

Komiti o te Kaporeihana me ngā Whakahaere | Corporate and Operations Committee



Wātea Mēneti | Open Minutes



Minutes of a meeting of the Corporate and Operations Committee held in the Council Chambers, 35 Kenrick Street, TE AROHA on Wednesday 8 December 2021 at 9.00am.

Ngā Mema | Membership

Koromatua | Mayor

Ash Tanner

Koromatua Tautoko | Deputy Mayor

Neil Goodger

Kaunihera ā-Rohe | District Councillors

Donna Arnold

Caitlin Casey

Teena Cornes

Bruce Dewhurst

James Sainsbury

Russell Smith

Kevin Tappin (Chair)

James Thomas

Adrienne Wilcock

Sue Whiting

Ngā whakapāha | Apologies

Kaimahi i reira | Staff Present

Name	Title	Item No.
Lesley Wilson	Governance Support Officer	
Michelle Orchard	Graduate Policy Advisor	7.2
Laura Hopkins	Policy Advisor	7.3
Michelle Orchard	Graduate Policy Advisor	7.4
Larnia Rushbrooke	Finance and Business Services Manager	7.3, 7.5, 7.6
Manaia Te Wiata	Group Manager Business Support	7.5, 7.6
Barry Reid	Roading Asset Engineer	7.7
Niall Baker	Policy and Legal Team Leader	7.8
Kumeshni Naidu	Graduate RMA Policy Planner	7.9, 8.1
Ann-Jorun Hunter	Senior Policy Advisor, Strategic Partnerships and Governance	7.2
Louisa Palmer	Solid Waste Lead, Kaimai Consultants	7.8
Karl Pavlovich	Water & Wastewater Manager	8.3
Kate Stevens	Safety and Wellness Team Leader	8.4
Ally van Kuijk	District Planner	7.9, 8.1

I reira | In Attendance

	Time In	Time Out
Rukumoana Schaafhausen - <i>Te Waharoa Investments</i>	11.31am	11.50am
Simon Hunter	11.31am	11.50am
Paula Rolfe – Future Proof	11.31am	11.50am
Matthew Cooper - <i>Sports Waikato</i>	12.00pm	12.11pm
Bill Cooksley - <i>Sports Waikato</i>	12.00pm	12.11pm

1 Whakatūwheratanga o te hui | Meeting Opening

Chair Kevin Tappin welcomed staff and elected members and declared the meeting open at 10.21am.

2 Ngā whakapāha/Tono whakawātea | Apologies/Leave of Absence

There were no apologies and no leave of absence was requested.

3 Pānui i Ngā Take Ohore Anō | Notification of Urgent Additional Business

Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“An item that is not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at that meeting if-

- (a) The local authority by resolution so decides; and
- (b) The presiding member explains at the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public,-
 - (i) The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
 - (ii) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.”

Section 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting,-

- (a) That item may be discussed at that meeting if-
 - (i) That item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and
 - (ii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but
 - (iii) no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion.”

4 Whākī pānga | Declaration of interest

Members are reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of the items on this Agenda.

5 Whakaaetanga mēneti | Confirmation of minutes

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That the minutes of the meeting of the ordinary meeting of the Corporate and Operations Committee held on Wednesday, 24 November 2021, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

Moved by: Cr D Arnold

Seconded by: Cr T Cornes

KUA MANA | CARRIED

6 Take i puta mai | Public Forum

There were no speakers to the Public Forum.

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7 Pūrongo me whakatau | Decision Reports

Local Easter Sunday Trading Policy Review

CM No.: 2515044

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

Council adopted its Local Easter Sunday Trading Policy in 2017. The Policy must be reviewed every five years.

When reviewing its policy, Council is required to use the Special Consultative Procedure as set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The purpose of this report is for Council to approve the reviewed Policy and Statement of Proposal (attached) for consultation in March/April 2022.

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

- 1. The information be received.**
- 2. The Committee approves the Draft Policy and Statement of Proposal, as attached, for consultation.**

Moved by: Mayor A Tanner

Seconded by: Cr J Sainsbury

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Horopaki | Background

The Shop Trading Hours Act 1990 (Act) allows shops selling certain types of goods (examples include dairies, service stations, take away bars, restaurants and cafes, and duty free stores) to remain open on restricted trading days such as Easter Sunday.

The Shop Trading Hours Amendment Act 2016 passed into law on 29 August 2016 permits retail trading on Easter Sunday if a Council has a policy allowing trading on this day. This means that individual businesses will be able to decide if they would like to open. Under the Act all shop employees will have the right to refuse to work on Easter Sunday without being required to give a reason. They will also be able to take a personal grievance if they are treated adversely or compelled to work on Easter Sunday.

Council's Policy can determine whether to allow shop trading on Easter Sunday but cannot impose other conditions such as trading hours, conditions of trade etc. It can determine whether to allow trading across the entire district or in certain towns/areas.

Council must consult their communities using the Special Consultative Procedure on an Easter Sunday Trading Policy and it must be reviewed within five years.

At a Council workshop in September Councillors indicated a desire to maintain status quo, maintaining a Local Easter Sunday Trading Policy (policy) allowing shops to open on Easter Sunday throughout the District. In line with this direction, a draft policy and statement of proposal have been attached for council's consideration and approval.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

Shops which can remain open irrespective of a policy

Some shops can remain open on Easter Sunday irrespective of a policy or not. These include:

A shop that sells or is:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food• Drink• A household item• A personal item, automotive fuel, lubricant, parts and accessories of a kind that people may reasonably need to be able to buy at any time (e.g. Dairy, Service Station).
Note: Can open if the quantity of goods for sale is no greater than that sufficient to meet the demands of the people who live or are staying in the area where the shop is, and people travelling through the area.
Goods intended to be bought as souvenirs.
Duty free goods to people intending to take the goods out of New Zealand.
Prepared or cooked food ready to be eaten immediately (e.g. Take away bars, restaurants, cafes).
At any transport terminal and sells: books, magazines, newspapers, duty free for people Departing NZ, souvenirs.
A pharmacy.
A shop in a premises where an exhibition/ show on agriculture, art, industry or science (e.g. museum shop).
A garden centre.

Sale of Alcohol

Sale of alcohol restrictions apply on Good Friday, Easter Sunday and prior to 1pm on ANZAC Day (Saturday 25 April). The Act does not amend any of the provisions relating to the supply of alcohol.

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 prohibits the sale or supply of alcohol to anyone from any licensed premises (including restaurants and entertainment venues) on Good Friday, Easter Sunday and prior to 1pm on ANZAC Day other than to persons on the premises to dine on the premises as a guest, lodger or as an employee or where a special license has been obtained.

This means that no-one may be sold or supplied alcohol on any licensed premises on these days unless they are on the premises to dine or reside there. A person is not present on licensed premises to dine if he or she is on the premises more than an hour before he or she starts (or is due to start) eating a meal or more than an hour after he or she finishes eating a meal.

Off licenses are also not able to sell or supply alcohol from the premises on any of Good Friday, Easter Sunday and prior to 1pm on ANZAC Day. However, off-licenses where wine is produced on the premises may be sold and supplied within licensing hours on Easter Sunday.

Shop employees' right to refuse to work on Easter Sunday

Easter Sunday continues to be a day of significance across New Zealand and some people would rather not work on this day.

The 'right to refuse' provision means that shop employees will have the ability to refuse to work on Easter Sunday without any repercussions for their employment relationship. If a retailer wishes an employee to work on Easter Sunday they must provide notice to their employee of 4 to 8 weeks

out from the date of Easter Sunday. There is an exception for a new employee hired within the four weeks prior to Easter Sunday, in which case they must be informed when reasonably practicable to do so.

Allowing employees to refuse to work on this day, with no requirement to give a reason, is signifying that Easter Sunday is an important day across New Zealand. However, an employee must inform their employer, in writing, no later than 14 days after being given notice.

The employer has an obligation not to compel the employee to work on Easter Sunday nor to treat that employee adversely for refusing to work on this given date. The Act sets out that any personal grievances that arise from an employee refusing to work are subject to the Employment Relations Act 2000.

Easter Sunday is not a public holiday

Easter Sunday is not a public holiday and if the employee does not work Easter Sunday because the business closes (perhaps as a result of Sale of Alcohol Act restrictions) then whether employees get paid or not depends on their employment agreements. This is because Easter Sunday is a “restricted trading day” not a guaranteed day off work. A restricted day prevents businesses from trading with the public.

An employee who would normally work that day would either take leave without pay or annual leave if they wish to get paid. On restricted days businesses may still choose to bring workers in to undertake tasks that does not involve public trading, for example stocktaking. For full time employees guaranteed a fixed number of hours the employer will need to reach agreement with them about rescheduling hours elsewhere or pay them irrespective. Part time and casual employees should simply be able to be not rostered on.

What Council can and cannot do

Council is able to decide whether shops in the district can trade or not on Easter Sunday by way of policy. Specifically, a policy can be developed which:

- Determines whether to allow shop trading on Easter Sunday.
- Determines whether to allow shop trading on Easter Sunday across the entire district or in certain towns/areas and include a map of the area within the policy.

A policy cannot be developed which:

- Permits shops to open only for some purposes.
- Permits only some types of shop to open.
- Specifies times at which shops may or may not open.
- Includes any other conditions as the circumstances in which shops in the area may open.

Mōrearea | Risk

There is a risk that if the Policy is not reviewed as required by legislation, will be revoked by legislation on the day that is 2 years after the date by which the policy is required to be reviewed.

Ngā Whiringa | Options

Options considered

1. Council can choose to approve the Draft Policy and Statement of Proposal as attached to this report, for consultation; OR
2. Council can approve the Draft Policy with amendments

Analysis of preferred option

There is no preferred option.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

Council is required to review its Local Easter Sunday Trading Policy within five years of adoption, being 2022. When reviewing the Policy, Council is required to use the Special Consultative Procedure set out in Section 83 of the Local Government Act.

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

Council is required to use the Special Consultative Procedure as set out in Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002. This means that consultation will run for no less than one month, where submissions are called for, and all submitters who wish to be heard can do so at a Hearing.

Council recognises that Easter Sunday is a significant day in the Christian Calendar, and as such the Policy may be of special interest to churches and other Christian organisations within the District. The Policy also directly impact on the retail sector. We will include targeted correspondence with the District's Christian organisations and retail businesses as part of the communications plan for consultation.

Consultation is planned for March/April 2022, alongside the Fees and Charges, with a Hearing scheduled for 11 May 2022.

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

Theme: Economic Opportunities

Community Outcome: We are a business friendly Council.

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source

The review and Consultation of the Local Easter Sunday Trading Policy is funded from the existing Strategies and Plans operational budgets.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

- A. Draft Local Easter Trading Policy COC 8 Dec 2021
- B. Statement of Proposal Local Easter Trading Policy Draft COC 8 Dec 2021

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Michelle Orchard Graduate Policy Advisor	
	Ann-Jorun Hunter Senior Policy Advisor	
Approved by	Niall Baker Policy and Legal Team Leader	
	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	

7 Pūrongo me whakatau | Decision Reports

2022/23 Draft Fees and Charges

CM No.: 2516684

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

Council's fees and charges are reviewed annually. The purpose of this report is to seek approval by Council for the 2022/23 Draft Fees and Charges and the corresponding Statement of Proposal for public consultation alongside the Long Term Plan. The Draft Fees and Charges and Statement of Proposal is attached to this report.

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

1. The information be received.
2. The Committee approves the 2022/23 Draft Fees and Charges and corresponding Statement of Proposal for public consultation.
3. The Committee confirms that it has considered the requirements of Sections 80 of the Local Government Act 2002, and no amendment to the Revenue and Financing Policy is required to accommodate the proposed additional Noise Control and Building Control fees.

Moved by: Cr B Dewhurst

Seconded by: Cr R Smith

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Horopaki | Background

Each year Council reviews its fees and charges and consults on any proposed changes with the community alongside the Long Term Plan, Annual Plan or other relevant Council documents.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

Council is required to adopt its fees and charges in time for the 2022/23 financial year. The fees and charges have been developed in conjunction with the Long Term Plan budgets for 2022/23, while small amendments will likely have little impact on revenue, larger changes would have a direct impact on the revenue forecast in the Long Term Plan budgets. Any significant changes to the fee structure may not be aligned with our Revenue and Financing Policy set out in the Long Term Plan.

Changes

The majority of the fees and charges have remained the same or have been increased based on inflation data from Business and Economic Research Ltd (BERL) and then rounded accordingly. This is to ensure our fees and charges are up to date and reflect actual and reasonable costs. Where fees and charges have changed (either increased or decreased) these are explained with reasons for the proposed changes in the 2022/23 Draft Fees and Charges and Statement of Proposal. These documents are attached.

Mōrearea | Risk

The Fees and Charges form a key revenue source for a number of Council activities. Any change to the revenue from user fees will have a financial impact.

Ngā Whiringa | Options

Options are included in the Statement of Proposal.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

Section 150

Under Section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) Council may prescribe fees or charges in the form of a bylaw made under the LGA or separately using the principles of consultation. In addition, other legislation such as the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and Building Act 2004 delegates Council with the ability to fix fees or charges relevant to certain administration purposes (such as processing resource consents).

Under Section 150(3) of the LGA, fees and charges maybe prescribed using bylaws or separately using the principles of consultation set out in section 82. Fees and charges provided for by other legislation must be carried out under section 83 of the LGA. Council has opted not to use bylaws to set fees and charges at this time. Therefore, consultation will be undertaken.

Section 82

Under section 82 of the LGA, where Council is required to consult in accordance with section 82 it must make the following publicly available:

- the proposed fees and charges and the reasons for the proposal
- an analysis of the reasonably practicable options including the proposal

Section 83

Where the LGA or any other legislation requires Council to use section 83, Council must ensure that the following is publicly available:

- Statement of Proposal in regards to the fees and charges proposed
- if necessary a summary of the information
- a description of how the community can present their views to Council
- a statement of the period within which views on the fees and charges may be provided to Council.

The Council must make a summary of the information or the Statement of Proposal as widely available as is reasonably practicable as a basis for consultation and provide an opportunity for persons to present their views to the Council.

Consultation for fees and charges is to be undertaken in accordance with the section 83 special consultative procedure principles. Undertaking consultation through section 83 ensures that Council meets both the requirements of section 82 for Council set fees and charges as well as fees and charges delegated to Council by other legislation requirements. It is proposed to consult on the fees and charges alongside the Long Term Plan.

Revenue and Financing Policy

As drafted the fees and charges are consistent with Council's Revenue and Financing Policy. Significant changes in the setting of the fees and charges would potentially be inconsistent with Council's Revenue and Financing Policy. There is one exception to this:

1. Noise control - Under Resource Management Act 1991 Council needs the ability to disable the noise source if it continues. It is proposed to include a fee to all the recovery of the actual costs of alarm deactivations. Council contracts to a security firm to de-alarm a premises. The Resource Management Act 1991 says that we can recover only this part of the process, rather than the actual cost of the noise control service. Council also has a fee for the return of a stereo (\$150) which allows for the storage and processing of the item and the same philosophy applies in that there is a fee for the removal of the noise source but no charge for the provision noise control services. Inclusion of the proposed fee for alarm deactivations does not change the budget or assumptions. The Revenue & Financing Policy specifies that the overall whole activity is funded by 100% rates.
2. Building Control – Due to the increasing demand for building consents and associated inspections, Council is outsourcing some of the building control activity. This is driving increased cost. The increased cost is a direct result of increased demand from individual users. It is proposed that these increased cost are passed on to the individual user through the user fees. The Revenue & Financing Policy specifies that the overall activity is funded by 40-60% Fees & Charges and 40-60% from General Rates. The proposed building control Fees would result in 80% revenue from Fees & Charges.

For any decision that is “*significantly inconsistent with, or is anticipated to have consequences that will be significantly inconsistent with, any policy adopted by the local authority or any plan required by this Act or any other enactment* (such as the Revenue and Financing Policy), Section 80 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that

the local authority must, when making the decision, clearly identify –

- a) *The inconsistency; and*
- b) *The reasons for the inconsistency; and*
- c) *Any intention of the local authority to amend the policy or plan to accommodate the decision.”*

In relation to the decision to set the proposed fees for the activities above is not considered to be significantly inconsistent with the Revenue and Financing Policy.

The reasons for the inconsistencies are discussed above.

Council could opt to amend the Revenue and Financing Policy after consulting on the proposed amendments in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 of the LGA. If Council amends its policy only a significant amendment is required to be audited.

At this time, it is not intended to amend the Policy to accommodate the above proposals given they are not significant. Council reviews its Revenue and Financing Policy every three years alongside the Long Term Plan. At that time, the Policy could be amended to provide for these changes.

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

A Communications Plan will be developed to ensure that the community is informed and has the opportunity to provide input. The Special Consultative Procedure set by section 83 of the Local Government Act will be followed.

Timeframes

Process	Date
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Council approve statement of proposal and Fees and Charges for public consultation	8 December 2021
Consult the community (alongside Long Term Plan)	15 March – 19 April 2022
Council hearing (volume of submitters will determine if the meeting is required to run for both days)	11/12 May 2022
Adopt Fees	30 June 2022
New Fees apply	1 July 2022

Ngā take ā-lhinga | Consent issues

There are no consent issues.

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

Healthy Communities - We encourage community engagement and provide sound and visionary decision making.

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source

The fees and charges set by Council are done on the basis of either total or partial cost recovery for certain services. The proportion of costs intended to be recovered for any given activity is set out in Council's Revenue and Financing Policy. This in turn influences the level of fees set for a service. Changes to the level of fees charged for a service will impact Councils budgets (potentially increasing or decreasing revenue from this source).

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

- A. Fees and Charges 2022/23 - Statement of Proposal - for consultation
- B. Draft Fees & Charges 2022 23

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Michelle Orchard Graduate Policy Advisor	
	Ann-Jorun Hunter Senior Policy Advisor	

Approved by	Niall Baker Policy and Legal Team Leader	
	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	

7 Pūrongo me whakatau | Decision Reports

Draft Annual Plan Budgets 2022/23

CM No.: 2519925

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to present the proposed variations to year 2 of the LTP, to seek committee approval of the draft budget, and for the committee to consider its obligations to formally consult on its Annual Plan in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

Council is required to produce an Annual Plan each year with the exception of the years when a Long Term Plan (LTP) is produced. The Annual Plan is Council's budget for the financial year 1 July to 30 June. The Annual Plan 2022/23 represents Year 2 of the 2021-31 LTP.

Committee approval is sought for the proposed total rates increase of 5.97% compared to the forecast rate increase in the LTP of 5.47%. Staff consider this does not represent significant or material difference from the LTP as it falls within the 6% rates limit set in the LTP and represents a 0.5% increase from the 2022/23 rates forecast. The Committee is asked to consider if this represents a significant or material difference from year 2 of the LTP, and determine if it wishes to formally consult on its Draft Annual Plan 2022/23.

Elected members have requested an initial draft with all budget matters included. The purpose of this is to allow Council to:

- understand cost pressures that are likely to be unavoidable,
- debate and prioritise work and funding allocations (both in operating budgets and capital projects)
- provide direction on the use of alternative funding streams as contemplated by Council's revenue and finance policy (largely fees and charges).

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

1. The report be received.
2. The Committee approves the proposed variations to year 2 of the Long-Term Plan 2021-31 and the proposed total rates increase detailed of 5.97% compared to the forecast rate increase in the LTP of 5.47% or confirms further amendments.
3. The Committee confirms there are no significant or material differences from year 2 of the Long Term Plan 2021-31.
4. The Committee confirms no formal consultation on the Annual Plan 2022/23 is required.
5. The Committee confirms an amendment to the Long-Term Plan 2021-31 is not required or proposed.

Deputy Mayor Neil Goodger, Cr Kevin Tappin and Cr Adrienne Wilcock voted against the motion.

Moved by: Cr B Dewhurst

Seconded by: Cr J Thomas

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Horopaki | Background

Local Government Planning under the Local Government Act 2002

Council is required to produce an Annual Plan each year with the exception of the years when a LTP is to be produced (triennially). 2022/23 represents Year 2 of the 2021-31 LTP.

LTP

Under the Local Government Act 2002, Council are required to set out long term plans for the community. This also gives the community the opportunity to have a say on where Council are heading and to ensure Council planning is robust. In completing the plan, Council are required to do a number of things, including:

- Take a sustainable development approach to promote community interests.
- Carry out Council business in a clear, transparent and accountable manner.
- Operate in an efficient and effective manner, using sound business practices.
- Take into account community views by offering clear information and the opportunity to present views.
- Provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to decision making.
- Collaborate and co-operate with other agencies and councils to achieve desired outcomes.

Annual Plan

Council produce an Annual Plan in the two years that an LTP is not required to be produced. The Annual Plan highlights any changes or variances from the LTP for the coming year. If the proposed Annual Plan does not include significant differences from the content of the LTP for that year then Council are not required to consult the community on it.

Annual Report

Council produce an Annual Report every year. This reviews Council performance, letting the community know whether Council did what it said it would. It also checks financial performance against the budget and Financial Strategy.



Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

Budget discussion

Councillors have requested an initial draft with all budget matters included. The purpose of this is to allow Council to:

- understand cost pressures that are likely to be unavoidable,
- debate and prioritise work and funding allocations (both in operating budgets and capital projects)
- provide direction on the use of alternative funding streams as contemplated by the revenue and finance policy (largely fees and charges).

Council's current environment

Growth – The district is growing. That's a great thing for our community, but it also comes at a cost. It means we get more roads, parks, pipes etc. to maintain, and that increases our operating costs – such as needing more equipment, and more people. Growth also comes with additional planning costs – Council needs to employ more people to process the extra consents, and to ensure that our district is growing in a well-planned way. Council recently adopted a 'high' population projection for the district.

Compliance – Since the Havelock North water supply contamination event a few years ago, water has been in the spotlight. Government is introducing tighter regulations - Council has to comply with these and this comes at a cost.

External costs/ influences – a significant driver of our cost increases are outside of our control (depreciation, interest rates, inflation).

Solid waste – The Emissions Trading Scheme, waste levy increases, rising costs to dispose of waste to landfill, and China ceasing taking recyclables in 2018 has increased the operating costs for rubbish contractors. Contractors have in turn passed this cost on to Council. Council is planning to procure a new kerbside collections contract in the 2022/23 financial year.

Doing business better – Council wants to invest in delivering its digital strategy. This will make it easier for customers to do business with us online and make Council's internal processes smarter and faster. The Annual Plan budget includes provision for more work on the digital strategy.

Resourcing pressures – With significant activity across Council activities, there is an acknowledged need to increase staff resources in some areas to keep up with increasing workloads and to continue to progress with planned projects.

Assumptions

As part of preparing budgets a series of assumptions need to be made about the financial position (starting point) for the budgets – i.e. where will Council's finances be on 1 July 2022?

The following assumptions have been applied in the development of the proposed variations/draft budget:

- Council will continue to deliver the current levels of service.
- Forecast inflation of 3.73% (rate provided by BERL) has been applied to determine the value of assets for the purposes of calculating depreciation.
- Market salary movements of 1.5% plus additional 1.75% MPDC Premium
- The timing of the capital expenditure programmed in the LTP has been reviewed and considered accordingly

Capital expenditure - Historically Council has completed approximately 73% of the budgeted capital and renewals work each year. The current assumption is that Council will complete 100% of roading, IT, plant replacement, furniture and fittings and library capital expenditure in the 2021/22 financial year and 73% of all other capital expenditure by 30 June 2022. This helps provide an opening position for Council debt at 1 July 2022, and also reflects the calculation of the depreciation expense for 2022/23.

Loans – Council staff need to calculate the closing balance of Loans as at 30 June 2022 and the level of borrowing required over 2022/23.

Interest –

- External interest rate - using the projected interest rate supplied from external advisors, modified by fixed rate interest swaps currently in place.
- Internal Interest – this is at the half waypoint between the projected rate of external loans and deposits.

- Interest on new capital and renewals planned to be completed in 2022/23 is calculated for the last quarter of the financial year.

Staff vacancies – Over the past 3 years our salary budget has been consistently underspent on average by 3.5% largely due to vacancies. The current labour market is tight with record low unemployment, so there is a strong likelihood of a similar underspend going forward. Savings in staff vacancies are offset in part by the need to outsource some work. Therefore, an assumption has been applied that 2.8% of roles will remain vacant over the period. This assumption is applied pro-rata across Council activities as it is unknown where vacancies will arise.

Growth in rating units and capital value – A review of known subdivisions is in progress, and building consent activity is used to estimate the level of growth that may be achieved between now and the time the rates are set on 1 July 2022. At this stage growth of 2% in the capital value of the district and in rating units and service connections is considered to be reasonable.

Annual Plan budgets

It is suggested that Council work through the activities by budget as a framework to debate and prioritise work and funding allocations (both in operating budgets and capital projects) and direction on funding streams as contemplated by Council's Revenue and Finance Policy (largely fees and charges).

Alongside the budgets are some options (and the effects of these) for Council to debate. In addition, Council is asked to consider the Capital and Renewal schedule (circulated separately) and either confirm or amend this and confirm or amend the draft fees and charges (circulated separately).

Activity Area	2021/22 \$000	2022/23 \$000	Variance \$000	Notes	LTP Yr 2 \$000
Administrative & Support Services	6,933	7,553	600	Establishment of new roles in 22/23, including; Asset Management x 3 (offset partly by \$50k reduction in consultant budgets). New Corporate Trainer role in PSW (offset by \$65k reduction in training budget) New Community Volunteer role. New Customer Services training role (implementation delayed for 6 months). Fixed term Rates staff (offset partially by \$30k reduction in corporate professional fees budget). IT support (offset by overhead charges to projects).	7,140

Activity Area	2021/22 \$000	2022/23 \$000	Variance \$000	Notes	LTP Yr 2 \$000
				<p>Rates penalty income of \$140k is budgeted to be received based on prior years.</p> <p>Options – reduction of the various budgets to offset new positions can be challenged.</p>	
Consents and Licensing	648	301	-347	<p>New roles proposed to cope with increased activity including additional Building Consent Officer, 2 Planning consents engineers, Planning admin role, additional planner. Additional operating costs are also expected. All additional costs are offset by expected increase in revenue from activity.</p> <p>Issues – Currently budgeted 80% funding of Building control costs from fees and charges, compared to revenue and Finance policy limit of 60%. Staff do not consider this a significant departure from the policy, and could be justified given the significant impact that individuals create for the demand on this activity. A legal view may be required on this matter.</p> <p>Options – the budget for the District Plan review has been reduced by \$100k to reflect potential that all work budgeted may not be achievable. The priority on this could be revised.</p> <p>Additionally, \$150k of the District Plan growth review costs have been proposed to be funded from</p>	667

Activity Area	2021/22 \$000	2022/23 \$000	Variance \$000	Notes	LTP Yr 2 \$000
				reserves (potentially from sale of Matamata industrial land on basis that the land was intended for growth). The decision to fund these costs from reserves can be challenged.	
Strategy and Engagement	4,449	5,183	735	3 new positions to progress Digital Strategy. 4 new Place making roles (partially offset) Options –Progress with Digital Strategy could be slowed Reduction in contestable grants?	4,937

Activity Area	2021/22 \$000	2022/23 \$000	Variance \$000	Notes	LTP Year 2 \$000
Community Facilities and Property	6,209	6,037	-171	See notes below.	6,458
Housing & Property	Expected increases in general costs are expected to be met by increased rental income.				
Libraries	New Customer Services Librarian role proposed and increased community engagement role to fulltime. Additional position to avoid need to have library closures due to lack of cover staff. Options – the new or extended roles could be delayed or removed.				
Pool & Spas	New Facility Operating Manager and Tourism manager positions, offset by higher income from new Domain Spa facility				
Public Amenities	Increased toilet operating and maintenance costs to cover new toilet blocks built over last year. Options – Council could look at the levels of service – for example reduce cleaning frequency of Public Toilets and/or reduce rubbish pickups/reduce number of bins.				
Recreation & Heritage	Increased costs are expected to be covered by increased income from the newly completed Headon Stadium Options – staff have proposed changes to the fees structure, Council could look to increase fees further.				

Activity Area	2021/2022 \$000	2022/23 \$000	Variance \$000	Notes	LTP Year 2 \$000
Roading, Water and Waste	4,678	6,490	1812		6,254
<p>Stormwater \$144k CCTV and catchment modelling work is proposed to be funded from the Stormwater improvements reserve</p> <p>Options – rate funding these projects is an alternative</p>					
<p>Wastewater \$340k of desludging costs proposed to be funded from the Te Aroha Wastewater desludging reserve</p> <p>Options – rate funding these projects is an alternative</p>					
<p>Water \$500k increased due to higher operational cost stemming from the new water regulator Proposed metered water rate increased from \$1.47 in 2021/22 to proposed rate of \$1.88 in line with % increase to targeted rate. Also have allowed for a reduced volume of metered water given shortfalls in prior years.</p> <p>Options – increase in budget for anticipated increase in operational costs due to new regulator could be reduced, however this is consistent with the level of overspend in recent years.</p> <p>Options – Metered water rate could be reduced and assumption of water volume could be modified. Keeping metered water rate aligned with targeted rate is preferable and defensible. Metered water rate is still in line with neighbouring Council rates. Budgeting higher volumes may be unrealistic. Industries should be advised of proposed rate increase as soon as practicable.</p>					
<p>Roading Minor Increases in budget due to Asset management, Passenger transport (total mobility-54k) and Hauraki rail trail.</p> <p>Options - spread maintenance over 2/3 years where possible, and review levels of service</p>					
<p>Rubbish & Recycling New solid waste contract manager role proposed.</p> <p>\$200k increased costs proposed for procurement of new waste contract. Budget proposing this cost is loan funded over the 10 year waste contract to avoid today's ratepayers front funding this cost.</p> <p>Proposal to increase kerbside targeted rate by \$36k to reduce reliance on bag sales (ie increase targeted rate to funding mix of 65% vs policy max of 70%)</p> <p>Assumed a reduced volume at RTS at the higher fee, resulting in an increased in reliance on general rate funding of \$79k (at the max of 55%)</p> <p>Options – find an alternate way to fund contract costs. Review decisions on reducing reliance on fees and charges for kerbside collection and RTS</p>					

Council should also note the following increases in depreciation and interest costs included in the budget are based on the best information that we have available today. Note there is a high risk that these projections may change before the budget is finalised, at which point a further decision would be required from Council as to how any increased depreciation should be funded or if there is a reasonable argument for not funding the depreciation.

Depreciation increase	\$1,028,000
External interest increase	\$222,000

Fees and charges

Key changes to the fees are as follows:

- CPI adjustments and rounding
- Building Consents and Monitoring – It is proposed to increase all building consent fees to reflect the actual processing costs.
- Resource consents – fee structure reviewed
- Rubbish and Recycling– increases to cover costs of waste levy increase and emission trading scheme increase
- Firth Tower – fee structure reviewed

Issues

Use of reserves

Council created reserves can be altered at Council discretion. The LTP provides for reserve funds to be used for a specified purpose in the future. Details of specific reserve funds held by us are as follows:

Reserve funds	Purpose	Forecast balance 1 July 2022 per LTP (\$000)	Funds will come from	Funds will be applied to
Community purposes reserve	Funds received and set aside for use on community facilities or for community purposes e.g. grants.	2,501	No additional funding anticipated for this LTP	To cover District Plan change costs \$150k
COVID-19 recovery reserve	Funds set aside to aid in the economic recovery of the district or to support hardship of qualifying community groups following the impact of COVID-19.	262	No additional funding anticipated for this LTP	Grants made in respect of hardship related to COVID-19
Power New Zealand reserve fund	Funds received and set aside on behalf of the community from the dissolution of the local power board co-operative in 1998. The fund is utilised for internal borrowing or external investment, with returns used to subsidise rates.	23,428	External interest from the invested portion of the fund and internal interest from the internally borrowed portion of the fund	Subsidy of rates
Wastewater capital contribution reserve	Capital contribution funds received from industry and set aside to offset future depreciation.	2,032	Annual targeted rates charged to Fonterra and Greenleas Morrinsville	Subsidy of rates
Depreciation reserves	Funds set aside for the replacement of assets and used to fund internal borrowing.	21,743	Depreciation funding	Replacement of assets

Reserve funds	Purpose	Forecast balance 1 July 2022 per LTP (\$000)	Funds will come from	Funds will be applied to
Stormwater improvement reserve	Funds set aside to fund stormwater projects	253	Targeted rates funding	CCTV and catchment modelling projects \$144k
Te Aroha Wastewater desludging project	Funds set aside for the desludging of the Te Aroha wastewater ponds.	399	No additional funding anticipated for this LTP	Desludging expenses \$340k
Total Council created reserves		\$50,618		

Council also holds restricted reserves. These are used for activities such as reserves development, endowment land sales. Use of these reserves are legally restricted.

The proposed Annual Plan budget includes use of reserve funds to partially cover the District Plan review costs. It is proposed to fund \$150k for the District Plan review growth costs from reserves i.e. sale of Matamata Industrial Land.

Council may wish to consider the principle of using reserve funds to pay for operational costs. Using reserves in this way can be justified if they are one-off costs. Council may consider this appropriate to keep within the 6% rates limit set in the LTP.

Proposed rates impacts (increases and decreases for individual properties)

The proposed increase in total rates at this point for 2022/23 is 5.97%. How this increase applies to various individual properties will vary depending on the capital value of the rating unit and the services provided or available. Also for the 2022/23 year, the district-wide rating valuation will significantly change how the rates are spread across the district.

The average revaluation increase across the district was 20.3%. Properties with valuation increases below this 20% average would generally see a decrease in general rates. Properties with valuation increases above this 20% average would generally see an increase in general rates.

Urban residential property values increased 44.8% on average, and lifestyle and commercial properties around 30%. Dairy properties, which make up almost 37% of the district's total CV, had little to no increase in valuation at all. This has exacerbated the shift of the general rate on to most other property types across the district.

While the average residential valuation increase across the district was 44.8%, the jump in values of previously lower value properties was considerably more significant (e.g. Waharoa average was 80%). For a property previously valued at \$350k, this would result in a rate increase of approximately 13.9% or \$384.

The proposed changes to the budget require a total rate increase of 5.97% on the 2021/22 budget, compared to the 5.47% rate increase set out in the LTP. This increase is 0.5% higher than projected in the LTP for the 2022/23 financial year, but is within Council's Financial Strategy limit on annual rate increases of no more than 6%.

LTP Projected rates increases for the next ten years

The financial strategy outlines that Annual rate increases will not be more than 6%, except for years one and three. The proposed rates limit for year one is 11.73% and year three is 11.81%. The average increase over the next ten years is proposed to be 6.03% per year.



Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) and Council’s Revenue and Financing Policy

UAGC

All rates are a tax, which range from taxation based on an indicator of the ability of a land owner to pay (i.e. the use of capital values to apportion the share of the general rates charged to each property in the district), through to a targeted rate for those who use a service (e.g. water and wastewater rates). At the other end of the scale are user charges, where the user pays individually for the actual cost of the service (e.g. user charges for building consents).

The UAGC is a flat dollar charge per property (in the case of Council’s rating system), or separately used/inhabited part of a property. The capital value based rating system acts as a proxy to indicate (in theory) the ability of an owner of land to pay rates and the UAGC is a device for mitigating the effect of a capital value rating system on higher property values. The UAGC can also affect the incidence of rates between groups of rate payers (for example rural vs. urban).

The UAGC is a regressive tax (you pay the same amount regardless of income or wealth) – this is one reason why the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 caps the use of this tool at 30%. Council policy is that the Uniform Annual General Charge can be set at a range between 75-100% of the maximum, meaning Council can set its UAGC between 22.5% and 30%. The UAGC is currently set at 27.5% for 2021/22.

This Is a tool that Council can use to modify the effect of the revaluation. Reducing the UAGC % cap would have an impact of reducing the rates burden on lower value properties and reducing the savings that otherwise would have gone to higher value properties.

While a change to the UAGC is not going to change the total rates required, it can help reduce the significant impact on residential properties. The impact of applying a varying UAGC cap on various indicator properties is presented above. Council should review and determine their approach in line with the principles of the Revenue and Finance Policy, which states:

Funding ‘public good’

The selection of funding sources is influenced by the categorisation of the benefits arising from activities, into public and private good.

Activities that have significant public good are considered to have the following two characteristics:

- *Non rivalry - an individual utilising an activity does not affect the opportunity of other individuals to utilise the same activity. Street lighting is an example of an activity that is non-rival. The fact that one person may benefit from street lighting, does not affect other people from enjoying the same benefit. As opposed to water, where consumption by an individual reduces the amount of water available for other individuals.*
- *Non excludable - the extent to which it is possible to exclude people from enjoying an activity. An activity with public good characteristics is one where it is difficult to exclude people from enjoying or utilising. For example, a public footpath would be non-excludable. It is not practical to exclude people from making use of a footpath. People can be excluded from utilising a public swimming pool, by imposing entry fees.*

Activities that have significant public good characteristics, are typically funded from general rates.

There are two types of general rates:

- *General rates based on rateable property values; and,*
- *The Uniform Annual General Charge.*

The Uniform Annual General Charge is levied on each rateable property as a fixed sum. The General rate is based on the capital value of rateable properties. The Uniform Annual General Charge is subject to a statutory maximum. Our policy is that the Uniform Annual General Charge can be set at a range between 75-100% of the maximum. This percentage will be reviewed annually.

A change in the level of the Uniform Annual General Charge will change the level of the capital value based general rate.

In the past (2016/17) we had the scenario where the rural sector were highly impacted by revaluations, and while the total rates increase proposed at the time was less than that set out in the LTP, Council resolved to undertake consultation. The only proposal that was put out for feedback in the Annual Plan Consultation Document was the UAGC. The UAGC remained at 27.5% following consultation.

Below is an example of the potential rates impact based on a range of UAGC calculations for indicator properties. It should be noted that not all properties will be affected by the revaluation in the same way. Examples have been calculated using the average movement for the relevant property type through the revaluation. It also shows what the proposed 2022/23 rate increase would have been if the 2018 property valuation had continued to apply.

Indicator Properties at 2018 valuation	Avg Valn increase	Indicator Properties at 2021 Valuation	Proposed 22/23 rate increase based on current valuations					Proposed 22/23 rate increase based on new valuations, and applying range of UAGC % to modify impact of the revaluation				
			%	%	%	%	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
			UAGC 27.5%	UAGC 30%	UAGC 27.5%	UAGC 25%	UAGC 22.5%	UAGC 27.5%	UAGC 30%	UAGC 27.5%	UAGC 25%	UAGC 22.5%
Residential - serviced												
350,000	44.8%	506,800	4.65%	10.29%	8.17%	6.05%	3.93%	114.19	252.54	200.50	148.45	96.40
550,000	44.8%	796,400	4.66%	10.84%	9.64%	8.45%	7.25%	126.65	294.80	262.27	229.73	197.20
850,000	44.8%	1,230,800	4.66%	11.48%	11.38%	11.27%	11.17%	145.33	358.19	354.92	351.66	348.40
Waharoa - serviced												
350,000	80.0%	630,000	4.65%	15.65%	13.87%	12.08%	10.30%	114.19	383.95	340.20	296.45	252.71
Commercial - 2 additional pans												
500,000	30.2%	651,000	1.72%	3.83%	2.75%	1.67%	0.59%	67.36	150.20	107.87	65.54	23.21
800,000	30.2%	1,041,600	1.99%	3.86%	3.49%	3.12%	2.75%	86.05	166.87	150.86	134.85	118.84
Lifestyle - no services												
600,000	31.3%	787,800	5.93%	11.74%	9.58%	7.43%	5.27%	91.03	180.24	147.13	114.01	80.90
1,000,000	31.3%	1,313,000	5.61%	10.02%	10.13%	10.24%	10.35%	115.94	207.16	209.44	211.71	213.99
Rural - no services												
5,000,000	0.2%	5,010,000	4.93%	-15.97%	-12.58%	-9.18%	-5.78%	365.05	-1,182.19	-930.80	-679.41	-428.02
8,000,000	0.2%	8,016,000	4.84%	-17.33%	-13.35%	-9.36%	-5.38%	551.89	-1,975.42	-1,521.48	-1,067.53	-613.59

Long Term Plan 2021-31 – Financial Strategy

The current LTP provides the policy framework under which the Council operates. The Revenue and Financing Policy sets the framework for expected income streams for each activity and how the rates are structured.

The Financial Strategy sets out the current financial goals:

Maintain the levels of service we currently provide.

- Optimised planning and asset management – improve our understanding of the condition of our assets so that our future costs of maintenance and renewal can be planned, and actively minimised.
- Allocate \$149 million over 2021-2031 to renew existing assets.
- Smooth our costs and any anticipated drops in revenue where possible, to minimise the impact on ratepayers.
- When the time is right, extend services to provide to new areas of growth at a forecast cost of \$16.1 million over 2021-2031.

Improve some levels of service where this complements our vision.

- Give priority to service level improvements that align with Council's vision
- Allocate \$132 million over 2021-2031 to improve levels of service.

Set prudent limits on rates and rate increases.

- Annual rates will not increase by more than 6%, except for unavoidable increases beyond this level in years 1 and 3.
- Leverage other funding opportunities where possible

Set prudent limits on debt

- Limit debt to 150% of annual revenue.

Mōrearea | Risk

The budget is prepared using the best available information. There are many macro-economic factors that can impact on operating costs. The budgets that are being considered now will apply from 1 July 2022 which in itself brings long lead-in time risks.

Specific 2022/23 risks are summarised below:

- If Council determines not to consult on the draft Annual Plan, there may be some community groups who usually use the Annual Plan consultation process as an opportunity to request a grant or an increase to a grant, or seek Council support for other projects who feel they have not been provided an opportunity to do this. The recent LTP consultation process may mitigate this issue.
- Project timing and cost - whether projects are able to be completed as scheduled
- Water income – Council's metered water is not guaranteed and is mainly contributed by six large industry providers. The loss of one of those industries would have a large impact on Council's total rate take.
- Solid waste income – may be less than forecast (e.g. rubbish bag sales) and costs greater than budgeted.
- Overall revenue could be less than budgeted
- Inflation could be higher than expected, particularly affecting the valuation and depreciation costs of infrastructural assets.
- Interest rates could change
- Economic and other factors may result in growth being less than has been estimated. The impact on the 2022/23 budgets and beyond and limits set in the financial strategy.
- There could be legislative changes come through over the next year that have an impact on Council's budgets that have not been accounted for.

Analysis

Ngā Whiringa | Options

UAGC Options

Council must consider whether:

- the UAGC will remain at its approximate current place of 27.5% (budgeted metered water must be included in the total rate calculation to establish the UAGC) or whether the UAGC will move to 25% (including metered water) or to another figure within the range as stated within its Revenue and Financing Policy and the reasons why.

If Council is to choose less than 30%, consideration of the following may be appropriate:

- The Council's current policy, which it has consulted on as part of the Long Term Plan provides a wide range of values at which it can set the UAGC
- The Council may choose to recognise that the changes required to be made to the UAGC calculation are technical in nature and it is satisfied:
 - In maintaining the current practice of not taking metered water into account; and/or
 - that the 1 July 2021 revaluation is an appropriate reflection of redistribution of/effect of ability to pay or effect of capital value.
- The Council may or may not be satisfied that the effect of the UAGC (wherever the level is set)
 - on mitigating the effect of Council's capital value allocation of the general rate under its rating system on higher property values.
 - the incidence of rates between groups of rate payers (for example rural vs. urban).

Overall budget options

Option 1 – Approve proposed variations and proposed total rate increase of 5.97%

The proposed total rate increase of 5.97% would be below Council's limit of 6% and the changes proposed are a number of minor shifts in budgets across a number of activities, therefore will not trigger the requirements for consultation under the LGA.

Option 2 – Approve proposed variations and proposed total rate increase subject to amendments.

Depending on the nature and significance of amendments, this may trigger the requirements for consultation under the LGA.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

The Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to enable democratic decision-making to promote its purpose *to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses* within a framework of accountability and prudent financial management.

Council must, in the course of the decision-making process:

- seek to identify all reasonably practicable options for the achievement of the objective of a decision
- assess those options by considering:
 - the benefits and costs of each option in terms of the present and future interests of the district
 - the extent to which community outcomes would be promoted or achieved in an integrated and efficient manner by each option
 - the impact of each option on Council's capacity to meet present and future needs in relation to any statutory responsibility
- any other matters that, in the opinion of the Council, are relevant
- give consideration to the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected by, or to have an interest in, the matter.

It is the responsibility of Council to make, in its discretion, judgments about how to achieve compliance with its decision-making obligations that is largely in proportion to the significance of the matter affected by the decision.

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

Consultation requirements

In 2014 amendments were made to the Local Government Act 2002 changing this requirement. Section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002 now says that if the proposed Annual Plan does not include significant or material differences from the content of the LTP for the financial year to which the proposed Annual Plan relates then Council does not need to consult.

If Council determines there are significant or material differences from the content of the LTP then we need to produce a Consultation Document. The Consultation Document must explain identified differences, if any, between the proposed Annual Plan and what is described in the LTP.

This could include;

- an explanation of any significant or material variations from the financial statements or the funding impact statement;
- a description of significant new spending proposals, the costs associated with those proposals, and how these costs will be met;

- an explanation of any proposal to substantially delay, or not proceed with, a significant project, and the financial and service delivery implications of the proposal;

If we do consult we must consult in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 which are the principles of consultation.

Section 80 of the Local Government Act 2002 also requires that if a decision of Council is significantly inconsistent with, or is anticipated to have consequences that will be significantly inconsistent with, any policy adopted by Council or any plan required by this Act or any other enactment, Council must, when making the decision, clearly identify—

- the inconsistency; and
- the reasons for the inconsistency; and
- any intention to amend the policy or plan to accommodate the decision.

Impact on Significance and Engagement Policy

The Significance and Engagement Policy (attached) provide guidance on how to determine significance, and the appropriate levels of engagement in proportion to the level of significance. In general, the more significant an issue is determined to be, the greater the need for community engagement. The Policy sets out the matters which must be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance;

- there is a legal requirement to engage with the community
- the level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision
- whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community
- the likely impact on present and future interests of the community
- recognising Māori culture values and their relationship to land and water through whakapapa
- whether the proposal affects the level of service of a Significant Activity
- whether community interest is high
- whether the likely consequences are controversial
- whether community views are already known, including the community's preferences about the form of engagement
- the form of engagement used in the past for similar proposals and decisions

Our Significance and Engagement Policy (attached) does not include any dollar figures or % numbers, rather it provides guidance on how to assess significance. An assessment by staff is included below:

Example of criteria	How it applies to our Annual Plan
Cost of decisions	High cost increase - SIGNIFICANT
Reversibility	Cannot be undone – SIGNIFICANT on this criteria
community interest	Everyone has an interest - SIGNIFICANT
the degree of impact on affected individuals and groups	Some people more affected than others due to property revaluations – Waharoa properties likely to see rates increase of more than 12%. SIGNIFICANT
the degree to which the decision or	All our activities aim to promote our community

Example of criteria	How it applies to our Annual Plan
proposal promotes community outcomes or other priorities of council (and you might then identify what those are)	outcomes, but this is not considered to be strong enough argument for this criteria to apply NOT SIGNIFICANT
the degree to which a decision or action is consequential to, or promotes, a decision or action that has already been taken by council	Depreciation cost – direct result in council’s policy to fully depreciate our assets Salary cost – (existing staff) direct result of our HR strategy (or other document/policy). New staff and communications costs direct result of digital strategy. Increase to rubbish – direct result of both central cost drivers and the Waste Management & Minimisation Plan and working towards our new contract. NOT SIGNIFICANT
the impact on levels of service	Council has not proposed changes to Level of Services so it is deemed NOT SIGNIFICANT
the impact on rates or debt	High impact on rate compared to LTP and our Limit - SIGNIFICANT
does the decision involve a strategic asset	No, NOT SIGNIFICANT
Community views are known	The community have expressed their views as part of the LTP in 2021, which included consulting on the limit on rates increases. NOT SIGNIFICANT

Overall, staff consider the proposals are not significant or material.

Rates increases

Council has sought legal advice with respect to Annual Plan consultation in relation to rates increases, that differ from those included in the LTP.

Section 23(2) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA), provides:

- (2) Rates set by a local authority must—
- (a) relate to a financial year or part of a financial year; and
 - (b) be set in accordance with the relevant provisions of the local authority's long-term ... plan and funding impact statement for that financial year.

The Long Term Plan states very clearly in section 2 (Financial Strategy):

“Annual rate increases will not be more than 6%, except for years 1 and 3. Rates will average at 6.03% per year over this ten-year plan.”

This is also reflected in the Funding Impact Statement.

Legal advice considers that a rates increase above 6% could raise issues as to whether the rate is set “in accordance” with the relevant provisions of the LTP. In order to ensure that the rate set complies with s.23 of the LGRA, it is considered that the LTP may need to be amended to allow for a greater increase than 6%, if this is proposed by Council.

The reason the LTP “may” need to be amended is because section 23(3) of the LGRA does provide limited circumstances in which a rate may be set that is not in accordance with the LTP:

- (3) A local authority may set a rate that is not provided for in its long-term ... plan and funding impact statement only if—
- (a) the local authority is satisfied that the rate is required to meet an unforeseen and urgent need for revenue that cannot reasonably be met by any other means, having regard to the manner in which it has, in its long-term ... plan and funding impact statement allocated the costs of the activities or groups of activities to which the need for revenue relates; and
 - (b) the local authority has given at least 14 days' public notice of its intention to set the rate.
- (4) Notice under subsection (3)(b) must include—
- (a) the information in relation to the rate that would otherwise have been required to be included in the local authority's funding impact statement; and
 - (b) a statement of the nature of the unforeseen and urgent need for revenue and the reasons why that need cannot reasonably be met by any other means, having regard to the manner in which the local authority has, in its long-term ... plan, allocated the costs of the activities or groups of activities to which the need for revenue relates.

As provided for in section 23(3), Council would need to consider whether the need for revenue to be provided by the rates increase is both urgent and unforeseen.

Legal advice has indicated that an inability to meet costs provided for in the LTP as a result of unanticipated higher rates of inflation than accounted for, could potentially be an unforeseen circumstance, particularly if Council can establish that it is unable to meet the predicted deficit via another funding source. If depreciation of assets has resulted in an unforeseen need for revenue, clear rationale as to why the depreciation and the inflation has led to an unforeseen need for additional revenue would need to be explained.

As to urgency, as Council is still some way out from setting its rates for the 2022/23 year. There is enough time to amend if Council lands on a rate increase beyond 6%. Given this, section 23(3) probably would not apply as we could amend the LTP in time to provide for an additional rates increase, if required.

In terms of consultation on the Annual Plan, if the total rates increase is above 6% it would tip the scales in favour of requiring consultation on the proposed increase, and indicate that it is at least a significant difference to the LTP. They consider if the rates increase is kept at or below 6%, this would be in accordance with the current LTP, and would mean that consultation is not required in respect of the rates increase.

Timeframes

If formal consultation is to occur this is proposed to occur in March/April and a Consultation Document would be required. A hearing is booked in for the 11 May 2022. The Annual Plan 2022/23 must be adopted by 30 June 2022.

Ngā take ā-lhinga | Consent issues

There are no consent issues.

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

The Annual Plan 2022/23 contributes to all our Community Outcomes (shown below).

Matamata-Piako – The Place of Choice
Lifestyle. Opportunities. Home.

Enabling...				
Connected Infrastructure	Economic Opportunities	Healthy Communities	Environmental Sustainability	Vibrant Cultural Values
Infrastructure and services are fit for purpose and affordable, now and in the future.	We are a business friendly Council.	Our community is safe, healthy and connected.	We support environmentally friendly practices and technologies.	We promote and protect our arts, culture, historic, and natural resources.
Quality infrastructure is provided to support community wellbeing.	Our future planning enables sustainable growth in our district	We encourage the use and development of our facilities.	Development occurs in a sustainable and respectful manner considering kawa/protocol and tikanga/customs.	We value and encourage strong relationships with iwi and other cultures, recognising wahi tapu and taonga/significant and treasured sites and whakapapa/ ancestral heritage.
We have positive partnerships with external providers of infrastructure to our communities.	We provide leadership and advocacy is provided to enable our communities to grow.	We encourage community engagement and provide sound and visionary decision making.	We engage with our regional and national partners to ensure positive environmental outcomes for our community.	Tangata Whenua with Manawhenua status (those with authority over the land under Maori lore) have meaningful involvement in decision making.

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source

Council has a budget of \$24,000 for production of the Annual Plan.

The majority of expense relates to the publishing and distribution of the Annual Plan Consultation Document (if required).

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

- A. Significance and Engagement Policy 2020 Adopted 22 July 2020
- B. Revenue & Financing Policy

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Laura Hopkins Policy Advisor	
	Ann-Jorun Hunter Senior Policy Advisor	
	Larnia Rushbrooke Finance and Business Services Manager	

Approved by	Niall Baker Policy and Legal Team Leader	
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	Manaia Te Wiata Group Manager Business Support	
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7 Pūrongo me whakatau | Decision Reports

Earthquake-prone building - Matamata Squash

CM No.: 2525408

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

An Initial Seismic Assessment (ISA) identified three earthquake prone buildings at Swim Zone Matamata.

Earthquake risks associated with two of these building have been largely addressed.

The Squash Hall has continued to be used by United Matamata Squash Club whilst Council has worked through a number of issues.

Council is now asked to consider undertaking a Detailed Seismic Assessment (DSA) and/or to exclude access to the Squash Hall.

The DSA will provide information for Council to meet its legal requirements under the Building Act 2004.

Importantly it should identify opportunities to improve the building grade and life-safety risk of the building.

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

1. The Committee commission the DSA for the Squash Hall.

Moved by: Mayor A Tanner

Seconded by: Cr A Wilcock

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Horopaki | Background

An ISA of buildings at Swim Zone Matamata was undertaken whilst investigating the pool roof replacement.

The ISA confirmed that the Indoor Pool, Gym\ Reception area and Squash hall are potentially earthquake prone (refer Table 1 reproduced from the ISA report).

Table 1: Summary of IEP Results

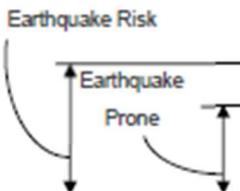
Building	%NBS(IL) Score	Building Grade	Potential EQ Prone	Life-Safety Risk Description
A - Fitness Area	25%NBS(IL2)	D	Yes	High Risk
B - Heated Swimming Pool Area	30%NBS(IL2)	D	Yes	High Risk
C - New Utilities	100%NBS(IL2)	A	No	Low Risk
D - Old Utilities	55%NBS(IL2)	C	No	Medium Risk
E - Squash Hall	30%NBS(IL2)	D	Yes	High Risk

Under Section 133AH of the Building Act 2004, notice requiring a Detailed Engineering Evaluation (DEE) must be served on the owner of a building identified as potentially earthquake prone, by the territorial authority. The DEE must be completed within 12 months. Under s 133AK once the Council receives a DEE it must determine whether a building is an Earthquake Prone Building (EPB). If the building is an EPB then an EPB notice is served and seismic strengthening work must be completed within a set deadline. For the medium seismic risk area in which the Matamata Piako District is located, strengthening works must occur within 12 years and 6 months for a priority building and 25 years for any other building.

Table 2 below indicates the life-safety risk relativities of Building grades.

Table 2: Building Grading System for Earthquake Risk

Building Grade	Percentage of New Building Standard (%NBS)	Approx. Risk Relative to a New Building	Life-Safety Risk Description
A+	>100	<1 times	Low risk
A	80 – 100	1 – 2 times	Low risk
B	67 – 79	2 – 5 times	Low/Medium risk
C	34 – 66	5 – 10 times	Medium risk
D	20 – 33	10 – 25 times	High risk
E	<20	More Than 25 times	Very High risk



We considered the relationship between the Building Act 2004 and Council’s obligations under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA).

WorkSafe has produced a policy clarification setting out WorkSafe’s view of HSWA in the context of EPBs, including when WorkSafe may intervene with regard to earthquake-related health and safety risks. This guidance note in effect circles back to the EPB scheme of the Building Act 2004:

If a building is found to be earthquake-prone, this doesn’t necessarily mean it shouldn’t be occupied. The Building Act provides a period of several years for strengthening or demolition work to be undertaken. While the risk of harm to people in or around an earthquake-prone building is greater than an equivalent new building, this doesn’t typically require short-term action. WorkSafe expects that you will fulfil your duties under the Building Act when you’re addressing the seismic risk.

Council as a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) in relation to the EPBs, needs to consider options:¹

- (a) to eliminate risks to health and safety, so far as is reasonably practicable; and
- (b) if it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate risks to health and safety, to minimise those risks so far as is reasonably practicable.

¹ Section 30, Health and Safety at Work Act 2015

It was considered practicable to close the Fitness Area and to remove the indoor pool roof. United Matamata Squash Club representatives had submitted to Council that closing access to the squash courts would lead to the demise of the Club.

It was decided to continue to allow access to the Squash Courts whilst further action was taken and options investigated.

This included:

- A high level peer review of the ISA by a different Engineering consultancy that endorsed the initial assessment.
- Further investigation of an option suggested by a United Matamata Squash Club representative to transfer the building to the Squash Club.
- Ongoing discussions with the Squash Club.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

Health and safety

Council has eliminated or minimised the risk from two of the EPBs, which leaves the squash hall.

Under the HSWA, Council must consider all reasonably practicable steps to eliminate or minimise the risk from this building.

A consideration is whether the cost in eliminating or minimising the risk is grossly disproportionate to the risk.

We understand that the Courts have effectively found that no cost can be grossly proportionate to the high risk of death.

Worksafe's policy clarification indicates that Council should fulfil its obligations under the Building Act 2004.

Consequently Council would appear to have two options:

- Eliminate the EPB risk by shutting down or demolishing the Squash Hall
- Undertake a DEE by commissioning a detailed seismic assessment (DSA) as required under the building Act 2004.

The DSA would provide additional information to:

- Assess reasonably practicable risk mitigation
- Identify practicable seismic strengthening options

Detailed Seismic Assessment

We have received an informal offer of service in respect of a DSA from the Engineering consultancy that undertook the ISA. It is our intention to engage this business as it has gained considerable knowledge of the building from the ISA.

The following is a summary of comments from this offer of service:

- The lack of historical building information and knowledge gained from the ISA mean that a DSA will be time consuming and costly. This is due to the order of unknowns that have to be confirmed or conservatively estimated.
- The unknowns involve addressing hidden construction definition
- It is recommended the DSA target a building rating of >34%NBS (Importance Level 2) but not seeking higher accuracy initially at least. The rationale is as follows:
 1. At 34%NBS (New Building Standard), the demand on the building is lower, therefore intrusive costs and judgement calls on unknown elements can be mitigated.
 2. At >34%NBS, building control will determine that the building is not earthquake prone and therefore does not require strengthening under legislation (except for new building consents).
 3. Accepting >=34%NBS means that the relative risk exposure to occupants is still 10 to 25 times that of a new building – but this is mitigated qualitatively by the building use. Typical use is sporadic with low occupancy numbers of the community.
 4. Further assessment is always possible to consider a higher score but this will progressively require more widespread investigations.
 5. If the above logic is made available to key stakeholders then Council can act from a position of full disclosure.
 6. If the DSA rating is found to be < 34%NBS – then discussion should be had on whether to consider strengthening to >34%NBS, acceptance of risk or to potentially not use the building.

The DSA will be conducted in accordance with the guidelines for Seismic Assessment of Existing Buildings – 2017.

The indicative costs are as follows:

1. Initial review **\$10,000**
2. Intrusive investigations - By Others, recommend a provisional sum be determined based on previous intrusive investigations at the pool complex.
3. Detailed Seismic Assessment - **\$35,000** (to include inspection of the intrusive investigations)

In terms of the Intrusive investigations, we would recommend a provision of \$15,000.

It is reiterated that the assessment will be targeting 34%NBS only.

As the assessment is progressed and it is found that components have the capacity to exceed this level, the consultant will move on. If it is found that significant elements of the building are identified to be less than 34%NBS, Council will be consulted on the implications.

The intent is to ensure that there is early advice on significant issues as the assessment is undertaken. This will allow a hold on work and spend on the budget.

It is estimated that the DSA will take 12 weeks to complete.

The critical assumption in this discussion is that it will not be economic to achieve 100% of the NBS.

Transfer of ownership of the building

Matamata Councillors and a former Matamata Borough staff member have confirmed that the Squash Club was originally built by volunteers.

It was transferred to the Matamata Borough as part of the Matamata Sports Complex development ie when the Squash building was connected to the Pool buildings.

The United Matamata Squash Club has a licence to occupy the building.

A Club representative asked if ownership of the building could be transferred back to the Club.

We understand the intent would be to give the Club greater control of its future (ie Squash Club members will decide what is best for the future of the club).

We can confirm that it is possible to transfer the ownership of the building to the Squash Club and issue a ground lease.

Council will still have responsibilities and obligations as a PCBU even if the ownership is transferred. Council could still be at risk of prosecution by WorkSafe in the event that serious harm or death arises from an earthquake event.

We do not consider it would be Council's motivation is to transfer these obligations to avoid litigation.

Squash is not considered a core service of Council. Clubs in Morrinsville and Te Aroha are privately owned, as are many other sports buildings in the district (eg Morrinsville Tennis Club, Te Aroha Croquet club).

Transferring ownership of the building back to United Matamata Squash Club will place the club in the same position as other Clubs in the district.

Council would be faced with a very difficult decision and potential precedent if it invests significant funds into the Matamata Squash facility.

We are not in a position to quantify the potential financial implications if a precedent is set.

There is also a very difficult moral issue of transferring an earthquake prone building to a Club. Especially if that Club does not have the capacity to undertake the necessary remedial work.

Council is the current building owner and has the responsibility to comply with all legal requirements for the building.

If Council does not close down the squash building, it must complete a DEE.

The engineering evaluation should allow Council to:

- Understand the extent of work required to improve the earthquake rating and obtain an estimate of costs
- Consider further the option of transferring ownership of the building back to the Matamata Squash Club with that knowledge

Fitness Area (and reception)

We have minimised the risk associated with this EPB by not allowing any access.

This is a short term option that avoided extensive works to weather proof the connections to the Squash building.

There is a risk that structural failure of this area in an earthquake could cause damage to the Squash building.

A decision on demolition of this area will be reviewed when the DSA is completed.

Mōrearea | Risk

Health and Safety

We have removed or minimised the risk of serious harm or death from an earthquake event for the Indoor Pool and Fitness area.

The risk continues to exist for the Squash hall as it is still used by United Matamata Squash Club.

A Squash Club representative has advised that not allowing this access will result in the demise of the Club.

We assume this would depend on the length of time that access is limited. For example, we could exclude access while the DSA is being completed.

At this stage we have continued to allow access and have shared the relevant engineering reports with the Squash Club.

This allows the Club's governance group to fully understand the risks, keep its membership informed and make decisions on access.

We believe the decision to continue to allow access is reasonable given the extreme impact of denying access to the Club.

If there is an earthquake event that results in serious harm or death in the Squash hall, this decision would be scrutinised.

There is a risk that Council would be adjudged not to have taken all reasonably practicable steps.

In commissioning the DSA, Council should reconsider this matter.

We will attempt to get feed-back from the Matamata Squash Club on this matter.

DSA budget risk

The engineering consultant has identified that there are many unknowns regarding the construction definition of the Squash Hall.

This creates a risk that the work required to complete the DSA is greater than estimated.

The risk mitigation is to allow hold points in the assessment to consider the implications of any significant discoveries.

Risk of precedent

The potential precedents set from Council funding remedial work has been discussed earlier in the report. Owners of other sports buildings might argue that funding the DSA creates a precedent.

In this case Council is clearly the legal owner of the building and if does not undertake the DSA, it must shut-down the building.

Ngā Whiringa | Options

Option 1

Council commission the DSA for the Squash Hall as outlined in this report.

Option 2

Council commission the DSA for the Squash Hall and exclude access for the Matamata Squash Club until the results of the DSA have been reviewed.

Option 3

Council exclude access to the Squash Hall

Options 1 or 2 are the preferred options. Option 2 is the safest although the impact on the viability of the Matamata Squash Club needs to be understood.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

As building owner, Council must meet all legal obligations in respect of the building. A DEE is required if it is intended that the building will continue to be used.

We have discussed the potential for precedents being set in relation to Council funding to address the building deficiencies.

Another matter that arises is that there is no formal policy position on a minimum building grade for Council owned buildings. This is a policy position that we should address in future.

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

There has been ongoing communication with the Matamata Squash Club president on this matter.

Ngā take ā-lhinga | Consent issues

There are no consent issues.

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

Theme: Healthy Communities

Community Outcome:— Our community is safe, healthy and connected. We encourage the use and development of our facilities.

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source

It is recommended that a budget of \$60,000 is allocated for the DSA.

The Matamata Squash Club has offered to contribute \$25,000 for the DSA (which was based on an expected estimate of \$50,000).

The balance will be funded from existing professional services budgets.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Manaia Te Wiata Group Manager Business Support	
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Approved by	Manaia Te Wiata Group Manager Business Support	
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7 Pūrongo me whakatau | Decision Reports

Matamata Industrial Land 26 Rockford Street Matamata - Protection of Council interests in the property

CM No.: 2529120

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

Council has resolved to sell the industrial land at 26 Rockford Street Matamata.

The former owners of the land are expected to exercise their option under the Public Works Act 1981 (PWA) to purchase the land.

The land includes a stormwater retention pond and access to the Matamata wastewater Treatment plant.

The property disposal is being conducted under the PWA and it is recommended that Council secure these interests in the property.

Council is also asked to consider securing connectivity through the property for future development of adjacent land.

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

1. **The Committee revoke the following resolution passed on 11 November 2021 – That Council confirms it wants to dispose of the industrial zoned land that was originally purchased for the use of the by-pass.**
2. **Staff be authorised to implement measures to secure the continued operation of the stormwater retention pond, wastewater treatment plant access and facilitate connectivity for future development of adjacent rural zoned land. And the balance of the land be sold.**

Moved by: Cr B Dewhurst

Seconded by: Cr T Cornes

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Horopaki | Background

Council has resolved to sell 26 Rockford Street Matamata.

We must firstly satisfy the requirements of the Public Works Act 1981 (PWA).

We made contact with the agents of the previous owners, Harlow Holdings Limited.

The agents advised that it is the intention of Harlow Holdings Limited to exercise its option to repurchase the land.

While the company had been de-registered, application has been made to the High Court for re-registration.

There are a number of issues for Council to consider prior to the disposal of the property.

It will be necessary for Council to revoke part 3 of the following resolution made on 11 November 2021:

1. That the information be received
2. Council confirm that it does not want to designate the current zoned by-pass in Matamata
3. Council confirms it wants to dispose of the industrial zoned land that was originally purchased for the use of the by-pass.

Council will need to make a new resolution that addresses all or some of the issues raised in this report.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

Issues

Stormwater retention pond

The property contains a stormwater retention pond that receives storm water from neighbouring industrial land. It is necessary to ensure that the retention pond (or an equivalent) can continue to function.



Image 1 – Stormwater Retention pond at 26 Rockford Street, Matamata

The following options are available:

- The stormwater pond could be subdivided with a separate parcel of land for Council to own. This would require a resolution by Council revoking the previous decision to dispose of all of the land.
- Alternatively, Council could sell all the land as intended but prior to the sale put an easement or covenant over the Stormwater pond to protect and allow Council access to the asset.

Future Connectivity

During discussion on disposal options, Council was advised it could make provision for connectivity for future development.



Image 2 Example of possible roading connectivity with adjacent land

Council would have to subdivide the property to allow for this road infrastructure.

The connectivity was recommended to assist good urban industrial form and a high degree of compliance with urban design principles.

Council's adjacent property on the northern boundary has access from Tower Road.

If the property were to be rezoned industrial in future access via Tower Road would not be desirable.

Access to Matamata Wastewater Treatment Plant

Access to the Treatment Plant is via Pepper Street across the Rockford Street property and then into the adjoining property.

The options to retain this access are being investigated including whether a current easement is adequate.

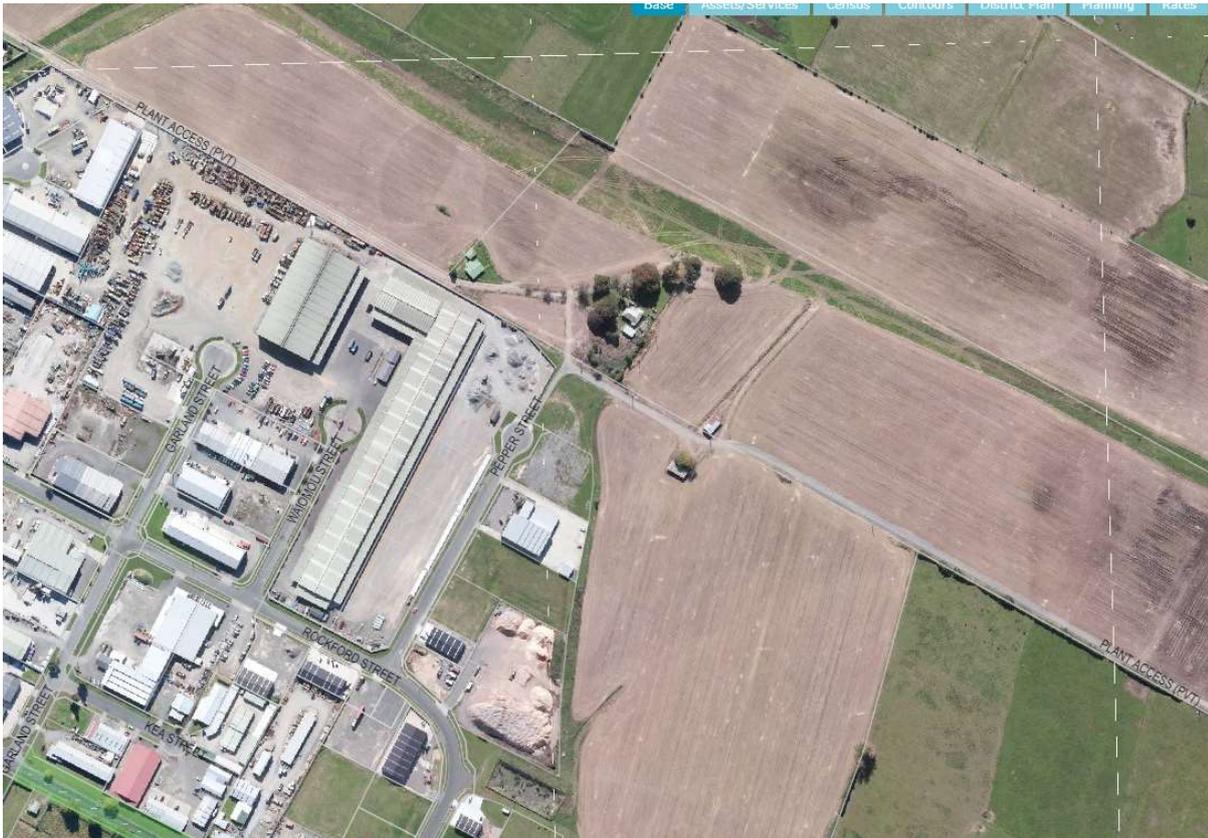


Image 3 Access to the Treatment Plan via Pepper Street

Protection under PWA disposal process

The Divestment strategy for the land prepared by PWC identified opportunities to protect the aforementioned infrastructure.

This included the potential to negotiate terms with potential purchasers.

Under the PWA process it is important to have certainty regarding the interests in the land that Council wants to retain ie stormwater retention pond.

Resource Recovery centre

Council had previously considered 26 Rockford Street as a potential site for a Resource Recovery Centre.

We understand that this is no longer an option.

Mōrearea | Risk

Council will be responsible for addressing the stormwater discharged to the retention pond if the current structure is not retained.

The risk is there is no viable or affordable alternative to a retention structure (somewhere) on 26 Rockford Street.

If the wastewater treatment plant access is not adequately protected, an alternative access will be required.

The urban form of future development to adjacent properties could be detrimentally affected if connectivity is not protected.

The retention of interests in the land could reduce the sale proceeds for the land.

Ngā Whiringa | Options

Option 1

Council does not revoke the following resolution passed on 11 November 2021

Council confirms it wants to dispose of the industrial zoned land that was originally purchased for the use of the by-pass.

Option 2

Council revoke the following resolution passed on 11 November 2021

Council confirms it wants to dispose of the industrial zoned land that was originally purchased for the use of the by-pass

And

That Staff be authorised to implement measures to secure the continued operation of the stormwater retention pond and wastewater treatment plant access.

And

That the balance of the land be sold.

Option 3

Council revoke the following resolution passed on 11 November 2021

Council confirms it wants to dispose of the industrial zoned land that was originally purchased for the use of the by-pass

And

That Staff be authorised to implement measures to secure the continued operation of the stormwater retention pond, wastewater treatment plant access and facilitate connectivity for future development of adjacent rural zoned land.

And

That the balance of the land be sold.

Option 2 is recommended as the minimum action Council should take.

Option 3 is recommended to achieve better outcomes for future industrial development.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

The options in this report are considered to be appropriate legal options.

This does not remove the possibility of legal challenge to contest any of the interests that Council might seek to protect.

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

The outcome of Council's decision would be reported to Harlow Holdings Limited's contact.

Ngā take ā-Ihinga | Consent issues

A resource consent will be required for any subdivision.

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

Theme: Connected Infrastructure

Community Outcome: Infrastructure and services are fit for purpose and affordable, now and in the future.

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source

The costs associated with protecting the interests in the land as identified in this report are unknown.

It would be expected that this will be funded from the proceeds of the sale of the land.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Manaia Te Wiata Group Manager Business Support	
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Approved by	Manaia Te Wiata Group Manager Business Support	
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Item 7.6 'Matamata Industrial Land 26 Rockford Street, Matamata – Protection of Council interests in the property' was considered after item 8.2 'Sport Waikato Bi-annual Report December 2021'.

7 Pūrongo me whakatau | Decision Reports

Buckland Road - a technical assessment of the speed limit west of Hobbiton

CM No.: 2510613

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

This technical assessment should help Council to better appreciate important technical inputs (tools and underlying considerations) used by Council engineers and Waka Kotahi network safety engineers when determining the setting of safe and appropriate speed limits in our district.

The assessment is for Buckland Road (the section west of the Hobbiton to the border with the Waipa District Council), however the approach taken is uniformly applied across the district, region and nation.

It provides guidance to Council following the last in-committee discussion when a Buckland Road resident's petition was presented and Council recommended that staff go back out to community consultation.

While the consultative process to gather the views of interested persons and groups is undoubtedly an important consideration and an input of the setting-of-speed-limits process, it is only one of ten considerations and inputs and therefore must be considered in context.

Council engineers can have confidence in the tools and guidance provided by Waka Kotahi /NZ Transport Agency, and would normally combine them with professional experience and judgement when setting appropriate speed limits.

The findings of this technical assessment are that Council should continue to maintain the 60km/h speed limit in the bylaw for Buckland Road (West), determined a safe and appropriate speed. Speed limit consistency will be achieved once Waipa District Council reviews their speed limit on their side of Buckland Road.

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

- 1. This report be received**
- 2. The Committee maintain the 60km/h speed limit for Buckland Road (West) in the Land Transport Bylaw 2008, based on the findings from the completed technical review of a safe and appropriate speed.**

Moved by: Cr B Dewhurst

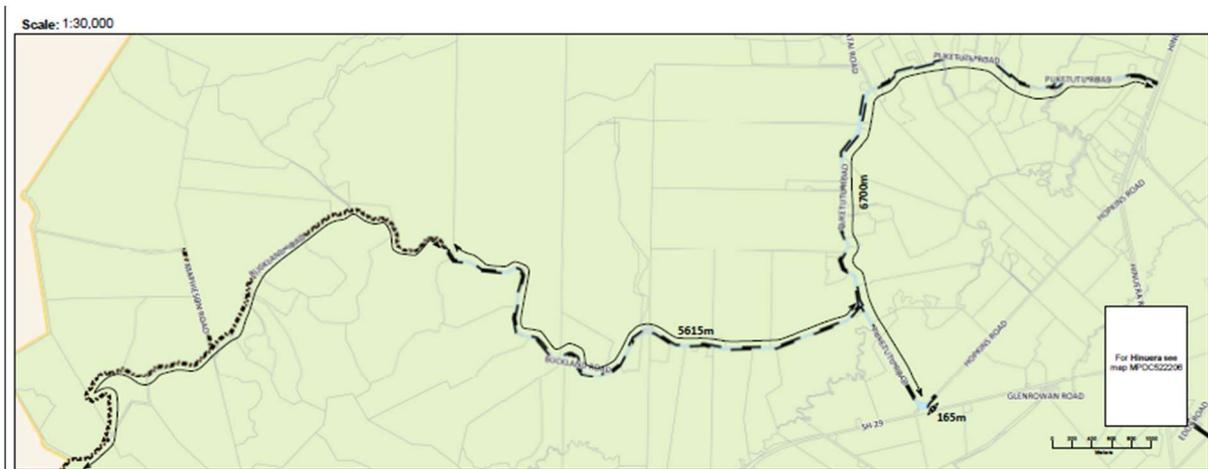
Seconded by: Cr D Arnold

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Horopaki | Background

At a previous Corporate and Operations Committee meeting held 26 May 2021, Council was challenged about the appropriateness of the existing bylaw (indicating a 60km/h speed limit for the western section of Buckland Road). A resident of Buckland Road had gathered-up signatures from other residents and presented a petition asking that the speed limit be increased to 80km/h.

Council at that time wasn't particularly clear on its position and decided the best approach was to go back out to consultation.



Bylaw map above: section east for 5615m is 80km/h, west of Hobbiton is 60km/h

This assessment now provides Council with information clarifying the technical reasons for the earlier speed limit setting using the bylaw process and enabling a well-considered final decision to be reached.

Councils' are currently still operating under the Speed Limit Rule (2017), until such time that the new Speed Limit Rule (2021) is decided on by Waka Kotahi. You'll recall this Council provided consultative feedback on the 2021 rule.

The existing clause (from Speed Limit Rule 2017) applicable to the review of a permanent speed limit is 4.2 (2), which states, a road controlling authority (e.g. MPDC) must have regard to the following –

- (a) the information about speed management developed and maintained by the Agency
- (b) any relevant guidance on speed management provided by the Agency
- (c) the function and use of the road; and
- (d) crash risk for all road users; and
- (e) the characteristics of the road and roadsides; and
- (f) adjacent land use; and
- (g) the number of intersections and property access ways; and
- (h) traffic volume; and
- (i) any planned modification to the road; and
- (j) the views of interested persons and groups

As can be seen, both (a) and (b) above relate to information and guidance provided directly by Waka Kotahi (the Agency), while the remainder (c to j) provide a mix of staff knowledge and information from technology Waka Kotahi has developed, maintained and enhanced over time.

In summary, consultation (j) the views of interested persons and groups is the last of ten considerations – many of these considerations relating to road function, road environment, crash risk etc.

Below, we look at each in turn or when grouped it is explained why this is so.

(a) Speed Management: Information (Developed and Maintained by the Agency)

Waka Kotahi has developed over a number of years a geospatial tool referred to as MegaMaps using the specialist technical resources of Abley consultants of Christchurch.

They also maintain MegaMaps (it’s now in its third edition); continuing to work on enhancements and updates including the integration/linking of the One Network Framework to safe and appropriate speeds.

MegaMaps provides a standardised view of road risk and opportunity that is prioritised regionally and nationally, providing road controlling authorities like MPDC with speed management information for their networks. Safe and appropriate speeds provide a reference point for road controlling authorities when preparing speed management plans.

MegaMaps enables users to instantly review and communicate the details of complex data analysis and safe and appropriate speed outputs (as shown in the example below for Buckland Road).



Safe and Appropriate Speed: BUCKLAND	
Corridor ID	BUCKLAND_3316
Road Name	BUCKLAND
State Highway	No
IRR Score	2.11
IRR Band	High
Free Flow Speed	62.46
Speed Limit	100
Safe and Appropriate Speed	60
Primary Reason for SAAS	IRR ? Medium-High
Governing Factor	Infrastructure Risk
Zoom to	...

Speed outputs for Buckland west of Hobbiton

In summary, MegaMaps provides a standardised view of road risk and opportunity and contains the necessary speed management information. It has been carefully developed, maintained and enhanced over the years by Waka Kotahi for use by various RCAs.

(b) Speed Management: Relevant Guidance (Provided by the Agency)

In January 2021, we received written feedback from Waka Kotahi generally agreeing with the 80km/h and 60km/h speed limits as MPDC had originally proposed. However Waka Kotahi also encouraged MPDC to liaise with Waipa District Council to ensure that Buckland Road speed limits could be aligned at the District boundary. Council staff supported by management subsequently followed-up with Waipa District Council. The following comment was received from Bryan Hudson (Transportation Manager at Waipa),

“We would include Buckland Road in our next speed limit review, but that there is no reason why MPDC should not proceed, do their part and just have the speed derestriction sign at the boundary between Councils’. When we do our next review Buckland would drop to 60km/hr in our district. Speeds on our part are already well controlled by the windy alignment so a speed limit change will not make a significant safety improvement in the short term.”

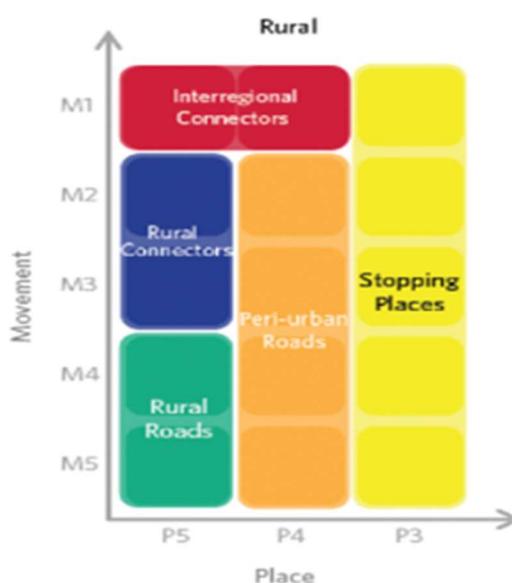
In summary, Waipa District Council's comments indicate they are considering reducing safe and appropriate speeds from 100km/h down to 60km/h – possibly in 2022, which would then align very well with Council's bylaw; providing consistency for the greater western section of Buckland Road.

(c) The Function and Use of the Road

Buckland Road was recently included in Council's district-wide road reclassification process. During that process Council staff managed a shift from the previous ONRC (One Network Road Classification) to the ONF (One Network Framework).

There was no resulting classification change with Buckland Road remaining a rural collector road and providing the link between rural roads and interregional connector roads.

The diagram below shows the spectrum of rural road types in accordance with movement and place functions. Rural connectors sitting alongside M2 & M3 i.e. the blue rectangle below indicating a higher emphasis on movement than on place.



Indicative mode share



Also, we can see from the above indicative mode share diagram that cars, trucks and the occasional cyclists are predominant users of rural connectors. School buses and pedestrians having a very limited mode share.

In summary, rural collectors support an increased level of through traffic, while also providing access to adjacent agricultural land. Under the ONF classification an example of a rural collector road is a road to a regionally significant tourist attraction; Buckland Road fitting this classification perfectly.

(d) Crash Risk for all Road Users

In March 2019, Greymatter consultancy of Hamilton issued an updated transportation review for Matamata-Piako District Council in regard to the earlier work with the Rings Scenic Tours Ltd. The updated transportation review provided crash and traffic count information and responded to specific traffic and transport issues raised in submissions.

It was based on:

- NZTA Crash Analysis System (CAS) data 2013-2018
- Safer Journeys Risk Assessment Tool; Edition II
- 2019 traffic counts provided by MPDC
- Transport related submissions, and
- Updated Activity Schedules and Performance Standards

Greymatter reported that Waka Kotahi had in September 2018 updated the Safer Journeys Risk Assessment Tool (MegaMaps) to Edition II. That meant the inclusion of more recent crash data and additional speed information; changing the earlier information they had presented for Buckland Road.

Of most significance was a reduction in the Safe and Appropriate Speed from 80km/h to 60km/h – as it relates to higher Personal Risk.

As can be seen in the below table the assessments related to Collective Risk and Personal risk were both amended in Feb 2019 **with Personal Risk increasing from medium-high to high commensurate with a reduction in Safe and Appropriate speed from 80km/h to 60km/h.**

Parameter	Feb 2018 Assessment	Feb 2019 Assessment
Collective Risk	Low to Low-Medium	Low-Medium
Personal Risk	Medium-High	High
Infrastructure Risk Rating	Medium-High	Medium-High
Safe and Appropriate Speed	80km/h	60km/h

Personal risk: A measure of risk to each individual using the road under assessment based on fatal and serious injury crashes and traffic volumes.

Sites where there are high personal risks are likely to be in environments with more difficult terrain and where traffic volumes, and road standards are often lower.

Site or Route	Risk	Types of Speed Management Treatment philosophy	Specific Treatment
Routes	High Collective and High Personal Risk	Safe System Transformation and efficiency. Investment in high volume roads to at least 3 star level. They need to be safer at higher speed limits (100-110km/h)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued Enforcement – fixed speed camera's at high-risk sites Grade Separated intersections Median and side barriers
	High Collective and Low Personal Risk	Continued enforcement and Safe System Transformation works (travel efficiency is critical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued Enforcement Grade Separated intersections Median Barriers
	Low Collective and High Personal Risk	Speed Management and Low cost measures (less emphasis on efficiency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed Limits and treatments matched to road type i.e. local area traffic management in Class 4. Access and Low volume roads Enforcement – mobile speed camera's
	Low Collective and Low Personal Risk	Continued Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued Enforcement Speed Limits that reflect risk Signs and markings

Toolbox Table 2: Speed Management Treatments based on Risk

The above table and explanation of personal risk are sourced directly from the Waka Kotahi Speed Management Guide; First Edition November 2016, still current, but due to be replaced in 2022.

The table emphasises that speed management treatments or risk improvements associated with rural collector routes (with high personal risk) e.g. Buckland Road, are generally low cost measures e.g. they adopt the use of lower speed limits matched to road type and mobile enforcement.

The Speed Management Guide recognises that the nature and function of this road does not warrant or justify the implementation of high-cost infrastructure measures to reduce fatal and serious crashes. This is because risk cannot be eliminated through infrastructure improvements alone i.e. drivers must share responsibility for a Safe System and take care to minimise their risk until road improvements are made.

In summary, Buckland Road has been assessed as having a high personal risk and this is commensurate with a safe and appropriate speed of 60km/h.

(e) Road/Roadside Characteristics (Western section of Buckland)

For the western section of Buckland Road (300m west of Hobbiton through to the Waipa district council boundary), the following describes the road/roadside characteristics.

The western section quite markedly contrasts with the eastern section from Hobbiton (east of the Movie Set to the intersection with Puketutu Road) that earlier received road/roadside improvements as a more safe, direct and efficient route from Matamata.

- there is a distinct absence of white solid edge lines in places
- the lane widths are narrower in places compared to the eastern section
- there is less roadside delineation (particularly an absence of marker posts entering/exiting corners)
- the sealed road shoulders are in places worn creating edge breaks
- there are many unsigned rural concealed access ways to rural properties
- unmarked roadside hazards take the form of concrete power poles
- side ditches can be quite steep in places
- the roadway has extensive windy sections
- rural school bus pick-up/drop-offs as well as the presence of logging trucks are both challenging for unfamiliar road users.



(e) Road and Roadside Characteristics (Western section of Buckland)

For the eastern section Hobbiton to Puketutu Road road/roadside improvements made by Council include:

- new double-solid-yellow centrelines
- new solid-white edge markings
- no stopping lines where appropriate to prevent tourists taking photographs at inappropriate locations
- reflectorized white arrows for driver awareness particularly beneficial to visitors

- installation of kerb and channel in some places, also roadside swales
- Lookout points for tourists to stop and take in the views





In summary, the western section presents as a road/roadside environment of lower standard. For this reason, as costly investments have already been made to the eastern section of Buckland Road the rationale for continued investment to the west is unjustified.

(f), (g) & (h) Adjacent Land Use, Intersections and Access Ways, Traffic Volumes

The land use adjacent to Buckland Road changes a little; comprising some rural visitor accommodation a notable tourism activity (Hobbiton) to the east, and to the west for the remainder predominantly rural farm land.

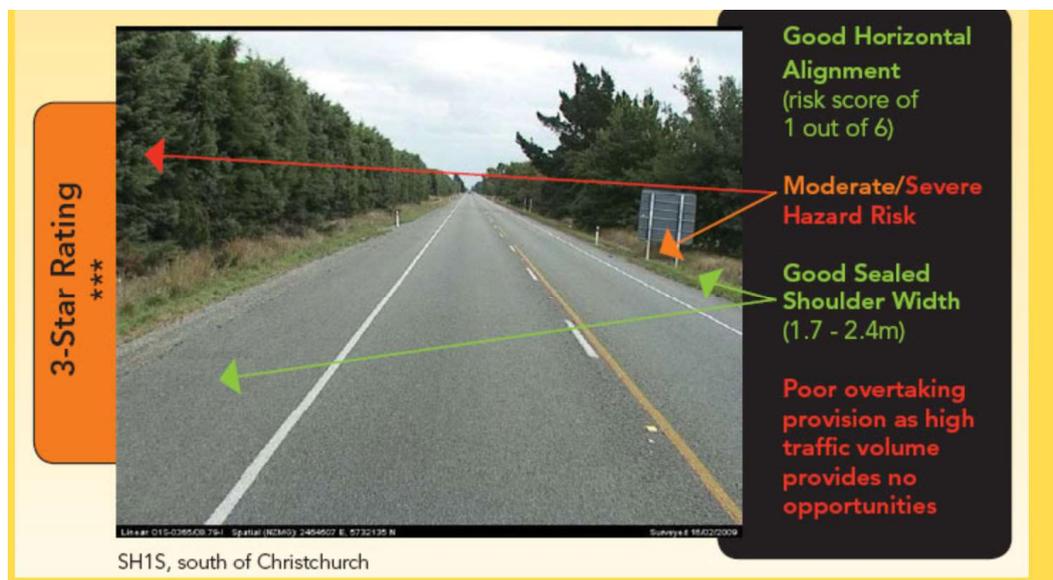
Rather than deal individually with the number of intersections and property access ways, and supplementary to much of the information already provided above, emphasis now is on the Infrastructure Risk Rating (IRR).

Shown at the start of this report under the heading (a) Speed Management: Information (Developed and Maintained by the Agency), and also below, the IRR is a predictive road assessment methodology designed to assess road safety risk – providing a significant input into MegaMaps.

Safe and Appropriate Speed: BUCKLAND	
Corridor ID	BUCKLAND_3316
Road Name	BUCKLAND
State Highway	No
IRR Score	2.11
IRR Band	High
Free Flow Speed	62.46
Speed Limit	100
Safe and Appropriate Speed	60
Primary Reason for SAAS	IRR ? Medium-High
Governing Factor	Infrastructure Risk
	Zoom to ...

Shown above for Buckland Road, the IRR score is 2.11 with a safe and appropriate speed of 60km/h. The higher the IRR score, the less safe the road is.

IRR assessments were earlier completed for roads including Buckland using drive overs and the use of complex mathematical analysis/formula. See below as an example of the road factors considered as part of an IRR.



Individual roads that have been assessed throughout the country sit within bands as shown in table 3-1 below. Buckland Road being rural has a high rating when the 2.1 band score is compared on the table.

IRR Bands

TABLE 3-1: IRR BANDS

IRR Score	Rural	Urban
0 to <0.8	Low	Low
0.8 to <1.2	Low-Medium	Low
1.2 to <1.6	Medium	Low
1.6 to <2.0	Medium-High	Low-Medium
2.0 to <2.4	High	Medium
2.4 to <2.8	High	Medium-High
2.8+	High	High

In summary, the IRR score was arrived at by inputting a range of variables including adjacent land use, intersections and access ways, traffic volumes, road width and alignment etc. The pre assessment work of specialist consultants helps Councils, other RCAs and Waka Kotahi to more quickly and accurately arrive at safe and appropriate speeds.

(i) Planned Modifications for Buckland Road

At this stage, MPDC has no further plans to modify Buckland Road having already invested considerably east of Hobbiton to make the road safer. The decision to upgrade the eastern side of Buckland Road was based on pragmatism, safety and cost effectiveness.

The road linkages with Matamata were better to the east and much of the tourist traffic required good clear directions and a shorter travel time. Only road maintenance to maintain the required level of service for a rural collector road is now planned.

In summary, Council has invested east of Hobbiton and will continue to maintain all of Buckland Road to achieve reasonable levels of service.

(j) Consultation: The Views of Interested Persons or Groups

It hasn't been easy for Council to take a firm stance on Buckland Road speed limits.

The most recent consultation took place 2 December 2020 to 15 January 2021 in advance of the bylaw setting (80km/h east of Hobbiton and 60 km/h to the west of Hobbiton). Council went about the consultative process in accordance with the Setting of Speed Limits Rule: 2017 (Rule 54001/2017).

Following that period of consultation there were 29 individual submissions as feedback to Council: 14 agreed, 13 disagreed and 2 neither agreed nor disagreed.

On 17 February 2021, Council adopted the bylaw for Buckland Road.

We have since heard from residents of Buckland Road via a petition 26 May 2021 – that all of the road should be set at 80kmh.

While canvassing the views of interested persons or groups is important as part of this process it is only one aspect. Since the presence of Covid-19 in New Zealand, the numbers of tourists visiting Hobbiton have dropped dramatically. On our return to a so called 'new normal' we should prepare for a resurgence of tourists and a slow, yet steady, return of tourist traffic.

While it's the tourists that are more unfamiliar with our local roads than the locals themselves, we must remember that local people also make mistakes on local roads. So it would be wise to consider that all people (tourists and locals alike) make mistakes; and lessen the chance of serious injuries and deaths by keeping the speeds west of Hobbiton down at 60km/h, per the current bylaw.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

Council is currently still operating under the Speed Limit Rule (2017) until such time that the new Speed Limit Rule (2021) is decided on by Waka Kotahi, following their after-consultation review.

The existing clause applicable to the review of a permanent speed limit is 4.2 (2), which states, a road controlling authority (MPDC) must have regard to the following –

- (a) the information about speed management developed and maintained by the Agency
- (b) any relevant guidance on speed management provided by the Agency
- (c) the function and use of the road; and
- (d) crash risk for all road users; and
- (e) the characteristics of the road and roadsides; and
- (f) adjacent land use; and
- (g) the number of intersections and property access ways; and

- (h) traffic volume; and
- (i) any planned modification to the road; and
- (j) the views of interested persons and groups

In summary, the process involved with the setting of safe and appropriate speeds has been carefully developed, maintained and is continually under review. It is used by Councils', other RCAs and Waka Kotahi. Council earlier made a decision to set speed limits on Bucklands via the bylaw. That decision matches safe and appropriate speeds for the western section of Buckland where the road environment continues to be risky for individual motorists.

Hopefully this technical assessment has guided Council sufficiently to appreciate that a carefully balanced decision can be made when assessing all speed limiting factors (technical and non-technical) and, that not a single factor drives the outcome.

Mōrearea | Risk

Risk is a fundamental aspect of speed setting hence the need to technically assess the road environment and make sound decisions based on all available information.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

All aspects of this report are directed toward effective Land Transport Bylaw setting and conforming to best practice in terms of road safety and speed rules, guidelines and practices. It is important to note that all of the current Land Transport Bylaw 2008 has now been migrated through to the (new) National Speed Limit Register (NSLR), so should Council wish to alter the bylaw prior to the new Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2021 coming into effect, the current rule requires a bylaw change and any new bylaws will then need to be migrated into the National Speed Limit Register (NSLR) under the new Rule.

It should also be noted that Waka Kotahi has the power to investigate and direct a road controlling authority and to change or modify a speed limit.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Barry Reid Roading Asset Engineer	
Approved by	Susanne Kampshof Asset Manager Strategy and Policy	
	Manaia Te Wiata Group Manager Business Support	

Item 7.7 'Buckland Road - a technical assessment of the speed limit west of Hobbiton' was considered after Item 7.8 'Waste Minimisation Grant'.

7 Pūrongo me whakatau | Decision Reports

Performance Measures- first quarter 2021-22

CM No.: 2527465

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

The Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to adopt its Annual Report and Summary by 31 October each year (noting that the 2021/22 Annual Report adoption deadline has been extended to 31 October 2022).

To ensure that there are no unexpected performance or financial matters leading up to the Annual Report, a first quarter report summary has been prepared to advise of progress and any likely issues that may arise (results from July – September 2021). The quarter report of performance measures is attached.

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

1. The information be received.

Moved by: Cr T Cornes

Seconded by: Cr D Arnold

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Horopaki | Background

The Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to adopt its audited Annual Report and Summary by 31 October each year. The Annual Report Summary must be published within one month of its adoption. The Annual Report and Summary must be audited, and an opinion on the Annual Report and Summary provided to Council and the report's readers.

The first quarter report provides Council with an opportunity to review the non-financial performance of the organisation, between July to September 2021. The information builds on the monthly Chief Executive reports whereby staff endeavour to ensure there are no "surprises" for Council. The next step will be the completion of the Six Month report which includes financial information, followed by the formal Annual Report.

As at the first quarter mark, 33 performance measures are on track for the year, with 14 not on track, with 4 not achieved, and 2 measures where information is not available. 10 performance measures are only measured at the end of the financial year.

Some of the performance measures are measured through a Customer Survey (Survey) that is undertaken by Versus Research (Versus). This survey asks how satisfied respondents are with a number of different services or facilities that Council provides. Respondents are asked to rate their satisfaction on a 6-point scale with 1 being very dissatisfied and 5 being very satisfied or a sixth option of don't know.

There are 400 randomly selected people surveyed throughout the year. Versus ensure respondents are representative of the overall population of our district in regards to where they live, their sex, age, ethnicity and so forth.

The results from the Survey are used to track our performance against our performance measure targets set in the LTP. Activity managers also use the results and verbatim comments to target

efforts and resources, and to inform the prioritisation of work programmes. The quarter report dashboard from Versus is attached.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

Timeframes

Key dates for the Annual Report and the Pre-election report 2021/22 are as follows:

Report	Date
1 st quarter report Received by Council	8 December 2021
Six Month report	
Six Month report received by Audit and Risk Committee	8 March 2022
Six Month report received by Council	9 March 2022
Annual Report	
Interim Audit	Dates to be confirmed. Audit NZ are yet to confirm the 2022 audit schedule.
Interim Audit report Audit and Risk Committee review	
Interim Audit report Approved by Council	
Draft Report and Summary to Council	The statutory Deadline for adoption of the 2021/22 Annual Report & Summary is 31 December 2022.
Final Audit	
Audit and Risk Committee review of annual report and summary	
Council adoption of annual report and summary	
Annual report summary published	The Local elections in October 2022 will also have an impact on the timeframes.

Mōrearea | Risk

The first quarter report provides an overview of the non-financial performance of Council for the period 1 July to 30 September. There is a risk that if we don't monitor our performance throughout the year, we will not meet our agreed levels of service with the community.

Ngā Whiringa | Options

The preparation of the first quarter report is a non-statutory process for Council. The Committee may have recommendations to make regarding the content of the report.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

Under Section 98 of the Local Government Act 2002, Council is required to prepare an Annual Report and Summary at the close of each financial year.

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

The Annual Report & Summary will be published.

Ngā take ā-lhinga | Consent issues

There are no consent issues.

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

The Annual Report monitors Council progress towards all of its Community Outcomes.

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source

The production of the Annual Report and Summary has a budget of \$7,000 (excluding audit costs).

Audit fees have a budget of \$120,000.

This is funded from the Strategies and Plans Activity operational budgets.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

- A. Quarter 1 Dashboard
- B. Quarter 1 Performance Measures

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Michelle Orchard Graduate Policy Advisor	
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Approved by	Niall Baker Policy and Legal Team Leader	
	Don McLeod Chief Executive Officer	

Item 7.4 'Performance Measures – First Quarter 2021-22' was considered after item 7.6 'Matamata Industrial Land 26 Rockford Street, Matamata – Protection of Council interests in the property'.

Waste Minimisation Grant

CM No.: 2520397

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

Council's Waste Management & Minimisation Plan (WMMP) provides for a contestable grant for waste minimisation initiatives in the community. The funding for this is to come from the Waste Levy, which is a levy charged for landfill disposal of waste.

In August 2020 Council approved a Waste Minimisation Grant Policy in principle. Following discussions with the Solid Waste Working Party some amendments are now proposed to the policy before grant applications are called for.

This report seeks Council approval for a revised Waste Minimisation Grant Policy and confirmation of the any decision-making delegation to be provided to decide on grant allocation under the Policy.

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

1. The information be received.
2. The Waste Minimisation Grant Policy with the changes indicated is approved.
3. The Committee confirms a delegation for decision making on grant applications made under this Policy to the Solid Waste Lead, Louisa Palmer – and the Chief Executive Officer, Don McLeod.

Moved by: Cr A Wilcock

Seconded by: Mayor A Tanner

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Horopaki | Background

Council Grant Policies

Council provides several community funding assistance and grant schemes. Previously Council had the following grants in place;

- Community Grants (ward grants)
- Long Term Plan Grants
- Resource Consents funding assistance for community groups
- Heritage Buildings and Protected Trees funding assistance
- Significant Natural Features funding assistance

A revised community funding and grant framework was workshopped with Council in July 2020. This framework links the various grants policies to Council's community outcomes and the Community Wellbeing (social, economic, environmental and cultural) as provided for within the Local Government (Wellbeing) Act 2019.

In August 2020 the Corporate & Operations Committee approved the following new policies subject to budgets set by the Long-Term Plan 2021-31 and effective from 1 July 2021:

1. Multi and Annual Community Grants Policy
2. Natural and Built Environment Fund Policy
3. Waste Minimisation Grants Policy

The Committee also resolved:

Council approves the Waste Minimisation Grant Policy in principle, subject to adoption of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2021 currently being developed.

The previous policies were revoked effective 30 June 2021.

The Waste Minimisation Grant is a new grant to support the environmental wellbeing of our community and encourage innovation and community-led waste minimisation.

At the time Council approved the Policy in principle subject to the adoption of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2021 (which was under development), with the grant to be funded from the Waste Minimisation Levy. The Solid Waste officer was given delegated authority to assess and allocate funding for this grant.

Other Council funded Grant processes

The Community Grants and the Long Term Plan Grants are intended for community organisations providing services and activities to our local communities, with a maximum grant allocation of \$2,000 for the Annual Grant and \$20,000 per year for the Multiyear Grant.

The Annual Community Grant is open for applications twice every year, with the relevant ward Councillors considering and making decisions on applications. Applications for the Multiyear Grant were open alongside the consultation for the Long Term Plan in March/April, with decisions on each application made by the full Council at a Hearing in May 2021.

It should be noted that funding for education groups funded from the waste minimisation levy (such as Enviroschools) are excluded from this Policy. Funding requests from these organisations were considered by Council on a case by case basis as part of the budget setting process for the Long Term Plan 2021-31.

The Natural and Built Environment Fund replaces the previous funding available for Significant Natural Features, Resource Consents and Heritage Buildings and Protected Trees. There are no funding rounds for this grant, and applications are managed by the Placemaking and Governance Team.

The District Events Funding Policy provides funding to support event organisers to off-set costs associated with running major events. The maximum funding available for any one application is \$5,000. This can be increased by Council resolution if there are special circumstances. Applications are assessed by Council staff as to whether they meet the criteria. The Policy provides delegates to the Chief Executive Officer and in his/her absence the Communications Manager, or Events and Promotions Co-ordinator the responsibility for reviewing and deciding on these grant applications.

Council administered funding

In this instance Council is responsible for the management of funds provided by central government. Currently Council has two grants which it administers from external funding sources:

- Dr Lawrence and Elsie Mackie Memorial Trust grants are provided for 'charitable purposes', for both groups and individuals. Funding is managed by a Board of Trustees of five members with the board meeting once every two years (during July) to consider applications.

- The Creative Communities Scheme grants (administered on behalf of Creative NZ) has been in hiatus but will be restarted in early 2022. A committee with community members is being established to consider applications.

Waste Management & Minimisation Plan 2021 (WMMP)

Council is required to develop and adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) under s44 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Council's last WMMP was adopted in 2017 in partnership with our neighbours Thames-Coromandel District Council (TCDC) and Hauraki District Council (HDC). While the Plan covered the period 2017 to 2023 significant changes in Central Government policies, and in the waste industry sector have resulted in Council reviewing the Plan in 2020 to ensure it is 'fit for purpose'. The development of the WMMP was guided by the Solid Waste Working Party.

Community consultation was undertaken in 2021 alongside the Long-Term Plan process and the WMMP adopted in June 2021. A copy of the final WMMP is attached to this report.

The WMMP makes provision for a contestable grant. Below is the relevant extract from the WMMP Action Plan:

Community Engagement, Communication and Education				
Reference	Description	New or existing	Timeframe and funding options	Objective
17	Introduce a contestable grant	New	2021 ongoing Waste levy	Implement an annual contestable fund utilising waste levy funds for community and business to apply for waste minimisation grants to encourage local innovation

The WMMP outlines that Council will investigate the development of a grants programme where Matamata Piako District businesses, community groups, and other organisations can apply for funding from council for projects which align with, and further, the objectives of the WMMP on an annual basis.

Waste Levy

Council receives, based on population, a share of national waste levy funds from the Ministry for the Environment. It is estimated that at the current rate of \$10 per tonne our council's total share of waste levy funding will be approximately \$120k per annum.

From 1 July 2021, the Government is progressively increasing and expanding the national waste disposal levy. It uses the revenue gathered from the waste disposal levy for initiatives to reduce waste and encourage resource recovery (e.g., composting and recycling). Central government is progressively increasing over four years the levy rate for landfills that take household waste from the current \$10 per tonne – set in 2009 – to \$60 per tonne as of July 2024. This will likely increase the funding available to Council for waste minimisation initiatives such as this contestable grant.

The WMA requires that all waste levy funding received by Councils must be "*spent on matters to promote waste minimisation and in accordance with their WMMP*".

Waste levy funds can be spent on ongoing waste minimisation services, new services, or an expansion of existing services. The funding can be used for education and communication, policy research and reporting, to provide grants, or as infrastructure capital, and other activities in our Plan.

Councils have the ability under the WMA (s47) to provide grants and advances of money to any person, organisation or group for the purposes of promoting or achieving waste management and minimisation, as long as this is authorised by the WMMP.

It is intended to use the waste levy funds for this contestable grant. It would not come from Council or ratepayer funding.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

Through internal discussions it was considered some amendments to the policy approved in August 2020 were warranted to reflect current information and the fact the WMMP is now adopted. Key changes include:

- Not stating the total funding available – so its flexible and there is ability for it be reviewed each year, if required.
- Allowing any legal entity to apply for funding – so the policy would apply to business community organisations etc. who have legal status.
- Allowing for research as one of the grant purposes
- Deleting catering as a prohibited purpose – so that if someone runs a full day public composting workshop, they could include costs of light catering /refreshments to be provided to attendees.

Application process

The Solid Waste Working Party have recommended the grant be available once a year as a set funding round. Alternatives considered were having applications open all year round, or providing for multiple funding rounds.

The recommended approach means applications will be called for once per year and all applications received within the timeframe can be considered at the same time.

Grant decision making

Council needs to give consideration to the most appropriate decision-making process for this grant. The process used for other grants is discussed above, which includes a mix of staff delegation and elected member decision-making.

Options for decision-making on this grant include:

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Delegation to staff	<p>Consistent with Council's previous decision and the recommendation of the Solid Waste Working Party. Staff delegation is utilised for the Events Policy with low value applications.</p> <p>An efficient decision making process, as there is no need to wait for a Council meeting.</p>	<p>Does not provide for elected member involvement in the decision.</p> <p>Can place staff in a difficult position evaluating the merits of applications.</p> <p>There is risk from an audit perspective. Audit NZ have scrutinised the processes around the Single Year Community grant decision-making (conflicts of interest etc.).</p> <p>More risk of the process being called into disrepute as there is no clear line of sight to a formal decision making process</p>
2. Solid Waste Working Party	<p>Would involve elected members and Te Manawhenua Forum representatives in the decision making process.</p> <p>Members of the working party work with staff to consider applications, allowing for different perspectives to be considered.</p>	<p>Not recommended by the Working Party itself.</p> <p>The Working Party may not continue post-election and may be re-constituted depending on Council decisions after the election.</p>
3. Full Council decision Or alternatively Ward Councillors	<p>A transparent model of decision making, in that applications would be included within a meeting agenda and a resolution passed. Staff would simply evaluate whether the criteria had been met to inform the decision making process.</p> <p>Council could invite applicants in to provide a verbal presentation and to ask questions of the applicants.</p> <p>Involves all elected members allowing for a broad range of perspectives to be considered in the decision making process.</p>	<p>May lengthen the process slightly to provide a report to the Council meeting.</p>

Given that we are administering a government fund, and the amount of money involved (maximum \$10,000 per applicant is proposed) it is not considered good practice to leave the decision making to Council staff, but rather Council or the Working Party. Council needs to be comfortable whatever process it decides on would withstand scrutiny (including through the audit process).

The Ministry for the Environment also audit the spending of the waste levy funds against the WMMP.

The Solid Waste Working Party have recommended the grant be administered and decided on by Council staff.

Delegation to staff may be appropriate where the policy criteria is narrow (and applying the policy is fairly straight forward) and/or the amount to be granted is lower.

Mōrearea | Risk

As discussed, Council need to evaluate the level of risk involved in where delegation of the Waste Minimisation Grant decision making falls.

Ngā Whiringa | Options

Options are discussed above.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

This would be a new policy for Council.

It is not considered significant in terms of the Significance & Engagement Policy. The WMMP was consulted on earlier in 2021, including provision for a contestable grant. Funding would come from the Waste Levy rather than Council funds, so there is no direct financial impact on Council budgets.

Relevant legislation is the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and this is discussed earlier.

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

It is proposed that a funding round would open annually in April and be advertised on MPDC website, Facebook and Antenno. Applicants are given four weeks to respond, with Grant decisions advised prior to end of June annually.

Ngā take ā-lhinga | Consent issues

There are no consent issues.

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

Theme: Environmental Sustainability

Community Outcomes:

- We support environmentally friendly practices and technologies.
- We engage with our regional and national partners to ensure positive environmental outcomes for our community.

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source

The source of funding are the waste levy funds returned to MPDC by the Ministry for the Environment quarterly. Unspent funds are held in a reserve account. Available funding each grant round will be advised annually.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

- A. Waste Minimisation Grant Tracked Changes- November 2021
- B. Final WMMP, adopted 30 June 2021

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Niall Baker Policy and Legal Team Leader	
	Louisa Palmer Solid Waste Lead	

Approved by	Erin Bates Strategic Partnerships and Governance Manager	
	Fiona Vessey Group Manager Service Delivery	

7 Pūrongo me whakatau | Decision Reports

Presentation - MPDC Plan Change 49 - Waharoa: Community consultation “The Waharoa Wellbeing Case and Flightpath - Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future”

CM No.: 2526146

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

Rukumoana Schaafhausen, Managing Director of Te Waharoa Investments, on behalf of Ngāti Hauā, presenting the Community Consultation “The Waharoa Wellbeing Case and Flightpath – Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future”.

At the workshop on 13 October 2021, Planning Staff updated Council on progress with the first (“visioning”) stage of community consultation as part of the Waharoa Plan Change process, and presented a high-level spatial framework to guide the next steps in the plan-making process.

At the time, Staff clarified that Ngāti Hauā, in a parallel process is undertaking a wider initiative that goes beyond just the spatial issues that the plan change will address, to also encompass ways in which the Waharoa community can be supported through social and economic interventions.

MPDC’s plan change process and Ngāti Hauā’s wider initiative are intrinsically linked in that the plan change will “enable” growth and revitalisation to occur; whereas the Ngāti Hauā initiative will aim to “implement” the growth and revitalisation enabled by the plan change.

Since the October workshop, Ngāti Hauā with input from MPDC Staff has documented “The Waharoa Wellbeing Case - Ngā Tūmanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future”. The document is attached and is presented to Council by Rukumoana Schaafhausen, Managing Director of Te Waharoa Investments, on behalf of Ngāti Hauā.

The Wellbeing Case builds on a community hui held earlier this year and aims to encapsulate the community’s vision and plan for revitalising Waharoa. It is endorsed at the highest level by Tumuaki, Anaru Tarapiipipi Wiripoai Te Awaitaia Thompson; and Mokoro Gillett, Chairman of Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust.

In addition to setting the vision, the Wellbeing Case outlines the “Waharoa Flightpath” being the action plan and programmes, investment and funding options that will unlock the community’s vision for the future and that will implement the growth and revitalisation to be enabled by the Waharoa Plan Change.

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

1. **The Committee receives “The Waharoa Wellbeing Case and Flightpath - Ngā Tūmanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future”.**

Moved by: **Mayor A Tanner**

Seconded by: **Cr T Cornes**

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Horopaki | Background

In 2018, Council took the decision to progress Plan Change 49 - Waharoa as part of its rolling review of the District Plan. In 2019 Council resolved to place the Waharoa Plan Change on hold to enable funding issues under the Provincial Growth Fund initiative to be explored.

With the conclusion of the Provincial Growth Funding Cycle, Council resolved in 2020 to recommence work on the Waharoa Plan Change. To this end, Ngāti Hauā and MPDC staff facilitated a visioning hui with the Waharoa community in July 2021.

The outcomes from the hui were then used to inform a high-level spatial plan for Waharoa that was presented to Council at a workshop in October 2021.

Parallel to the MPDC initiated plan change process, Ngāti Hauā is working on a wider initiative which aims to secure funding and resources for the growth and revitalisation of Waharoa, to support the implementation of the plan change. The attached document “The Waharoa Wellbeing Case and Flightpath - Ngā Tūmanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future” sets out the programs and actions that Ngāti Hauā intends to take to realise the community’s vision for a future, revitalised, Waharoa and is presented to Council by Ngāti Hauā for comment and endorsement.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

MPDC’s plan change process and Ngāti Hauā’s wider initiative are closely linked and therefore a shared vision is critical to see the revitalisation of Waharoa. Although Council at this stage has only committed to a plan change there has been a directive to bring back to Council any opportunities that are outside the scope of the plan change and these are highlighted in the presentation by Ngāti Hauā. Moving forward it is vital to continue the close collaboration with Ngāti Hauā on the plan change.

Mōrearea | Risk

There are no significant issues relating to risk exposure, associated with the recommendation.

Ngā Whiringa | Options

The options are for the Council to receive “The Waharoa Wellbeing Case and Flightpath - Ngā Tūmanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future”, or to signal further support, by formally committing to exploring opportunities outlined in the vision and flightpath.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

If the Council accepts the recommendation and commits to exploring opportunities outlined in “The Waharoa Wellbeing Case and Flightpath - Ngā Tūmanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future” this will support the revitalisation of Waharoa and may lead to funding and resources being required.

The visioning exercise will continue to shape and inform the outcomes of the plan change as it progresses through the formal RMA plan change process.

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

As outlined in the presentation, the next steps will be to explore the opportunities of how Council can support “The Waharoa Wellbeing Case and Flightpath - Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future” vision.

Ngā take ā-lhinga | Consent issues

There are no consent issues associated with the recommendation.

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source

At this stage there is no funding to commit to support “The Waharoa Wellbeing Case and Flightpath - Ngā Tūmanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future” however it is noted that Plan Change 49 - Waharoa is funded from existing budgeted funds for the District Plan rolling review.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Kumeshni Naidu Graduate RMA Policy Planner	
Approved by	Ally van Kuijk District Planner	
	Dennis Bellamy Group Manager Community Development	

8 Ngā Pūrongo Whakamārama | Information Reports

Partnering with Future Proof

CM No.: 2526180

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an understanding of Future Proof and to provide recommendations moving forward as to Council's involvement with Future Proof.

Future Proof is a joint project to consider how the Hamilton, Waipa and Waikato sub-region should develop in the future and how to manage the demand for housing and business land and how to plan for infrastructure such as roads, water treatment plants and schools for the next 30 years.

Matamata-Piako District Council has a standing invitation to be a partner as there is a close relationship between the sub-region and parts of the district, particularly Morrinsville. The benefits for the whole district will provide an opportunity to ensure a coordinated approach to growth planning.

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

- 1. The Committee become a member of the Future Implementation Committee as it relates to Future Proof for inclusion of the whole District (excluding the Hamilton to Auckland Corridor), with a clear understanding that meetings will be attended in relation to the matters of concern for Council.**
- 2. The Committee provide up to \$100,000 for the next financial year and beyond to provide for being part of the partnership and its implementation.**
- 3. The Structure of the Housing and Business Assessments and monitoring indicators be reviewed by Future Proof staff to ensure the appropriate provisions are provided for their needs in 2024 as well as Councils own needs.**

Moved by: Cr B Dewhurst

Seconded by: Mayor A Tanner

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Horopaki | Background

Future Proof has been established since 2007 as a joint project set up by the partners to consider how the sub-region should develop in the future. The partners included Hamilton City Council, Waikato District Council, Waipa District Council, Waikato Regional Council, Waka Kotahi (NZTA) Waikato Iwi, and the Waikato DHB.

The need for the Future Proof Strategy emerged because of:

- Community concerns about the lack of collaboration and leadership in the management of growth.
- NZ Transport Agency concerns about the lack of integrated land use and transport planning.
- An awareness of the need to inform the Waikato Regional Policy Statement and Waikato Regional Land Transport Plan.
- Significant growth rates in the sub-region.
- An increasing recognition of the Waikato region's role in the upper North Island economy, alongside the Auckland and Bay of Plenty regions.

In 2009 the Future Proof Strategy was adopted which provided for compact and concentrated settlements. These Settlement patterns have since been anchored into statutory documents and some of the key achievements include:

- Incorporating the Future Proof settlement pattern and key principles into the Waikato Regional Policy Statement and Regional Land Transport Plan.
- Incorporating key aspects of the Future Proof Strategy into the Hamilton City, Waipa and Waikato district plans.
- Taking a joined-up approach to sub-regional growth management which has provided the confidence for funding to be provided for significant projects such as the Waikato Expressway.
- Completion of the first Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment.

Future Proof encouraged Council to be part of the above Strategy for Morrinsville due to its connection with Hamilton however this did not eventuate due to other priorities had by Council at the time.

In 2017 the first stage of the review of the strategy took place and in 2019 the partnership was expanded to include Tamaki Makaurau Iwi, Auckland City Council and Central Government to deal with matters for the Hamilton-Auckland corridor matters.

The second stage of the review is now happening, and it includes the Hamilton to Auckland Corridor Plan, the Hamilton-Waikato Metropolitan Spatial Plan, and other strategic documents. It also builds on the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. The strategy is being updated now so that the strategic direction provided can influence changes to the Regional Policy Statement and District Plans.

The Strategy has the guiding principles as follows:

- Effective partnerships, leadership, and implementation
- Vibrant city centre connected to thriving towns, villages, and rural communities
- Protection of the natural environment

- Affordable and sustainable resource use
- Genuine and equal partnership with tangata whenua/mana whenua
- Sustainable resource use and climate change

The Transformational Moves of the new strategy are:

- Iwi aspirations
- Waikato River
- A radical transport shift
- A vibrant metro core and lively metropolitan centres
- A strong and productive economic corridor
- Thriving communities and neighbourhoods
- Water wise and water sensitive communities

A summary of the Consultation Draft Strategy is attached in Appendix A.

A further update to the Strategy will be undertaken in 2024 to meet the National Policy Statement on Urban Development requirements for a Future Development Strategy which is to be undertaken by Tier 1 Authorities. This will involve further work on infrastructure and will be informed by business case work currently underway to identify transformational three waters and transport infrastructure requirements, such as providing for rail within the golden triangle. This may result in changes to the Future Proof settlement pattern and growth management approach.

Ngā Tono | The Proposal

Matamata-Piako District has a standing invitation to be a partner as there is a close relationship between the sub-region and parts of the district, in particular Morrinsville which provides an opportunity to ensure a coordinated approach to growth planning.

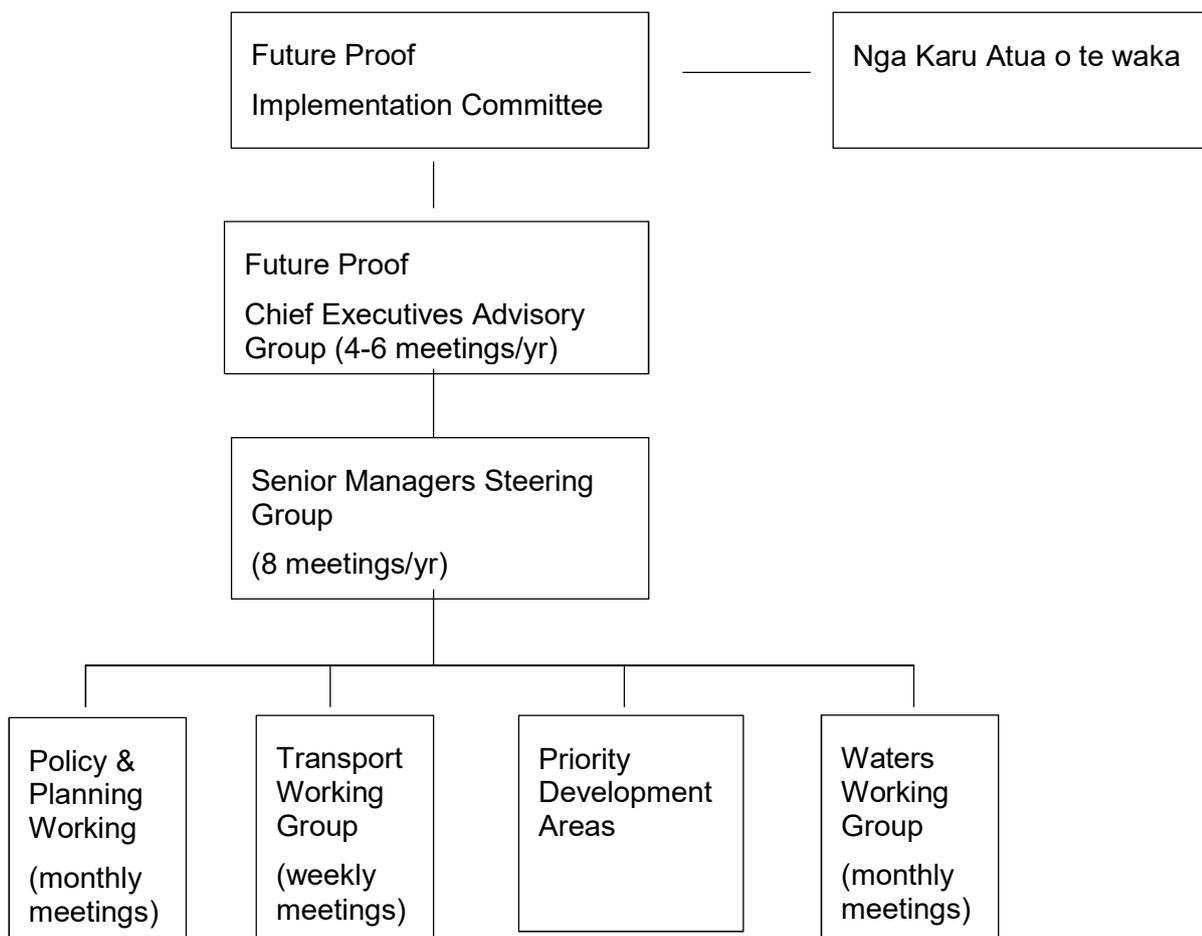
The Future Proof Implementation Committee Agreement as attached in Appendix B outlines its purpose, Membership, General, Meeting Frequency and Delegations. The agreement has anticipated that Matamata-Piako District be included as one of the partners.

Ngā Take/Kōrerorero | Issues/Discussion

The growth pressures within the Future Proof area are significant with the demand for dwellings projected to increase by around 56 per cent (an additional 61,285 dwellings or at the high end 72,100 dwellings) from 2020 to 2050. Morrinsville has close connections, particularly with Hamilton with approximately 600 commuters to and from Hamilton as at the 2018 Census. There is also 140 from Tātuanui and Tahuroa with commutes clearly happening between Matamata and Cambridge/Hamilton as well as those who live and work from Te Aroha, particularly in the last few years. This signals more affordable housing within the district, with people wanting to clearly live within the district and commute for schooling/work. There are living and working relationships here with the need to take on board the transformational moves such as: Iwi aspirations; A radical transport shift; Thriving communities and neighborhoods; and water wise and water sensitive communities.

Growth pressure is likely to be bigger, and growth is anticipated to move east. The district is within the golden triangle of Auckland, Tauranga, and Hamilton. It is therefore appropriate that a joined-up response is appropriate for medium to long term planning of communities. This will also assist with meeting the requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development as Council is a Tier 3 Authority with urban environments at Matamata and Morrinsville. In 2024 the updated strategy will be released to comply with this national policy statement, and this will also be the time when the strategy will get updated to include areas of interest within Matamata-Piako District if Council becomes a partner.

The Future Proof structure is as follows:



The level of commitment to attend all the above is resource hungry for the organisation. It is suggested that attendance at the Governance level occur for all four meetings per year so that Council is at the table and that attendance at other groups be in accordance with the topics being dealt with. There will be a need to attend the Policy and Planning and Waters working group, particularly as future work will be required to deal with matters in the strategy moving forward. These will be monthly meetings and as well as attending the meetings each group may require additional work to provide information and analysis to support their work. The Transportation working group is meeting weekly at present developing a business case for the use of rail however negotiation of less attendance should occur.

There will be no external costs for this financial year however contributions moving forward will be calculated based on the work programme and a revised allocation between the partners. Under the current funding model Waikato District contributes: \$198,000, Waipa contributes \$170,000, HCC \$258,000, and Waikato Regional Council \$268,000.

It is anticipated that the costs will be less than \$100,000 for Matamata-Piako moving forward.

The benefits moving forward include:

- Connected and growth planning
- Assist in meeting the requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development
- Will anchor any growth planning into statutory documents such as spatial plans, transport plans and regional /district plans
- Water wise and water sensitive communities will assist with the growing and fostering of water wise communities through supporting the adoption of new and emerging technologies and securing a future state of water and overall environmental gains that may be difficult to achieve by Council on its own.
- With a radical transport shift a multi modal transport network, connecting the metro area and facilitating a radical shift to using public transport through the establishment of a rapid and frequent transport network shaped around where and how communities will grow.

The challenge will be to serve the committees, however if the meetings are managed so that attendance is relative to the matters of concern and that technology is used at times, outweighs the long- term benefits gained for the community.

Ngā Whiringa | Options

Council has the following options

- Join with Morrinsville and surrounding area only due to its closeness with Hamilton
- Join with the whole district due to its relationship with Hamilton
- Don't join and await the development of a Spatial Plan through the RMA reforms

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

- Summary of the Consultation Draft Strategy Appendix A
- Future Proof Implementation Commitment Agreement - Appendix B signed 15 August 2019

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Kumeshni Naidu Graduate RMA Policy Planner	
Approved by	Ally van Kuijk District Planner	
	Dennis Bellamy Group Manager Community Development	

8 Ngā Pūrongo Whakamārama | Information Reports

Sport Waikato Bi-annual Report December 2021

CM No.: 2525026

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

Pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding between Sport Waikato and the Matamata-Piako District Council, Sport Waikato is to provide a written report and presentation to Council twice annually.

Matthew Cooper and Bill Cooksley in attendance to present Sport Waikato's Bi-annual report 1 July to 1 December 2021. The report is attached to the agenda.

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

1. The information be received.

Moved by: Deputy Mayor N Goodger

Seconded by: Cr A Wilcock

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Horopaki | Background

Sport Waikato have been awarded a funding grant from the Long Term Plan 2021-31. There is a reporting requirement as part of the Memorandum of Understanding between Sport Waikato and Matamata-Piako District Council. Sport Waikato must provide a written report and verbal presentations twice annually to meet the terms of the agreement.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

- A. Matamata-Piako Sport Waikato Report 1st July to 1st December 2021

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Lesley Wilson Governance Support Officer	
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Approved by	Sandra Harris Placemaking and Governance Team Leader	
	Erin Bates Strategic Partnerships and Governance Manager	

Wastewater Reconsenting Project Update

CM No.: 2529239

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

Council has five wastewater treatment plants in its catchment that require consent for discharge, with Matamata WWTP discharge consent due to expire in June 2024 and Morrinsville soon after in December 2024. Council are proposing a district-wide approach to consenting these plants with the aim being an integrated long-term (35 year) consent authorising the discharges from all sites. This is consistent with the principles of Te Mana o Te Wai and the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. The combined consent would allow addressing the discharges of nutrients from all Council's plants in an integrated manner and at a catchment scale.

This document provides an update on the current status of Council's wastewater treatment plant consenting project.

Engagement to date

To decide on the consenting options to progress, Council, GHD, PDP and Maximise Consulting have introduced iwi and the Wastewater Working Group (WWG) to the business case process. In this process, we are developing objectives and key performance indicators for a multi-criteria analysis framework by which various options can be evaluated. There have been several hui in the last four months to progress this part of the project, with another hui scheduled for the 14th of December 2021.

The partnership relationship being formed with iwi has been steadily developing, and we are in the process of formalising agreements on how they wish to be involved going forward. The relationships built in this project will be critical to paving the way for ongoing partnerships between iwi and Council.

The timeline attached has more information about upcoming key milestones.

Upcoming decisions

In the first quarter of 2022, there will be a decision point where Council will need to decide on the preferred consenting option(s) and decide whether to continue with the district-wide approach to the consenting strategy, or instead 'separate out' the Matamata and Morrinsville plants into their own consenting process given consenting timeframes and any site specific issues identified through consultation.

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

1. The report is received.

Moved by: Mayor A Tanner

Seconded by: Cr A Wilcock

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Horopaki | Background

Council owns and operates five wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) at Matamata, Morrinsville, Te Aroha, Waihou and Tahuna. All plants with exception to Waihou discharge directly to water,

with Waihou discharging to land in summer months only. Treated wastewater from the WWTPs is discharged to the Waihou and Piako River catchments which flow into the Firth of Thames.

PDP have completed factual ecological and water quality investigations into the state of the environment for each of the receiving water environments during summer low flow conditions (worst case scenario) with exception to Waihou WWTP which is to be piped to Te Aroha WWTP in 2022. The findings indicate that the receiving environments are in a degraded state for many of the environmental health indicators and while wastewater discharges are not the largest contributor of nitrogen (3%) and phosphorus (13%) in the rivers, there are areas for improvement at each of the plants.

Mōrearea | Risk

Currently the biggest risk is the upcoming consent renewal timeframes for the Matamata and Morrinsville plants. There is a huge benefit in continuing with collaborative and holistic assessments for the catchment-wide approach, however the timeframes for this are constrained by these two plants.

In the first quarter of 2022, Council will need to make a decision on whether to continue with the district-wide approach including Matamata and Morrinsville, or to initiate a separate consenting process for each of these plants.

While we have been making considerable gains with iwi partnerships in this project, we are still actively trying to seek alignment between iwi groups. Based on hui to date, there appears to be differing views between iwi, and we are working closely with them to incorporate all views into the business case process.

Ngā take ā-ture, ā-Kaupapahere hoki | Legal and policy considerations

There are several current and (likely) upcoming legislative changes that could have a bearing on this project and a district-wide consenting approach. GHD are preparing a comprehensive planning review to establish the legislative planning context under which WWTP discharge consents will be sought.

Key legislative and policy changes include:

- The Water Services Bill - this bill establishes a new water regulator and the ability for the government to impose new discharge standards (likely through a separate National Environmental Standard).
- Healthy Rivers / Wai Ora – Waikato Regional Plan Proposed Plan Change 1 (2020) - Plan Change 1 relates to the Waikato River catchment and provides direction as to the likely policy implications for the future plan changes to the Waikato Regional Plan which would apply to the Hauraki Catchment.
- Waikato Regional Plan Hauraki / Coromandel Plan Change - The timeframe for the notification of this plan change is not yet known. Assuming a similar approach to PC1 is followed, then the development of target water quality levels for waterways in the Hauraki catchment in line with those target levels being sought for in the Waikato River catchment could be expected.
- RMA Reforms – at this time the implications of these reforms on this project are not yet clear and a watching brief has been proposed in this regard.

Recent consent applications for municipal plants in South Waikato and industrial discharges in the Matamata Piako catchment have also be reviewed or are being monitored to understand the implications of these on Council's consenting project.

Further information about legislative and policy changes that could affect this project are included in GHDs planning review, set to be complete mid December 2021.

Ngā Pāpāhonga me ngā Wātaka | Communications and timeframes

Iwi partnership and engagement with key stakeholders has continued throughout this year despite Covid-19 lockdowns. Council has established a Wastewater Working Group that comprises of key stakeholders (Fonterra, Greenleas, Department of Conservation, Fish & Game, Public Health, Hauraki District Council and Waikato Regional Council), and iwi (comprising representatives from 12 iwi groups of which attendance from at least half of these groups has been consistently achieved). The project team have held several hui over the last three months, with a summary of each of these below. A Terms of Reference (attached) has been agreed which embeds core values that the group is committed to upholding.

Throughout this process we have taken guidance from an iwi facilitator and iwi representatives on how they would like to be engaged. As a result of this, we have held iwi hui prior to the whole Wastewater Working Group hui so matters could be discussed with iwi first, before joining a wider group discussion.

Date	Objective
Hui 1 - 28/06/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced key stakeholders to the project and confirmed the establishment of the Wastewater Working Group (WWG). Discussed the Terms of Reference for the group.
Hui 2 - 1/11/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring those not present at the first hui up to speed with the project. Address actions raised at the first hui Give an update on the environmental monitoring that has been undertaken to inform the options evaluation process Introduce the group to the business case process.
Iwi hui pre WWG 3 - 16/11/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss Mana Whenua involvement and Cultural Impact Assessment development Overview of Environmental Management Plans Pilot - Mural workshop on objectives Reflection on 1 November 2021 hui Next steps for the 22 November 2021 hui
WWG Hui 3 - 22/11/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of Environmental Management Plans Pilot - Mural workshop on objectives Reflection on 1 November 2021 hui Next steps for the 22 November 2021 hui
Iwi hui pre WWG 4 - 14/12/2021	Placeholder invites have been sent out. Hui will be held if there is good representation across iwi groups.
WWG Hui 4 - 14/12/2021	Placeholder invites have been sent out. Hui will be held if there is good representation across iwi groups and stakeholders.

Ngā take ā-lhinga | Consent issues

Council's WWTPs are entering a phase of resource consent renewals. The first consent due to expire is the Matamata WWTP in June 2024. The other WWTPs which are proposed to be included within a potential 'district-wide consenting' approach are as follows:

- Morrinsville WWTP (consents due to expire in December 2024);
- Tahuna WWTP (consents due to expire in July 2028), and
- Te Aroha WWTP (consents due to expire in August 2035).

As part of the communication and engagement process of this project, Council, GHD, PDP and Maximise Consulting have been partnering with iwi groups who are interested in this project. An agreement form has been circulated with iwi to confirm how they would like to be engaged with as the project progresses with the aim to have agreements in place by the end of this year.

Te Tākoha ki ngā Hua mō te Hapori me te here ki te whakakitenga o te Kaunihera | Contribution to Community Outcomes and consistency with Council Vision

Theme: Place of Choice

Community Outcome: Restoring and protecting the health of the district's waterways for generations to come.

Council has established a Wastewater Working Group to facilitate mana whenua and key stakeholder involvement in the district's wastewater management strategy development and the related business case and resource consents (the project). This Ngā Tikanga a te Rōpū Mahi/Terms of Reference sets out a framework and guiding principles for members of the Wastewater Working Group (WWG).

Council aims to develop a strategy aligned with the vision of "place of choice", and fulfilling its commitment to achieving 'wastewater infrastructure and services that are fit for purpose and affordable now and in the future', providing 'quality wastewater infrastructure to support community wellbeing' and ensuring we have 'positive partnerships with external providers of wastewater infrastructure to our communities' across the district.

This collaborative approach recognises that we are all collectively responsible for restoring and protecting the health of the district's waterways for generations to come.

Pānga ki te pūtea, me te puna pūtea | Financial Cost and Funding Source

The budget for this project is \$1.03M and is Renewals funded across the 2021/22 and 2022/23 financial years.

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

- A. MPDC Wastewater Working Group Final Draft ToR May 2021
- B. Minutes Hui 2 Nov 1
- C. MPDC WWTP consenting proposal Timeline FINAL

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Karl Pavlovich Water & Wastewater Manager	
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Approved by	Fiona Vessey Group Manager Service Delivery	
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Item 8.3 'Wastewater Reconsenting Project Update' was considered after item 7.7 'Buckland Road – a technical assessment of the speed limit west of Hobbiton'.

8 Ngā Pūrongo Whakamārama | Information Reports

Safety and Wellness Report - November 2021

CM No.: 2526079

Rāpopotonga Matua | Executive Summary

The monthly Safety & Wellness Update for November 2021 is attached to the agenda. Kate Stevens, Safety & Wellness Team Leader in attendance to discuss the report with the committee.

WHAKATAUNGA Ā-KOMITI | COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

That:

1. The information be received.

Moved by: Cr A Wilcock

Seconded by: Cr D Arnold

KUA MANA | CARRIED

Ngā Tāpiritanga | Attachments

- A. November 2021 Safety and Wellness Report

Ngā waitohu | Signatories

Author(s)	Kate Stevens Safety and Wellness Team Leader	
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Approved by	Kelly Reith People, Safety and Wellness Manager	
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12.44 pm

The Chairperson thanked Members for their attendance and attention to business and declared the meeting closed.

CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD
OF THE MEETING OF KOMITI O TE KAPOREIHANA
ME NGĀ WHAKAHAERE | CORPORATE AND
OPERATIONS COMMITTEE HELD ON 8
DECEMBER 2021.

KO TE RĀ | DATE:

TIAMANA | CHAIRPERSON:
Cr Kevin Tappin

DOCUMENTS TABLED ON THE DAY



Buckland Road – a technical assessment of the speed limit (west) of Hobbiton

COC

08 December 2021



Benefits from the technical assessment



- Buckland Road – is a local collector road (example).
- It provides a refresher on setting speed limits.
- It is a procedural requirement under existing 2017 & 2021 Speed Management rules.
- Explains inputs, tools and technology that ultimately make the process easier.
- An outcome that provides Council with certainty.



Benefits cont.

- Demonstrates Waipa & Matamata-Piako working together for all road users.
- The National Speed Limit Register (NSLR) will soon replace bylaws, altogether.
- We can better manage our transportation network to support people, place, movement and (above all else - **safety**).





The Waharoa Wellbeing Case

Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future

November 2021

The Waharoa Wellbeing Case

Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future

Disclosure and Data Sources

The Wellbeing Case is informed by a combination of The Waharoa Flightpath (what needs to be achieved) and desk based research to assess, at a high level, the potential cost and benefits of the program. This includes a high level assessment of funding for the program.

The program includes over 20 separate initiatives and a leadership group will be formed with responsibility for assessing the case for each individual initiative.

Use of this document

This document has been developed by Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust, with input from MPDC and Waharoa Community representatives to support their decision making.

The information within this document is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any other individual or entity. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of their particular situation.

MSH Aotearoa Ltd

MSH Aotearoa Ltd is the advisory enterprise established by Simon Hunter. The purpose of MSH Aotearoa Ltd is to support commercial and social enterprises as they pursue opportunities to improve, magnify and accelerate their enterprise impacts and outcomes.

MSH Aotearoa has been engaged to document the Flightpath and Wellbeing case.

Document Purpose

This document has been prepared for Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust with input from Matamata-Piako District Council (MPDC) to outline the Wellbeing Case for the long term investment in the Waharoa community and village.

In July 2021 the Waharoa community was challenged to rethink what the future should look like for Waharoa from today and for future generations. The thinking and ideas that came from this mahi was captured in “The Waharoa Flightpath, Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future”.

“The Waharoa Flightpath, Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future” sets out what is important to the community and provides the community with a comprehensive program of changes and work to make this happen (see separate document). The flightpath will also guide the MPDC development of the Spatial Plan that will enable this change.

The Wellbeing Case provides decision makers, partners and funders with the evidence, analysis, program and recommendations to support the investment in the overall program.

The Wellbeing Case enables all decision makers to formally adopt and endorse “The Waharoa Flightpath, Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future” so this guides future action and investment.

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The Waharoa Flightpath

Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future



Anō te pai, te āhuareka e,
Te nohongā o ngā tēina,
O ngā tuākana, kotahi ana rā,
I roto i te ara pai...

Tēnā tātou,

Presenting The Waharoa Wellbeing Case and The Waharoa Flightpath gives us hope for all that will benefit from the freshly laid foundations we place in our community of Waharoa. Through discussion with our people we have looked back at the many fruitful moments of Waharoa's history bringing us to the present day. The mahi of our people allows us to look beyond today and into the future. Such mahi and discussions aforementioned have determined how we will collectively eat the fruits of our labour through this Wellbeing Case and Flightpath in many the fruitful days to come.

Our role, as a collective group tasked with weaving the people together to achieve prosperous outcomes for all, is to make this happen. Our start point is to recognise the true implications of doing nothing. Through this we can see the real opportunities waiting for all to enjoy. Such embellishments to the people and the community of Waharoa should no longer be a reactive ambulance at the end of the cliff, but rather proactive building blocks to abundance yet to be fulfilled.

We are pleased to present and endorse the vision and plan of our people of Waharoa.

"The Waharoa Flightpath, Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future"

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Anaru".

Anaru Tarapipi wiriipoai Te Awaitaia
Thompson
Tumuaki

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mokoro Gillett".

Mokoro Gillett
Chairman – Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust

The Waharoa Wellbeing Case: In Summary

Waharoa's history's is full of lessons on how to thrive and the challenges of trying to sustain the positive momentum of a small community over many generations.

Waharoa, like many small rural communities, has been left behind and is burdened with the wellbeing consequence of under investment in our people and place.

The challenges today are real but our people also see many opportunities. The imperative now is to take the opportunities while they exist.

The korero with our people has let the people of Waharoa imagine a future for Waharoa that they can all embrace.

The ideas gathered from the community have been documented as a flightpath that includes three parts:

- Setting flight which is about getting the framework for action right;
- Reshaping Waharoa for the future, including the main changes for housing, community wellbeing, taiao and place and space renewal;
- Accelerating for the future, through enterprise.

The immediate focus, Setting Flight, weaves together a strong kete of identify, culture and leaders with the funding and planning for the program.

We have begun work with a range of stakeholders to shape the program workstreams and secure the resources and funding for the next 5 years.

The main stakeholders have been tagged to each of the workstreams with the commitment we are seeking.

We will appoint the Community Program Leader for Waharoa to move us forward. This person is key and will have four main roles:

- Being the super-connector for the program;
- Lifting the capability of the community doing the mahi;
- Coordinating the mahi;
- Securing resources and funding for the mahi.

The appointment of the Community Program Leader (title to be confirmed) as the super-connector and guardian of the people's project has been identified as the single non-negotiable for program implementation.

The Wellbeing Case measures the ability to reduce the social cost associated with the current state and the cost of missing opportunities.

Overall the assessment is that:

- The social costs associated with the current state equate to \$8m per year or \$170m over the life time for the 80 most challenged households (includes health, social cost, benefits and productivity loss).
- Development of 250 homes would create 50+ jobs in the short term while contributing to increased local spend and increased engagement in all community activity. This include the opportunity to increase kura and school roles by 335.
- Opportunity through enterprise development and housing construction to create 150 new jobs and \$75m of economic activity per annum.

The assessment is that >90% of the investment will be coming from redirecting existing spend and direct investment by new partners.

This Wellbeing Case is compelling.

The Flightpath seems right for our people and place and we are recommending that all stakeholders:

1. Endorse the draft plan,
2. Work with our leadership group to develop the detail of each initiative and begin the process of implementation.

The immediate next steps include:

1. Engaging with our people to refine and finalise the Flightpath,
2. Appointment of the Working Group to initiate the Setting Flight activities including securing funding,
3. Funding and appointment of the Community Program Lead.

Our Story, Waharoa



Our story

Waharoa's history begins in the deep roots of prosperation for Ngāti Hauā.

This prosperation reflected on through the lifetimes of Te Waharoa the tupuna, his son te Pou Whakawahi Kīngi a Wiremu Tamehana, his son the first Tumuaki Tupu Taingakaua right down through generations to the Tumuaki and people of today.

Our leaders of the past have taken us on a 500 year journey that captures beautiful moments in history such as the establishment of Peria Village, Kiingitanga, Te Kauwhanganui and a time some 50-60 years ago where the settlement boasted beautiful, well watered māori and pākehā relationships.

This memory still close to home for our kaumātua of that generation who remember the lively neighbourhood with the arrival of factories. They warmly reflect on their flourishing community with a well-sought after school and their pākehā whānau, now lifelong friends who they played rugby with – Raungaiti Rugby a 100 year stronghold for the people of Ngāti Te Oro.

The late 1800's brought great loss to māori around Aotearoa and allowed Māori leaders to stand up and stand strong for their people. During this time Wiremu Tamehana once again lead with wisdom signing He Kawenanta O Te Houhou Te Rongo.

At this time Waharoa was a central point, linking regions for knowledge exchange which provided mutual benefits and relationship fostering between Māori and Pākehā. Waharoa felt the impact of the late 1800 period directly. This did not define the steps forward but rather built resilience. As our whānau emerged from this time they utilised the gift of their tūpuna – the taiao to generate value in the form of partial restoration. While this has seen many great periods come to fruition for Waharoa the longevity of such times has not yet sustained.

As our tupuna Wiremu Tamehana utilised the bible to centre the direction of his engagements that sought mutual benefit so to shall we do the same; "Who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies; Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's" Psalms 103:4-5

As we embark on the next 500 years of our journey we now aim to mobilise thriving longevity by looking forward with our eyes fixated on the teachings of the past, renewing our youth like eagles – The Waharoa Flightpath.

Waharoa

Waharoa sits in the center of the Eastern Waikato.

There are approx. 200 homes within the Waharoa residential area housing almost 700 whanau. Another 900 whanau live in the immediate area around Waharoa.

A large portion of the population are members of the Ngāti Hauā Iwi.

Waharoa connects to the rural population of 13,000 from Okauia, Waihou and Matamata and links to the wider Waikato region.

Waharoa, like most small rural communities across the whole of New Zealand, has struggled to adapt as the population, jobs and industry moved towards the main centers. In particular the change has limited access to quality education, commercial opportunities and high value employment options.

Over time, and with limited investment in the village, the social impact of this change has continued to rise. This is felt most by young men and women who have come from low income families and have had reduced access to education.

The challenges for the small town (which are replicated in most rural communities) will continue to rise without a meaningful intervention that changes the game.

For Waharoa there are real hopes for the future. The story of Waharoa and the lessons of the past provide a strong platform for the future. Waharoa is also endowed with opportunities linked to its strategic location, local enterprise and some of the most productive land in Aotearoa.

Critically Waharoa has the people to make change happen for future generations.

Where we are today

Today

Waharoa is home to around 700 people with a connection to 900 people in the immediate rural area.

Waharoa is home to a close knit community.

The village has a very strong association with Ngāti Hauā Iwi. This provides the history for the village and an important historical context. This includes Raungaiti Marae and the connection to Tamihana's Peria Village site, Te Kauhanganui Parliament Building, King Mahuta Monument and Rukumoana Marae.

Waharoa, as a place, is endowed with excellent physical assets that provide a foundation for future prosperity. This includes:

- The design and physical streetscape of the residential area,
- Connection of the residential areas to the a central area that includes the school,
- The state highway alongside, not through, the residential area and the rail line,
- An abundance of commercial and industrial land (approx. 35ha),
- Linkage to 180,000 ha of quality agricultural land,
- Proximity to other rural centers and enterprises.

Wahaora is home to a number of important enterprises. This includes Balle Brothers, Inghams, Open Country Dairy, Fonterra and Waharoa Transport .

Waharoa is experiencing strong growth, Over the last 10 years the village population has grown by 40% and the number of employees in the area has grown by 35%.

Challenges

Waharoa's challenges are the same as most rural villages in Aotearoa. These challenges include:

- Declining school roles,
- Decline in the state of the Waitoa River, soils and natural bush areas,
- Weakening of community bonds,
- The poor state of the housing (an estimated 50% of houses need repair of dampness, water tightness etc.),
- Relatively high unemployment (approx. 9% in the last census (ie double the national average) and estimated at 20% for the Māori population,
- Poor access to training and in-work learning,
- Low incomes,
- High levels of social dysfunction among the people,
- High spend by government on wellbeing support, rather than investment in housing,
- State highway impacts on safety.

While the challenges are real it is emphasised that few rural villages can draw on the same strength of the past and the positive foundations that already exist in Wahaora.

Opportunities

The people of Waharoa recognise many opportunities exist. These are believed to be:

- Reconnecting with what worked in the past (Culture and community),
- Building on the existing strength of people, land and location,
- Making the physical place and space work for us. Waharoa as a place is well designed but needs a bit of reshaping and refilling with good assets,
- Growing the village population to create the critical mass the drives the vibrancy of the village,
- Attracting new people and new enterprises connected to the land and location to fuel good growth,
- Creating pathways to good employment.

These opportunities are captured in "The Waharoa Flightpath, Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future".



Our flight path – Where to?

Imagining the future

The korero with our people has enabled Waharoa to celebrate what has been, and still is special about our place.

The korero has now let the people of Waharoa imagine a future for Waharoa that they can all embrace.



The Waharoa Flightpath

The ideas gathered from the community have been documented as a flightpath the includes three parts:

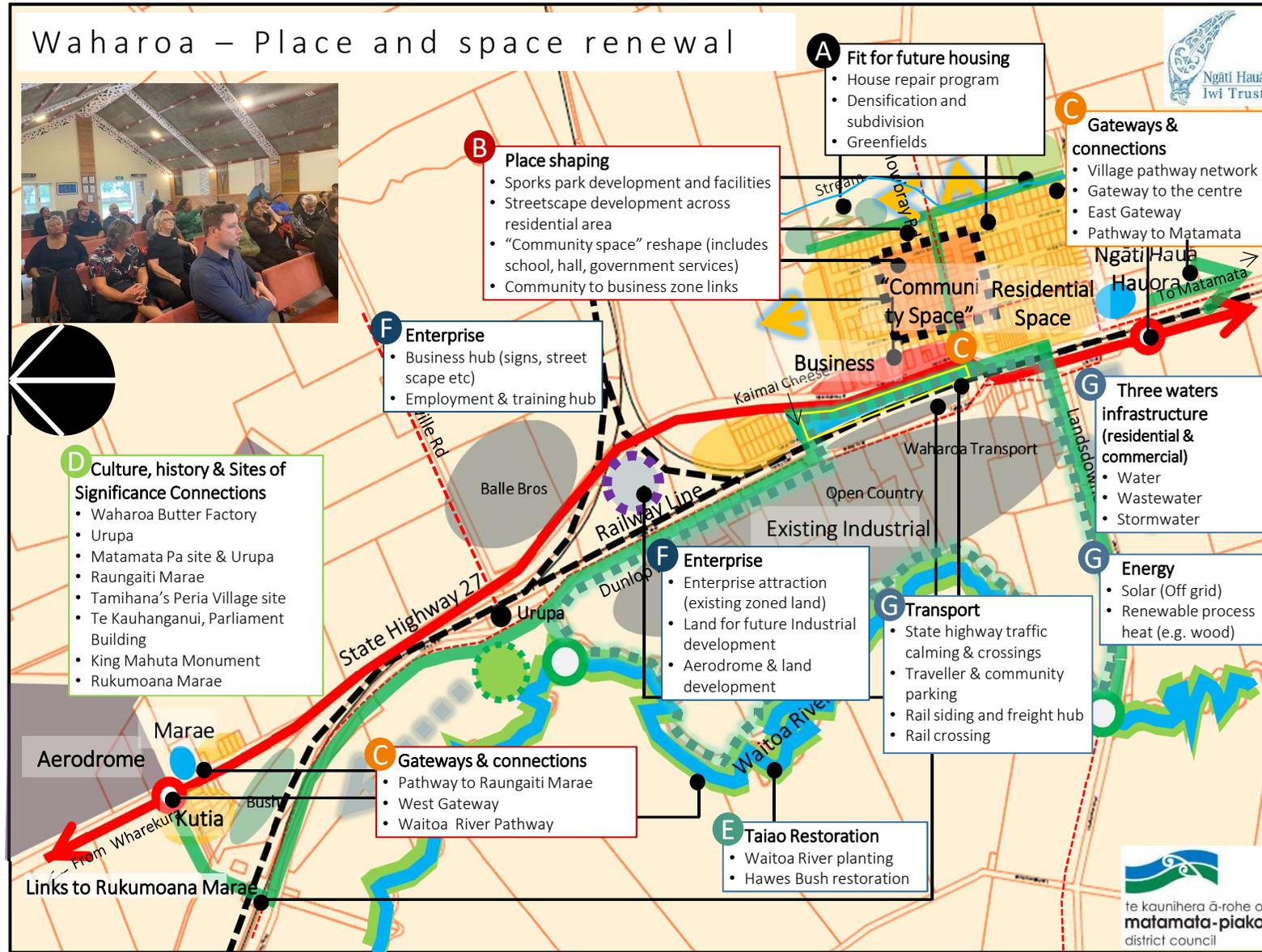
- Setting flight which is about getting the framework for action right,
- Reshaping Waharoa for the future, including the main changes for housing, community wellbeing Taiao, and place and space renewal,
- Accelerating for the future through enterprise.

The Waharoa Flightpath	What we imagine	Focus area	Program
1	Setting Flight Our people established “The Waharoa Flightpath, Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future” to create a new future for our people and place, today and for future generations.	Identity Culture Leaders Funding Spatial Plan & enabling rules	Design concepts Story Gateways (3) Culture program Leaders group Community advisory group Community program leader Funding Plan (Based on Wellbeing case) Funding for Setting Flight MPDC Plan changes
2	Reshape for the future Our people shape the place we imagined (see following page for details).	Housing Community wellbeing and renewal Taiao Restoration Place and space renewal	See following page Connect groups to a hub Secure resources for our community groups School redevelopment See following pages See following pages
3	Accelerating for the future Enterprises thrive, new enterprises arrive. There are good jobs our people with pathways into those jobs for all our people.	Enterprise and employment Unleashing land Attracting Young Creators (Enterprise and Wellbeing)	Enterprise consortium to attract new business Peria hub program Attracting young creators (Enterprise and Wellbeing)

Our flight path – Where to?

Place and space renewal	What we imagine	Focus area	Program
A Fit for future housing	Standard of all 200 homes in the residential areas improved through repairs . Thriving Waharoa attracts development for 200+ quality homes within the residential space and in greenfield development.	Fit for living homes New homes	Housing repairs (80 homes) Densification & subdivision (50 homes) Greenfields development (+200 homes)
B Place shaping	Community spaces at the center of Waharoa are reinvigorated to make our village a great place to live, play, connect and share experiences.	Community hub Recreation spaces	Community zone reshaping and buildings maintained Streetscape improvement (planting, lighting etc) School grounds redevelopment Community hall redeveloped Government services move into one area Sports and recreation park River recreation park Streets safe for children to play
C Gateways & connections	The main gateways celebrate our place as special. The pathways and signage safely connect our people, across Waharoa.	Gateways Walk & Cycle network	East, Center and West gateway Village pathway network Paths to Matamata Paths to Raungaiti Marae (and safe access for all from Highway) River and historical pathway through to Rukumoana Marae
D Culture & places of significance connections	Our special places are celebrated, protected and connected and are an important part of the Waharoa way of living.	Site information, signage	Waharoa Butter Factory Urupa and cemetery Matamata Pa site & Urupa Raungaiti Marae Link to Tamihana's Peria Village site, Te Kauhanganui, Parliament Building, King Mahuta Monument and Rukumoana Marae
E Taiao	Our place is alive with the plants, birds, fish and insects of our tupuna	Taiao restoration	Waitoa River riparian planting and protection Hawes Bush restoration (includes "nature bridge" to other bush areas and into streets and across to the river)
F Enterprise	Enterprises thrive, new enterprises arrive. There are good jobs for our people with pathways into those jobs for all our people	Business Zone Land development	Business hub and facilities (link to community & travel) Employment hub and training Industrial land development Greenfields industrial Logistics and freight hub Aerodrome development
G Infrastructure	Quality of living and future growth enabled by quality fit for the future infrastructure (in place before its needed)	3 Waters Land Transport Energy	Wastewater, water and stormwater (innovation) Traffic calming & traveler and community parking Rail crossing Solar and renewable process energy

Our flight path – Where to?



Investment and funding

A lot of mahi is needed over many years to make this program happen.

The korero has informed how we should break this down into manageable parts and order these so we can succeed.

The immediate focus, to set flight, weaves together a strong kete of identify, culture and leaders with funding and planning.

We have begun work with a range of stakeholders to shape each of the workstreams and secure the resources and funding for the next 5 years.

The main stakeholders have been tagged to each of the workstreams with the commitment we are seeking.

We will appoint the Community Program Lead for Waharora to move us forward. This person is key and will have four key roles:

- Being the super-connector for the program,
- Lifting the capability of the community doing the mahi,
- Coordinating the mahi,
- Securing resources and funding for the mahi.

	Place and space renewal	Focus area	Program	Funding	Key roles
1	Setting Flight	Identity	Concept, collation, 3 gateways	See below	
		Culture	Culture program		Ngati Haua
		Leaders / Funding	Community program leader	New investment. \$250k per year, MBIE/TPK	Ngati Haua, MBIE, TPK
		Spatial Plan & enabling rules	MPDC Plan changes	Existing funding	MPDC
2	Reshape for the future	Community wellbeing and renewal	Connect groups to a hub / Secure resources for our community groups	Leverage existing \$	MSD
			School redevelopment	Leverage existing \$	MOE
A	Fit for future housing	Fit for living homes	Housing repairs (80)	Leverage existing \$	HUD
		New homes	Densification & subdivision (50)	Leverage existing	HUD
			Greenfields development (200)	Partner investment	Private
B	Place shaping	Community hub	All development in community center	Mix	TBC
		Recreation spaces	Sports and recreation park, river recreation park and street safe play	TBC	TBC
C	Gateways & connections	Gateways	East, Center and West gateway	Leverage existing \$	Ngati Haua, Culture & Heritage
		Walk & Cycle network	Approx. 35km	Mix (link to Hauraki trails)	TBC
D	Culture & places of significance	Site information, signage	Approx. 10 key sites	New investment (links to identify content) \$25k	Ngati Haua, Culture & Heritage
E	Taiao	Taiao restoration	Approx. 50ha or 25 km of river	Leverage existing \$	DOC/MFE
F	Enterprise	Business Zone	Business hub and facilities (link to community & travel), Employment	New investment \$ (links to Te Waka)	Ngati Haua / Te Waka (multiple support partners)
		Land development	Employment hub and training		
			Industrial land development, Greenfield, Logistics etc.	Partner investment	Private
		Aerodrome development	TBC	TBC	
G	Infrastructure	3 Waters	Wastewater, water supply and stormwater	Mix of innovation partners	TBC + Callaghan
		Land Transport	Traffic calming etc.	Leverage existing \$	Waka Kotahi
			Energy	Solar / Renewable energy	Leverage existing \$
3	Accelerating for the future	Enterprise and employment	Enterprise attraction	Leverage existing \$	Ngati Haua, Te Waka
		Unleashing land	Peria hub program	Add to existing \$	Ngati Haua, MPI
		Attracting Young Creators	Attracting young creators	Leverage existing \$	Ngati Haua, Te Waka



Wellbeing Case

“The Waharoa Flightpath, Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future” is a bold step forward. This requires lots of mahi over many years to:

- Address decades of underinvestment and lost opportunity.
- Remediate and fix problems.
- Take the opportunity to overcome the past, and remediate to create new solutions that are right for future generations.

The Wellbeing Case measures the ability to reduce the social cost associate with the current state and the cost of missed opportunities, through:

- New investment including the Community Program Manager role. A budget of \$250,000 per year is proposed for driving the program
- Redirecting and optimizing existing investment (i.e. initiatives where there is limited additional spend).
- Direct investment by new partners (e.g. Housing).

Overall the assessment is that the:

- The social costs associated with the current state equate to \$8m per year or \$170m over the life time for the 80 most challenged households (includes health, social cost, benefits and productivity loss) - and this program reduces this.
- Development of 250 homes would create 50+ jobs in the short term, while contributing to increased local spend and increased engagement in all community activity. This include the opportunity to increase kura and school roles by 335.
- Opportunity, through enterprise development and housing construction to create 150 new jobs and \$75m of economic activity per annum.

The assessment is that >90% of the investment will be coming from redirecting existing spend and direct investment by new partners.

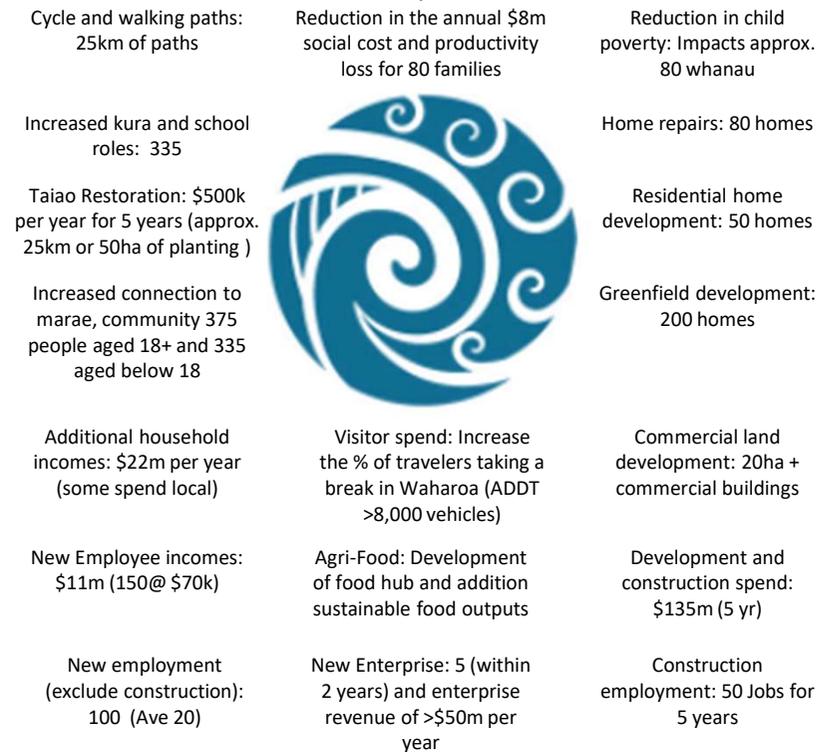
This Wellbeing Case is compelling.

The Wellbeing Case is irresistible, if the learning is applied in other rural communities.

Wellbeing Measures

The wellbeing cost today of depravation for 80 households:
\$8m (Lifetime cost of \$170m)

New Investment
Leveraged Investment
Partner Investment



Community Program Leader and the People Infrastructure

“The Waharoa Flightpath, Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future” is made up of many parts. Each part of the program: inputs, outputs and outcomes is connected into one whole system. People are connected into all parts of this.

The key to the success of The Waharoa Flightpath program will be the health and effectiveness of this system. How people connect and collaborate within the system is the fundamental driver of this.

Given the importance of the program it is essential that the establishment phases put in place the people infrastructure for success.

The appointment of the Community Program Leader (title to be confirm) as the super-connector and guardian of the people system has been identified as the single non-negotiable for program implementation. The conclusion is that the risk of failure without this person is too high.

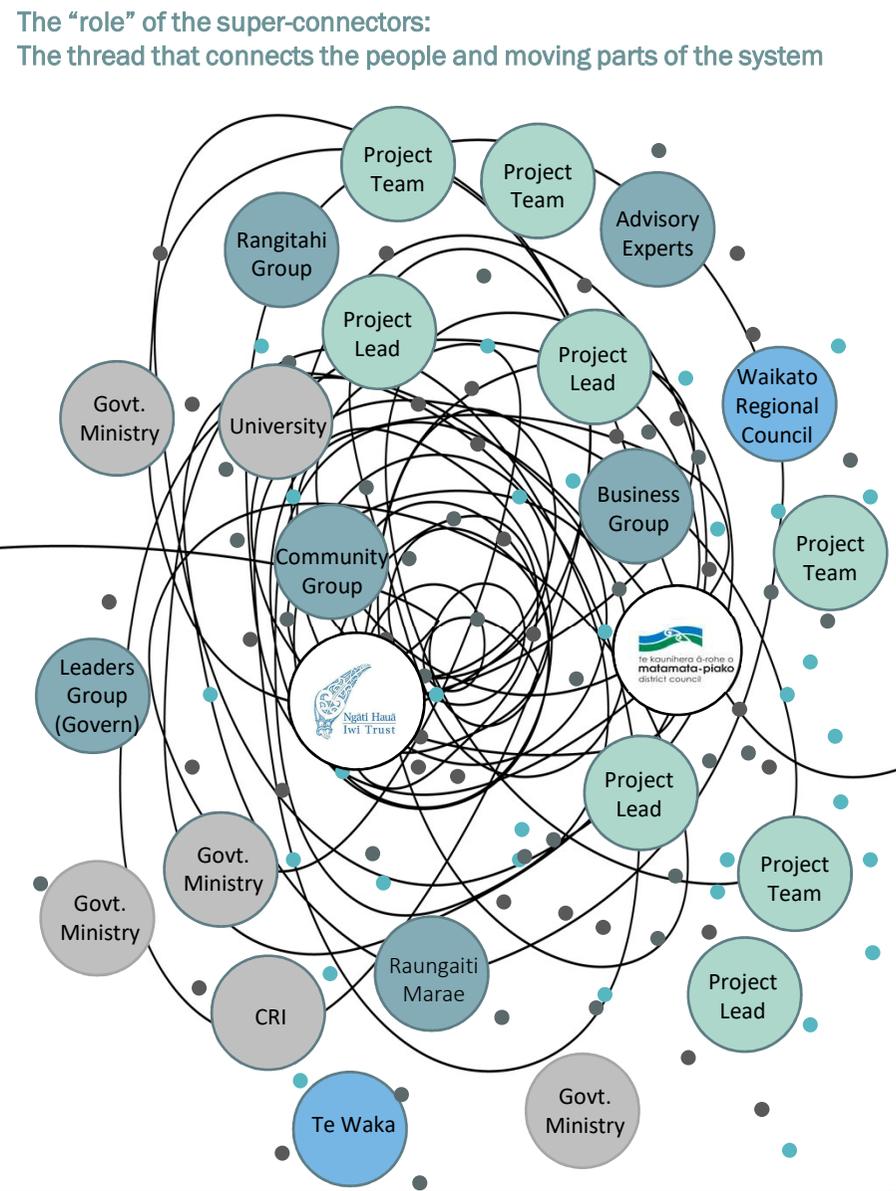
The Community Program Leader, as the super-connector in the network, has a dual role of:

- Making the people system work by connecting the parts and lifting capability of people and key groups across the entire system.
- Providing the guidance needed, to deliver the future people imagine.

The role is not constrained to being either a project manager or administrator.

The Community Program Leader will bring together the five key groups that connect into the overall system, i.e.

- Leaders group including Ngāti Hauā and MPDC,
- Community Group and Raungaiti Marae,
- Rangitahi Group,
- Business Group,
- Project leaders.



Implementation

Endorsing and Adopting the Flightpath

We have listened to our people and through this have developed a Flightpath that is both bold and challenging.

The Flightpath seems right for our people and place and we are recommending that all stakeholders:

1. Endorse the draft plan,
2. Work with our leadership group to develop the detail of each initiative and begin the process of implementation.

Ngāti Hauā is the key initiator of the program, with support from the Matamata-Piako District Council. MPDC's immediate contribution focuses on a District Plan change, formulating the Spatial Plan and enabling rules to support the physical renewal.

Next Steps

The immediate next steps include:

1. Engaging with our people to refine and finalise the Flightpath.
2. Appointment of the Working Group to initiate the "Setting Flight" activities including securing funding.
3. Funding and appointment of the Community Program Lead.



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The Waharoa Flightpath
Nga Tumanako Anamata, Hopes for the Future



The WAHAROA FLIGHTPATH

NGA TUMANAKO ANAMATA, HOPES FOR THE FUTURE



Imagining the future

The korero with our people has enabled Waharoa to celebrate what has and is special about our place. The korero has now let the people of Waharoa imagine a future for Waharoa that they can all embrace.

The future we imagine is one where:

- Our culture is strong, brings us together and informs our actions.
- Waharoa people are happy and proud.
- We have homes that are safe and healthy.
- Waharoa is a great place to live, play, connect and share experiences.

- Our place is a special place for our people, our pēpi and tamariki, rangatahi and kaumatua.
- Our place is an awesome place to be a mum.
- We have a strong network of community groups. These groups are active and stretch, sustain, support and help reset our people.

- Good jobs and opportunities are plentiful and there is support and pathways for our people into good jobs.
- Waharoa is a magnet for new people: Our place attracts good people to grow our community, schools and enterprises.

- Waharoa is a magnet for visitors. It's a place for visitors to stop and experience good things.
- We are recognized as an example of what 'good' looks like for a rural village, how you lead and, how you get there.
- Waharoa is resilient and adaptive.

The Waharoa Flightpath

The ideas gathered from the community have been documented as a flightpath that includes:

- Setting flight which is about getting the framework for action right.
- Reshaping Waharoa for the future, including the main changes for housing, community well-being Taiao and place and space renewal.
- Accelerating for the future, through enterprise

01 SETTING FLIGHT

A strong kete of identify, culture and our leaders with the funding and plan for the future lets us set flight and will help us navigate on the journey.

Identity

Sharing who we are through our stories, signs, links to special places and pou at each of the 3 gateways is our signal to our people that we are proud of our place. It tells visitors who we are and where we are going.

Identity will be presented through:

- Working with our artists, carvers and weavers to present our identity.
- Collation, documentation and developing the digital platforms to share our stories.
- Building the pou for the East and West gateways and at the gateway into the village space.

Culture

Culture binds us together as people. Our Ngāti Hauā Iwi culture is strong. Our program actively embraces and nurtures our culture to propel us forward and keep us safe as people.

Leaders

We are on a long journey. This will continue through many years. To clear the path forward we will:

- Appoint a group of leaders to actively guide and support us.
- Bring together our community groups to contribute to the program.
- Appoint our Waharoa Community Leader to keep us moving.

Funding

Funds are needed to make this happen. Our leaders and Waharoa Community Leader Manager will proactively secure funds for the flight. Most of the funding will come through accessing existing funds.

Spatial plan & enabling links

Matamata-Piako District Council is documenting a new Spatial Plan that enables the place and spatial renewal that we envisage.

02 RESHAPE FOR THE FUTURE

To thrive as a place requires people, housing, community, Taiao and place to be bound together as one. We must work on all these things as one.

Housing

Many of our Waharoa houses have been neglected and we have not been building new houses for whanau and others to sustain our community. Our plan is to:

- Repair the houses in our residential areas.
- Build new homes in the residential space.
- Develop land next to the residential areas.

Community renewal & wellbeing

Community groups contributing to our wellbeing are important. Our plan is to:

- Connect all Waharoa groups together with access to facilities.
- Work to get the resources for our community groups to be effective
- Work with the Ministry of Education to lift our school.

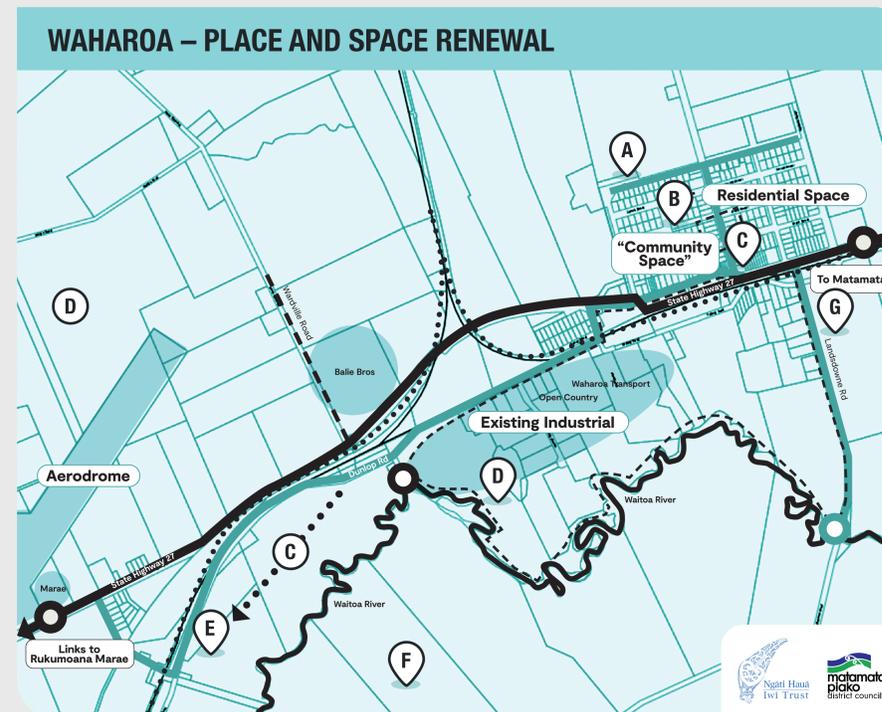


Taiao restoration

We want the health of our awa, soils and all the living creatures that share our space to be restored and revived. This includes working to bring real life back to the Waitoa River and restoring Hawes Bush and connecting this to pockets of bush throughout Waharoa.

Place & space renewal

Our korero has resulted in a big and bold plan with many interlocking parts.



A

Fit for future housing

Standard of all 2000 homes in the residential areas improved through repairs. Thriving Waharoa attracts development for 200+ quality homes within the residential space and in greenfield development.

- House repair program
- Densification and subdivision
- Greenfields
- Street improvement

B

Place shaping (Community space & recreation)

Community spaces at the center of Waharoa are reinvigorated to make our village a great place to live, play, connect and share experiences

- Sports park development and facilities
- Streetscape development across residential area
- "Community space" reshape (includes school, hall, government services)
- Community to business zone links

C

Gateways and connections

The main gateways celebrate our place as special. The pathways and signage safely connect our people across Waharoa

- Village pathway network
- Gateway to the centre
- East Gateway
- Pathway to Matamata
- Pathway to Raungaiti Marae
- West Gateway
- Waitoa River Pathway

D

Culture, history, sites of significance and connections

Our special places are celebrated, protected and connected and are an important part of the Waharoa way of living

- Waharoa Butter Factory
- Urupa
- Matamata Pa site & Urupa
- Raungaiti Marae
- Tamihana's Peria Village site
- Te Kauhanganui, Parliament Building
- King Mahuta Monument
- Rukumoana Marae
- Historic Circular Walking Track

E

Taiao restoration

Our place is alive with the plants, birds, fish and insects of our tupuna

- Waitoa River planting
- Hawes Bush restoration
- Rukumoana Marae
- Historic Circular Walking Track

F

Enterprise and good jobs

Enterprises thrive, new enterprises arrive. There are good jobs for our people with pathways into those jobs for all our people.

- Business space and industrial land
- Enterprise attraction (existing zoned land)
- Land for future Industrial development
- Aerodrome & land development
- Business hub (signs, street scape etc)
- Employment & training hub

G

Infrastructure (residential & commercial)

Quality of living and future growth enabled by quality fit for the future infrastructure (in place before it's needed)

- Three Waters:
 - Water
 - Wastewater
 - Stormwater
- Transport
- State highway traffic calming and safety
- Traveller & community parking
- Rail siding and freight hub
- Rail crossing
- Energy
 - Solar (Off grid)
 - Renewable process heat (e.g. wood)

03 ACCELERATE

The energy to accelerate our flight is vibrant enterprises and the flow into good jobs for our people.

Waharoa is blessed with special advantages that it can build on. Waharoa is strategically located between Hamilton, Auckland and Tauranga. Waharoa has existing commercial land and potential for new land for commercial development. Waharoa is surrounded by highly productive land with great soils and water.

Within Waharoa and the surrounding areas there is a network of successful enterprises.

Enterprise & employment

The immediate challenge for Waharoa is to increase enterprise momentum. A consortium of Iwi, Community, Business and public sector agencies will be established to develop programs and incentives to attract the next 10 new enterprises. This will include the development of training and learning programs for our people.

Unleashing land

Waharoa is at the centre of an extensive (180,000ha) food bowl. The Class 1 and 2 soils within 25-30km of Waharoa are some of the most productive in New Zealand. Dairy is the main use but the taiao supports a wide range of land uses. The land includes areas of Māori land.

The Peria Hub, with the support of Crown Research agencies will lead the program to unleash land for new uses that support new jobs and new food outputs.

Attracting young creators (enterprise & wellbeing)

In the medium term the most important enterprise accelerator is the attraction of the next generation of young enterprise creators. Creating programs to develop the magnet for these people will have a big impact on growth.