. These arrangements will be formalised in March when detailed design documentation becomes available.

Main contract preliminary costs and profit margins are to be negotiated based on the recently tendered extensions to Eugene Thomas High School in Le Quesnoy. All sub-contracts and materials will be tendered except for the Mechanical & Plumbing Trades work, which will be carried out by a nominated sub-contractor, Jean Marie Boutteaux, whose company has maintained all such works on the Gendarmerie site for over a decade. He, too, has agreed to the "open book" cooperative approach.

Examination of trade rates, appropriate to the scope of work required for the project, from local sources have been obtained through input from the local contractors. These rates comprising resource-based inputs for labour, materials and plant, have been related to the range of work the Trust will require to be completed by civil, structural, services and finishing trades, to be employed on the project.

Delivered trade rates for construction work in Northern France across the above spectrum, are relative to and in several cases lower than current Auckland (New Zealand) commercial building market costs. However, there are differences within these costs in the relationship mix between labour and material. Productivity output rates for similar labour costs in France are lower than in New Zealand, which fortunately in respect to delivered cost rates are off set in France by a significantly better variety and quality of materials, obtainable at lower prices.

Thus, within the Business Case the capital expenditure budget for building works at around 44% of the projects estimated overall development costs to completion, has the flexibility to remain achievable.

In all cases, these organisations and their principals, including the design consultants, are taking pride in being associated with this project and have been helpful and cooperative.

### 4.3 Business development and operating strategy

Over the past three years, there has been considerable interest by military historians (in New Zealand and Europe) and Battlefield Tour Tourism promoters for a dedicated New Zealand War Memorial Museum to be opened in France. This, aided by New Zealand's current international reputation, the compelling story of the liberation of 'Le Quesnoy, and the desire by many to see the New Zealand contribution to the ANZAC's Corps service on the Western Front, give greater exposure and balance.

Furthermore, a museum of some size and significance at the extremities of the Allied Armics Advance to Victory campaign of 1918, will at last provide a focus (and excuse) for battlefield tourism to advance beyond Cambrai, especially if accommodation is also readily available.

The museum requires the nature and type of displays that will resonate with both older and younger visitors. A steering group dedicated to this has been formed, which will call upon qualified opinion across New Zealand, Britain, France and Belgium, From Belgium we have

support from one of the founders of the Passchendaele 1917 Museum at Zonnebeke in West Flanders whose knowledge and network in this area are profound.

An acquisition policy for Museum Displays is yet to be agreed but will be based on establishing the display philosophy for the Museum noted above. Anecdotal evidence to date suggests that much of this display material will come from within New Zealand (being a request to those wishing to support the project and identified on the Trust's Funding website). In turn, the RNZRSA and existing local and regional museums are to be approached for assistance in identifying suitable display material, donated or loaned, as required.

Management of the Museum will require two full-time staff (Director and Assistant Director). These will be recruited from New Zealand. Up to seven part-time volunteers will be recruited to provide in aggregate two further full-time staff on duty over the daily opening hours of 10am to 5pm.

The Museum's operating functions will include an on-site research centre and linkages to related activities e.g. battlefield tours.

### 4.4 Marketing and Communications strategy

The marketing and communications strategy has been designed to support the fundraising efforts and articulate the vision, purpose, and benefits of the Museum. The strategy is based on key themes:

- The creation of a permanent New Zealand war museum in Europe
- The establishment of a place to honour New Zealand's military achievements, tell the stories of New Zealanders at war and pay tribute to the sacrifices they made
- A place of pilgrimage for all New Zealanders to remember and learn about those Kiwi soldiers who fought and died for our freedom far from home in two World Wars
- A place where visitors from other nations can learn and understand the price New Zealanders paid in fighting aggression and contributed to achieving peace in Europe long ago.
- An opportunity for ongoing cultural and educational exchanges which will strengthen relations between New Zealand and France.

### 4.4.1. Marketing strategy

The initial marketing strategy is aimed at supporting the fundraising efforts with potential major donors. Marketing materials supporting this approach include the Case for Support brochure and content published on the NZWMM public website. The possibility of a crowdfunding strategy is being considered for introduction at a later stage in the project.

Subsequent marketing will be undertaken from the Museum through its website and through established liaison with the military museums of Europe, including Britain. This will include published material such as the French Chemin De Mémoire programme, British Western Front publications and the recently formed Official Western Fronts Registered Guides organisation.

In New Zealand, the Trust will support the Museum's marketing campaigns through its educational programmes in schools and universities, using organisations such as the Secondary Schools History Association, museums with military displays and the those growing number of Travel Agencies though 2014 to 2018 have promoted battlefield tours.

#### 4.4.2. Communications strategy

The communications strategy is focused on creating awareness and support for the project, primarily in New Zealand, but also in France and the UK.

The strategy has a number of separate components, including a targeted media programme, communications support for related events, and the creation of specific digital communications and social media channels and content. It will also secure support and public endorsement from high profile New Zealanders and overseas dignitaries.

The communications strategy will also place a particular emphasis on the Museum being a focal point and place of pilgrimage for all New Zealanders visiting Europe, as well as promote the strong educational and cultural exchange opportunities and benefits for New Zealand and international students.

Coverage and inclusion in the French guide to the battlefields publication "Chemin De Mémoire" programme to aid patronage is already available. Liaison with the existing and established Military Museum's and Visitor Centres on the Somme, Artois and Flanders are to be arranged.

# **5 PROJECT ORGANISATION**

The Trust is incorporated under New Zealand's Charitable Trusts Act 1957 and is registered as a charitable entity under the Charities Act 2005. The Trust is supported by a strategic advisory committee and by friends emeritus.

A steering committee comprising the Trustees, the Strategic Advisers and the Founder / General Secretary meets fortnightly. All significant decisions are made by or approved by the steering committee (including all expenditure over \$1,000.00) in the development stage.

#### PATRON

#### TRUSTEES

Mark Halt

Brett Hewson

Greg Moyle (Maj. Retd) Chair

Rt. Hon. Sir Donald McKinnon ONZ GCVO PC

FOUNDER AND GENERAL SECRETARY

Herb H Farrant

### ADVISERS

Rt. Hon. Sir Donald McKinnon ONZ GCVO PC Rt. Hon. Sir Lockwood Smith KNZM PhD Andrew Collow Alastair Bell Cefia Caughey Kerry Underhill Peter McKinnon

### FRIENDS EMERITUS OF LE QUESNOY

Rt. Hon, Lt. Gen. Sir Jerry Mateparae GNZM, QSO, KS Rt. Hon. Sir Anand Satyanand GNZM, QSO, KSU Dame Jenny Gibbs DNZM Rt. Hon, Helen Clark ONZ SSI Rt. Hon, Sir Lockwood Smith KNZM PhD

Trust legal name: New Zealand Memorial Trust – Le Quesnoy Charities services registration number: CC54965 Certificate of Incorporation number: 2678011

Legal name	Туре	Shareholdings	Purpose	
S.A.S. Le Quesnoy Memorial Museum	French Société par actions simplifiée (S.A.S similar to a NZ limited liability company)	1,000 shares of €1 each: New Zealand Memorial Museum Trust	Management of the Museum and accommodation	
S.A.S. Le Quesnoy Memorial Museum Real Estate Similar to a NZ lim liability company)		1,000 shares of €1 each: New Zealand Memorial Museum Trust	Ownership of the property which it will lease at no profit to S.A.S. Le Quesnoy Memorial Museum real-estate asset	

### Legal entities owned by the trust:

#### Legal Disclaimer

While the information contained in this business case is deemed by the Trust to be accurate, the Trust shall not be held liable for the accuracy of or any omissions from it and recipients are expected to make their own assessment of the case that is presented. Forecasts are made with best efforts but are subject to change due to unexpected events that cannot be known at this time. They are based on expectations, estimates and projections at the time the statements were made that involve a number of uncertainties which could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those presently anticipated. Although such projections are believed to be realistic at the time of writing, no representations are made as to their ultimate attainability. The document will continue to be developed as more information becomes available will be re-distributed to interested parties. Submission 105



# SUBMISSION IN RESPONSE TO MATAMATA-PIAKO DISTRICT COUNCIL'S

# Long-Term Plan 2018-28



20 April, 2018 194

# CONTENTS

1.	Executive Summary	3
2.	About Sport New Zealand	4
3.	The Value of Sport and Recreation	5
4.	Our Feedback on Your Long-Term Plan	6
5.	Sport NZ contacts	8

### **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Sport New Zealand (Sport NZ) is the crown entity responsible for getting more New Zealanders physically active, keeping competitive sport strong, clean and fair, and ensuring there are pathways for our most talented sportspeople to realise their potential.

Our research shows that participation in sport and recreation is declining (down 7.7% among all New Zealand adults between 1998 and 2014). This trend is particularly profound among:

- Young adults (18-24) down 13.9%
- Pacific (11.4%) and Māori (8.4%) communities
- Households with combined incomes under \$40,000 pa
- Men (down 9.2% v a drop of 6.4% for women)

#### THE CHALLENGE

The Matamata-Piako District, like many Districts of New Zealand, faces several challenges in relation to the provision of sporting and recreation opportunities when also faced with increasing essential costs for other infrastructure and extending services to provide for new areas of growth. In answer to the question *"How important is spending on community sport and recreation compared to core infrastructure"*. Sport NZ would argue that sport and active recreation provision is core to delivering those community benefits summarised in section 3 of our submission: the Value of Sport.

Over half of the districts population of 33,000 people live in one of three main towns which are dispersed across the district. This brings with it the challenge to ensure equity of access to facilities and services to those that live in townships while also considering the other 50% of residents in predominantly rural areas.

Demands on capital funding budgets are likely to increase as assets age. It will therefore become increasingly important for all stakeholders to work collaboratively in order to improve the delivery of sport and recreational opportunities.

#### WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE DISTRICT?

Sport NZ believes that Council in its draft LTP has made prudent choices to include the extension of cycle ways and put funding in place for sports facilities in Matamata and maintain focus on improving the "little things" especially sport and recreation provision that are important to those who live in the district.

Community sport and recreational opportunities need to be sustained in partnership with others, such as: charitable trusts, the Ministry of Education (via schools), and community groups and clubs. Maintaining aging assets, current service levels and facility sustainability is likely to become increasingly difficult, especially for areas with minimal growth / or aging populations. In the development future facilities, partnering, co-location and shared services that avoid unnecessary duplication and underutilisation of sports and recreational facilities needs to continue and rationalisation of poor performing facilities should be considered.

### 2. ABOUT SPORT NZ

Sport New Zealand (Sport NZ) is the crown entity responsible for getting more New Zealanders physically active. There is global evidence that this enhances their physical and mental health, education outcomes and general wellbeing - and makes for a more cohesive society.

Our other key roles include keeping competitive sport strong, clean and fair, and ensuring there are pathways for our most talented sportspeople to realise their full potential.

#### **OUR APPROACH**

We are now into the third year of our Community Sport Strategy, which has put a strong emphasis on using research to better understand how societal changes and the changing make-up of New Zealand's population impact the level and nature of participation in sport and recreation. We are working with regional sports trusts, councils and other local stakeholders to find local solutions to turn this around.

Our primary focus is on young people (5 to 18 years), particularly teenage girls and three ethnic communities where the barriers to participation for young people are most profound: Māori, Samoan and Indian. It is our belief that providing quality experiences in sport in recreation for our young people is the secret to ensuring New Zealanders remain physically active as they age and grow.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF COUNCILS TO OUR APPROACH

Councils play a key role in our focus on young people. They are an important partner for regional sports trusts, in whom we are a significant investor and partner – and who are the regional champions of our strategy to grow participation.

Sport NZ also supports councils in the delivery of major events, and councils are now increasingly involved in running or supporting local programmes drive local physical activity and wellbeing outcomes.

However, our key area of work with councils – and the primary way your Long-Term Plan 2018-28 can help grow participation in sport and recreation – remains the planning, investment and operation of the facilities and open spaces which enable sport and recreation.

For instance, our most recent Active NZ study (2014) found that more 30% of women use a swimming pool as part of their sport and recreation, more than half of all adults use an indoor or outdoor sporting facility, and just under a quarter of adults cycle for sport and recreation.

That's why Sport NZ has worked with a number of councils to develop Regional Facility Plans to ensure their prioritisation of sport and recreation facilities aligns with both current and future needs, and that they are run in way which maximises community benefit.

# 3. THE VALUE OF SPORT AND RECREATION

On 17 March, Sport NZ launched a <u>new study</u> that explores the value of sport and recreation to New Zealanders, their communities and our country. *The Value of Sport* is based on extensive research, including a survey of around 2,000 New Zealanders and a review of previous studies from here and around the world.

People we spoke to see real value in participating in sport and recreation:

- 92% believe being active keeps them physically fit and healthy, and helps relieve stress
- 88% believe that sport and other physical activities provide them with opportunities to achieve and help build confidence
- 84% believe sport brings people together and create a sense of belonging
- 74% say sport help builds vibrant and stimulating communities.

Our research also showed the ability of sport and recreation to create good young adults and improve the health and wellbeing of New Zealanders. Key findings include:

# Sport and physical activity can reduce rates of many physical health related disorders and improve health outcomes as a result

Significant studies have identified relationships between physical activity and reducing type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease and obesity related disorders. Regular physical activity results in similar outcomes for children, including improved cardiovascular fitness, decreased risk of type 2 diabetes, improved bone health, and maintaining a healthy weight. There is at least moderate evidence of physical activity having beneficial impacts on rates of breast cancer, colon cancer, osteoporosis and stroke.

# Evidence indicates a positive association between children's physical activity participation and academic achievement

There is a positive association between physical activity and higher test scores, improved reading comprehension and a positive orientation towards achievement. There is also evidence that children can spend more time being physically active and less time in the classroom without having an impact on academic achievement. There is a positive association between sport participation and higher academic performance, attendance rates and less lateness and stand downs.

#### Participation in sport has been linked with greater employability in graduates.

Sport at university was associated with greater employability compared with attending the gym, or not engaging in sport – and this effect was greater for graduates who take part in sport and volunteering. Employers listed a wide range of attributes developed through sport, including teamwork, communication skills, motivation, competitiveness and resilience.

# There is a link between sport participation, improved social capital, feelings of social cohesion and community identity

Because sport acts as a conduit to bring individuals within communities together, to make friends and to develop networks, it also presents an opportunity to develop social capital. There are strong associations between national levels of sport club memberships and levels of social trust and wellbeing. Some evidence also suggests that sport and recreation in youth may also result in increased levels of community involvement as an adult.

THESE AND OTHER FINDINGS FROM OUR STUDY REINFORCE THE ROLE OF SPORT AND RECREATION IN CREATING A BETTER NEW ZEALAND.

FIND OUT MORE AT **SPORTNZ.ORG.NZ/VALUEOFSPORT.** 

# 4. OUR FEEDBACK ON YOUR LONG TERM PLAN

In response to the draft 2018-28 LTP consultation document, we wish to comment on the following:

- 1. Thank you: On behalf of the people of the Matamata-Piako District and Sport NZ, thank you for your contribution to sport and recreation in your district. As highlighted on page 4, district councils are key enablers driving the desired 'value of sport' outcomes expressed on page 5 and your effort and investment is sincerely appreciated. Sport NZ would also like to take this opportunity to thank Council for the part that it plays in the strong investment partnership that now exist between Sport Waikato and Matamata-Piako District Council, as evidenced by the extensive list of projects, programmes and quality opportunities that have been developed over recent years.
- 2. Regional Sports Facilities Plan: The Regional Sports Facilities Plan was established in 2014. Designed to guide the development of facilities the community needs (versus wants) at a Regional and Sub Regional level, Sport Waikato is the lead agency guiding the joint implementation of the plan. An initiative of the Mayoral Forum, with partnership from all Local Authorities in the region, the Regional Sports Facilities Plan offers local authorities the following key concepts:
  - Advocacy with funders and investors for facilities that reflect the principles of the plan.
  - Provision of peer reviews for facility development concepts e.g. Feasibility Projects, Business Case Assessments and Concept Designs.
  - Assistance with investment negotiations in facility development and utilisation.
  - Sharing of knowledge including resources specific to sports facilities and the sport sector.
  - Partnering to optimise facility utilisation by way of fostering sport organisation relationships to attract events and collaborative working.
  - Advice and assistance in the development of "Community Hub" concept (co-location of organisations in sport and in a broader context).
  - The provision of training opportunities and information sharing.
  - Increasing regional understanding and management of facility utilisation data to understand demand and enable informed decision making.
- **3. District Coordinator:** Sport Waikato's District Coordinator team partner with Local Authorities across the greater Waikato region. Our District Coordinators serve as a local connector, connecting the community to sport and recreation and connecting the greater Sport Waikato team to the community. The District Coordinators have four high level KPI's that focus their performance.
  - 1. To grow participation in local communities to increase the number of individuals who meet the physical activity guidelines
  - 2. To work with deliverers of sport, recreation and physical activity to provide sustainable quality experiences
  - 3. To develop, maintain and grow quality stakeholder relationships
  - 4. To promote and advocate for healthy active lifestyles
- **4. Community Funding grants:** Sport NZ is familiar with Matamata-Piako District Council's Community Partnership Fund and the funds that are distributed to Individuals and Clubs. The assistance provided to voluntary sports clubs and organisations and individuals in the community is very much valued by the community. We support the continuation of this concept.
- **5. Aquatics provision:** Sport NZ also supports council's proposals for **Aquatics Facilities** including upgrades and maintenance projects. Sport Waikato recently completed the Regional Aquatics Plan which provides guidance to Councils across the region on the future provision of Aquatics Facilities. The report highlights limitations in the broader network for full year community access and reports an aged network. We encourage Matamata-Piako to connect with Thames Coromandel District Council and Hauraki District Council as they progress thinking on the Sub-Regional Aquatics Facility planned for Thames.

Both Sport Waikato and Sport NZ offer to continue their support for the planning process.

- **6. Healthy Communities:** Sport NZ supports the 1% rate increase to enable an additional \$320,000 to support **Healthy Communities** initiatives recognising that with inflation and population growth these funds are needed to maintain and grow the quality of council delivery.
- **7.** Cycleway Extension Programme: Sport NZ supports council's Cycleway Extension programme and the proposed side trail development from the Hauraki Rail Trail to Wairere Falls and Waiorongomai Valley. These landmarks offer an opportunity to showcase features of the district and opportunities for locals and tourists to be physically active while also driving economic outcomes for the district.
- 8. Matamata Indoor Sports Stadium: Sport NZ further supports the Council proposal to proceed with the major renewals and maintenance works to Headon Stadium (\$1.5 million) in 2018/19 and then allocate funding of \$2 million in 2019/20 to either expand the existing Stadium or use the funding to contribute to building a new indoor sports facility for Matamata. We acknowledge that decision is subject to completing a feasibility study and business case. Through our partner Sport Waikato Sport NZ will be able to provide with specialist time and advice, an investment contribution and peer review to ensure an appropriate investment decision.
- **9.** Linkage Parks: Sport NZ supports council's proposal for Linkage Parks. We agree with the proposal to convert 8.9 hectares across the district into linkage parks by 2033.

# 5. SPORT NZ CONTACTS

Should the Council seek information or clarification further to this submission, please contact:

BRENT SHELDRAKE **Regional Partnership Manager - Northern** M: 027 478 5122 E: <u>brent.sheldrake@sportnz.org.nz</u>

JAMIE DELICH **Spaces and Places Lead** M: 021 859 182 E: jamie.delich@sportnz.org.nz



# Submission 115 - Rob Shields

Rc Sheilds

32 Sheffield st

Matamata

Ph 078886322

To Matamata Piako Councillors

Rubbish one of three Sections

Not too sure, where the Councils or the Govt get the idea that the public of the world create the rubbish that is around now. As the public is not to blame at all, it is the manufactures around the world that sell their goods that don't last long then needs to be dumped so they should be paying for that or taking it back to them to get rid of it. This goes to the rest of them who pack their Items for sale in stuff that most has to be dumped they are the ones that make all the \$\$\$\$\$ out of their product that they make and should help get rid of it.

Only a few years ago never had dump stations around just buried in the back yard and burnt a lot of in in the fire. Even used the newspaper to wipe bum in the 4 Gall tin then buried in the Veg garden when full now has flush toilet that uses the councils water that we have to pay for down to the sewage ponds that sometimes has bigger problems.

Section two the rubbish bags.

As the rate payers has paid for the Bags and some may still have a lot not used as most times not much rubbish to put out and may only put out every two weeks or so or may use other means to dump their rubbish. Therefore, I hope that those who still have bags left can us up until finished

This council has several flats around Matamata and as most property owners paid for bags in their rates for their properties to supply bags to tenants. I see the council gaining some extra \$\$\$ as at July their tenants will be buying their own. Then we will see as a few towns that have gone this way people dump the stuff all around NZ as I personally have seen this happen. May find that the towns rubbish bins around town are full in the morning

Section 3 Tourists

As they are an increasing in large numbers every week over here. May be councils in NZ, could help them out? In towns where no camping grounds close by. Should set one up close to the town coming in or going out of their town. a place to camp and Toilets all painted Blue?(Portaloo size Easily cleaned one with small hand basin).So tourists know what they are as most of them cannot read our English, Preferably on a sewage line or even a long drop. ((As we would be in the same predicament in their countries)). A few recycle bins also with photos of Items as a lot cannot seem to read at all going by tourists that arrive in Aussie and here at the Airports with prohibited items? . They would stay at these places to meet with others and not all over the place and would spend some \$\$ in this town may be some super markets can help as most would be spent at their shops. Even if they charge a few \$\$ to stay there better there that out in the sticks polluting out there. The councils would have more control on them then.

File No	16	2921.	
No. amei	il NO.		

File Ref: POL

April 18, 2018

Don McLeod Matamata-Piako District Council P O Box 266 TE AROHA 3342

Submission 116

Protection Authority

Environmental

Te Mana Rauhī Taiao

Dear Don

#### Feedback for your Long Term Plan

As many territorial and regional councils throughout New Zealand are currently consulting on their Long Term Plans, I wanted to take the opportunity to remind councils of their obligations under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Please consider these obligations whenever you are reviewing your plans and prioritising your activities.

Collectively, and alongside regional councils, New Zealand's 67 territorial authorities are our biggest field force of hazardous substances enforcement officers outside workplaces – responsible for hazardous substance compliance and enforcement in every public and private location within their boundaries, in situations not controlled by other agencies.

There are significant environmental and safety risks of not adequately resourcing these responsibilities.

I appreciate the difficulty in quantifying the size and potential impact of the risks, and the challenge of competing resources. Hazardous substances, however, span all of the outcomes that many councils already focus on – such as water quality, air quality, and sustainable resource management. Rather than address hazardous substance enforcement in isolation, you could consider improvements in relation to the other environmental and economic outcomes you are working towards. This might include, for example, distributing public education material on hazardous substance safety to your ratepayers, and/or you might decide to fund an in-house hazardous substances expert to support your enforcement staff.

Thank you for the role you play in safeguarding the health and safety of New Zealand's people and environment.

Yours sincerely

Allan Freeth Chief Executive

eply: 2002025

РН +64 4 915 2426 FAX+64 4 914 0433 EMAL info@epa.govt.nz Level 10 215 Lambton Quay Private Bag 63002, Waterloo Quay Wellington 6140, New Zealand

203

www.ena.covt.nz

# SUBMISSION FORM

# Submission 117 - Events Centre

NAME Jenny Stockley BUSINESS/ORGANISATION: TEANDA EVENIS CENTRE Chantable Trust. EMAIL: craigjen@farmside.co.nz. PHONE (DAYTIME): 0273221553 ADDRESS: 64 BOWLER Rd ROZ Te Ado

5 7019 AGE GROUP: UNDER 25 25-35 36-50 51-65 66 Matamata Plako District Council RATEPAYER NON-RATEPAYER

Note: Submissions are public information. Your feedback will be used for purposes such as reports to Councillors, which are made available to the public and media. WOULD YOU LIKE TO SPEAK ABOUT YOUR SUBMISSION AT A COUNCIL HEARING? YES NO

A hearing will be held on 16 May 2018 (and 17 May 2018 if required) for the draft Long Term Plan, and the other documents we are consulting on. If you do not tick a box we will assume that you do not wish to be heard; if you have ticked yes, please let us know if you are unavailable for either of the days or at any certain time:

### HAVE YOUR SAY!

FINANCIALS (Section 1) (5) Do you agree with our proposed limits on rates and debt, including our proposal to potentially exceed our 4% limit on rates increases for three years of the 10 year plan?	ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (Section 2)	VIBRANT CULTURAL VALUES (Section 3) Do you agree with our plans to increase support for youth and community groups and work closer with Iwi?
	ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY (Section 5)	HEALTHY COMMUNITIES (Section 6)
Do you think we've made the right choices for the bypasses?	Do you agree with our proposal to up our game in waste minimisation and increase our transfer station fees?	Do you think we've made the right choices to extend the cycleway, put funding in place for sports facilities in Matamata and focus on improving the little things in our district?

Submissions must be received no later than 5pm, 29 April 2018. Please complete this form and tear along the perforated edge, fold and seal all edges with glue or tape, and post. The use of staples to seal this form will result in non-delivery from NZ Post.



0650





Chairman: Secretary: Treasurer: Peter Jager Jenny Stockley Jenny Stockley 07 884 9760 07 884 9708 07 884 9708

Postal Address: 64 Bowler Road, RD2 Te Aroha 3392 E-mail: craigjen@farmside.co.nz

23rd April 2018

### SUBMISSION TO THE LONG TERM PLAN

As stated in your Consultation document under Healthy Communities: "We encourage the use and development of our facilities", we feel there are a few "little things that could be focused on" and we would appreciate your consideration on these.

The Te Aroha Event Centre Charitable Trust would like the Council to consider some extra items for the Silver Fern Farms Event Centre that would encourage more diverse usage, which would help our community to stay connected and healthy and also bring visitors to our district.

1: The Silver Fern Farms Event Centre is a fabulous asset to the Matamata Piako District. We feel that the purchase of mats for the Sports Arena would help to protect this asset and encourage better usage of the Sports Arena. The space is significantly big enough to hold large events but we do need easy to use mats that would be based at the Sports Arena. The cost to mat one court is approximately \$35,000 -\$45,000. As a Trust we feel we could raise funds to meet half of this cost.

2: The Silver Fern Farms Event Centre Sports Arena floor is a quality floor that needs to be well maintained to protect our asset. The arena floor needs a better cleaning regime. We would like you to consider the purchase of an electric floor scrubber to be used on a routinely basis which all centres in the District could benefit from. At a cost of about \$6,000 we feel this would go along way to making sure we keep this quality floor as long as we possibly can. We have attached some information on the floor scrubbers.

3: We feel that to encourage better usage of our facilities we need to provide spaces with the "right gear". The Ballance Agri-nutrients rooms could benefit greatly from having data projectors installed. This is something we have had a lot of feedback on from users and we would seriously consider finding the funds to cover the estimated cost of \$18,000. The Trust need to know the Council would agree and support the maintenance of this purchase, which would enhance the use of these rooms.

Kind Regards On behalf of the Trustees on the Te Aroha Event Centre Charitable Trust

Jenny Stockley Jenny Stockley Secretary/Treasurer



- 14" Scrub width
- 20 Metre Power Cable
- Very Portable
- 30% Faster than mopping

ET4045 - ELECTRIC

HLOWM

Economy Model

18" Scrub Width

126999.00

20 Metre Power Cable

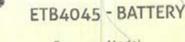
**40L Tanks** 



# ECONOMY TWINTEC



- 14" Scrub Width
- Twin Batteries (1 on, 1 off)
- 45min Run Time Per Battery
- 30% Faster Than Mopping



- Economy Model
- 40L Tanks
- 18" Scrub Width
- 2 Hour Run Time
- **Gel Batteries** 
  - 999.00t **On-board Smart Charger**

# **TWINTEC 40L**

\* lasmaged \*

TT4055 - ELECTRIC 22" Scrub Width - 560 mm

- Single Disk
- Stainless Steel Chassis ×

### TTB4055 - BATTERY

- 40L Tanks
- 22" Scrub Width
- Gel Maintenance-free Batteries
- 2.25 Hour Run Time
- Stainless Steel Chassis
- **On-board Smart Charger**

www.proquipnz.co.nz

08°2067 678

# FLOOR SCRUBBERS 11



www.proquipnz.co.nz

0800 270 778

Compact Walk Behind		Scrubber/Drye Effective  1st January 201
sompact wark benind		Enecuve (ist January 201
<ul> <li>Compact design with fok transportation and storag is limited.</li> <li>Ideal for cleaning hotels, offices, canteens and col</li> <li>Rotating deck allows this scrub and dry both forwa</li> <li>Easy brush adjustment for control</li> <li>New squeegee system w performance and patente system for easy blade re</li> <li>Adjustable dual setting w</li> <li>Brush deck includes burn system for shock absorb</li> </ul>	ee, even when space schools, small shops, ffee shops. compact machine to ords and backwards. or perfect traction with high suction ad blade retaining placement. rater flow controls oper rollers and spring	
echnical Specification	ns	to:
Input	Volts	12
Rated Power	Watts	500
Scrubbing Width	mm	470
Solution/Recovery Tank	L	11/11
Squeegee Width	mm	370
Productivity Rate	m <sup>2</sup> /hr (theoretical/acti	ual) 1480/890
Vorking Speed	km/h	4
rush Pressure	kg	27
ound Pressure	dB(A)	64
rush Size	mm	370
Vimensions	mm (LxWxH)	730x475x450
/eight	kg (with batteries)	80
Part Number	Description	List Price GST Price
act Number		List Price GS1 inc GST
9087341020	SC351 Includes: 9100000713 On Board Charger DCR-EV27A-A Battery 12V 9099999000 Prolene Brush 9100000077 Squeegee Blade Kit	\$ 5,545.00 \$ 831.75 \$ 6,376.75
and the second second	Accessories	
DCR-EV27A-A	Battery 12V	\$ 415.00 \$ 62.25 \$ 477.25
100000713	On Board Charger	\$ 1,165.00 \$ 174.75 \$ 1,339.75
099672000	Pad Holder 355mm	\$ 115.00 \$ 17.25 \$ 132.25
099999000	Prolene Brush 370mm	\$ 85.00 \$ 12.75 \$ 97.75
10000000	Union Mix Brush 370mm	\$ 130.00 \$ 19.50 \$ 149.50
100000001	Prolite Brush 370mm	\$ 80.00 \$ 12.00 \$ 92.00
10000002	Midgrit 240 Brush 370mm	\$ 230.00 \$ 34.50 \$ 264.50
9100000003 9100000077	Magna Grit Brush 370mm Squeegee Blade Kit	\$ 230.00 \$ 34.50 \$ 264.50
		\$ 70.00 \$ 10.50 \$ 80.50

Prices are list prices only. There is no obligation to comply with the recommendation. Prices are subject to change without notice. Error and omission excepted.

### SC400

#### Walk Behind

- Provides the cleaning capacity and flexibility of a large scrubber/dryer built into a small machine.
- Practical and adjustible handle with LED display shows battery levels, water levels and has all working functions integrated.
- Electronic water flow control, safety switch and easy to use lever system.
- Redesigned squeegee with comfortable foot pedal lifting system.
- External deck regulation for adjusting traction to improve manoeuvrability.
- Offset brush deck with side wheel allows cleaning up close to walls and furniture without causing damage.



Scrubber/Dryer

			Electric	Battery
echnical Specifications			SC400E	SC400B
Input	Volts		240	24
Rated Power	Watts		1650	750
Vacuum Motor Power	Watts	A MARTINE AND	550	300
Brush Motor Power	Watts		1100	450
Airflow	L/min		2160	1518
Vacuum	kPa		13	11
Scrubbing Width	mm	The I want the	430	430
Solution/Recovery Tank	L		23/21	23/21
Squeegee Width	mm	AMI 2341, 30 284.	720	720
Productivity Rate	m <sup>2</sup> /hr (theoretical/actual)		1720/860	1720/1035
Working Speed	km/h		4	4
Brush Pressure	kg		28	23
Sound Pressure	dB(A)	1.196*821×3C)	70	65
Brush Size	mm		430/432	430/432
Dimensions	mm (LxWxH)	A State of the sta	1230x	570x725
Net Weight	kg		66	59
Operating Weight	kg	TETE STATE	123	136 with turberier
Cable Length	metres		20	•
Part Number	Description	List Price	GST	Price
r ar c nomber	Description	Listrico	001	inc GST
9087313020	SC400E Electric Includes: L08812891 Prolene Brush 430mm 9097354000 Squeegee Blade Kit	\$ 5,835.00	\$ 875.25	\$ 6,710.25
9087311020	SC400B Battery Includes: DCR-EV27A-A Battery 12V (x2) 9100000290 On Board Charger L08812891 Prolene Brush 430mm 9097354000 Squeegee Blade Kit	\$ 8,180.00	\$ 1,227.00	\$ 9,407.00
	Accessories	a service of		
DCR-EV27A-A	Battery 12V (2 required)	\$ 415.00		
9100000290	On Board Charger	\$ 845.00		
9100001897	Pad Holder Kit	\$ 140.00		
9100002050	Pad Holder Flat 432mm	\$ 115.00	and the second se	Name of Street, or other Division of Street, or other Str
909 5691 000	Midlite Grit 180 Brush 430mm	\$ 490.00		
909 5692 000	Midgrit 240 Brush 430mm	\$ 490.00	the second se	the second s
909 5693 000	Prolite Brush 430mm	\$ 186.00	\$ 27.90	\$ 213.90
909 5694 000	Union Mix Brush 430mm	\$ 250.00	\$ 37.50	\$ 287.50
L08812891	Prolene Brush 430mm	\$ 200.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 230.00
9097354000	Squeegee Blade Kit 720mm	\$ 150.00	\$ 22.50	\$ 172.50

Prices are list prices only. There is no obligation to comply with the recommendation. Prices are subject to change without notice. Error and omission excepted.

# SC1500

#### Stand On

- Designed to deliver superior cleaning performance, the SC1500 stand-on scrubber provides a flexible, extremely manoeuvrable and compact solution for small to medium sized areas.
- Dual Random Orbital Scrubing technology or traditional disc
- Extremely manoeuvrable ad compact
- Productivity of a ride on scrubber and the cost efficiency of a walk behind scrubber
- Two scrub pressures up to 40kg
- Quiet mode for daytime cleaning
   Eligible for 3 year Warranty (conv
- Eligible for 3 year Warranty (conditions apply)



The Party of Street, or other	
r <b>yer</b> ary 2018	olies
•	Supr
×	Vaikato leaning
	-0

Scrubber/Dryer

		and the second	
Technical Data		SC1500R	SC1500
Input	Volts	24V	24V
Rated Power	Watts	280	280
Brush Motor Power	Watts	380	560
Vacuum Motor Power	Watts	492	492
Scrubbing Width	mm	510	510
Solution/Recovery Tank	L	45/47	45/47
Squeegee Width	mm	673	673
Productivity Rate	m <sup>2</sup> /hr (theoretical/actual)	2438/1707	2438/1707
Working Speed	km/b	42	42
Brush Pressure	kg	23/40	29/40
Sound Pressure Level	dB(A)	63(61)	63(61)
Brush Size	mm	510	510
Dimensions	mm (LxWxH)	1232x610x1334	1232x610x133
Net Weight	kg	161	161
Operating Weight	kg	326	326

Part No.	Description	List Price	GST	Price Inc GST
56104012	SC1500 X20R with Ecoflex Includes: 56390044 Pad Holder, DCR-EV6GC6A-A Battery 6V (x4) 10001959 ECO Pad 508mm - Red (x2) 56390046 Pad 508mm - Marcon	\$16,480.00	\$ 2,472.00	\$ 18,952.00
56104000	SC1500 X20D Includes: 56104483 Squeegee Blade Kit 56104240 Splash Guard TO ORDER MACHINE PLEASE INCLUDE: 56505790 Pad Holder DCR-EV6GC6A-A Battery (x4)	\$14,720.00	\$ 2,208.00	\$ 16,928.00
	Accessories	1000	S	17 18 - 23
DCR-EVGC6A-A	Battery 6V	\$ 420.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 483.00
80522421	Battery Charger HF 24V	\$ 800.00	a state of the second se	Contraction of the local division of the loc
56505791	Disc Brush 508mm Magnagrit	\$ 855.00	\$ 128.25	\$ 983.25
56505792	Disc Brush 508mm Dyna Grit	\$ 605.00	\$ 90.75	
56505793	Disc Brush 508mm Aglite	\$ 885.00	\$ 132.75	\$ 1.017.75
56505794	Disc Brush 508mm Prolene	\$ 275.00	\$ 41.25	\$ 316.25
56505795	Disc Brush 508 Prolite	\$ 290.00	\$ 43.50	\$ 333.50
56505796	Disc Brush 508mm Union Mix	\$ 310.00	\$ 46.50	\$ 356.50
56505797	Disc Brush 508mm Midgrit	\$ 745.00	\$ 111.75	\$ 856.75

Prices are list prices only. There is no obligation to comply with the recommendation. Prices are subject to change without notice. Error and omission excepted.

BR752		and the second second	crubbe	Dryor
Ride On				January 2018
<ul> <li>Sliding deck provides max performance, minimum eff</li> <li>A stable and reliable sque up performance.</li> <li>Ergonomic steering wheel functions fully integrated</li> <li>Patented automatic speed increases operator safety,</li> <li>Super compact design ma space areas fast and easy</li> <li>Low noise mode makes di sensitive areas possible.</li> </ul>	fort and maintenance. egee for the best pick with all working control significantly ikes cleaning restricted			*
echnical Specification	s		BR752	
Input	Volts	STORIA TO	24	100 C
Rated Power	Watts		1500	
Brush Motor Power	Wafts	A STATE OF	400	State of the state
Vacuum Motor Power	Watts		420	
Airflow	Umin		1515	2222 22 72
Vacuum	kpa		14.2	THE REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.
Scrubbing Width	mm		710	
Solution/Recovery Tank	L	SACRAGE STREET	80/80	
Squeegee Width	mm		890	100 States 2 10
Productivity Rate	m <sup>2</sup> /hour (theoretical/actual)	the strength of the strength of the	4260/2980	
Working Speed	km/hr		6	A STATE OF A
Brush Pressure	kg	the state	32/50	Concert of States
Sound Pressure Level Brush Size	dB(A)	And the second	60 355	2-22-4- 1 A.M.
Dimensions	mm mm (LxWxH)	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	1360x752x120	-
Net Weight	kg	山市的学校设计	177	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE OWNER OWNE
Operating Weight	kg allow hours and a management	12 12 12 12	448	THE REAL PROPERTY OF
		Constant of the		Price Inc
art Number	Description	List Price	GST	GST
9087263020	BR752 Includes: 9098198000 Onboard Charger 9097290000 Hose Refilling Kit 9098712000 Tray Debris Kit 9099855000 Squeegee Blade Kit PU TO ORDER MACHINE PLEASE INCLUDE: 909 5331 000 Pad Holder 909 5333 000 Prolene Brush DCR-EVGT6A 6V Traction Dry Cell Batteries (x4)	\$22,190.00	\$ 3,328.50	\$25,518.50
0000055000	Accessories			
9099855000 9098198000	Squeegee Blade Kit 890mm PU On Board Charger	\$ 145.00		
DCR-EVGT6A	Battery (4 Required)	\$ 2,035.00 \$ 510.00		\$ 2,340.25 \$ 586.50
3097290000	Hose Refilling Kit	\$ 40.00		
09 5345 000	Splash Guard Deck 750mm	\$ 60.00		
909 5331 000	Pad Holder Kit Complete with Centre Lock	\$ 200.00		
	Brush Prolene	\$ 85.00		
909 5333 000 909 5335 000	Brush Midgrit 240	\$ 380.00	\$ 57.00	\$ 437.00
909 5333 000 909 5335 000 909 5337 000	Brush Midgrit 240 Brush Midlite Grit	\$ 400.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 460.00
909 5333 000 909 5335 000 909 5337 000 909 5339 000	Brush Midgrit 240 Brush Midlite Grit Brush Prolite	\$ 400.00 \$ 145.00	\$ 60.00 \$ 21.75	\$ 460.00 \$ 166.75
909 5333 000 909 5335 000 909 5337 000 909 5339 000 9097818000 9098712000	Brush Midgrit 240 Brush Midlite Grit	\$ 400.00	\$ 60.00 \$ 21.75 \$ 113.25	\$ 460.00 \$ 166.75 \$ 868.25

1.\*

Prices are list prices only. There is no obligation to comply with the recommendation. Prices are subject to change without notice. Error and omission excepted.

# Submission 125



26 April 2018

File ref: LAO41

Matamata Piako District Council, Long Term Pan Submissions, P O Box 266, Te Aroha, 3342.

Dear Mayor Barnes and Councillors,

#### RE. HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA SUBMISSION ON THE DRAFT MATAMATA PIAKO DISTRICT COUNCIL 10 YEAR PLAN 2018/28

- Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission on the Matamata Piako District Council Draft 10 - Year Plan 2018/28 (the Plan).
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage New Zealand) is an autonomous Crown Entity with statutory responsibility under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of New Zealand's historic and cultural heritage. Heritage New Zealand is New Zealand's lead heritage agency.
- 3. As Matamata Piako District Council (the Council) already appreciates, well cared for and promoted historic heritage has the potential to be a considerable draw card for tourism and people wanting to move to, or remain in, an area. Heritage plays an important role in creating an engaging and vibrant region, which in turn, fosters local identity and helps build the economy. Support and incentives that councils provide, can often be the difference between a historically significant resource falling into disrepair, or it being preserved for present and future generations to engage with and learn from.

#### Cultural and Vibrant Values

4. With the above in mind, Heritage New Zealand strongly supports the proposed increase in funding for the Matamata and Morrinsville Historical Societies and the Te Aroha and District Museum Society. Preserving and telling the heritage stories of a District for residents and visitors alike are important ways to keep heritage alive. Heritage New Zealand is keen to be of assistance should the Societies require their help in any way.

Heritage New Zealand seeks that the proposed increased funding for the Matamata and Morrinsville Historical Societies and the Te Aroha and District Museum Society is retained in the Plan.

Cycleway extensions –Offshoots from existing trails and main leg extension from Matamata to Pairere

5. The Plan identifies proposed spending in relation to Cycleway extensions, with offshoots from existing trails and a main leg extension from Matamata to Pairere identified as the preferred option for this spending. Cycleways can provide important opportunities to preserve heritage values and present the heritage of the District to both the local community and visitors. Heritage New Zealand is hopeful that should the funding be approved that interpretative heritage signage can be part of the proposed cycleway. It would also be appropriate that an archaeological assessment be undertaken to determine the need for archaeological authorities pursuant to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

**Heritage New Zealand seeks** that the proposed Cycleway funding is retained and funds allocated toward heritage preservation, interpretation, and archaeological assessments as required.

#### Projects - Te Aroha Domain Redevelopment

6. The Plan proposes a number of works as part of the Te Aroha Domain redevelopment. The proposed works include parking, playground development, landscape improvements and the replacement of a toilet. The Te Aroha Domain Historic Area is listed with Heritage New Zealand and contains numerous Category 2 listed heritage items plus numerous supporting items. Many buildings within the Domain are also contained in Schedule 1-Heritage Sites, of the Matamata Piako District Plan. The Domain is also a pre-1900 site.

Heritage New Zealand considers that the proposed works, a number of which would include ground disturbance should be the subject of an archaeological assessment to determine the need for an archaeological authority. Consultation regarding this matter should be undertaken with Heritage New Zealand archaeological staff in the first instance.

**Heritage New Zealand seeks** that the proposed funding is retained and a portion allocated toward an archaeological assessment and the archaeological authority process should this be required.

#### Projects - Stanley Landing Historic Reserve Development

7. The Plan proposes a number of works at Stanley Landing Historic Reserve including a gravel car parking area, a track from the carpark to the former Pylon site and development of the area for tourists. The Stanley Landing also contains a recorded and Heritage New Zealand listed archaeological site, T14/108 with a description of Grain Store. The Stanley Landing site is recorded as a river landing site in the Schedule 1-Heritage Sites of the Matamata Piako District Plan.

The New Zealand Archaeological Association site record form is attached to this submission and shows quite clearly a range of elements associated with the historic Grain Store that was part of the Landing Site. Potentially, given that the site is pre-1900, there may also be other unrecorded archaeological sites in the vicinity. Heritage New Zealand therefore considers that the funding also needs to include an archaeological assessment to determine the need for an archaeological authority for the proposed works.

8. The nature of the project on this Historic Reserve presents an opportunity for a heritage interpretation project to tell the important stories of the entire site. However with increased visitor numbers due to the enhanced facilities there would be a clear need for a visitor management plan that would include a preservation plan of the elements identified in the T14/108 site record form. Heritage New Zealand is happy to be of assistance with this important heritage project.

**Heritage New Zealand seeks** that the proposed funding in the Plan is retained and a portion of the funding is utilised for an archaeological assessment, heritage interpretation and a plan for visitor management to avoid any disturbance of the Grain Store archaeological site T14/108.

#### 9. Heritage New Zealand wishes to speak to this submission at a hearing.

Yours sincerely

B1-2---

Ben Pick, Area Manager, Lower Northern Office

Attachment: New Zealand Archaeological Site Record Form for T14/108

<u>Address for Service</u> Carolyn McAlley Planner Lower Northern Office Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga PO Box 13339 Tauranga, 3141 DDI: 07 577 4535 Email: plannerin@heritage.org.nz

Site Record For ARCHSITE archaeological site recording scheme	NZAA SITE NUMBER: T14/108 SITE TYPE: Commercial SITE NAME(s): DATE RECORDED:
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1848561	Northing: 5823349 Source: CINZAS
IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:	METRIC SITE NUMBER: T14/108
T14	Trt4/108
Finding aids to the location of the site	
Brief description GRAINSTORE	
Recorded features	
Other sites associated with this site	

Printed by: eleanorsturrock

26/04/2018



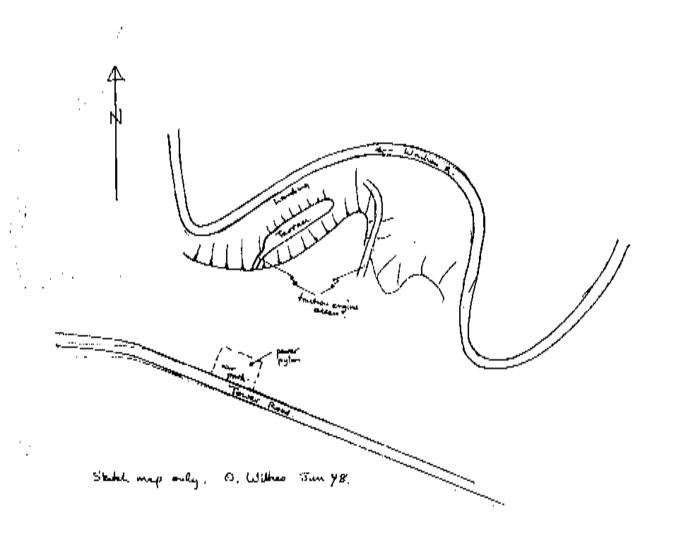
SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: T14/108
Site description	
Condition of the site	
Statement of condition	
Current land use:	
Threats:	

26/04/2018 2 of 9



# SITE RECORD INVENTORY

### Supporting documentation hold in ArchSite



Printed by: eleanorsturrock

26/04/2018

T14/108.



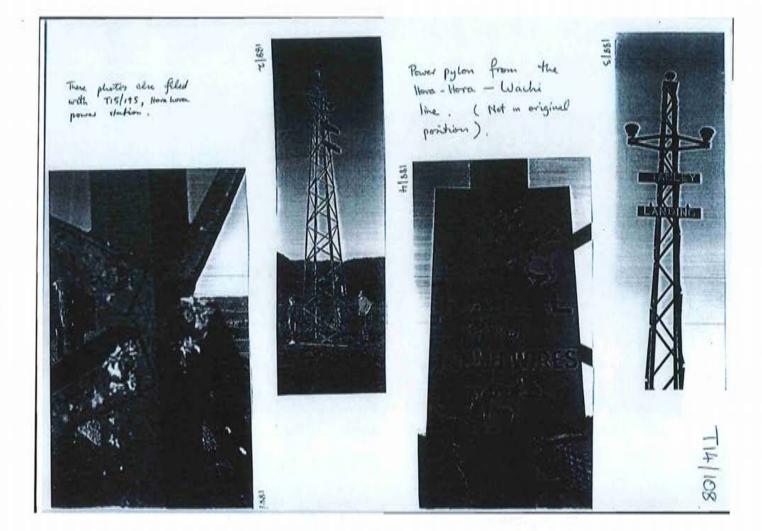
NEW REALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION	NZAA MLTHIG SITE NIMBER THAT DB
	DATE VISITED
NZMS 260 map number = 14 NZMS 260 map name = Morringville NZMS 260 map edition = 1	SITE TYPE Grain tors O'AGWatium SITE NAME: WKRAK Atanley Landing
Grid References Emilio 2.7 3 0 0 0 0	2 Northkong 6,5 8 4 2 0.0
<ol> <li>Alds to relocation of site (attach a skarch map) AL mouth a is an old pylon from the Hornheirs to Waihi from pylon and alte is half way down strong</li> </ol>	power line. Proceed towards river
2. State of sin and possible future damage Excavation for floor lovel new in yrawn an	кі ўглхна.
3. Obscription of site (Supply full details bistory, local environme	nt, references, skutches, etc. If extra sheets are attached.
include a summary hare)	
A level area 150 feet x 30 feet has been an Some concrete retaining wall still visible comment which covered the area can be seen i grainators areated in March 1900 way above ateam boots loaded grain to be taken to Auc	and a layer of your quality lime a places. Area known as at firth's a landing beside the river where
4. Owner Brady Hat Teman Address Addre	t/Managur Sharomilkere S
6. Nature of information (brareay, brief or extended visit, e.e.)	
	Brief visit
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)	Held by Mrs Joan Stanley
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)	
6. Reported by Min Joan Stanlay Filoka Address Date	N C LANKIG
12 TOTAYA AVO MATAMATA	C/- Waikato Musoum Namilton NOVEMBER 1987
7. Kay words	
g. New Zunland Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use) NZHPT Site Field Code	
Langitude S Longitude E	
	iont condition and fature danger of destruction
Local anvironment today Sec	urity code
AE Land classification $Eb$ Luc	a) body

26/04/2018



#### NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

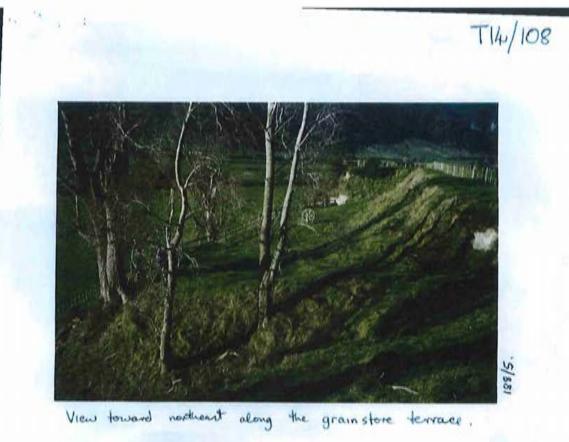
۲



26/04/2018



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION





View toward south showing traction engine access down to grainstore terrace.

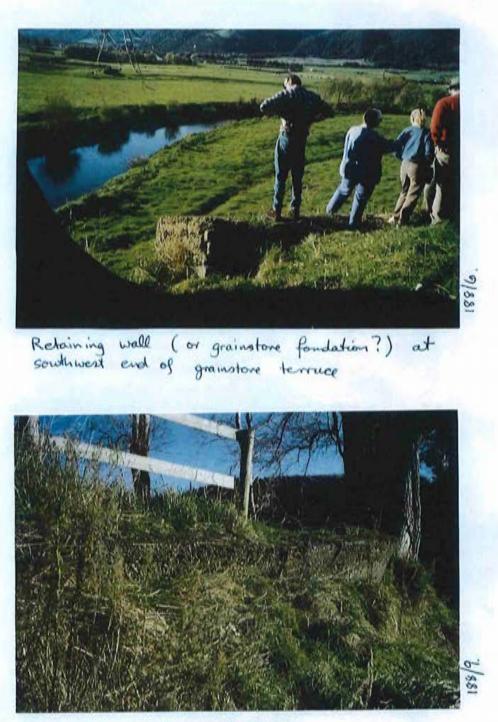
26/04/2018

6 of 9



Printed by: eleanorsturrock

# T14/108



Ditto at northeast end of terrace.

Printed by: eleanorsturrock

26/04/2018

221

### NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



T14/108

View toward southwest along the grainstore terrace.

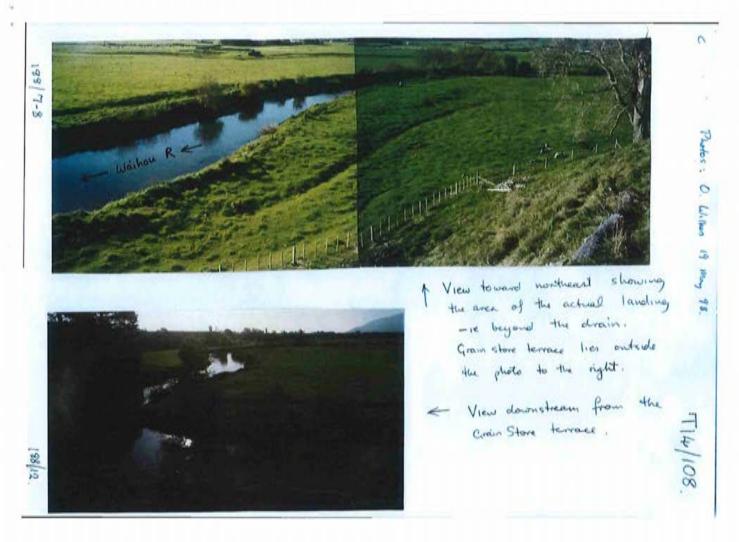


188/13

26/04/2018



### NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



26/04/2018

223

# Submission 135

# Submission to Draft Long Term Plan 2018-2028 – Matamata Piako District Council

Name: Toimata Foundation Contact person: Kristen Price, Operations Manager

Postal Address: PO Box 4445, Hamilton, 3247 Physical Address: Lockwood House, 293 Grey Street, Hamilton

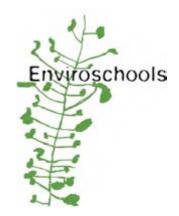
Phone: 07 959 7321 Email: kristen.price@toimata.org.nz We DO NOT wish to speak to this submission

Toimata Foundation (a charitable trust) is the national support organisation for Enviroschools and Te Aho Tū Roa.

# This submission covers the following points:

# 1. What is Enviroschools?

- Enviroschools is a holistic framework that supports the development of resilient, connected and sustainable communities.
- Enviroschools operates nationwide as a collaboration between school communities, Toimata Foundation, Local Government and Central Government with additional community partners.
- It is specifically designed to meet multiple Local Government outcomes and is supported by over 80% of all councils in NZ.
- Enviroschools is proven. It has a 20-year track record and is backed by a 5-year research and evaluation programme.



• It operates at a significant scale. Nationally over 1,100 early childhood education (ECE) centres, primary, intermediate and secondary schools are part of the Enviroschools network – this is a third of all schools and 6% of the large ECE sector.

# 2. Ngā mihi – Matamata Piako District Council (MPDC) has been an Enviroschools partner since 2004.

- We thank MPDC for supporting your community to participate in Enviroschools over many years. This submission requests that MPDC maintains its valuable supporting role in Enviroschools.
- Currently 10 of the 29 schools (34%) in your district are part of Enviroschools. There are also two kindergartens that are part of the programme making a total of 12 Enviroschools in Matamata Piako.
- We support the increase to funding that MPDC has referred to in its long-term plan consultation document (Section 5. Environmental Sustainability) to invest in the growth of Enviroschools in your district.
- We encourage MPDC to continue working in partnership with Waikato Regional Council (as the coordinating agency for Enviroschools) to support the further development of the Matamata Piako District Enviroschools network.
- 3. The Enviroschools implementation model provides value for council partners
  - Creating sustainable, resilient communities involves bringing together many different skills, perspectives and resources. It requires organisations to work together.
  - The implementation approach and collaborative funding model of Enviroschools provides significant value.
  - Councils provide cornerstone investment in regional implementation that equates to 20-25% of the total annual investment in Enviroschools, with the balance being funded by other contributors.

Appended: Key Results from the 2017 Enviroschools Census - overview for partners

# 1. What is Enviroschools? A proven programme specifically designed to meet multiple Local Government outcomes

Enviroschools is a holistic framework that supports the development of resilient, connected and sustainable communities. Through Enviroschools children and young people plan, design and implement a wide range of sustainability projects in collaboration with their communities.

The Enviroschools Programme was first developed by councils and community in the Waikato region. It is specifically designed as a programme that empowers children, young people and their communities to take action that addresses a wide range of the key outcomes that councils are also seeing for their communities.

Nationwide, 81% of councils are currently part of the Enviroschools network. This is made up of:

- 94% of Regional Councils and Unitary Authorities
- 77% of Territorial Authorities

Toimata Foundation has undertaken a 5-year research and evaluation programme with external evaluators Kinnect Group. This has involved two national censuses (2014 & 2017), return on investment analysis and a comprehensive evaluation drawing on multiple sources. Highlights from the research:

- Participating schools and centres are highly engaged in a wide range of environmental actions and sustainability practices.
- Evaluators found that Enviroschools is "a very high-performing programme"<sup>1</sup> that provides a **broad range of outcomes** covering environmental, social, cultural, education and economic aspects.
- **11% Return on Investment.** While only a small number of the outcomes can be monetised, so results are conservative, expert analysis showed a ROI of 11% per annum.

# 2. Recognising your support for the Enviroschools Programme – Ngā mihi nui

We would like to acknowledge Matamata Piako District Council for supporting young people in your district to be part of the Enviroschools network since 2004. Thanks to this long-term support there is now a network of 12 Enviroschools in your district that are part of a larger network of 173 in the Waikato region.

The regional Enviroschools network is also supported by Waikato Regional Council in partnership with Hamilton City Council; the Waikato, Waipa, Hauraki, South Waikato, Taupō, Otorohanga, Waitomo, and Thames-Coromandel District Councils; Waikato Kindergarten Association, Central Kids Kindergartens, and New Shoots.

Currently 34% of your schools are part of the local Enviroschools network.

Due to increasing demand for Enviroschools, we support the increase to funding that MPDC has referred to in its long-term plan consultation document (Section 5. Environmental Sustainability) to invest in the growth of Enviroschools in your district.

We encourage MPDC to continue working in partnership with Waikato Regional Council (as the coordinating agency for Enviroschools) to support the further development of the Matamata Piako District Enviroschools network.

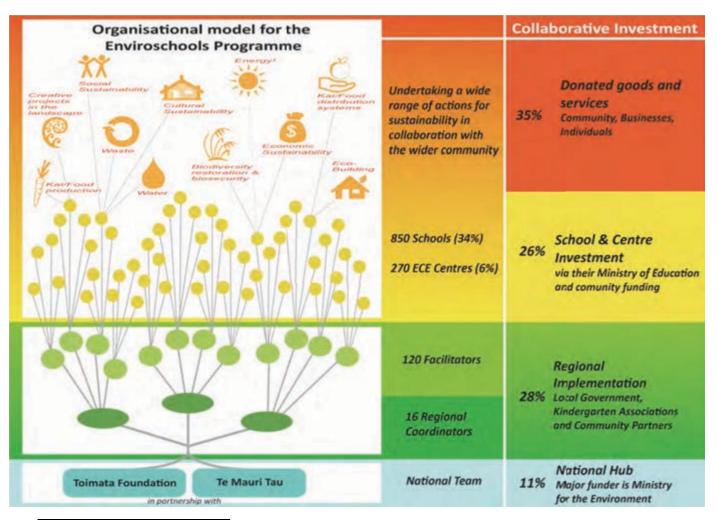
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Page 4, The Enviroschools Programme: Evaluation Report, Kinnect Group, 2015

# 3. The Enviroschools implementation model provides value for council partners

Creating sustainable, resilient communities involves bringing together many different skills, perspectives and resources. The complex environmental, social, cultural and economic challenges facing us today call for a holistic response from a range of different people and organisations working together. Key aspects of the Enviroschools model are:

- A focus on connecting with, and working, with the wider community. This results in a substantial level of support from businesses, community organisations and individuals providing donated goods, volunteer time, advice and expertise to the Enviroschools network.
- **Commitment from schools and centres investing their own resources** including staff time, project costs and capital investments. This resourcing comes principally via Ministry of Education funding.
- Role of the Enviroschools Facilitator unlike many programmes in schools that deliver key messages to children in a classroom setting, Enviroschools Facilitators work principally with adults teachers, caretakers, school management, community members etc. supporting them to develop their knowledge of sustainability and integrate it into how they undertake their roles.
- **Collaborative approach to regional implementation** with Enviroschools Regional Coordinators and Facilitators are funded by/employed by over 90 organisations Local Government/Councils, Kindergarten Associations and other community agencies.
- **Toimata has solid support from Central Government** through Ministry for the Environment for our work as a national hub providing a wide range of support and ongoing programme development.

The graphic below shows the organisational model and the percentage investment provided by different groups for the different aspects of Enviroschools. The percentages are from analysis undertaken in 2014/15 and based on a total annual investment in the programme of \$10.4 million.<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Model information and monetary values are from The Enviroschools Programme – Return on Investment Scenario Analysis, Kinnect Group, 2015

Page 3

Enviroschools



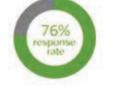
# Key Results of the Enviroschools Nationwide Census 2017 Overview for partners - March 2018

In 2017 Toimata Foundation, the national support organisation for the Enviroschools Programme, undertook a nationwide census of the Enviroschools network. This was the second nationwide census, the first was in 2014. In both census projects, Toimata has worked with external evaluators and engaged a specialist advisory panel to ensure a highly robust process. Both census had high response rates and have provided a wealth of valuable information for reporting purposes and for ongoing programme development.

We have produced this initial results overview of the 2017 Census to share with our partners in Central and Local Government. Further reporting will be undertaken in the coming months.

# There is significant nationwide reach through a large number of active participants and a focus on collaboration with the community

- **1,100 + Enviroschools** schools and early childhood education (ECE) centres, representing 34% of schools and 6% of the large ECE sector.
- Actively participating are **153,000 children & young people**, supported by **15,700 school and centre staff** - teachers, caretakers, administration staff, principals, boards of trustees.
- **Reach is growing** around 50% more children & young people and over 1.5 times the number of adults actively participating compared to 2014.
- Strong commitment high response rate to a comprehensive questionnaire
- **88% are connecting with other organisations in their community** councils, restoration groups, lwi, landowners, businesses etc.
- Data shows Enviroschools has a substantial positive influence on the degree of interaction with families/whānau and the wider community.



# There is a wide range of action for sustainability - environmental, social, cultural & economic



\* Percentages are the total % of participants who are taking one or more actions in the area

All Enviroschools are engaging in a range of sustainability action areas ...

...and participating in multiple ways within each action area.



### Enviroschools is positively influencing a wide range of sustainability outcomes

The Census asked to what degree participants thought Enviroschools positively influenced 40 different outcomes associated with creating a sustainable world.

In addition to the positive influence on the sustainability of the physical environment, there was also evidence of a positive influence on a wide range of other outcomes. Examples include:



\* Percentages are the total % of participants who rated the influence as 'moderate', 'considerable' or 'high' (ratings 3, 4 & 5 on a 5-point scale)

# Key aspects of programme design are valued by participants and contribute to effectiveness

The Enviroschools Programme was intentionally designed to be a longterm journey supported by a collaborative network.

The 2017 Census showed the value participants place on key aspects of the programme's design and the relationship of programme design to the effectiveness of the programme. The aspects of programme design strongly reinforced by the census data include:

- Student-led action
- Support from an Enviroschools Facilitator
- Long-term nature of an Enviroschools journey
- Integration of Māori Perspectives
- Focus on community involvement
- Emphasis on participants networking with each other
- Links made to global issues
- The Enviroschools visioning process

We need to prepare students for their future sustainability is a no brainer, Enviroschools is the only comprehensive programme to address that.



Teacher 2017 Census

SU	BM	ISSIO	N FORM
			Submission 144
NAME:	K.	Semmons	

BUSINESS/ORGANISATION:

PHONE (DAYTIME): 0272211035 EMAIL: Kavensemmuns.nz@gmail.com ADDRESS: 136 Horrell Rd, Morrinsville

AGE GROUP:	UNDER 25 25-3	55 36-50 51-65	
	RATEPAYER	NON-RATEPAYER	2 6 APR 2018

Note: Submissions are public information. Your feedback will be used for purposes such as reports to Councillors which are made available to the public and media.

#### WOULD YOU LIKE TO SPEAK ABOUT YOUR SUBMISSION AT A COUNCIL HEARING? YES

A hearing will be held on 16 May 2018 (and 17 May 2018 if required) for the draft Long Term Plan, and the other documents we are consulting on. If you do not tick a box we will assume that you do not wish to be heard: if you have ticked yes, please let us know if you are unavailable for either of the days or at any certain time:

#### HAVE YOUR SAY!

FINANCIALS (Section 1)	ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (Section 2) Do you agree with our plans to increase support for economic development in our community?	VIBRANT CULTURAL VALUES (Section 3) Do you agree with our plans to increase support for youth and community groups and work closer with lwi?
CONNECTED	ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY (Section 5)	HEALTHY COMMUNITIES () (Section 6)
Do you think we've made the right choices for the bypasses?	Do you agree with our proposal to up our game in waste minimisation and increase our transfer station fees?	Do you think we've made the right choices to extend the cycleway, put funding in place for sports facilities in Matamata and focus on improving the little things in our district?
·		

Submissions must be received no later than 5pm, 29 April 2018. Please complete this form and tear along the perforated edge, fold and seal all edges with glue or tape, and post. The use of staples to seal this form will result in non-delivery from NZ Post.

and a state	6.00
the second se	And and
	100



FURTHER COMMENTS: (PLEASE FEEL FREE TO ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF REQUIRED).

Fold Fold this form, seal all edges with glue or tape, and post. Using staples to seal the edges will result in non-delivery from NZ Post. TELL US WHAT YOU THINK: Online at mpdc.govt.nz Post your submission form Long Term Plan Submissions Matamata-Piako District Council PO Box 266 In the submission form Te Aroha 3342 in this booklet Drop your submission to: Join the Facebook discussion Te Aroha Office: 35 Kenrick Street, Te Aroha at facebook.com/ MatamataPiakoDistrictCouncil Matamata Area Office: Cnr Tainui and Tui Streets, Matamata Morrinsville Area Office: 56-62 Canada Street, Morrinsville Fold

Freepost Authority Number 123389





230

Matamata-Piako District Council PO Box 266 Te Aroha 3342 1. My submission concerns the apparent lack of strategy, projects or funding in the LTP to achieve anything in the next 10 years for the growth and development of Morrinsville. Apart from new cycleways in Matamata the LTP appears reactionary, targeted at fixing problems with existing assets/infrastructure but I haven't read it that well so could be mistaken. It lacks the desire or vision to proactively improve the town and its economy. Who among the Council staff is enthusiastically monitoring what is happening and looking out for proactive opportunities? Which employee actively seeks feedback in their respective area of responsibility by holding meetings (even once/year) with their stakeholders? Or are they hiding away in their offices, held back by plans, funding, rules, fears of amalgamation and retirement!? Where is the passion? Why do we have to have individuals carrying out and funding community projects (mowing road frontages on the entrances and in the town) just to get the place looking better to try and be a more attractive town and location? According to their advertising Waipa District seems to have a huge reserves that it wants to give away, why doesn't MPDC?

Morrinsville has a great 50 metre pool but isn't matched by the funding/management.

- a) Pre-xmas the pool temperature was great (28 degrees) and the facility was attracting swimmers from Hamilton and surrounding places. When the daytime temperature got up the heating was turned down/off - when the water drops to under 26 degrees usage declines and Morrinsville dropped to under 24 degrees. By mid-March people were freezing. The toddler's pool for most of the season was too cold (maybe a cover for this pool?). Given that toddlers, school children and the elderly are the main users of the pool complex it needs to be heated to a minimum of 26 degrees! Maybe the heating was on but not working? The pool staff at the end of the season couldn't be bothered even putting the covers on, possibly as they are too heavy (need to be motorised) and nobody makes them accountable for not putting them on; overnight the heat is lost from the top making it uncomfortable to get into the pool.
- b) Longer hours over January/February are also needed so that workers and their families can use the pool, maybe have a bbq and fun on the reserve (currently the pool closes to the public at 5.00 for the swimming club who seem to have it every night of the week). Even in January when the swimming club doesn't operate, the pool closes early.
- c) Lane swimming that was introduced a few years back as a trial has proved successful, maybe its time to try bulkheads for 3 lanes.

The Morrinsville Ward does have other needs such as:

- · more parking in the inner town area,
- a round-about at the Avenue road-Thames street intersection, (Avenue road is used by people going to/from Coromandel and accesses the business area so is a busy intersection), maybe a JV with Transit
- a better road (or rail link to Hamilton/Tauranga) to Hamilton to make it more attractive for people to come and live here,
- narrow bridges the Piako river bridge on the Te Aroha side of Morrinsville then the Horrell road overbridge could be started on or pressure put on Transit to do something
- more playgrounds and parks/walkways or to ensure developers include them in their subdivisions to have a healthy community so funding needs to identified for these (out of reserves?)
- Make Morrinsville a Garden Town (based on the Garden City concept) with a complete green area on the outskirts of Morrinsville - an extension of the river walk and go around the town that may require funding for land purchase and development costs
- I am sure Morrinsville's museum and art gallery need increased funding to offset the community good (volunteer hours) they achieve
- Just as ratepayers support a hall/sports stadium per Ward if appropriate why aren't we supporting one meeting house/marae per Ward (but let tangata whenua decide which ones though!)?

2. Morrinsville could be home to a circuit for top cyclists up in the hill area (as an alternative to the proposed cycleways which it appears will miss out the Morrinsville Ward completely), which is considered a world class training area. Council needs to talk to local cyclists and cycling clubs to find the best route and widen existing road verges. Part funding could come from uncompleted sections of the proposed cycleway project and roading budget.

I think the real value of the cycleway project is in the Matamata-Hobbiton (lets assume this is going to remain a big tourist attraction otherwise there would be no point) and Matamata-Wairere stretches, so I submit that these be completed first. This should create a business opportunity in Matamata to rent out bicycles and encourage people to stay more than one day. I think homework would need to be done about connecting to Piarere because it becomes a long bike ride from Cambridge to Hobbiton/Matamata. Who is going to gain from this portion of the cycle route and by how much? What seems like a good idea in theory needs to be effective in reality. Local ratepayers need to be the beneficiaries of rate expenditure. Unlike the Te Aroha-Paeroa trail Pairere will not work if it is metalled as it will be too difficult to ride up the hills. Given that the former rail line base still exists from Te Aroha-Waitoa why isn't the trail extended to here?

3. The draft LTP includes the employment of an Economic Development Officer but it is unclear what the specifics of this role will be. If a strategy is developed for Morrinsville, will it have to wait 10-years for funding because there is nothing allowed for in this LTP?

Growth industries in NZ in the past ten years have been property development and tourism (certainly not dairy farming!). There has been some property development in Morrinsville and the Cow initiative/museum/art gallery to attract tourists but growth and tourist numbers would I think be subdued compared to other towns, even Cambridge and Matamata so location is not the issue. Do we lack a natural attraction, unlike Te Aroha and Matamata, or because we are not on a main highway are we overlooked?

a) Maybe a referendum on a name change for Morrinsville to Buckinghamshire or Chelsea or something more upper class and without the stigma of Morrin is needed? Even Matamata isn't called Firthville or Firthdom!

b) Morrinsville definitely needs to have enthusiastic, non-confrontational front-desk people at the Council office to field enquiries.

4. While there may be no need for a Morrinsville by-pass based on Te Aroha's projected growth, I think it is essential that a paper road from Eynon road through to SH26 by the Horrell road overbridge remains and hopefully Council dedicated land for this purpose when they owned the property on Eynon road.

5. Up-to-date telecommunications; this is an infrastructural asset for the community that Council needs to be interested in ensuring the town is well serviced.

# Submission 150



Submission to

Matamata Piako District Council

on the

Draft Long Term Plan 2018-2028

Date: 27 April 2018



Tourism Industry Aotearoa (TIA) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 of Matamata Piako District Council.

This submission is filed without prejudice to TIA's future position. Our ability to prepare a comprehensive submission responding to the consultation document relied on the provision by the Council of information relevant to the connection between the consultation document and the benefits that would accrue. If any information is provided at a later date, TIA reserve the right to comment further.

#### INTRODUCTION

- 1. Tourism Industry Aotearoa (TIA) is the peak body for the tourism industry in New Zealand. With over 1,500 members, TIA represents a range of tourism-related activities including hospitality, accommodation, adventure and other activities, attractions and retail, airports and airlines, as well as related tourism services.
- 2. The primary role of TIA is to be the voice of the tourism industry. This includes working for members on advocacy, policy, communication, events, membership and business capability. The team is based in Wellington and is led by Chief Executive, Chris Roberts.
- 3. Tourism 2025 (<u>www.tourism2025.org.nz</u>), an industry-led, government supported economic growth framework was launched in New Zealand in 2014 and has set an aspirational goal of reaching \$41 billion in annual tourism revenues by 2025. Spend growth has been rapid since 2014 and we are well on target to reach that goal.
- 4. This year, TIA is working on a Tourism 2025 reset that will include incorporating sustainability principles, articulating a longer-term view of tourism in coordination with Central Government; and identifying new priority actions to be addressed over the next 1-3 years.
- Any enquiries relating to this paper should in the first instance be referred to Nienke van Dijken, TIA Policy Analyst at <u>nienke.vandijken@tia.org.nz</u> or by phone on 04 494 1842.

#### TOURISM'S IMPACT AT A REGIONAL LEVEL

- 6. The visitor spend from both international and domestic visitors for Matamata Piako District Council was \$157m (YE Feb 2018).
- 7. The tourism industry makes a significant contribution to regional economic development through the jobs and income it creates. Only a fraction of visitor spending actually occurs in places commonly considered visitor specific e.g. accommodation, attractions. The rest takes place in shops, cafes, petrol stations and other local businesses. Local farmers and market gardeners benefit from selling their goods directly or indirectly to visitors.
- 8. On any day of the year, your community is hosting the visitors, domestic and international, who are helping support local jobs and businesses.

- 9. One of the keys to a strong regional visitor economy is the quality of the visitor experience. Councils play an important part in that experience with the investment they make in infrastructure e.g. roads, water/waste disposal, broadband, attractions and events in addition to their support for promotional bodies. Councils play a vital role in helping visitors, as well as ratepayers, make the most of their time in the community.
- 10. Councils' planning need to consider the needs of visitors and residents so that the community can reap the benefits of the visitor economy.
- 11. In 2016, TIA developed a Local Government Manifesto, outlining eight priority actions for councils to reap greater economic and social rewards from tourism. A copy of this manifesto was sent to all Local Councils, ahead of the Local Council Election. For more details please refer to Appendix 1.

#### **Challenges and opportunities of tourism growth**

- 12. Tourism growth presents both challenges and opportunities. The visitor economy is a major driver of regional prosperity but the costs and benefits of increased tourism do not always fall evenly. However, talk of new visitor taxes and levies must be debated robustly, with all the issues and options considered. Any form of national or local tourism tax or levy must be fair, efficient and ring-fenced for tourism-related investments.
- 13. We understand that the growth in tourism in your region may bring with it specific issues. The following section explores some of those likely issues, how the industry is responding and what you, as a Council, could do.

#### 14.Infrastructure

Recent tourism growth has placed pressure on some infrastructure used by visitors. In order to better understand and size this issue, TIA undertook a <u>National Tourism</u> <u>Infrastructure Assessment</u> in 2016/17. The resulting report identified the main infrastructure deficits in both the private and public sectors.

The priority infrastructure types identified were:

- Visitor accommodation
- Telecommunications
- Airport facilities
- Road transport
- Car parking
- Public toilets
- Water and sewerage systems

Much of the infrastructure identified as a priority for investment is local and mixed use (used by both residents and visitors) and has often seen long-term under-investment. To optimise the benefits of tourism for host communities, coordination between Central and Local Government agencies and industry partners is needed for projects to proceed.

#### What the Industry is doing:

• TIA successfully advocated for the Tourism Infrastructure Fund resulting in a \$100m fund for local and mixed-use infrastructure.

- Tourism sectors able to scale-up quickly are doing so, e.g. the road transport sector has been able to respond quickly with increased fleet size.
- Operators are making significant private investment into infrastructure e.g. Skyline Queenstown's \$100m redevelopment.
- TIA is undertaking work to identify and address the key barriers to infrastructure investment.

What you as a Local Council could do in regards to infrastructure:

- Apply to the Tourism Infrastructure Fund for projects like new carparks, toilets and visitor facilities.
- Coordinate with Central Government and industry partners on infrastructure projects submitted to the Regional Growth Fund.
- Ensure the Long-term Plan accurately reflects the infrastructure needs of tourism.

#### **15.Social Licence to Operate**

The fast growth of the visitor economy has caused unease in some host communities, with locals worried about the number of visitors and the impact. This places pressure on the social licence the industry has to operate within these communities.

What the Industry is doing:

- TIA in conjunction with Tourism New Zealand undertakes six-monthly 'Mood of the Nation' research to assess New Zealanders' views of tourism.
- TIA in conjunction with Tourism New Zealand is developing a 'Tourism Narrative' project, which includes helping local businesses tell their stories.
- TIA is a key partner in NZTA's Visiting Drivers project to reduce the number of accidents by visiting drivers.
- TIA leads the Responsible Camping Forum, a group of 40 organisations representing rental operators, industry associations, Local and Central Government working together to manage freedom camping.
- A number of infrastructure initiatives will contribute to addressing social licence issues such as over-crowding.

What you as a Local Council could do in regards to social licence concerns:

- Ensure freedom camping is effectively managed in your region
- Promote the benefits of tourism in your region to the local community

#### **16.Sustainable tourism**

With the rapid growth achieved in the past few years, the tourism industry is facing the challenges of managing and sustaining growth, rather than generating growth. There needs to be purposeful effort to actively manage the industry for its long term sustainable success.

What the Industry is doing:

 TIA has worked with industry and with Government agencies' support to develop a Tourism <u>Sustainability Commitment</u> (TSC). The Commitment establishes a set of aspirational goals at both an industry and business level across the areas of economic, environmental, host communities and visitor sustainability. Tourism operators are signing up to the TSC and working towards implementing the sustainability commitments within their businesses.



What you as a Local Council could do to support tourism sustainability:

- Support the tourism sustainability goal through positive policy and regulatory settings, and funding.
- Sign up the Council or your appropriate agency to the TSC and actively promote the TSC to your local tourism operators.

#### 17. Protecting and restoring the environment

Tourism is a highly competitive global industry. New Zealand's environment is our unique selling point, it underpins our 100% Pure New Zealand tourism position and supports many of our iconic adventure and outdoor activities. Data from the International Visitor Survey conducted for the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) shows that the top factor for influencing visitors to choose New Zealand is our natural landscape and scenery.

New Zealand's natural environmental assets are under threat, including many of our native species, our freshwater rivers and lakes, and our unique landscapes.

#### What the Industry is doing:

- The environment is one of the four pillars of the Tourism Sustainability Commitment. The TSC asks that Tourism businesses actively support and champion ecological restoration initiatives, and that they are measuring, managing and minimising their environmental footprint.
- TIA is a member of the Land and Water Forum and advocates with central government to protect our natural environment.

What you as a Local Council could do to support our valuable environment:

- Recognise the economic value of your environmental assets to tourism
- Ensure the Long-term Plan accurately reflects the environmental needs of tourism

• Action the requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management as quickly as possible

#### **18.Regional Economic Development**

TIA is pleased to see the increased focus on regional development by Central Government.

Regional dispersal is one of the big challenges for the tourism industry, as currently 65% of current visitor spend occurs in the four gateways of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Queenstown. By improving the spread of tourism around the country, we can ensure that many more regions benefit from tourism activity, while relieving pressure on those places with the highest visitor loads. We are strongly supportive of regional development initiatives that encourage and incentivise tourism.

An effective regional tourism partnership relies heavily on a strong and healthy relationship with Local Government and local communities. The regions where tourism is well managed are characterised by strong local leadership and support, and Regional Tourism Organisations (RTOs) and Economic Development Agencies (EDAs) play an important part in this.

TIA is keen to work with you either in partnership with RTOs/EDAs on areas such as regional visitor strategies, or directly on issues such as freedom camping and proposed regional visitor levies.

#### <u>Funding</u>

19. Tourism funding in this context relates to financial contributions provided through Central and Local government. There are two components to tourism funding – the source of funds and distribution of funds.

#### 20.Sources of tourism funding

International visitors pay taxes and are more than paying their way. TIA believes these taxes, including the border clearance levy and \$1.5 billion a year in GST, need to be taken into account when additional charges on visitors are contemplated.

Tourism businesses support regional tourism activity through general and targeted rates, regional marketing alliances and their own marketing efforts.

There are infrastructure funding issues at a local government level, especially in regions with small ratepayer bases. Central government assistance is desirable in some cases and there are opportunities for greater user pays and better use of council balance sheets.

Any new funding models contemplated need to be fair and applied nationally. A strength of the New Zealand tax system is its simplicity. Ad hoc taxes on visitors or tourism businesses at a local level are undesirable.

#### **21.Distribution of tourism funding**

Central government funding support for local mixed-use infrastructure provided by local government requires a robust governance and allocation process.

Any form of tourism tax, such as the existing border clearance levy, must be ring-fenced for tourism-related investments, not siphoned off for other purposes.

Regional expenditure on tourism marketing and destination management by local authorities should be consistent with the tourism aspirations of the community and cognisant of the impact that visitor spend has on the wider community including employees and suppliers.

22. New visitor taxes and levies must be debated robustly, with all the issues and options considered. Any form of national or local tourism tax or levy must be fair, efficient and ring-fenced for tourism-related investments. TIA will vigorously resist any poorly designed tax or levy proposals that could tarnish New Zealand's reputation as a country that welcomes visitors.

FOLLOW UP PROCESS

- 23. TIA wishes to have the opportunity to participate further in any follow-up process, including any formal meetings, to ensure that the potential impacts on tourism are adequately represented.
- 24. Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the draft LTP. Any enquiries relating to this paper should in the first instance be referred to Nienke van Dijken, TIA Policy Analyst at <u>nienke.vandijken@tia.org.nz</u> or by phone on 04 494 1842.

#### BACKGROUND

25. Tourism for New Zealand is big business as the country's largest export sector. It is a major contributor to the New Zealand economy that will always be here and won't easily go offshore. Tourism takes the lead in promoting New Zealand to the world. The brand positioning built by a vibrant tourism industry has become an important source of national confidence and identity and a front window for "Brand New Zealand". Indeed, the clean and pure offer that is synonymous with New Zealand tourism has been widely adopted and used to promote New Zealand exports in a range of other industries as well.

26. The tourism industry delivers the following value to New Zealand's economy:

- Tourism in New Zealand is a \$99 million per day and \$36 billion a year industry. Tourism delivers around \$40 million in foreign exchange to the New Zealand economy each day of the year. Domestic tourism contributes another \$59 million in economic activity every day.
- The tourism industry directly and indirectly supports 14.5% of the total number of people employed in New Zealand. That means 399,150 people are working in the visitor economy.
- Tourism is New Zealand's biggest export industry, earning \$14.5 billion or 20.7% of New Zealand's foreign exchange earnings (year ended March 2017).

#### Appendix 1: TIA Local Government Manifesto 2016

The following Tourism 2025 actions are the priorities for a stronger local government/tourism partnership. The industry's eight priorities we would like to see from Local Government are:

#### **Destination Management**

This is the most important thing councils can do – look after and invest in the quality of your region as a destination.

- Facilitate and enable communities to meet the needs of growing numbers of visitors, as well as residents.
- Identify your unique selling points as a destination and promote them.
- Work with neighbouring communities to attract visitors to the wider region.

#### Infrastructure Facilitation

With the rapid growth in visitor numbers, we have to invest in essential infrastructure and enable the private sector to develop its infrastructure by delivering efficient planning and approval services.

- Define and plan for the priority infrastructure that meets the needs of visitors as well as residents.
- Examine the regulatory environment applied to tourism operators and other businesses serving visitors, and assess where the compliance burden can be reduced to support increased productivity

#### **Events programming**

Events are one of the best tools for encouraging people to visit your community. Use them to your advantage.

- Schedule events (meetings, conferences, sports events and festivals) outside of the peak season to foster off-peak travel activity.
- Attract high value business visitors through the availability of quality facilities, such as convention centres where appropriate.

#### **Measuring Visitor Satisfaction**

It is important to understand what your visitors think of your community. If they are happy, businesses can grow. If you know there are areas of low satisfaction, you can address the problems. Without this insight, you can't increase value.

• Track the satisfaction of international and domestic visitors, whether by direct customer feedback or social media, and use this information to address areas of dissatisfaction and deliver ever higher satisfaction levels.

#### **Off-peak Marketing**

Help your community to prosper by attracting people to visit throughout the year. This will develop a sustainable tourism industry with more permanent jobs.

• Council-owned or supported marketing agencies (e.g. RTOs, EDAs) build a stronger focus on promoting off-peak travel activity to high value visitors.

#### **Regional Development and Tourism**

Every region wants to grow and tourism can and does support this goal. Tourism complements your community's other industries like wine, horticulture and farming.

• Encourage and incentivise tourism as part of your regional development strategies.

#### **Enabling Airport and Port Facility Development**

Great air and cruise links are vital to growing tourism. If your airport or port is councilowned, make sure long-term plans are aligned with industry forecasts. There are long lead times, so you have to think ahead.

- Councils work with local airports to establish and implement long-term and sustainable development strategies.
- Councils work with their port company to ensure cruise tourism is enabled.

#### Sustainable Tourism Positioning

Every region needs to demonstrate its commitment to look after its economic future and the resources it uses to operate.

• Identify the regional priorities required to develop a sustainable tourism industry across economic, social, cultural and environmental considerations.

By actively pursuing these opportunities, your Council can enable real economic and social gains for their communities.



# Submission 167 - Mark Naude'

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission on Council's Draft Long Term Plan 2018-28.

As a ratepayer and resident of the District I wish to comment as follows:

# **ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES**

### **Events**

I support local event grant funding for things like traffic management plans. There needs to be a clear policy around it to ensure that it is not abused. I believe it should be for not-forprofit groups whose events provide wider community benefits. I certainly would not like my rates to subsidise a profit-driven commercial event, an event run by an organisation that already receives a substantial grant from Council, or one where a substantial entry fee is charged at the gate.

On the subject of events in general and in terms of economic development, one of the greatest constraints to hosting larger or multi-day events in our district is a lack of suitable overnight accommodation. I am on a committee of an organisation that recently considered venues for a national conference next year. Around 300 delegates usually attend a three day event. The next one is to be held in either the Waikato or Bay of Plenty. As much as I would have liked to promote my home district as an option for the conference the lack of accommodation facilities immediately ruled it out leaving us with the 'usual suspects' to choose from - Hamilton, Rotorua or Taupo. I am also aware of another slightly smaller event which could not be hosted in Matamata-Piako either due to insufficient accommodation being available. It is all well and good to attract people to our district but people would spend more time and money in the area if there were more places to stay. I am not suggesting that Council enters the hospitality industry but do wish to raise this as an issue to be looked into as part of an economic development programme.

#### Economic development resource

Neither the Consultation Document nor the Underlying Information make it clear what exactly the 'Economic Development Resource' will actually be expected to do or achieve.

Looking at the list of initiatives on Page 133 of the Underlying Information it appears that local event grant funding is the only thing that is not already being done to some extent already (either by Council or other agencies). I therefore do not support the proposal.

I may have been open to supporting it if there was a clearer mandate provided for the role.

# **One District?**

Council is proposing contributing funding towards implementing a regional/subregional economic development strategy, promoting the Hauraki Rail Trail; providing funding for

events; funding business promotion associations in two of our three towns; and appointing an economic development resource.

We are supposed to be one district. I would like to know why funding is provided to promote individual towns and why only two of the three towns receive funding for promotion and economic development? Looking at the number of empty shops in the CBD, Te Aroha is arguably the most in need of economic revival.

Would it not be more cost-effective if we had a single, properly-funded, agency promoting economic development in the whole district rather than several 'my town first' groups plus a Council employee all potentially doing their own thing? In some other parts of the country adjoining districts and local business and promotion associations have collaborated to form a sub-regional economic development/promotion agency that is a separate entity from the councils and business associations. Has that model been considered?

Hauraki Rail Trail marketing and promotion is also listed as an initiative. The majority of the trail is not in our district but in an adjacent district which will no doubt be planning to do the same thing. Has Council considered perhaps forming a sub-regional economic development agency in collaboration with neighbouring Councils particularly Hauraki District?

### ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

#### **Transfer station improvements**

I support the proposal to improve recycling at transfer stations.

#### **User Pays**

I support the proposal to reduce general rates for rubbish bags and move towards a user pays system. Provided a household only uses one bag a week the annual saving is however only \$30 per household. I would like to point out that it can be a challenge for families to get by with one bag a week due to the shape and size of the bags and the amount of packaging which unfortunately cannot be recycled. I would much prefer paper bags or a small reusable wheelie bin for general waste than the plastic bags.

The increase in the general rate to cover places like CBDs concerns me. There are many rubbish bins in our CBDs. Do we really need them all? What is being done to ensure that businesses do not use or encourage their customers to use the street bins to dump rubbish that the businesses ought to dispose of or recycle themselves? I would like to see Council do more to lobby businesses to reduce waste and recycle more as well as fine those who dump illegally. Council could also acknowledge businesses that have reduced waste significantly or that have implemented innovative environmentally sustainable practices at the annual business awards.

# **Grant Funding**

I support increased funding of the Enviroschools initiative however I note that the increase is proportionally rather small when compared say to the increase in funding proposed for other grants like the ones to the business associations.

Council currently provides community grant funding for community groups. Has Council considered providing grants or other incentives specifically for environmental sustainability projects or programmes?

# CONNECTED INFRASTRUCTURE

### Matamata Bypass

I support the creation of a Matamata bypass.

A bypass would divert heavy traffic from the CBD which should have a positive effect on Broadway in particular and will provide travellers from the rest of our district with a faster route to and from Tauranga. I do not believe a bypass would significantly impact negatively on the local economy. Tourists will still visit Matamata as will anyone who wants to stop for a meal, a coffee, fuel or a bit of shopping.

Has consideration been given to tolling a future bypass to help pay for it?

# **VIBRANT CULTURAL VALUES**

# **Grant Funding**

I support an increase in grant funding of community groups. Community Grants are mainly for specific projects. It would be good to see also some one-off grants available specifically to help new community groups set themselves up.

It is also difficult for groups to get grants towards operating costs from other funding agencies so it is good to see that Council intends to continue providing a degree of operating grants.

# Submission 169 - Ingrid Naude'

# Headon Stadium/Indoor Stadium

Two facilities seem excessive for the town size. Do once and do right. Do a study of what is needed first then upgrade/expand Headon <u>or</u> minimal maintenance until new one is built then bulldoze Headon. Not both!

# Hauraki Rail Trail

The additional marketing - is this working with existing marketing organisation or is it in addition to/independent of? Should work together with what is already being done not double up.

See how the extension to Matamata goes before committing to side trails or extensions. Not convinced of business case for the Te Aroha to Matamata trail (I do not think it's the best use of \$4m but is already going ahead so can't change now but don't want more money sunk into it if it's not used as much as predicted).

# Te Aroha River Walk

Where has this gone? You say in the document that you will complete the walkways identified in the previous plan. It would be great if we had more easy local walks in Te Aroha that children and older people could use. Also it looked to be a nice walking route to get around different parts of town.

# Te Aroha Domain Redevelopment

Yes, please! It's looking tired and should be the star attraction for our town. There could be so much more made of this park too.

On that note, further into the future possible redevelopment of Morrinsville Rec Ground – looks sad, closed in and disjointed. It could be so much better utilised.

# Focus on the little things

Great to see you wanting to show more care and pride in our towns. Increased service in the areas of lawnmowing, weeding, edging (as opposed to spraying) in highly visible locations, etc. I have often thought, "why is so much money being spent on new assets when existing ones are not maintained properly."

# **Revitalise CBDs**

Again, great as they are looking tired, especially Te Aroha. Make them more attractive to visitors and pleasant for residents.

The above three points are all about, taking more pride in our town!

# **Baby change tables**

Great to see funding for more baby change tables and improving accessibility for public toilets – more usable for more people.

# **Environmental sustainability**

There are a lot of lovely words but besides changing how revenue is collected (user pays) there is not much about how we are actually going to achieve the goal.

What are the council themselves doing? Need to lead by example.

It would be great to seeing funding for education initiatives like Waste Free Living workshops (see <u>http://www.thenappylady.co.nz/</u> who runs workshops largely subsidised by councils).

How about an award or two for sustainability at the district business awards?

Additionally, all the focus on waste reduction seems to be on households. What about businesses?

# Submission 171



# Submission to Matamata Piako District Council Long Term Plan

SUBMITTER INFORMATION

Organisation Name	Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust
Contact Person	Lisa Gardiner
	General Manager
Email	lisa@ngātihauāiwitrust.co.nz
Phone	021 764133
Address	PO Box 270
Town/City	MORRINSVILLE
Postcode	3300

#### Introduction

- Please accept this submission on behalf of the Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust ('NHIT') to the Matamata Piako District Council Long Term Plan.
- 2. The Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust is the Post Settlement Governance Entity for Ngāti Hauā Iwi, established following the signing of the Deed of Settlement with the Crown in July 2013. The Trust has been ratified to receive, manage, administer and apply the Trust's Assets (derived through the Settlement) on behalf of and for the benefit of the present and future Members of Ngāti Hauā.

3. Our settlement recognises the mana whenua status of Ngāti Hauā in the Matamata Piako rohe and provides mechanisms to ensure and enhance our participation in decision making that affects us.

### Submission

Our submission addresses the following matters:

- Policies on the Remissions and Postponement of Rates/Rating Structure
- Economic opportunities
- Vibrant Cultural Values
- Healthy Communities
- Environmental Sustainability
- Infrastructure

### <u>Infrastructure</u>

- 1. The future health and wellbeing of our waters is of utmost importance to Ngāti Hauā. We support the planning for water supply and wastewater infrastructure and want to ensure our involvement in the management of waters and that tangata whenua values, aspirations and interests are reflected and given effect to.
  - 2. Ngāti Hauā will advocate for inclusion in decision-making processes with Matamata Piako District Council that will in any way impact the health and well-being of our whānau whānui. In particular, Ngāti Hauā are concerned about any water infrastructure projects that alter the mauri of donor and receiving waters.
  - 3. Ngāti Hauā support the decision to prioritise the Matamata bypass and request that early engagement with iwi take place with respect to this project.

# Vibrant Cultural Values

- 4. Ngāti Hauā support the new funding for the Matamata Piako Volunteer Youth Ambassadors and acknowledge Council and Ambassadors for the Youth Awards event held in November 2017.
- 5. Ngāti Hauā support the development of closer working relationships with iwi and the establishment of Mana Whakahono a Rohe agreements between Council and iwi, but our view is that resourcing should have been allocated to support this work rather than relying on existing budgets.

# Healthy Communities

- 6. Ngāti Hauā support the majority of the major proposals outlined in the Consultation Document in particular the development of a new indoor sports facility for Matamata which we believe will be a fantastic asset for youth.
- 7. A number of our tribal members who live in Waharoa have noted their desire to see a park or recreation area developed in Waharoa and we would urge Council to consider

including this facility as part of the Long-Term Plan.

 Developing side-trails to points of interest such as Wairere Falls and Waiorongomai will require consultation with iwi as they are significant sites of interest for Ngāti Hauā and other iwi.

### Economic Development

9. Ngāti Hauā support the plan to employ an economic development facilitator for the region and suggest that this role work in partnership with iwi given the changing landscape in terms of treaty settlements and the post settlement economic opportunities that are being considered by iwi in our district.

### **Environmental Sustainability**

- 10. Ngāti Hauā are not in favour of the proposal to change how rubbish and recycling is funded, primarily due to the implications for tenants. The majority of our tribal members live in rental accommodation. There is no certainty that landlords will pass on the cost-savings (rates) to the tenants.
- 11. Whilst we agree with Council's efforts to minimize waste, there is also the chance that people will dump their rubbish elsewhere rather than buying rubbish bags, which could have detrimental effects on our environment. This is happening in other areas of the country, where people are disposing of their rubbish in waterways and other public places.

# Policies on the Remissions and Postponement of Rates/Rating Structure/Economic Development

- 12. Ngāti Hauā asks Council to consider developing a policy to remit rates on Māori freehold land where development of the land for economic purposes is planned, in order to incentivize Māori economic development.
- 13. Rates for Treaty settlement lands policy Ngāti Hauā asks Council to consider developing a policy that recognises post-settlement governance entities.

#### Conclusion

- 1. Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on Council's Long-Term Plan.
- 2. We do not wish to be heard in support of this submission

# Submission 187 - Fire and emergency

May 4, 2018

Long Term Plan Submissions Matamata-Piako District Council PO Box 266 Te Aroha 3342

Dear Councillors,

**Development Contributions** 

I would like to take the opportunity on behalf of Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) to comment on the proposed Long Term Plan for Matamata-Piako District Council.

Fire and Emergency New Zealand

FENZ is a crown entity constituted under the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017. It is responsible for providing fire prevention, firefighting, hazardous substance incident response, vehicle extrication and urban search and rescue services to New Zealand communities 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. FENZ also has a number of additional functions, including responding to medical emergencies, maritime emergencies, and natural disasters.

The effective location of Fire and Emergency New Zealand stations

FENZ has a strong focus on communities and being active and visible within those communities. To do this FENZ necessarily has premises across the country - FENZ currently maintains 637 fire stations across New Zealand. Where there is development within a region, FENZ, like a Council, needs to consider whether its existing infrastructure is sufficient to support the growing community. FENZ uses a National Risk Resource Model to profile areas within New Zealand to determine station placement. The model includes tools to balance the fire risk profile of structures with address location. FENZ also takes into account council's development plans for expansion and roading improvements.

Development contribution exemption

FENZ considers that its developments should be exempt from development contributions because they provide a public utility and also because they generate a negligible additional demand for network infrastructure and no demand for reserves.

#### FENZ stations provide a public utility throughout the Matamata-Piako District Council

Where FENZ has premises within its communities this contributes to public safety by building resilience within that community as well as providing a more rapid response in the event of an incident, whether that is fire, a natural disaster or a traffic accident. With all of these incidents, FENZ ability to get to the location in a timely way is key to the outcomes for the community. FENZ has a target response time in an urban area of 8 minutes for a career crew and 11 minutes for a volunteer crew. This can only be met where there is the necessary infrastructure.

#### FENZ stations generate negligible additional demand for network infrastructure and no demand for reserves

FENZ has a 25-year capital works program which includes the construction of over 50 new stations across New Zealand. A standard station will have a floor area of around 730m<sup>2</sup> on a site of at least 3,000m<sup>2</sup>. Generally, the largest component of a FENZ premises is for garaging of vehicles and equipment storage. This means that a FENZ premises does not have a large impact on the surrounding area and creates very little demand for network infrastructure and no demand for reserves. Further, generally FENZ developments are to replace obsolete or poorly located facilities within the area. This means that one asset is being replaced by another and accordingly the

total demand for infrastructure within an area is not being increased, rather relocated.

The low impact and public utility of FENZ premises means that it would not be a fair, equitable and proportionate for FENZ to pay development contributions in line with other types of developments. This is especially so in the case of contributions towards reserves.

I do not need to appear to speak to my submission before the Matamata-Piako District Council, however if you have any questions I would be happy to discuss as required.

Regards,

Zoë Genet Solicitor

# Submission 194

# LTP Submission - Noel Harvey Webb

------ Forwarded message ------From: **noel harveywebb** <<u>tearohamillar@gmail.com</u>> Date: Fri, Apr 27, 2018 at 3:10 PM Subject: Sumissions Te Aroha flood dangers To: <u>tapanelbeaters@xtra.co.nz</u>

# Te Aroha Flood Dangers

It appears that recant building activity in Te Aroha understates flood dangers in the Te Aroha district. The major Flood dangers in Te Aroha come from two directions - from the Waihou catchment, and from the Kaimai ranges.

The Waihou catchment South of Te Aroha is made up of the 186 km Waihou River's main stem has some 3,000 km of tributaries and a 2,000 square kilometre Basin. While it has not happened recently in the Wahou basin, kilometres to the East, in the Bay of Plenty converging prolonged heavy weather fronts and troughs have led to multi day deluges and extensive flooding, including the 1998, 2004 and 2017 Edgecumbe floods.

Such deluges in the Waihou catchment would be expected to cause flooding up to Rewi Street. Te Aroha. Older inhabitants have memories of canoes on Millar and Massey Streets and flood water by the old dairy factory. Heavy Kaimai Rainfall is linked to two recent floods.

A 1981 flood destroyed half the Waikino township and Paeroa had 544 homes flooded "The 1985 flood and associated debris swept through Te Aroha down Boundary, Kenrick and Ema Streets after a 600mm rainfall on the Te Aroha Mountain in 12 hours. Numerous businesses were damaged and a house was swept away causing 3 deaths. More recently runoff from the mountain ran up to the top of a fence line in a gully in which a house had been built.

When building consents are requested ultra-safe should only be allowed Statistical manipulations are not enough for occasional extreme events, regardless of short term developer benefits.

# Te Aroha Safer Speed Zones

MPDC has developed Danger Traffic Zones in commercial and residential areas. It maintains 50 kph speed limit; it has crudely linked misaligned cul-de-sacs to provide through ways, with dangerous bends and encouraged high density housing increasing traffic over unsuitable roads.

Other councils have developed Safer Speed Zones. These are groups of residential and commercial streets with reduced speed limits. In Hamilton these safer speed zones have speeds reduced to 40 kph, and in Christchurch and Wellington to 30 kph.

Hamilton City Council states the probability of a pedestrian being killed when hit by a vehicle increases from 40% at 40 kph to 80% at 50 kph. Christchurch Council Research found injury crashes had reduced by 82 per cent across the suburban areas where the speed limit had been lowered to 30kmh, while at the same time, those suburbs with a 50kmh limit experienced a slight increase in injury crashes.

The costs of implementing lower speed limits is minimal.

It is important that motorists are aware of the changes in speed limits. Signs should be placed at the entrances to each Safer Speed Area both on posts and, in some cases, painted on the road itself. Large billboards are also

used to remind drivers as they drive through the areas. Physical works – like landscaping and planting, and raised crossings can help with the recognition of speed limit changes.

Time costs to drivers are minimal. Christchurch Council research found the delay between traveling at 30kmh rather than 50kmh over 275 metres - the longest road length there affected by the speed limit changes - was just 13 seconds.

Te Aroha needs 30 kph safer speed zones,

# Grabbing of public land for private benefit, access and paper roads

Historically road lines, otherwise known as an unformed legal road (ULR) - or colloquially as a paper road were formed to provide long term public access.

As such these were parcels of land that has been legally designated as a road but has not been formed. Formed means physically constructed and includes gravelling, metalling, sealing or permanently surfacing the road. The courts have ruled that land included in official survey plans as road is legally road even if it has not been pegged out on the ground and not formed in any way. In short, from a legal perspective, ULRs are as good as any other road.'

The use of the land by adjoining landholders does not affect the legal right of the public to use the roads and does not create any legal right to the road by the adjoining landholder. In practice, many roads are traversed by farm fences and may have trees, hedges or even buildings on them. These occasionally present problems when the public wishes to use them.

I believe PUBLIC roads should be available for responsible use.

Therefore if a public users disproportionately damage and blocks a public asset such as using the track for four wheel drives, trail bikes and Centurion Tanks, such users should be barred

What should I do if access along an unformed legal road is blocked or objected to?

Problems can arise, such as:

- uncertainty about the location of the road;
- obstructions that are practically impassable;
- livestock on the land that are intimidating to users; and
- Objections by adjoining landholders.

No, but many ULRs are used by landholders as part of existing adjoining pasture or forestry and may be indistinguishable from the surrounding land. This use of the land has long been accepted by the administering authorities and is often a practical solution to weed control on the land, which would otherwise be a cost to ratepayers.

Farmers may put gates or cattle stops across roads that are not fenced for livestock control purposes. Gates may only be placed with the permission of the relevant territorial authority, may not be locked and must have a sign indicating that they are on a public road.

The use of the land by adjoining landholders does not affect the legal right of the public to use the roads and does not create any legal right to the road by the adjoining landholder.

In practice, many roads are traversed by farm fences and may have trees, hedges or even buildings on them. These occasionally present problems when the public wishes to use. These problems can be minimised by gates, stiles, cattle grids and such like.

Historically neighbouring land owners who block reasonable public access are the lawbreakers, but as always reasonable shared use should apply.

Blocked access can be maintained by suitable means, bolt cutters, chain saws, bulldozers or whatever.

Rights of public to use walkways

- (1)Members of the public may, at any time and without charge,
  - o (a)pass or repass over any walkway on foot; and
  - o (b) perform any activity that is reasonably incidental to that passing or repassing.

Matamata-Piako's attitude and actions has been to conceal the existence of paper roads from the public and other access, and in cases such as the Terminus Street link to the river illegally hindering passage with bollards and chains. This has been done by concealing older maps showing paper roads from easy public access. And substituting in some ways less functional and informative maps.

Te Aroha developers, farmers, councillors and others have at times illegally grabbed "paper roads" de facto free and their exclusive use and access such public land, sometimes through acts as simply as fencing, chaining gates and signage. Or legally at sometimes risible prices and limited public notification, and so restricting potentially valuable public access in the present or future.

Some developers apparently have been guilty of boundary creep using" signs on public land, or building substantial fence lines out of alignment with accepted boundaries and apparently stepping into public land. For paper roads or ways there are standard way markers and conservation animal and livestock. Signs. To mark legal "ways" Elsewhere unsuitable structures erected on public land for private benefit are possibly removable as are signs designed to mislead, for private gain such as "private property".

On an old map Te Aroha Waihou Bank paper roads appear to extend on both sides of the river at least from the Vogel subdivision to Mace Road, and there are other paper roads through the district. Waihi has used its paper roads to extend the Haurai cycleway from Waikino to Waihi.

# Tourist boats on the Waihou River

The Waihou/Thames/Piako Rivers have a long tradition of river boat traffic. For Te Aroha Shaftesbury and Matamata this goes back to J C Firth opening the river for trading boats carrying passengers, stock corn and goods.

It is reported that the Paddle Steamer Patiki was, from 1890 to 1900, frequently chartered to run excursions on the Ohinemuri and Waihou Rivers; Her accommodation for excursionists was over 300. Happy times were spent aboard her when a moonlight excursion or picnic party was taking place: there was space aboard for dancing and a brass band usually livened the outing.

This gradually faded away with the development of roads, cars, Lorries and railways.

We are now in an era of increasing population and tourism, and with the development of the rail trail tourist boats could be highly complementary. In this sort of activity the Waihou and Piako Rivers are very limited compared with other similar rivers.

The Wairoa River in Tauranga now has the Otunui a boat that struggled for a little while from Te Aroha (not least because of council!!!) The Waikato River has the Waikato River Explorer working from Hamilton Gardens. The Wanganui River has the Waimarie, a refurbished river boat, which carried 25,000 passengers in its first operational year.

The Mokau River has the motor vessel Glenroyal Hokianga Express Charters, based in the Hokianga has two aluminium vessels licensed to carry 19 and 50 passengers respectively. The Riverhead Cruiser runs daily along Auckland Harbour to River head. The Waihou has a Te Aroha based Kayaking business and based in Paeroa The Paddle Boat Tamati. While the Tamati provides attractive cruises on the Waihou And Ohinemuri Rivers, it has limited passenger numbers and duration (because there are no toilets on the boat!!)

Boats along Australia's Murray River, Europe's Rhine, Rhone Danube and Severn, and narrow boats on British canals show there is demand for this type of experience, but as with The Discovery on the Waikato not all ventures will pay!!!

If people are prepared to invest and have a go on a reasonable project, they need to be encouraged rather than stifled!!!

# Submission 195 - Totara Springs

9 April 2018

Matamata-Piako District Council PO Box 266 Te Aroha 3342

Dear Sir/Madam

Submission: Road Widening and Speed Reduction

Background: Totara Springs Christian Centre (TSCC) is situated on the northern end of Taihoa North Road, Matamata. Actual address is 288c Taihoa North Road. Each year 18,000 people use TSCC for the purposes of holiday camps, sports camps, community events, conferences and school camps. The road is 2.8km in length and for 2km is a two lane (one lane each way) road. The last 800 meters before reaching TSCC is officially a lane each way however in reality is only 1.5 vehicle width. The road is presently designated as a 100kph road. There is one 55kph warning sign at the last bend leading into the final 800 meter straight.

As well as traffic leading to and from TSCC this road is also used by farming service vehicles, camp suppliers, locals and is also a rural bus route with 3 bus stops along the road.

A vast number of vehicles are large being milk tankers, school bus, busses entering TSCC and various service vehicles. A rough estimate is that 400 vehicles use the road each day.

The issue we wish to raise however is not due to the number of vehicles but the actual size of vehicles and the speed in which these vehicles are permitted to travel at on a very narrow piece of road (final 800 meters leading to TSCC entrance). There have been a large number of near misses where cars travelling at speeds over 80kph with school buses coming from opposite direction, taking children to the camp. Likewise tanker trucks have huge difficulty passing a bus travelling in the opposite direction due to the narrowness of the road. In fact its not possible and leads one of the drivers having to drive off the road into an adjoined farm driveway.

We believe it is only a matter of time where two vehicles collide head on due to the width and speed allowed.

Therefore on behalf of the Trustees of Totara Springs Christian Centre we wish to make the following written submissions.

- 1. That the speed limit of Taihoa North Road be reduced from 100kph to 80kph
- 2. That the last 800 meters of Taihoa North Road leading to Totara Springs Christian Centre, be widened to two lanes to allow for all vehicles to pass each other safely.

At a recent meeting of the TSCC neighbors there was a large amount of concern that has been building over a period of time.

I am more than happy to provide further clarification if required

Kind regards

Richard Davis General Manager, Totara Springs Christian Centre 288c Taihoa North Road, Matamata 3470 Mob. 0272602443 richard.davis@totarasprings.org.nz