

# Council Meeting Agenda Thursday, 30 July 2020

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✓ ✓ -

9:00am Council Chamber 28-32 Ruataniwha Street, Waipawa Together we Thrive! E ora ngātahi ana!

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#### 1 KARAKIA

"We dedicate ourselves to the service of the District of Central Hawke's Bay/Tamatea and its people. We ask for God's help to listen to all to serve all and to lead wisely. Amen."

#### 2 APOLOGIES

#### 3 DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

#### 4 STANDING ORDERS

#### RECOMMENDATION

THAT the following standing orders are suspended for the duration of the meeting:

20.2 Time limits on speakers

20.5 Members may speak only once

20.6 Limits on number of speakers

And that Option C under section 21 General procedures for speaking and moving motions be used for the meeting.

Standing orders are recommended to be suspended to enable members to engage in discussion in a free and frank manner.

#### 5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Ordinary Council Meeting - 3 June 2020

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held  $3\,\text{June}\,2020$  , as circulated, be confirmed as true and correct.

#### MINUTES OF CENTRAL HAWKES BAY DISTRICT COUNCIL COUNCIL MEETING HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 28-32 RUATANIWHA STREET, WAIPAWA LIVESTREAMED VIA ZOOM ON WEDNESDAY, 3 JUNE 2020 AT 09:00AM

- PRESENT: Mayor Alex Walker Deputy Mayor Kelly Annand Cr Tim Aitken Cr Tim Chote Cr Gerard Minehan Cr Brent Muggeridge Dr Roger Maaka Cr Jerry Greer Cr Kate Taylor Cr Exham Wichman
- IN ATTENDANCE: Monique Davidson (Chief Executive) Joshua Lloyd (Group Manager, Community Infrastructure and Development) Doug Tate (Group Manager, Customer and Community Partnerships) Courtney Henderson (Communication and Engagement Manager) Gina McGrath (Strategy and Governance Manager) Bridgett Bennett (Customer and Community Partnerships Support Officer), Ngai Deckard (Community Infrastructure and Development Support Officer) Amanda Langley (Hawke's Bay Regional Council)

The meeting was recorded and streamed online via Zoom.

#### 1 KARAKIA

The meeting opened at 9am with karakia led by Kaiārahi Matua Roger Maaka.

#### 2 APOLOGIES

Nil.

#### 3 DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Nil.

### 4 STANDING ORDERS

RESOLVED: 20.53

Moved: Cr Kate Taylor Seconded: Cr Gerard Minehan

That the following standing orders are suspended for the duration of the meeting:

21.2 Time limits on speakers

21.5 Members may speak only once

21.6 Limits on number of speakers

And that Option C under section 22 General procedures for speaking and moving motions be used for the meeting.

Standing orders are recommended to be suspended to enable members to engage in discussion in a free and frank manner.

CARRIED

#### 5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

#### RESOLVED: 20.54

Moved: Cr Gerard Minehan Seconded: Cr Brent Muggeridge

That the minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 9 April 2020 and the Extraordinary Council Meeting held on 30 April 2020 as circulated, be confirmed as true and correct.

CARRIED

#### 6 **REPORT SECTION**

#### 7.1 ADOPTION OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 2020/21

#### PURPOSE

The matter for consideration by the Council is the adoption of the Annual Plan 2020-21.

#### RESOLVED: 20.55

Moved: Cr Brent Muggeridge Seconded: Cr Tim Chote

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

- a) That Council Adopt the Annual Plan 2020/21 in accordance with section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- b) Delegate responsibility to the Chief Executive to approve the final edits required to the Annual Plan in order to finalise the documents for printing and distribution.

CARRIED

Council resolved to adopt the Annual Plan for the 2020/2021 year, including striking the recommended rate rise of 3.68%, a decrease from the original rate increase proposal of 5.7%. It

was noted that the rate rise was decreased partly due to the impacts of the drought crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic on community.

In response to questions from Councillors:

- It was outlined by Mr Chamberlain that the rates have not gone up uniformly across the District. Rate increases and decreases are based on the level of service being supplied to different areas in the District.
- Mrs Davidson clarified that stormwater rate increase is driven by further expansion of the stormwater systems and infrastructure, including upgrades and compliance with consenting conditions.
- Mr Chamberlain explained that carbon credits are related to the tonnage of landfill waste that is dumped each year. This to encourage the recycling of waste rather than sending it to landfill. CHBDC submit an annual return to the Ministry for the Environment in November annually. Carbon credits are purchased in May of the next year following the annual return.
- Mrs Henderson spoke to Council about the communication campaign in place to communicate the outcomes of the Annual Plan 2020/2021 to community using such channels as social media, the website and the CHB Mail. Communications will include an opportunity to consult and engage with the community on the development of the LTP.
- Mrs Davidson added that the CHBDC website enables CHBDC ratepayers to enter their address to view a breakdown of their rates for the next financial year.

#### 7.2 SETTING OF RATES FOR 2020/2021

#### PURPOSE

The matter for consideration by the Council is the setting of the rates for 2020/21.

#### RESOLVED: 20.56

Moved: Cr Brent Muggeridge Seconded: Cr Tim Aitken

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

- a) Pursuant to Section 23(1) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the Central Hawke's Bay District Council resolves to set the rates, due dates and penalties regime for the 2020/21 year.
  - 1. General Rate

A general rate set under section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the purposes of providing all or some of the cost of:

- Community leadership, including administration, cost of democracy, community voluntary support grants
- All regulatory activities, including district planning, land use and subdivision consent costs, building control, public health, animal control, and compliance.
- Solid waste
- Parks and reserves, public toilets, theatres and halls, cemeteries, and

#### miscellaneous property costs

For the 2020/21 year, this rate will be 0.10890 cents per dollar (including GST) based on the rateable capital value of all rateable land within the District.

#### 2. Uniform Annual General Rate

A rate set under section 15 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit within the District. See definition below. This rate is for the purpose of providing:

- Economic and social development.
- A portion of the cost of solid waste
- Libraries and swimming facilities

For the 2020/21 year, this rate will be \$290.53 (including GST).

#### **Targeted Rates**

#### 3. District Land Transport Rate

A rate for the Council's land transport facilities set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. This rate is set for the purpose of funding the operation and maintenance of the land transport system.

For the 2020/21 year, this rate will be 0.21871 cents per dollar (including GST) based on the land value of all rateable land in the district.

#### Separately Used or Inhabited Parts of a Rating Unit

Definition – for the purposes of the Uniform Annual General Charge and the targeted rates above, a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit is defined as –

A separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit includes any portion inhabited or used by [the owner/a person other than the owner], and who has the right to use or inhabit that portion by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement.

This definition includes separately used parts, whether or not actually occupied at any time, which are used by the owner for occupation on an occasional or long term basis by someone other than he owner.

Examples of separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit include:

- For residential rating units, each self-contained household unit is considered a separately used or inhabited part. Each situation is assessed on its merits, but factors considered in determining whether an area is self-contained would include the provision of independent facilities such as cooking/kitchen or bathroom, and its own separate entrance.
- Residential properties, where a separate area is used for the purpose of operating a business, such as a medical or dental practice. The business area is considered a separately used or inhabited part.

These examples are not considered inclusive of all situations.

#### 4. Water Supply Rates

A targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for water supply operations of a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit. The purpose of this rate is to fund water supplies for Otane, Takapau, Waipukurau, Waipawa, Kairakau, Porangahau and Te Paerahi.

The purpose of this rate is to fund the maintenance, operation and capital upgrades of water supplies and treatment in those parts of the District where these systems are provided.

- 1. The rate is subject to differentials as follows:
  - a) a charge of per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit connected in the Otane, Takapau, Waipukurau, Waipawa, Kairakau, Porangahau, and Te Paerahi Beach communities.
  - b) a half charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which is serviceable for the above locations.
- 2. For this rate:
  - "Connected" means a rating unit to which water is supplied.
  - "Serviceable" means a rating unit to which water is not being supplied, but the property it is situated within 100 metres of the water supply.

	Charge	Water Rate ( incl GST)
а	Connected	\$789.33
b	Serviceable, not connected	\$394.66

#### For the 2020/21 year these rates will be:

#### 5. Metered Water Rates

A targeted rate under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 per cubic metre of water supplied, as measured by cubic metre, over 300 cubic metres per year. This is applied to water users deemed 'Extraordinary' where payment of the Water Supply rate above entitles extraordinary users to the first 300 cubic metres of water without additional charge.

The rate is subject to differentials as follows:

- (a) a rate per cubic metre of water, for users consuming below 40,000 cubic metres
- (b) A rate per cubic metre of water, for users above 40,000 cubic metres, and where the land use category in the valuation database is not 'industrial'
- (c) a rate of per cubic metre of water, for users consuming above 40,000 cubic metres, and where the land use category in the valuation database is 'industrial'

#### For the 2020/21 year these rates will be:

	Volume of water (cubic metres)	Rate per cubic metre (incl GST)
а	Below 40,000	\$2.65
b	Above 40,000, non- industrial	\$2.65
С	Above 40,000, industrial	\$2.65

#### 6. Sewage Rates

A targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the Council's sewage disposal function of fixed amounts in relation to all land in the district to which the Council's sewage disposal service is provided or available, as follows:

- (a) a charge per rating unit connected.
- (b) a charge per pan within the rating unit, after the first one.
- (c) a charge per rating unit which is serviceable.

The rate is subject to differentials as follows:

- "Connected" means the rating unit is connected to a public sewerage system.
- "Serviceable" means the rating unit is not connected to a public sewerage drain but is within 30 metres of such a drain.
- A rating unit used primarily as a residence for one household is treated as not having more than one pan.
- For commercial accommodation providers, each subsequent pan will be rated at 50% of the charge.
- For those Clubs who qualify for a rebate of their General Rates under Council's Community Contribution and Club Rebate Remission Policy, and who are connected to the sewerage network, each subsequent pan will be rated at 50% of the Sewerage Charge.

The purpose of this rate is to fund the maintenance, operation and capital upgrades of sewerage collection, treatment and disposal systems in those parts of the District where these systems are provided.

#### For the 2020/21 year these rates will be:

	Charge	Sewerage Rate (incl GST)
а	First charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit connected	\$826.70
b	Additional charge per pan after the first	\$826.70
С	Serviceable, not connected, per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	\$413.35
d	Additional charge per pan after the first – commercial accommodation provider, qualifying club	\$413.35

#### 7. Stormwater Rates

A targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the purpose of funding operations and maintenance, plus improvements and loan charges on the stormwater drainage network as follows:

A uniform targeted rate on the capital value of all rateable land in the Waipukurau and Waipawa Stormwater Catchment Areas.

For the 2020/21 year this rate will be 0.09105 cents per dollar (including GST).

#### 8. Kerbside Recycling Rate

A targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the Council's collection of household recyclables for Waipukurau and Waipawa on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit to which the Council provides the service.

For the 2020/21 year this rate will be \$99.84 (including GST).

#### 9. Refuse Collection Rate

A targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the collection of household and commercial refuse for Otane, Onga Onga, Takapau, Tikokino, Waipukurau, Waipawa, Porangahau, Te Paerahi, Blackhead Beach, Kairakau, Mangakuri, Aramoana and Pourerere Beach on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit to which the Council provides the service.

For the 2020/21 year this rate will be \$30.18 (including GST).

#### 10. Te Aute Drainage Rate

Te Aute Drainage rates are set on all rateable area of rateable property within the designated area subject to a graduated scale for the purpose of funding the operations, loan charges and the repayment of loans for the Te Aute Drainage Scheme area.

The amount required and the classification is set by the Te Aute Drainage Committee.

Each hectare of land in each property is classified according to the susceptibility of that hectare to flooding as follows:

A (100 points), B (80 points), C (15 points), F (3 points), and G (0 points).

The total number of points is 73614. The total amount of funding required each year determines how much each of these points are worth. In this way, the total amount required is apportioned on a pro rata basis using the weightings on each hectare.

The total amount of funding required for 2020/21 is \$17,250

The amount per point is 23.43304 cents including GST.

The Te Aute drainage scheme area is defined by reference to the classification list establishing the graduated scale.

Hectares in each classification						
Valuation	Α	В	С	F	Total	
Number	(100pts)	(80pts)	(15pts)	(3pts)	Points	Amount
1092000300	0	11.3	8.15	31.63	1,121	\$262.68
1092000800	0	32.83	74.69	23.42	3,817	\$894.44
1092000900	0	0	0.83	2.15	19	\$4.45
1092001001	77.96	16.65	11.94	17.95	9,361	\$2,193.57
1092001100	78.22	0	15.28	39.73	8,171	\$1,914.71
1092001107	0	0	18.02	68.04	474	\$111.17
1092001200	0	2.88	18.35	18.86	562	\$131.69
1092001201	0	20.25	19.15	12.31	1,944	\$455.54
1092001400	0	0	0	14.16	42	\$9.84
1092001600	0	0	0	10.12	30	\$7.03
1092001700	38.74	51.06	36.24	45.12	8,638	\$2,024.15
1092002100	188.81	0	0	23.93	18,953	\$4,441.26
1092002200	84.02	4.14	1.16	6.45	8,770	\$2,055.08
1092002300	41.02	5.2	20.43	22.8	4,893	\$1,146.58
1092002900	0	0	0	0.81	2	\$0.47
1092006100	0	84.44	0	20.77	6,817	\$1,597.43
Total	508.77	228.75	224.24	358.25	73,614	\$17,250.00

#### Approach to Rating

Rates are set and assessed under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on all rateable rating units on the value of the land and improvements as supplied by Quotable Value New Zealand Limited. . The last rating revaluation was carried out in September 2018 and is effective from 1 July 2019.

The objectives of the council's rating policy is to:

- I. spread the incidence of rates as fairly as possible
- II. be consistent in charging rates
- III. ensure all ratepayers pay their fair share for council services
- IV. provide the income needed to meet the council's goals.

The Central Hawke's Bay District Council rating system provides for all user charges and other income to be taken into account first, with the rates providing the balance needed to meet the council's objectives.

#### Rating Base

The rating base will be the database determined by the contracted rating service provider. Because this database is constantly changing due to change of ownership, subdivision, regular revaluations, change of status from rateable to non-rateable (and reverse), the rating base is not described in detail in this policy.

#### Due Dates for Rate Payments

Pursuant to Section 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the following dates are proposed to apply for assessing the amount of each instalment of rates excluding metered water rates for the year 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. Each instalment will be assessed in four equal amounts, rounded.

Instalment number	Instalment Start Date	Last day of payment without additional charge	Penalty date
1	1 July 2020	20 August 2020	21 August 2020
2	1 October 2020	20 November 2020	21 November 2020
3	1 January 2021	20 February 2021	21 February 2021
4	1 April 2021	20 May 2021	21 May 2021

#### Due Dates for Metered Water Rates

Pursuant to Section 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the following dates are proposed to apply for assessing the amount of metered water rates for the year 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. The assessment is applied to water users after the first 300 cubic metres of water without additional charge has been used as part of the Water Supply Rate.

Area/Users	Water Meters read during	Last day of payment
High Users	Monthly	20th month following
Waipukurau	Sep-20	20-Oct-20
Takapau	Dec-20	20-Jan-21
	Mar-21	20-Apr-21
	Jun-21	20-Jul-21
Waipawa	Aug-20	20-Sep-20
Otane	Nov-20	20-Dec-20
Kairakau	Feb-21	20-Mar-21
Porangahau/Te Paerahi	May-21	20-Jun-21

#### **Penalty Charges**

#### (Additional Charges on Unpaid Rates)

Pursuant to Section 58(1)(a) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, an additional charge of 6% will be added on the penalty date above, to all amounts remaining unpaid for each instalment excluding metered water rates.

Pursuant to Section 58(1)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act, a further additional charge of 6% will be added on 1 July 2020 to the amount of rates assessed in previous financial years and remaining unpaid as at 30 June 2020 (Section 58(1)(b)) excluding metered water rates.

#### CARRIED

### 7.3 COVID-19 RATES RELIEF AND RATES POSTPONEMENT POLICIES PURPOSE

The matter for consideration is the adoption by Council of the *Postponement of Rates Natural Calamities Policy*, the *Postponement of Rates Financial Hardship Policy*, and the *Remission of Rates Due to Covid-19 Policy*. Application forms are included in the attached Policy documents, however the forms are not a component of the Policies themselves and further amendment may be made to the application form format.

#### RESOLVED: 20.57

Moved: Deputy Mayor Kelly Annand Seconded: Cr Gerard Minehan

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

- a) Council receives the Covid-19 Rates Relief and Rates Postponement Policies report.
- b) That Council adopts the "Covid-19 Rates Remission Policy" for public consultation, as per Section 82 of the Local Government Act.
- c) That Council adopts the "Rates Postponement (Financial Hardship) Policy".
- d) That Council adopts the amended "Rates Postponement (Natural Calamities) Policy" and that the previous version adopted on the 20th March 2020 be deleted.
- e) That Council amends the rates postponement natural calamities to expand the purpose to include commercial property owners, residential and commercial landlords, and rural ratepayers not captured by the Remission of Rates Due to Covid-19 Policy.

#### CARRIED

*Remission of Rates Due to Covid-19 Policy* amended to clarify that ratepayers can apply once for remission of rates. Amendments to eligibility criteria to be made to ensure the Policy specifically encompasses those ratepayers whose incomes are newly constrained due to the impact of Covid-19. Council agreed that the *Remission of Rates Due to Covid-19 Policy* be put out for public consultation following amendment.

Rates Postponement Natural Calamities Policy to be amended clarifying the eligibility for rating relief for residential and commercial landlords, and rural ratepayers not captured by the *Remission of Rates Due to Covid-19 Policy*.

Clarify in the Policy detail that this is a postponement of rates, rather than a remission of rates. Also provide clarification on insurance requirements/criteria (land and buildings) in regards to applicant eligibility for rates postponement.

Remove the criteria that ratepayers that own multiple properties are ineligible.

Postponement of Rates Financial Hardship Policy – clarify that this is a separate policy from the Covid-19 Policy with different criteria being targeted at those who experience financial hardship due to reasons other than Covid-19 or natural calamity.

It was further resolved that Council amends the *Postponement of Rates Natural Calamities Policy* to expand the purpose to include commercial property owners, residential and commercial landlords, and rural ratepayers not captured by the *Remission of Rates Due to Covid-19 Policy*.

Adjourned for refreshments at 10.47am Commenced at 11.07am

#### 7.4 CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT COUNCIL POLICY FRAMEWORK

#### PURPOSE

The matter for consideration by the Council is the adoption of the Central Hawke's Bay District Council Policy Framework.

#### RESOLVED: 20.58

Moved: Mayor Alex Walker Seconded: Cr Gerard Minehan

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

a) The Central Hawke's Bay District Council Policy Framework be adopted.

CARRIED

Mrs McGrath spoke to the report outlining amendments to the framework following the Strategy and Wellbeing Committee Meeting (7 May 2020) that incorporated feedback from elected members.

The Central Hawke's Bay District Council Policy Framework is to be added to the Councillor Portal for Council's reference subsequent to adoption.

#### 7.5 APPROVAL OF CHBDC DELEGATIONS MANUAL

#### PURPOSE

The matter for consideration by the Council is the adoption of the Central Hawke's Bay District Council Delegations Manual.

#### RESOLVED: 20.59

Moved: Cr Kate Taylor Seconded: Cr Tim Aitken

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

a) That the Central Hawkes Bay District Council Delegations Manual be adopted, with it coming into effect from 1 July 2020.

CARRIED

The CHBDC Delegations Manual is to be added to the Councillor Portal for Council's reference subsequent to adoption.

The Chair requested that central and regional government liaison be included under the description of the Mayor.

#### 7.6 UPDATE ON WATER SECURITY PRIORITY.

The purpose of this report is to provide Council an update on the Water Security programme currently being led by Hawke's Bay Regional Council, and supported by Central Hawke's Bay District Council.

RESOLVED: 20.60

Moved: Cr Jerry Greer Seconded: Deputy Mayor Kelly Annand

That, having considered all matters raised in the report, the report be noted.

CARRIED

An update on the Water Security work was presented by Amanda Langley on behalf of Hawke's Bay Regional Council.

Kaiārahi Matua Roger Maaka commented that public relations, communication and education in regards to plans for water security is paramount, stating public communication needs to occur in conjunction with any other water security improvements planning. Mrs Langley assured Council that public relations, communication and education was indeed being interweaved into the water security work.

#### 7.7 **RESOLUTION MONITORING REPORT**

The purpose of this report is to present to Council the Resolution Monitoring Report. This report seeks to ensure Council has visibility over work that is progressing, following resolutions from Council.

RESOLVED: 20.61

Moved: Cr Kate Taylor Seconded: Cr Exham Wichman

That, having considered all matters raised in the report, the report be noted.

CARRIED

### 7.8 DISTRICT PLAN KEY PROJECT STATUS REPORT

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide information to Council on the progress and status of the District Plan review.

RESOLVED: 20.62

Moved: Cr Exham Wichman Seconded: Deputy Mayor Kelly Annand

That, having considered all matters raised in the report, the report be noted.

CARRIED

Mr Tate presented the report.

#### 6 MAYOR AND COUNCILLOR REPORTS

#### 8.1 STRATEGY AND WELLBEING COMMITTEE CHAIR REPORT

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present the Strategy and Wellbeing Committee Chair Report.

#### RESOLVED: 20.63

Moved: Cr Jerry Greer Seconded: Cr Gerard Minehan

That the Strategy and Wellbeing Committee Chair Report be noted.

CARRIED

### 7 CHIEF EXECUTIVE REPORT

### 8.1 ORGANISATION PERFORMANCE AND ACTIVITY REPORT APRIL - MAY 2020 PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present to Council the organisation report for April-May 2020.

RESOLVED: 20.64

Moved: Cr Tim Aitken Seconded: Cr Gerard Minehan

That, having considered all matters raised in the report, the report be noted.

CARRIED

Mayor Walker commented on the incredible work carried out by the organisation in the welfare space during Covid-19 and the drought crisis, highlighting that because of the existing networks maintained within the Community and Development space the response was effective and outstanding.

#### 8 PUBLIC EXCLUDED BUSINESS

Nil.

#### 9 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

RESOLVED: 20.65

Moved: Deputy Mayor Kelly Annand Seconded: Cr Tim Chote

THAT the next meeting of the Central Hawke's Bay District Council be held on 30 July 2020.

CARRIED

#### 10 TIME OF CLOSURE

The Meeting closed with karakia at 12.18pm.

#### The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Council Meeting held on 30 July 2020.

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CHAIRPERSON

#### 6 **REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES**

Nil

7 REPORT SECTION

7.1 ADOPTIO	N OF LONG TERM PLAN GROWTH ASSUMPTIONS - 2021 - 2031
File Number:	COU1-1400
Author:	Doug Tate, Group Manager Customer and Community Partnerships
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
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Attachments: 1. Central Hawke's Bay Growth Assumptions 2020 - 2051 J

#### PURPOSE

The matter for consideration by the Council is the adoption of the growth assumptions for the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.

#### **RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION**

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

That Council accept the recommendation to base the relevant components of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan on the high growth scenario outlined in the Central Hawke's Bay District Demographic and Economic Growth Projections 2021-2051 Report.

#### BACKGROUND

On 21 May, Nigel Pinkerton from Squillions presented a draft of the Central Hawke's Bay District Demographic and Economic Growth Projections 2021-2051 Report to Council. This report contained within it three different growth scenarios (low, medium, and high) for discussion. Feedback was given to this report, and it was presented to the Strategy and Wellbeing Meeting on 2 July.

At Councils Strategy and Wellbeing Committee on 2 July, Report 5.3 relating to the Adoption of the Growth Assumption Scenario for the Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 was tabled, with the Committee unanimously passing the following resolution:

a) That the Strategy and Wellbeing Committee note feedback given by elected members but leave formal adoption of a growth scenario until Council meeting on 30 July, to allow further advice to be considered before the adoption of a growth scenario.

At this meeting, the Committee also gave feedback on anecdotal commuter data and further feedback on recent economic impact reports on the climate change for the Hawke's Bay region released by Hawke's Bay Regional Council.

Since this meeting, further advice has been sought on the growth assumption scenario and further feedback from Councillors has been considered by the Economist, Nigel Pinkerton. Other areas of focus in this review included reviewing the latest subdivision and building consent data and 'pipeline subdivisions' since the reports finalisation in May, reviewing assumptions relating to the effects of COVID-19 and the prolonged drought on the District, and other assumptions Councillors felt were material for inclusion.

As outlined in the report of 2 July, forecasting assumptions are one of the building blocks of the Long Term Plan. All of our forecasting assumptions are important pieces of information in their own right. It is the piece of the Long Term Plan puzzle that most actively demonstrates that long-term

planning is long-term, but as growth requires an initial base it also demonstrates that the plan is grounded in the present.

There are three major inputs to it:

- 1. Growth assumptions population and economic
- 2. Activity assumptions major assumptions for individual activity areas, i.e. how legislation may impact a particular area in the future. These are included in Asset and Activity Management Plans.
- 3. Other assumptions typically factors that impact other locations as well, i.e. climate change.

The Central Hawke's Bay District Demographic and Economic Growth Projections 2021-2051 addresses the first area, however, assumptions in the other activity areas will be based off this, such as increases to services.

This report now seeks the adoption of the growth assumptions by Council, as a foundational document in the development of the Long Term Plan 2021 - 2031.

#### DISCUSSION

The report has tracked changes to demonstrate the key changes in the report. These changes include:

- A table with District commuter flows and a note re Palmerston North Commuters not being significant.
- The high scenario has been revised up in the near term to take into account the best case scenario re Covid-19
- Discussion on subdivision activity on pages 21/22, noting there appears to be plenty of capacity in the pipeline and factors that might translate this into household growth in the best case scenario.

Officers are also at this time recommending that Council adopt the high growth scenario, rather than the medium growth scenario previously recommended in our report of 2 July. The key factors in our recommendation to shift from a medium to high projection include:

- The effects of COVID-19 at this time not having the predicted impact initially anticipated
- Reviewed building and consent data, including 'pipeline' development from local surveyors, indicating no apparent slowdown or indicative shift in the short to medium term trend
- Community feedback from the Spatial Plan Enquiry by Design workshops and reflection sessions
- Anecdotal feedback from Real Estate Agents on prospective purchasers and vendors actively subdividing

It is important to note that while the Long Term Plan takes a ten-year view and our infrastructure strategy a 30-year view, Council again have the opportunity to review these assumptions as part of the 2024 Long Term Plan, or any Long Term Plan amendment in advance of 2024.

#### **RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION**

There are no significant risks with this adoption of the recommended option or this report.

However, it is important that these projections are not mistaken for predictions. They are a model of likely change based on historical trends and current and future influences.

#### FOUR WELLBEINGS

This work does not directly tie into the Four Wellbeing's, but supports Councils ability to appropriately plan for the ongoing prosperity of Central Hawke's Bay.

#### **DELEGATIONS OR AUTHORITY**

Given the implications of the scenarios, and how foundational it is to what is included in the Long Term Plan, it is important that Elected Members approve a growth scenario to base our planning off.

#### SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as not significant.

#### **OPTIONS ANALYSIS**

Three possible options for Council to consider include:

#### **Option 1 – Adopt the High Growth Scenario (Recommended)**

A high growth scenario is recommended as the preferred growth assumption model for the 2021 – 2031 Long Term Plan.

Central Hawke's Bay is in a period of positive growth, that has been compounding since 2013. The high growth assumption model adopted as part of the 2018 Long Term was achieved in under 18 months of its adoption. This model meets current demand being experienced and known to be in the 'pipeline' as well as anecdotal support.

#### Option 2 – Adopt the low or medium growth Scenario

This approach sees Council adopt either a low or medium growth scenario, based on the projections outlined in the report. This approach is not recommended.

#### Option 3 – Do not adopt a Growth Scenario

While this is an option to Council, it is not recommended, with assumptions for growth being key in the delivery of Councils statutory obligations to deliver a Long Term Plan.

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
	Adopt the high growth scenario	Adopt the low or medium growth scenario	Do not adopt a growth scenario
Financial and Operational Implications	There will be some rework of assumptions based on activity managers working on a medium scenario, however it is not high. A higher scenario means Council plans for additional rateable properties and development contributions as well for the future.	While activity managers have been basing their modelling scenarios to date on the medium scenario, Officers can rework the scenario to the high model with minimal effort. Current data shorter term indicates that a medium scenario would still be conservative for the District. Taking a medium or low	If no scenario is adopted, this will mean that AMPs are drafted on a scenario that is possibly not adopted through the significant assumptions work. This could then mean major rework of the AMPs, and will significantly impact the overall timeline for the delivery of the LTP.

		approach, would not include potential additional revenue from Development Contributions and unnecessarily restrict rating inputs based on affordability metrics.	
Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Implications	Growth assumptions have to be adopted as part of the LTP process.	Growth assumptions have to be adopted as part of the LTP process.	Growth assumptions have to be adopted as part of the LTP process. If not adopted now, they will be adopted as part of the significant assumptions report, however are too late for the development of long term plans.
Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes	High growth assumptions will provide the opportunity to plan for a higher level of Development Contributions and rateable properties, meaning Council can fund within its affordability means a greater range of projects and activities.	Lower or medium growth assumptions, will limit the pace and ability for Council to fund certain activities.	Growth assumptions form the basis for good quality asset and activity planning. Placing limits on the timeframes on the confirmation of this data will limit the timeframe to provide good quality data in asset and activity management plans.
Statutory Requirements	The wider Significant Assumptions piece has to be adopted by Council as part of the LTP. Having adopted a scenario, this will make this process more straightforward.	The wider Significant Assumptions piece has to be adopted by Council as part of the LTP. Having adopted a scenario, this will make this process more straightforward.	The wider Significant Assumptions piece has to be adopted by Council as part of the LTP. If no scenario is adopted now, it will mean that this process will possibly require multiple workshops. It will also mean that AMPs may have to be rewritten if the growth assumptions that are adopted as part of the significant assumptions are different to what they have based their work on. This will push out deadlines for the LTP.

Consistency with Policies and Plans This is option is consistent with policies and plans.

This is option is consistent with policies and plans.

This is option is consistent with policies and plans.

#### **Recommended Option**

This report recommends option one – Adopt the High Growth Scenario for addressing the matter.

#### **NEXT STEPS**

The adoption of this option will allow asset and activity managers to confirm the growth assumption scenarios for the completion of Asset and Activity Management Plan for presentation to Councillors as part of the Long Term Plan development.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That Council accept the recommendation to base the relevant components of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan on the high growth scenario outlined in the Central Hawke's Bay District Demographic and Economic Growth Projections 2021-2051 Report.

# Central Hawke's Bay District

Demographic and Economic Growth Projections

2020-2051

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#### Background

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Prepared for: Central Hawke's Bay District Council, April July 2020

#### DISCLAIMER

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# **Executive summary**

Population projections should not be mistaken for predictions. As Covid-19 has highlighted, no one has a crystal ball, but we can model how the population of Central Hawke's Bay District is likely to change based on historical trends and by making clear, transparent assumptions. The scenario approach we have taken allows for modelling how the future may look based on different underlying assumptions – when there is a degree of uncertainty about those assumptions.

Factors such as fertility rates and life expectancy tend to change slowly and are therefore relatively predictable. By looking at the current makeup of a population we can anticipate how births, deaths, and the age distribution of the population is likely to change in the future with a fair degree of confidence.

The biggest unknown for a district like Central Hawke's Bay is migration. People moving into and out of a district move a population off its "natural" course – which in the absence of migration would be driven entirely by births and deaths.

Migrants tend to be younger – in their working years – and have a higher proportion of families with children. Because of this fact, a net loss from migration can hollow out parts of a district's age profile and lead to a higher proportion of older residents. Conversely, a net migration gain can balance out the effects of an aging population, slowing the current aging trend brought about by historically low birth rates and longer life expectancies.

We have modelled three scenarios (low, medium, and high) based primarily on varying migration levels. Births and deaths are also varied across our scenarios but within a narrow bound, primarily because younger migrants have more children. But migration itself remains the key "lever" for our projections.

We have considered historical migration levels, which saw a net loss from migration between 1996 and 2013 turn into a healthy gain of around 200 people per year between 2013 and 2019. We explore the drivers of this turnaround and what it suggests for a post Covid-19 world.

All our scenarios anticipate lower migration in the near-term because of Covid-19. While Central Hawke's Bay District is well placed to ride out the crisis due to an agriculture-heavy economy, public health restrictions and behavioural factors will see fewer people moving into the district in the next couple of years. Central Hawke's Bay has a large commuter population, including to the nearby Napier-Hastings. Job opportunities for commuters will be fewer and farther between as the national economy deals with the economic fallout of Covid-19.

Our medium scenario is a middle-ground view of how things will unfold for Central Hawke's Bay District. In comparison, our High and Low scenarios are geared towards modelling "what ifs" that will result in higher and lower levels of migration to the district.

For the medium scenario, we have built in a recovery in migration from mid-2022, but migration remains below recent levels initially, then edges higher in the outer years. The result is a population that ages but less rapidly, having more families with children moving to the district and keeping up average household size. Under this scenario we project an increase of 2,300 people by 2031 – with further growth in the outer years.

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In our low scenario migration returns to similar levels to pre-2013, with only a small net gain or a net loss from year to year. Under this scenario the population grows only slowly and peaks around the year 2030, by which time the aging population sees deaths begin to outnumber births. In the absence of significant migration, the population falls to below 2019 levels during the 2040's. However, the older population would lead to smaller households, so the total number of households in the district falls at a slower rate than the population after 2031.

Our high scenario asks "what if" migration recovered to levels above recent history post Covid-19, and we discuss reasons why higher migration might occur. We factor in less of ano depression in migration surrounding Covid-19, with an average of 270230 people per year entering the district (net of those moving out) through to 2031. These levels of migration are still broadly consistent with recent experience post-2013 and would be based on an expectation that the factors that have been driving the district's appeal to migrants will still be there when the dust settles after Covid-19. Returning New Zealanders help boost migration in the short term.

The result is much stronger population growth under our high scenario which feeds back through more births and a population that ages less rapidly.

When looking below the district level, Ōtāne continues to pick up proportionally more of the district's population growth, relative to its size. Under our medium and high scenarios, migrants are going to want to live in places that are accessible to Napier-Hastings (for out-of-district commuters) and the semi-rural feel of Ōtāne may appeal. However, unconstrained growth in a town like Ōtāne may change the character and not be popular with existing residents. The council has a key role here in either allowing or restricting development.

This point also applies to the coastal Pōrangahau, and likewise Takapau to the south-west on state highway two. Both these towns have seen noteworthy increases in population relative to their size over the last few years.

The larger towns of Waipukurau and Waipawa will continue to grow under our medium and high scenarios. Waipawa has been constrained in recent years by availability of land suitable for development and services. There is potential for Waipawa to pick up a higher proportion of growth than we are projecting if these constraints are addressed.

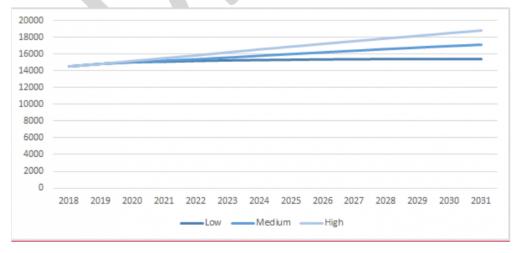


Figure 1: Projected Central Hawke's Bay District population by scenario to 2031

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# Background drivers and assumptions

Central Hawke's Bay, as with all districts in New Zealand, is intimately linked to the wider economic and social context that New Zealand operates in. In an increasingly connected and mobile world (recent Covid-19 events notwithstanding), New Zealand's regions are attractive to people that want the "best of both worlds", balancing lifestyle considerations with employment or business opportunities.

There are two main towns in Central Hawke's Bay – Waipukurau and Waipawa – with several smaller townships scattered throughout the district. Of these smaller towns, Ōtāne has proved a popular area for development, being located conveniently on state highway 2 north of Waipawa. The rest of the District is predominantly agricultural, and there is an overlap between agriculture (e.g. farm stays/Airbnb) and tourism.

Proximity to Napier-Hastings provides a wider range of employment opportunities for commuters and semi-remote workers, as well as flight connections through Hawke's Bay Airport.

## Megatrends: high-level drivers of demographic change

Megatrends are transformative trends that operate at the national or international scale. These trends impact on the way people live, work, and operate within society. Consideration of these factors is therefore critical when dealing with medium and long-term planning timeframes.

The following key trends have been identified as having an influence on the current and future demographic makeup of Central Hawke's Bay District.

#### Urban-rural flight

Traditionally people have grouped together in cities to chase job and business opportunities not available in more rural areas. But there are increasingly factors that can draw some people out of the cities into the regions. These factors include:

- The ability to work from home part or full time for some employees
- Technological progress making physical distance less of an issue in some industries
- A change in preferences where rural living is viewed favourably by some people

This trend is likely to grow as technological factors and social acceptance allow more workers across a growing number of industries (not just core IT workers) to live away from their employer and/or clients.

Over the last few years, surveys have found a global trend towards more acceptance of remote working by big employers. There has also been a growing proportion of the workforce reporting that they are able to work from home at least some of the time (Owl Labs, 2019). In New Zealand about a third of employees report having worked from home, and about half have flexible work arrangements (Statistics New Zealand, 2018), which makes us look somewhat behind places like America – suggesting there is further room for change.

Employers that hold out are likely to miss out on the best talent, as 80% of US workers reported they would change jobs if it meant they were able to work from home (IWG, 2019). The Covid-19

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situation is also forcing many workers to work from home, some for the first time, which is likely to lead to a lasting increased acceptance of the practice (Brook, 2020).

Only a very small proportion of urban workers need to move to the regions to have a significant impact on regional economies. This trend will not just lead to more people living in the regions, but a change in the makeup of the regional population. Those moving from New Zealand's major cities to the regions tend to be well educated with above-average incomes. They are younger on average and demand a different range of services to existing residents.

#### Technological change and automation in the labour market

Much has been written recently about automation and the effects on the labour market. This trend is particularly relevant in the agricultural sector for Central Hawke's Bay District.

There are divergent views among economists as to the extent of the change that is coming. But we have already observed a steady trend towards larger farming operations. Jobs that were done by gangs of people just decades ago (such as haymaking) have increasingly become a single person operating large machinery (and able to process large amount of hay or silage in a single day).

The technology that is being developed for autonomous vehicles has further implications for agriculture and will continue to drive down demand for unskilled and even skilled labour in the future - as has already been occurring.

More relevant for Central Hawke's Bay District is pip and stone fruit, which still requires a lot of labour at certain times of the year. However there does not seem to be any obvious barriers to further innovation in this sector, which could make parts of the industry less labour-intensive.

Perhaps the most striking symptom of the changing face of rural New Zealand is the large number of rural schools that have closed in recent years around the country.

Meanwhile there is pressure on councils to open land for lifestyle developments, which tend to be closer to town and demand a different range of services than the rural workers of previous generations. Small rural holdings that would be unviable on their own often draw an income from tourists through "cellar-door" sales coupled with other services such as dining and accommodation. Anecdotal evidence suggests some of these operations are marginally profitable but survive thanks to dedicated owners who value the lifestyle as much as the income – sometimes with one partner working off the property.

These small holdings also tend to be located closer to main townships or tourist trails, often clustering together for mutual advantage.

#### More Government involvement

Governments in the developed world, including New Zealand, have been progressively increasing their reach into private industry. This trend is currently most evident in the agricultural sector, where concerns about climate change have been driving a myriad of regulatory responses. These trends put further pressure on smaller farming operations, some of which may become unviable in the long term.

The current Covid-19 crisis has put upward pressure on the size of government and historical experience suggests this lift will outlast the crisis (The Economist, 2020).

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#### Demographic trends

It is well documented that New Zealand's population is aging, and we are not alone in this trend. MBIE estimates by 2036 that 1 in 4.5 new Zealanders will be aged 65 plus - a 77% increase from 2016. This is not a trend that is expected to reverse after the "baby boomers" retire. Rather it is driven by a relentless improvement in longevity, and lower birth rates. Therefore, the increase in the median population age and proportion of over 65's is a structural shift.

New Zealand's workforce is becoming increasingly multicultural, a trend that is expected to continue. While this is most pronounced in the cities, regional areas also seeing the effects. International immigrants tend to be entrepreneurial and bring new services to their local communities such as ethnic restaurants and specialty retail offerings. Covid-19 may slow this trend in the near-term, but increasing multiculturalism is still expected to persist over the longer-term.

#### Climate Change and the Environment

The predicted impact of climate change, and accompanying policy responses, are increasingly important for long-term planning. Climate change is expected to lead to hotter, drier summers and more adverse events such as wind and hail (Ministry for the Environment, 2020). Additionally, environmental regulations, particularly regarding the effects of Agriculture, have become increasingly restrictive over the last few years and are only likely to get more restrictive.

For Central Hawke's Bay District, climate change and regulation have the potential to constrain GDP in the agricultural sector. A significant amount of work has been done on water security in Central Hawke's Bay, and examining the economic outcomes of not addressing these issues (see Hawke's Bay Regional Council, 2020).

While the impact on the agricultural sector could be significant without mitigation, the effects on the District's population are more complex. New industries are likely to emerge and technology will make access to markets easier and enable people to live remote from their clients of customers (see Technological change and automation in the labour market, page 7). The scenario approach taken to these projections allows us to model different futures for Central Hawke's Bay District based on a range of interacting factors.

### Ethnic identity and culture in Central Hawke's Bay District

Central Hawke's Bay District has a higher proportion of people who identify as European, compared to New Zealand. At the time of the 2018 Census, 83% of the population identified as European, compared to 70% for New Zealand and 75% for Hawke's Bay region. Urban areas tend to be more ethnically diverse than the regions, and so this difference is not surprising. For example, only 54% of Auckland residents identified as European in 2018.

Table 1 shows identification with broad ethnic groups from the 2018 census for Central Hawke's Bay District, with Hawke's Bay region and New Zealand for comparison. Note that people can identify with more than one ethnic group, so percentages don't add to one hundred.

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Ethnic group	Central Hawke's Bay District	Hawke's Bay Region	New Zealand	
Asian	2.5%	5.0%	15.1%	
European	83.1%	75.0%	70.2%	
Maori	23.7%	27.0%	16.5%	
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	0.3%	0.6%	1.5%	
Other ethnicity	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	
Pacific Peoples	2.9%	5.6%	8.1%	

Table 1: Share of population by ethnic group (2018 census, usually resident population)

A significantly higher proportion of Central Hawke's Bay District's residents identify as Māori (24%) compared to New Zealand (17%). For Hawkes Bay region, the percentage identifying as Māori is even higher – at 27%.

Hawke's Bay is the traditional heartland of the Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi – currently headquartered in Hastings and the third largest Iwi by population. The region has a long and rich Māori heritage, and Ngāti Kahungunu is active in areas such as social services, environmental and natural resource management, education, and commercial activities.

Table 2 shows how these figures have changed since the censuses in 2006 and 2013. The European ethnic group has not changed by as much as these numbers suggest. The lower figure for European in 2006 was due to a campaign to get people to put "New Zealander" down on their census form – which accounts for the larger "other" category in 2006. The percentage of residents identifying as Māori has lifted marginally between each census.

Table 2: Share of population by ethnic group in Central Hawke's Bay District (census years)

Ethnic group	2006	2013	2018
Asian	0.8%	1.4%	2.5%
European	74.5%	84.1%	83.1%
Maori	21.3%	22.2%	23.7%
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Other ethnicity	12.7%	2.0%	1.1%
Pacific Peoples	2.0%	2.3%	2.9%

The percentage of people identifying as Asian in Central Hawke's Bay District has steadily increased since 2006 off a small base. New Zealand's proximity to Asia and strong economic growth in the Chinese economy in recent years have seen increasing numbers of people coming from Asia to work and study. In 2018, more than a quarter (28%) of Auckland's population identified as Asian – a big jump from 19% in 2006. Immigrants often end up influencing friends and family to visit or move to New Zealand – and some sponsor family members under special visa categories.

Most Asian immigrants have settled in the main centres as demonstrated by the Auckland numbers, close to friends and family of their own culture. But a small proportion have moved out to the regions. This trend is likely to continue and see the share of Central Hawke's Bay District's population identifying as Asian edge upwards in the future.

The Pacific Peoples ethnic group has been slowly growing and was still slightly larger than the Asian group in 2018. New Zealand has a special relationship with the pacific islands, including visa quotas

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for Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tonga, and Fiji. Given this relationship and the existing Pacifica population in the district, we are likely to see further growth in Pacific Peoples in Central Hawke's Bay in the future. However, growth is likely to remain more muted than the Asian ethnic group.

Figure 2 shows how the percentage of Central Hawke's Bay District's population born overseas has risen since 2006 but remains well below New Zealand and slightly below Hawke's Bay Region.

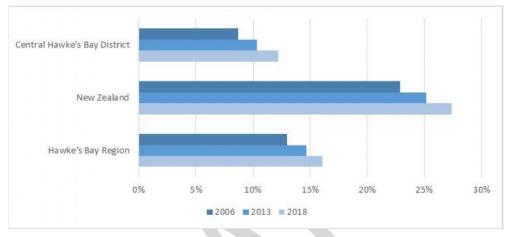


Figure 2: Percentage born overseas (census years)

# **Current situation**

# How Has the Outlook for Central Hawke's Bay District Changed?

Population growth in Central Hawke's Bay District over the last two years has exceeded expectations. The following table compares recent population estimates with Statistics New Zealand population projections published in 2017.

	Estimated*		2017 projections (Stats NZ)				
Area	Estimateu			2018		2023	
	2013	2018	2019	Medium	High	Medium	High
Central Hawke's Bay district	13,250	14,550	14,850	13,850	14,150	13,900	14,500
Otane <sup>1</sup>	540	669	710	580	590	580	600
Waipawa	2,060	2,150	2,180	2,090	2,140	2,090	2,190
Waipukurau <sup>2</sup>	4,050	4,520	4,580	4,130	4,220	4,140	4,340
*estimate as at June, provisional from 2018; 1: SA1 aggregation; 2: New SA2 Areas include west of the airport							

Table 3: A strong showing: actual vs projected population growth in Central Hawke's Bay District

By 2018, Central Hawke's Bay District and all three centres shown had already surpassed the high growth scenario for 2023. The key reason for this divergence was a sudden increase in migration that was not factored into these projections.

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Migration will naturally then form a big part of the picture for our projections. We will discuss the factors that will influence migration, and model three diverse levels of migration and the effects of those on the population of Central Hawke's Bay District.

#### The economy of Central Hawke's Bay District

The Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment (MBIE) produces estimates of real (inflationadjusted) GDP, which are useful for comparing the relative performance of regional economics. GDP is a measure of value-added, and a proxy for economic activity within a region.

Figure 3 shows real GDP growth in Central Hawke's Bay District, compared to New Zealand as a whole. Central Hawke's Bay District was particularly hard hit during 2006-2008 by a widespread drought and weak agricultural exports. But when New Zealand was struggling with the Global Financial Crisis, agriculture-heavy Central Hawke's Bay was in the initial stages of a recovery. However economic growth in Central Hawke's Bay District has fluctuated since.

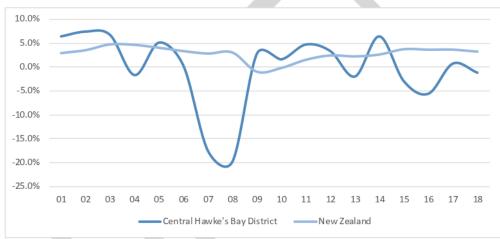


Figure 3: MBIE real GDP estimates – annual growth rate

The importance of agriculture to the Central Hawke's Bay economy – over 30% of GDP in 2017 compared to 4.2% for New Zealand – makes it particularly vulnerable to adverse growing conditions and conditions in export markets. But conversely, agriculture will make Central Hawke's Bay District more resilient to the Covid-19 crisis as the world and the country still need to eat.

The Hawkes Bay regional economy is less reliant on agriculture, with agriculture making up only 9% of the region's GDP in 2017. Hawke's Bay region has a larger service sector with "Professional, Scientific and Technical Services" making up 4.7% of GDP in 2017 against 2.5% for Central Hawke's Bay District. This is but one example of nearby industry diversity suggests suggesting that residents within Central Hawke's Bay District who are commuting to places like Napier and Hastings have a wider range of employment opportunities.

GDP is only part of the picture for Central Hawke's Bay District's economy, as it measures where production is occurring. Commuters who earn their income outside the district will contribute to Central Hawke's Bay District in many ways, socially, culturally, and financially. There can be a delay in people moving to the district and bringing income and spending power, and a lift in core economic

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indicators. While MBIE GDP estimates currently only go up to 2018, we have seen positive signs in employment indicators in the latest years – as discussed in the employment section following.

The propensity of commuters to spend money they earn outside Central Hawke's Bay within the District depends to a large degree on what retail offerings and other services are available close to their place of residence. Once an area has a critical mass of commuters it can lead to more local employment and business opportunities, such as retail, entertainment, and dine-out options. These commuters also need to send their children to school and visit the doctor occasionally. We examine commuting more closely in the following section.

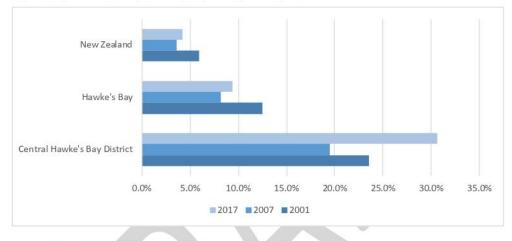


Figure 4: Agriculture as a percentage of total (nominal) GDP

#### What industries do people work in?

Central Hawke's Bay District has a unique mix of agriculture and service industries. Nearby Napier and Hastings offer a wider range of non-agricultural industries.

Industry (4-digit)		Central Hawke's Bay District		Napier-Hastings		Hawke's Bay Region	
Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing	1,150	18.9%	1,470	2.0%	3,200	3.9%	
Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming	750	12.3%	665	0.9%	2,100	2.6%	
Fruit and Tree Nut Growing	640	10.5%	5,330	7.3%	6,000	7.3%	
Agriculture and Fishing Support Services	360	5.9%	3,160	4.4%	3,600	4.4%	
School Education	270	4.4%	3,450	4.8%	4,000	4.9%	
Supermarket and Grocery Stores	190	3.1%	1,740	2.4%	2,050	2.5%	
Dairy Cattle Farming	160	2.6%	120	0.2%	310	0.4%	
Road Freight Transport	120	2.0%	1,000	1.4%	1,150	1.4%	
Residential Care Services	110	1.8%	2,160	3.0%	2,300	2.8%	
Other Food Product Manufacturing	110	1.8%	165	0.2%	270	0.3%	
All others	2,240	36.7%	53,340	73.5%	57,020	69.5%	
Total Industry	6,100		72,600		82,000		

Table 4: ANZSIC 1-digit industries by employee count in 2019

Source: Statistics New Zealand Business Demography

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will consider this point next.

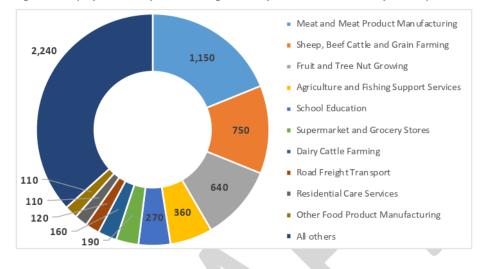


Figure 5: Employee count by ANZSIC 1-digit industry in Central Hawke's Bay District, 2019

But despite agricultural industries feature highly when we look at where people worked in 2019, there has not been a significant increase in employment in agriculture over the last ten years. We

#### Job creation in Central Hawke's Bay District and surrounding areas

A key consideration for planning is which industries are creating jobs and which are static or declining in terms of employee count. The following table shows job creation by top-level ANZSIC industry in Central Hawke's Bay District as well as nearby Napier-Hastings and Hawke's Bay Region as a whole.

Business demography statistics show a total of 800 jobs were added in Central Hawke's Bay by all industries (in net terms) in the three years to 2019. In contrast Napier-Hastings added 5,900 employees, suggesting opportunities for commuters have increased in recent years as well as employment opportunities within Central Hawke's Bay District.

Agriculture, while still vitally important to the economy (see Figure 4) was not the largest creator of jobs over the last three years. This is not a unique or surprising situation for Central Hawke's Bay. Agriculture across New Zealand's regions has experienced good growth in output over the last few decades. However, it has become less labour-intensive and so employment levels have not grown in line with output. Automation has also constrained employment levels in food processing. At the same time, logistical, wholesale and retail trade has increasingly become concentrated in larger population centres, at the expense of these sectors in small provincial towns.

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IndustryName	Central Hawke's Bay	Napier- Hastings	Hawke's Bay Region
Manufacturing	490	600	900
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	150	700	500
Construction	50	1,150	1,200
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	40	550	650
Public Administration and Safety	30	700	700
Administrative and Support Services	25	250	300
Financial and Insurance Services	20	10	-
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	20	115	130
Retail Trade	10	400	400
Other Services	10	120	100
Accommodation and Food Services	-	600	550
Wholesale Trade	-	290	300
Arts and Recreation Services	-	(50)	(100)
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	-	140	150
Mining	(5)	(21)	(25)
Information Media and Telecommunications	(7)	(140)	(150)
Health Care and Social Assistance	(10)	100	200
Education and Training	(20)	200	100
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	(20)	400	350
Total Industry	800	5,900	6,400

Figure 6: Employee count change by ANZSIC 1-digit industry, 2016-2019 (Business Demography)

The 800 jobs added over the last three years only tell part of the story for Central Hawke's Bay District. Prior to 2016, employment in the district was significantly weaker, with a contraction of 900 jobs between in the three years to 2016 – even as Napier-Hastings added 3,000 jobs. The significant uptick in migration we saw in Central Hawke's Bay District after 2013 is likely due to a combination of the healthy Napier-Hasting job market (we discuss commuting in more detail soon) and the recent turnaround in employment within the district itself.

Another way a strong Napier-Hastings economy can benefit Central Hawke's Bay District is when nearby households with disposable income spend some of it on goods and services produced in Central Hawke's Bay District. Most key areas in wider Hawke's Bay are within an hour's drive of each other, making day trips from Napier-Hasting into Central Hawke's Bay District quite accessible. There is significant opportunity for Central Hawke's Bay district to tap into this market by providing things to do and see.

# Housing affordability

Housing in the regions tends to be more affordable than the main centres, even when differences in income are considered. Using median household income data from the 2018 Census and the Household Economic Survey, along with CoreLogic sales data provided by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), we can clearly see differences in affordability.

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The following graph shows the cost of a house relative to income for Central Hawke's Bay District alongside Napier-Hastings, along with Auckland as a comparator. A higher multiple means housing in the region is less affordable.

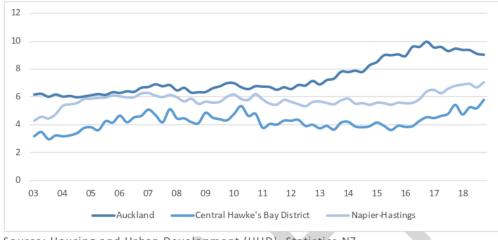


Figure 7: Housing (un)affordability: Median house sales price/Median household income, 2003-2018

In the December quarter 2018, a median house sold in Central Hawke's Bay District was sold for 5.8 times the median household income in the district. This data shows that houses being bought and sold in Central Hawke's Bay District have been significantly more affordable than Auckland – where a median house went for 9.0 times the median household income. Houses were also more affordable than Napier-Hastings, where the multiple was 7.0 times.

Table 5: Key housing market indicators

Area	Affordability	Median Sales Price	Median HH Income
Auckland	9.0	852,250	94,200
Central Hawke's Bay District	5.8	352,500	60,700
Napier-Hastings	7.0	475,000	67,700

Many workers commute to Napier and Hastings (more on commuting in the following section) and cheaper housing is a key consideration for commuters. The comparison with Auckland also lends support to the anecdotal reports of cashed-up Auckland homeowners moving to regions like Central Hawke's Bay District.

Even if Central Hawke's Bay District does not attract homeowners directly from Auckland or other cities, there can still be a "halo effect" from people moving out of Napier-Hastings (where migrants into the area may first settle).

#### Social housing pressures

The Ministry of Social Development reported in December 2019 that there were 42 applicants on the housing register. There were 1030 applicants in the rest of Hawke's Bay Region. The Housing Register represents applicants who have been through the assessment process and deemed eligible,

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Source: Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Statistics NZ

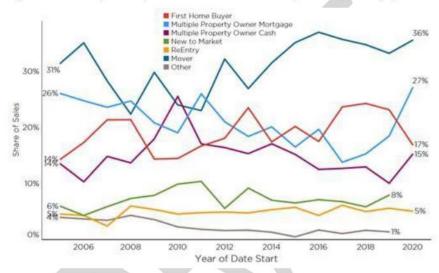
and who are waiting to be matched to a property. MSD reported in 2018 that there were only 34 social housing tenancies in the District.

Prior to 2017, the number of applicants waiting for a house in Central Hawke's Bay District had not broken single digits since the series started in 2014. This big lift off a small base suggests that recent house price growth has put pressure on social housing in Central Hawke's Bay District.

#### Tenure of Households

Figure 8 shows the percentage of house buyers by classification. While the proportion of first home buyers has fallen slightly since 2018 as prices have continued to climb, there is a lot of noise in the series. It appears that home ownership remains withing reach of many in the district.

Figure 8: House buyer classification in Central Hawke's Bay District (CoreLogic)



The proportion of people who do not own their dwelling (including in a family trust) has fallen slightly between the 2006 and 2018 censuses in Central Hawke's Bay District. In the near-term the effects of Covid-19 are expected to see real house prices slip across the country which will improve the affordability of home ownership. Nevertheless, this trend may be balanced by income uncertainty which will limit the extent to which first home buyers can take advantage of lower prices. The net effect is that dwelling ownership is assumed to remain constant over our planning horizon.

Central Hawke's Bay District has a higher proportion of homeowners in 2018 than New Zealand as a whole. In New Zealand, 35% of people in 2018 did not own their usual residence, while in Hawke's

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Bay Region this figure was 33.5%. Higher levels of home ownership support the idea that housing is a factor for people deciding to move to the region.

Table 6: Tenure of households in Central Hawke's Bay District

	2006	2013	2018
Dwelling owned or partly owned	51%	50%	55%
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	31%	30%	28%
Dwelling held in family trust	18%	21%	18%

# Commuting patterns in Central Hawke's Bay District

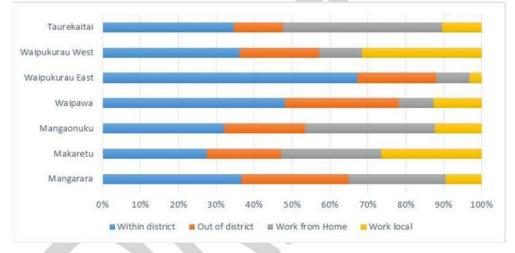


Figure 9: Propensity to commute: Percentage of workers by SA2 area, 2018

Understanding commuting behaviour is a key part of forecasting population growth and where new growth may be concentrated. Table 7 takes data from the 2018 census, using the new Statistical Area 2 definitions (see appendix Geographic boundaries on page <u>44</u>39).

We can see that, as one might expect, areas more isolated from main urban centers have a significantly higher proportion of remote/home-based workers. On census day, 42% of workers in the rural Taurekaitai area (to the South-East) worked at home on census day, followed by 34% in Mangaonuku – also a rural area. This compares with 9.2% in Waipawa and 8.8% in Waipukurau East. While agricultural operations with live-in owners and staff clearly influence these figures, lifestyle properties also tend to be popular with professionals who have the option to work remotely.

Twenty two percent (more than 1 in 5) of commuters in Central Hawke's Bay commute out of the district, with commuters in Waipawa most likely to do so (30%), followed by Mangarara (which includes Ōtāne) at 28%. Proximity to Napier-Hastings and lack of local options for employment is associated with higher rates of out-of-district commuting.

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	Commute out		Work	Work		Commute
SA2 Area	Within	Out of	from	local	Total	in
	district	district	Home	IUCal		
Mangarara	483	372	336	126	1,317	573
Makaretu	375	267	363	360	1,365	1407
Mangaonuku	180	120	192	69	561	330
Waipawa	501	312	96	132	1,041	492
Waipukurau East	573	177	75	27	852	180
Waipukurau West	441	255	138	384	1,218	1440
Taurekaitai	357	135	432	108	1,032	633
Central Hawke's Bay*	-	1,635	1,629	4,119	7,383	6063

#### Table 7: Commuter flows from Central Hawke's Bay District

Of the out-of-district commuters from Central Hawke's Bay District, Napier-Hastings is the most popular destination. There has been a significant increase in out-of-district commuting since the 2013 census, from 17% to 22% of commuters. There has also been a small rise in the percentage of home-based workers (from 20% to 22%). This change occurred against a backdrop of higher levels of migration during this period.

#### Table 8: Employed Central Hawke's Bay District population by workplace address (2018)

Workplace address	Commuters	
Central Hawke's Bay District	5,748	
Hawke's Bay Region not further defined	909	
Hastings District	504	
Napier City	120	
Tararua District	42	
Auckland	9	
Palmerston North City	6	
Wellington City	6	j
New Zealand	7,383	

Table 8 shows that very few Central Hawke's Bay District residents commuted to Palmerston North in 2018 – note these low counts are randomly rounded to base 3 to protect confidentiality. The Saddle road upgrade, due for completion in 2027 could make this option more viable. However, the driving time is still long for a self-drive commute (currently 1 hour 20 minutes even from Takapau). Housing affordability is slightly better in Palmerston North and so there isn't the same incentive to make the commute.

# Demographic projections

Squillions have prepared population and household growth projections for Central Hawke's Bay District covering the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 period, as well as 5-yearly out to 2051. The projections consider the historical growth and current trajectory, factoring in the wider economic and social trends discussed in previous sections. The projections are demand-focused, modelling

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where growth is likely to occur in the absence of constraints on, for example, the supply of land or services.

The 2018 census gives us an anchor point for our projections, and Statistics New Zealand has published population estimates for Central Hawke's Bay District in 2019. Building consent information and recent trends have been used to estimate household numbers in 2019.

For the year to June 2020, building consent data and recent trends suggest growth was tracking ahead of 2019. However, Covid-19 has increased the level of uncertainty in the near-term, as discussed in the background section.

## Interpreting scenarios

Changes in assumptions can lead to big differences in projected outcomes, especially in the outer years of the forecast horizon. There are three key "levers" for the population forecasts:

- Births: Birth rates have been trending downwards as the population ages and people choose to have fewer children. While birth rates tend to change slowly and are therefore relatively predictable over the short-term, slight changes can compound over the longer-term. There has been a trend towards smaller families in New Zealand as in much of the western world with Statistics New Zealand reporting a record low of 1.81 births per woman in 2017 compared to a peak of 4.31 in 1961.
- Deaths: The aging population will see the number of deaths (relative to the population) trend upwards. However, people are living longer which softens the increase. For the last hundred years the rise in life expectancy has been remarkably consistent and predictable. Projecting current trends forward implies that people in Central Hawke's Bay District will live an average of 5 years longer by 2051 than at present.
- Migration: The effects of migration can dwarf a natural increase or decrease in the
  population. Migration levels are therefore the biggest difference between our three
  scenarios. Over the long-term, even relatively small shifts in migration can cause vastly
  different growth paths as they compound over time and feedback in more births.

#### Anticipating migration

When we discuss migration in the context of Central Hawke's Bay District, we are referring to both international migrants, and people moving into the district from other parts of New Zealand.

Following the Global Financial Crisis, the population of Central Hawke's Bay District remained static until 2013, thanks to negative net migration. Between 2013 and 2019 an estimated 200 people per year moved to the district. We attribute this turnaround in migration to several factors:

- Signs of a lift in employment and economic growth in the Central Hawke's Bay District economy (see page <u>11</u>10)
- Technological change and its effects on remote working and commuting patterns (see page 7).
- A preference shift in the general population a "back to basics" ideal making life in the regions more attractive to some people.
- A sustained lift in real house prices in the cities making regional housing markets more attractive particularly to cashed-up buyers from Auckland or other main centres.

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Varying levels of migration across our three scenarios does not just affect the total number of people living in the district. We also need to consider how various levels of migration change the makeup of the population.

More births and fewer deaths will, all else equal, lead to a younger population. But changes in migration also have an effect due to migrants tending to be in their working years, often with children. For this reason, the proportion of over 65's (for example) varies quite considerably across our scenarios, with the high scenario assuming both more births and more (relatively younger) migrants.

In support of this assertion (migrants being younger on average), the following table, taken from the 2018 Census, shows how over 65s in Central Hawke's Bay District were much less likely to have moved residence in the five years to 2018. More than half (64%) of over 65s in Central Hawke's Bay District resided at the same residence 5 years earlier. This percentage was significantly lower for other age groups, at only 24% for those aged 15-20 years.

Age group	Same residence	Elsewhere in New Zealand	Overseas	Not born /homeless
All ages	42.8%	46.7%	2.7%	7.8%
Under 15 years	25.1%	36.6%	2.8%	35.4%
15-29 years	23.6%	72.3%	4.1%	0.0%
30-64 years	47.3%	49.4%	3.2%	0.1%
65 years and over	64.4%	34.9%	0.5%	0.1%

Table <u>98</u>: Age group by usual residence 5 years ago in Central Hawke's Bay District, 2018 census

We can see in Table 8 that international migrants during this period were most likely to be aged between 15 and 29 years, with only half a percent aged over 65. The propensity to move to a new house (both within and into the district) drops rapidly as we move up the age groups.

We also know from the 2018 census that 42% of Central Hawke's Bay District residents in 2018 resided outside the district five years earlier. This 42% includes those moving into the district for the first time and those returning.

Although most migration into Central Hawke's Bay District is from other parts of New Zealand, international migration levels still drive this migration indirectly. For example, international migrants help prop up housing markets in the main centres and thus drive "halo effects" in the regional housing markets.

In the short term (next 1-2 years) the level of migration to Central Hawke's Bay District is especially hard to predict due to the ongoing global pandemic. Our high scenario assumes returning New Zealanders and a rebound in activity lead to a post lockdown "bounce" in people moving to the district (see What about Covid-19?, page 4). Our medium and low scenarios take a more moderate view due to the downside risks (such as moving back to higher alert levels) and the significant economic shock that has occurred.

#### Forecasting households

The aging population and smaller family sizes are expected to put downward pressure on the average household size over the next 30 years.

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However, the current economic uncertainty leads to a slight increase in the average household size towards 2025/26 under our medium and high scenarios. After the Global Financial Crisis, the average household size rose over the following years (Kiernan, 2017). The Covid-19 crisis is expected to affect people's income and financial security in a similar way.

The lift in household size over the next few years in our medium and high scenarios is only of a small magnitude due to growing demographic pressures from an older population. These same pressures see the average size ease over the outer years in our medium scenario.

#### Projection vs prediction

A projection is not a prediction of the future, but a model of how things will unfold using different sets of assumptions. Central Hawke's Bay District Council may react to scenarios by undertaking investment and policies that encourage or discourage migration, moving between scenarios. The district may also move from a high growth to low growth track (or vice versa) due to sudden, unexpected changes in migration patterns. It is therefore a mistake to say a scenario is "right" or "wrong" as things unfold, rather each scenario should serve as a baseline for planning when considering other "what if" questions that may change the outcomes.

By the outer years of the planning horizon the district is expected to rely on migrants to maintain and grow its population. Falling birth rates and an aging population are expected to see the natural increase in Central Hawke's Bay District's population turn negative sometime between 2030 (low scenario) and 2040 (high scenario). Our three migration scenarios therefore present three very different views of the future, as in the low growth scenario weak to negative migration results in an overall decline in the population.

#### Short-term outlook and subdivision activity

Specific considerations affecting the outlook for the next 1-2 years include covid-19 (discussed under the next heading - What about Covid-19?) and the level of delayed building activity. Building activity that would have occurred in the absence of a lockdown may cause a stronger rebound if New Zealand is able to maintain its current path and not return to a lockdown situation.

One of the ways we have assessed the level of delayed or "pent-up" demand for residential building, and how quickly building activity may rebound, is to review recent resource consent applications, where there are still subdivided lots that haven't been taken up – i.e. building consents have not been yet issued. Our estimates of available lots are based on resource consents where the number of building consents issued is below the number of lots created (allowing for existing dwellings where identified).

We have identified that there are up to 161 lots in the main towns where resource consents have been submitted (new developments and subdivisions of existing lots) but a building consent has not yet been issued. This count includes some cases where resource consent is still being processed and/or titles have not yet been issued.

<u>Ötāne has an estimated 15 outstanding lots within the town boundary. Of these, 8 are in the Tiffin</u> <u>Park subdivision, with the balance being made up of cases where one or two lots have been</u> <u>subdivided from existing sections. Over the last few years, building consents in Ötāne tend to follow</u> <u>shortly after titles are issued, suggesting sections that come on the market in Ötāne usually get</u> <u>snapped up quickly.</u>

Waipawa has 42 outstanding lots. As with Ōtāne, many are small infill subdivisions, but there is often a longer lag between titles and building consents. Some lots with titles issued as far back as

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2016 have not yet seen building consent applications. Waipukurau has 104 lots outstanding, with 36 being in the Belgrove Drive subdivision – a 37 lot subdivision that received resource consent in 2019 but only 1 building consent has been received to date.

Development potential does not translate automatically into population growth. Even if the land is developed, services established, and ready for building, the market can turn. But despite the current uncertain climate, we see factors that could continue to drive demand.

Post-lockdown we are seeing many New Zealander's returning home, which provides a mechanism for take up of these lots and other development in the near-term (more on that trend soon). However, downside risks remain due to the significant economic shock from Covid, and the risk of further restrictions if there is another outbreak.

Our high scenario assumes strong take-up of these outstanding lots, as well as potential for further development. Our medium and low scenarios take a more moderate view of the next 1-2 years given the significant economic challenges that remain.

Table 10: Undeveloped subdivided lots identified

	Total	Titles issued
Ōtāne	1	5 11
Waipawa	4	2 26
Waipukurau	10	4 19

With just over half of the growth occurring in the main towns, Table 10 shows that there are enough sections in the subdivision pipeline to accommodate at least the next two years of household growth even under our high scenario.

#### What about Covid-19?

The present situation surrounding Covid-19 has created a high degree of uncertainty for planners. We have factored in lower migration over the next couple of years in <u>all our medium and low</u> scenarios. <u>Our high scenario assumes a best-case Covid-19 response, and that returning New</u> <u>Zealanders and a rebound in building activity see population growth continue to track in line with</u> <u>recent historical trends.</u>

From 2022 onwards, people continue to move into Central Hawke's Bay District as we have seen since 2013 and have modelled this at different rates for our scenarios with consideration to historical levels.

Housing market downturns tend to affect regional markets more in relative terms. While the unfavourable economic climate is expected to suppress construction activity in the near term, history suggests that the differential in affordability between Central Hawke's Bay District and the main centres will survive the crisis.

Central Hawke's Bay District is well-placed to weather the downturn due to its reliance on agriculture, but the effects of a weaker job market (particularly in Napier-Hastings) will be felt.

Due to this heightened uncertainty, we recommend checking in at least annually with these projections to see how things are evolving. Should the effects of Covid-19 be more pronounced than expected, the district may track closer to the low scenario, at least initially.

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One factor that has emerged post-lockdown is the number of returning New Zealanders. It is estimated by Statistics New Zealand that as many as 1 million New Zealanders lived abroad in 2012 – though it is hard to be certain on the true number (Statistics New Zealand, 2012). This estimate considers both country of birth and those with dual citizenship – i.e. those that have the right to return under the current rules.

Statistics New Zealand provisionally estimated that net migration (permanent and long-term arrivals less departures) for New Zealander citizens was 11,100 for the year to April. This figure was -6,450 for the year to 2019 and has been negative on an annual basis since the series began in 2002 – representing a big turnaround. Total net migration (all nationalities) was also up from 49,640 (2019) to 76,550 in the year to April 2020.

While foreign nationals tend to settle in Auckland or other main centres, returning New Zealanders often have family or social connections that draw them to the regions.

## Medium scenario: business as usual

This is our central scenario, characterized by steady migration levels and an ageing population. We used historical trends and assumptions about the future to produce a set of projections assuming no major policy interventions (at central or local government level).

Key assumptions (medium scenario)

- The population steadily ages, although this is tempered somewhat by incoming migrants (national and international) which have a higher proportion of families and working-age people.
- Birth rates fall as the population ages, but this is also limited by new migrant families which are younger on average than the resident population of Central Hawke's Bay District.
- The number of people dying each year relative to the population rises slowly out to 2051, but this rise is limited by longer life spans and a steady flow of younger migrants.
- Net migration (which has averaged about +200 people per year since 2013) drops in the short-term but averages approximately 140 people per year between 2020 and 2031.

We have allowed for a drop-off in migration in the near term due to uncertainty around the Covid-19 crisis, which will encourage people to stay put. This drop mostly shows up in the year to June 2021. It is difficult to predict the net effect, as fewer people moving to New Zealand will be offset by returning New Zealanders. It is also possible that the regions will be perceived "safer" than the cities when this is over. Those that have family in regional New Zealand may choose to move there.

#### Highlights (medium scenario)

- Central Hawke's Bay District adds 2,300 people by 2031, and a total of 4,600 people by 2051.
- The average growth rate in the population between 2019 and 2031 is 1.2%pa, which is lower than the average between the 2013 and 2018 censuses (2.1%pa).
- The proportion of the population aged over 65 rises from 20% in 2019 to 27% in 2031 and continues to rise to 32% by 2051.
- The number of households is projected to grow to 6,340 by 2031, an increase of 920 from the 2018 census, and reach 7,480 by 2051.
- The average household size rises slightly to 2.8 in 2026 then eases back to 2.7 again and remains there until 2031.

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#### Population projections

We have discussed the fact that migration can lead to a younger age profile for the population than would have otherwise eventuated. However, demographic pressures (see Demographic trends, page 8) still see an aging population under our medium scenario – just at a slower rate than what would occur in a low or negative migration scenario.

The following table shows the projected population for Central Hawke's Bay District, total and broad age group, under the medium scenario.

Year	Total	0-14 years	15-39	40-64	65 years
real	TOLAT	0-14 years	years	years	and over
2018	14,550	3,000	3,550	5,050	2,900
2019	14,850	3,100	3,700	5,050	3,000
2020	15,110	3,160	3,710	5,110	3,140
2021	15,240	3,190	3,690	5,100	3,260
2022	15,400	3,210	3,700	5,100	3,390
2023	15,610	3,250	3,720	5,100	3,540
2024	15,820	3,280	3,760	5,090	3,690
2025	16,030	3,310	3,790	5,080	3,850
2026	16,230	3,330	3,830	5,060	4,010
2027	16,430	3,350	3,870	5,050	4,170
2028	16,620	3,370	3,900	5,040	4,310
2029	16,800	3,380	3,920	5,050	4,450
2030	16,980	3,390	3,940	5,070	4,570
2031	17,140	3,400	3,940	5,110	4,680
2036	17,820	3,400	3,930	5,290	5,200
2041	18,330	3,390	4,020	5,310	5,610
2046	18,780	3,440	4,160	5,330	5,850
2051	19,430	3,510	4,260	5,450	6,210

 Table 119: Central Hawke's Bay District projected population (medium scenario)

Despite the economic shock and restrictions on movement from Covid-19, the Central Hawke's Bay District population is still likely to sit above 15,000 in June 2020 – because most of this growth would have already occurred before restrictions on movement hit.

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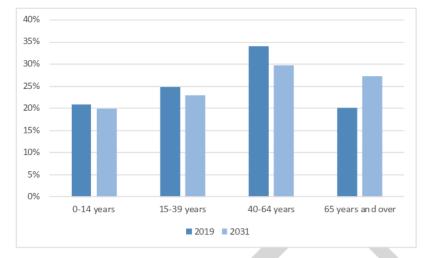


Figure 10: Actual and projected share of population by broad age group (medium scenario)

#### Household projections

Table 10 shows projected household numbers in Central Hawke's Bay District under the medium scenario. We have incorporated an easing in the average household size from 2026 due to the aging population. However, this trend is slowed by the effects of a younger age profile for migrants.

The 2018 Census revealed an average household size of 2.6 people, which shows household size has stayed higher than was previously projected (consistent with higher migration levels between 2013 and 2018). Our estimate of household numbers in 2019 (from building consents and recent trends) suggest the household size lifted further in 2019.

The statistics New Zealand projections published prior to the 2018 census had assumed a household size of 2.4 in 2018 (their medium scenario) – significantly lower than what eventuated.

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Year	Total	Average
2018*	households 5,418	household size 2.6
2019E	5,570	2.7
2020	5,700	2.7
2021	5,730	2.7
2022	5,770	2.7
2023	5,830	2.7
2024	5,880	2.7
2025	5,890	2.7
2026	5,900	2.8
2027	6,020	2.7
2028	6,130	2.7
2029	6,220	2.7
2030	6,290	2.7
2031	6,340	2.7
2036	6,640	2.7
2041	6,950	2.6
2046	7,150	2.6
2051	7,480	2.6

Table <u>12</u>10: Central Hawke's Bay District projected households (medium scenario)

\*Uses census household count and UR population

#### Housing market implications

Assuming the proportion of home ownership remains constant (as discussed in Tenure of Households, Page 16), the breakdown for tenure of usual residence under our medium scenario would be as follows:

Table 1311: Probable breakdown by tenure: Central Hawke's Bay District (medium scenario)

Tenure	2018	2031	2051
Owned (inc. trust)	3,903	4,560	5,390
Not owned	1,515	1,780	2,090

# High scenario: Let us move to Central Hawke's Bay

While we cannot ignore the effect Covid-19 is likely to have on migration to Central Hawke's Bay District in the next 1-2 years, migration could recover quicker than anticipated. As discussed in the section What about Covid-19? (page 22) there could also be a boost to migration from returning New Zealanders if they have connections in the area.

The key difference between our high and central scenarios is higher levels of migration driven by people moving out of the main centres <u>and returning from abroad</u>. We know from the 2018 census that most people moving into Central Hawke's Bay District over the 5 years to 2018 moved from other areas of New Zealand. Only 2.7% of the population had resided overseas in 2003, from a total of 42% who had resided outside of the district.

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We have also allowed for slightly higher birth rates and lower death rates, compounded by the fact that more migration will lead to a slightly younger population (and thus more births and fewer deaths even at similar fertility rates).

Key assumptions (high scenario)

- The population still ages, as with our medium scenario, however this trend is further limited by higher levels of migration.
- Birth rates fall as the population ages, with deaths overtaking births by the late 2030s. But the injection of younger migrants into the mix keep birth rates higher throughout our time horizon, compared to our medium and low scenarios.
- Net migration drops in the short term in response to remains high despite the uncertain economic situation, but averages averaging around 240-270 people per year between 2022 and 2031 slightly above recent historical levels.

Stronger levels of migration under our high scenario also feeds back into slightly higher birth rates and lower death rates (relative to the population size).

Highlights (high scenario)

- Central Hawke's Bay District adds <u>3,6003,900</u> people by 2031, and a total of <u>8,8009,100</u> people by 2051.
- The average growth rate in the population between 2019 and 2031 is <u>1.82.0</u>%pa, which (even as a high scenario) is lower thanis comparable to the average between the 2013 and 2018 censuses (2.1%pa).
- The proportion of the population aged over 65 rises from 20% in 2019 to 26% in 2031. By 2051 over 65s make up 29% of the Central Hawke's Bay District population.
- The number of households is projected increase by 1,320 to reach 6,740 to reach 6,870 by 2031.
- From a base of 2.6 in 2018 (and an estimated 2.7 in 2019) the average household size rises slightly to 2.8- in the mid-2020s before easing back to 2.7 again.

Under our high scenario Central Hawke's Bay District adds 450 households over the next five years – an average of 90 per year. This may seem optimistic (even for a high scenario), but the number of new residential consents for the year to May was 88 – up 55% on the previous year – even with the level four restriction from March 23rd. Under our high scenario the level of building activity would need to continue to rise from pre-lockdown levels to accommodate this growth.

Population projections

The following table shows in detail how the population changes under our high scenario.

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Year	Total	0-14 years	15-39	40-64	65 years
I Cal	TOtal	0-14 years	years	years	and over
2018	14,550	3,000	3,550	5,050	2,900
2019	14,850	3,100	3,700	5,050	3,000
2020	15,150	3,170	3,730	5,130	3,120
2021	15,360	3,210	3,750	5,160	3,240
2022	15,610	3,260	3,780	5,200	3,360
2023	15,930	3,320	3,840	5,260	3,510
2024	16,260	3,380	3,910	5,310	3,670
2025	16,580	3,430	3,980	5,350	3,830
2026	16,900	3,480	4,040	5,390	3,990
2027	17,220	3,530	4,110	5,430	4,140
2028	17,530	3,580	4,180	5,480	4,300
2029	17,830	3,620	4,230	5,530	4,440
2030	18,130	3,660	4,280	5,600	4,580
2031	18,420	3,710	4,330	5,680	4,700
2036	19,780	3,860	4,500	6,090	5,330
2041	20,980	4,000	4,760	6,340	5,880
2046	22,130	4,200	5,060	6,590	6,290
2051	23,630	4,440	5,350	6,980	6,860
Year	Total	0-14 years	15-39 years	40-64 years	65 years and over
2018	14,550	3,000	3,550	5,050	2,90
2019	14,850	3,100	3,700	5,050	3,00
2020	15,190	3,178	3,740	5,144	3,12
2021	45 500				
	15,520	3,243	3,789	5,214	3,27
2022	15,520	3,243 3,308	3,789 3,836	5,214 5,277	
2022 2023	and Courses				3,41
2023	15,840	3,308	3,836	5,277	3,41 3,56
2023 2024	15,840 16,200	3,308 3,376	3,836 3,905	5,277 5,349	3,41 3,56 3,73
	15,840 16,200 16,550	3,308 3,376 3,440	3,836 3,905 3,980	5,277 5,349 5,405	3,41 3,56 3,73 3,89
2023 2024 2025 2026	15,840 16,200 16,550 16,880	3,308 3,376 3,440 3,492	3,836 3,905 3,980 4,052	5,277 5,349 5,405 5,447	3,41 3,56 3,73 3,89 4,06
2023 2024 2025 2026 2027	15,840 16,200 16,550 16,880 17,200	3,308 3,376 3,440 3,492 3,542	3,836 3,905 3,980 4,052 4,112	5,277 5,349 5,405 5,447 5,486	3,41 3,56 3,73 3,89 4,06 4,21
2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028	15,840 16,200 16,550 16,880 17,200 17,530	3,308 3,376 3,440 3,492 3,542 3,594	3,836 3,905 3,980 4,052 4,112 4,184	5,277 5,349 5,405 5,447 5,486 5,528	3,41 3,56 3,73 3,89 4,06 4,21 4,37
2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029	15,840 16,200 16,550 16,880 17,200 17,530 17,840	3,308 3,376 3,440 3,492 3,542 3,594 3,643	3,836 3,905 3,980 4,052 4,112 4,184 4,254	5,277 5,349 5,405 5,447 5,486 5,528 5,528	3,41 3,56 3,73 3,89 4,06 4,21 4,37 4,52
2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030	15,840 16,200 16,550 16,880 17,200 17,530 17,840 18,150	3,308 3,376 3,440 3,492 3,542 3,594 3,643 3,685	3,836 3,905 3,980 4,052 4,112 4,184 4,254 4,306	5,277 5,349 5,405 5,447 5,486 5,528 5,577 5,629	3,41 3,56 3,73 3,89 4,06 4,21 4,37 4,52 4,66
2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031	15,840 16,200 16,550 16,880 17,200 17,530 17,840 18,150 18,470	3,308 3,376 3,440 3,492 3,542 3,594 3,643 3,685 3,729	3,836 3,905 3,980 4,052 4,112 4,184 4,254 4,306 4,360	5,277 5,349 5,405 5,447 5,486 5,528 5,577 5,629 5,705	3,41 3,56 3,73 3,89 4,06 4,21 4,37 4,52 4,66 4,78
2023 2024 2025	15,840 16,200 16,550 16,880 17,200 17,530 17,840 18,150 18,470 18,770	3,308 3,376 3,440 3,492 3,542 3,594 3,643 3,643 3,685 3,729 3,780	3,836 3,905 3,980 4,052 4,112 4,184 4,254 4,306 4,360 4,360 4,412	5,277 5,349 5,405 5,447 5,486 5,528 5,577 5,629 5,705 5,705 5,788	3,41 3,56 3,73 3,89 4,06 4,21 4,37 4,52 4,66 4,78 5,42
2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2036	15,840 16,200 16,550 16,880 17,200 17,530 17,840 18,150 18,470 18,770 20,130	3,308 3,376 3,440 3,492 3,542 3,594 3,643 3,685 3,729 3,780 3,928	3,836 3,905 3,980 4,052 4,112 4,184 4,254 4,306 4,360 4,412 4,580	5,277 5,349 5,405 5,447 5,486 5,528 5,577 5,629 5,705 5,788 6,198	3,41 3,56 3,73 3,89 4,06 4,21 4,37 4,52 4,66 4,78 5,42 5,97

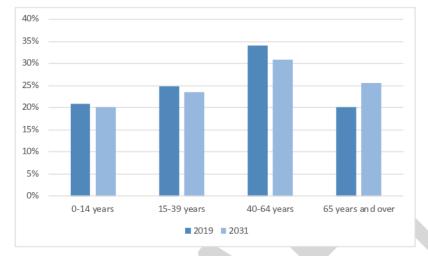
Table <u>1412</u>: Central Hawke's Bay District projected population (high scenario)

Given the population of Central Hawke's Bay District was static to falling between 1996 and 2013, the numbers in Table 12 may seem exceptionally optimistic. However, migration of around 200 people per year since 2013 has shown what is possible.

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We have held migration lower over the next two years as with our medium scenario due to the state of the economy coming out of the Covid-19 crisis. Migration is then projected to increase to precrisis levels and then edge higher in the outer years of our time horizon.





Even when factoring in higher migration, the age distribution of the Central Hawke's Bay District population looks notably different by 2031 as presented in Figure 11. However, the jump in the proportion of over 65s is of a much smaller magnitude under the high-migration model compared to the most recent Statistics New Zealand projections.

#### Household projections

Table 13 shows how household numbers are projected to change under the high scenario. The household size would follow a similar track to our medium scenario – with a slight lift in the near term due to the factors discussed under Forecasting households (Page 20). This increase in household size will see the total number of households in Central Hawke's Bay District grow at a slower rate than the population.

There is downward pressure on the household size beyond 2025 due to the aging population. However, this is partly offset by the younger age profile of migrants.

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Year	Total households	Average household size	Year	Total households	Average household
2018*	5,418	2.6			size
2019E	5,570	2.7	2018*	5,418	2.6
2020	5,720	2.7	2019E	5,570	2.7
2021	5,740	2.7	2020	5,650	2.7
2022	5,820	2.7	2021	5,730	2.7
2023	5,900	2.7	2022	5,820	2.7
2024	5,940	2.7	2023	5,920	2.7
2025	6,030	2.8	2024	6,020	2.8
2026	6,150	2.8	2025	6,130	2.8
2027	6,280	2.7	2026	6,260	2.8
2028	6,420	2.7	2027	6,380	2.7
2029	6,540	2.7	2028	6,490	2.7
2030	6,650	2.7	2029	6,610	2.7
2031	6,740	2.7	2030	6,720	2.7
2036	7,240	2.7	2031	<mark>6,87</mark> 0	2.7
2041	7,760	2.7	2036	7,370	2.7
2046	8,280	2.7	2041	7,890	2.7
2051	8,940	2.6	2046	8,410	2.7
*Uses censu	is household count a	nd UR population	2051	9,070	2.6

Table 1513: Central Hawke's Bay District projected households (high scenario)

#### Housing market implications

Assuming the proportion of home ownership remains constant (as discussed in Tenure of Households, Page 16), the breakdown for tenure of usual residence under our high scenario would be as follows:

Table <u>1614</u>: Probable breakdown by tenure: Central Hawke's Bay District (high scenario)

Tenure	2018	2031	2051
Owned (inc. trust)	3,903	4,850	6,440
Not owned	1,515	1,890	2,500
Tenure	2018	2031	2051
Owned (inc. trust)	3,903	4,950	6,530
Not owned	1,515	1,920	2,540

## Low scenario: Weak to negative net migration

Our low scenario models what would happen to Central Hawke's Bay District in the absence of significant levels of migration.

At time of writing, the most recent Statistics New Zealand projections assume a net loss of migration over the next 20 years. We have not made a net migration loss our central scenario due to the factors disused in the background section of this report. History suggests that some of the factors that have driven stronger migration post-2013 will persist even after the Covid-19 crisis. However, it is useful to model what would occur should fewer people move to Central Hawke's Bay District, and/or more people move away.

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Weak migration could eventuate for a variety of reasons, such as a weakening Napier-Hastings job market, restricted international migration levels, or a weaker housing market in the cities. Low levels of migration can still see significant churn in a population as people move away and people take their place. The population will therefore not age in the same way as if it were complete cut off.

Between 1996 and 2013, the population of Central Hawke's Bay District fell slightly from 13,350 to 13,250. The natural increase in the population during this time was positive, but more people left the district than moved in. If we saw similar levels of migration in the coming years, the population of Central Hawke's Bay District is projected to peak by the late 2030s and subsequently begin to fall as the population ages and births outnumber deaths.

The low scenario, in the absence of significant migration, is therefore a very different future for Central Hawke's Bay District when compared to our medium or high scenarios.

Key assumptions (low scenario):

- The population ages rapidly in the absence of offsetting effects of younger migrants.
- The natural increase in the population turns negative around 2030, as the number of births falls below deaths.
- The number of people moving into Central Hawke's Bay District is largely cancelled out by people leaving the district. Net migration is weak to slightly negative across our time horizon.
- A greater proportion of retires and fewer migrant families sees the average household size remain lower than our other scenarios, persisting around 2.7 before slipping slightly post-2031.

Despite this being a downside scenario, it is not hard to imagine a return to pre-2013 migration levels in the current environment and thus useful to model the implications for the Central Hawke's Bay District population. A long, slow economic recovery after Covid-19 could turn off the tap of migrants from the cities.

Highlights (low scenario):

- The population of Central Hawke's Bay District grows only very slowly over the next ten years, adding just 600 people by 2031.
- Beyond 2031 the rate of natural increase turns negative, and in the absence of significant migration gains the population falls to 13,430 by 2051 a loss of 1,400 people from 2019.
- The average growth rate in the population between 2019 and 2031 is just 0.3%pa, which is comparable to the growth rate prior to 2013 but significantly down on post-2013 growth rates (2.1%pa average).
- The proportion of the population aged over 65 jumps from 20% to 29% by 2031 and 34% by 2051.
- The number of households is still projected to increase slightly over our forecast horizon. A smaller household size (due to more retirees and empty-nesters) helps push the total number of households up to 5,760 by 2031, before slipping back to 5,340 by 2051.

#### Population projections

Table 15 shows the full age breakdown and total population under our low scenario. With migration at low levels throughout the time horizon the population grows through to about 2029 only gradually. Beyond that Central Hawke's Bay District is largely at the mercy of demographic pressures, and the population slips in subsequent years.

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Year	Total	0-14 years	15-39	40-64	65 years
redi	TUtal	0-14 years	years	years	and over
2018	14,550	3,000	3,550	5,050	2,900
2019	14,850	3,100	3,700	5,050	3,000
2020	15,030	3,130	3,690	5,060	3,140
2021	15,100	3,130	3,670	5,030	3,270
2022	15,180	3,130	3,660	4,990	3,400
2023	15,240	3,110	3,650	4,940	3,540
2024	15,280	3,090	3,650	4,870	3,670
2025	15,320	3,060	3,650	4,810	3,810
2026	15,360	3,030	3,650	4,750	3,940
2027	15,380	2,990	3,640	4,690	4,060
2028	15,400	2,960	3,630	4,630	4,180
2029	15,410	2,930	3,600	4,590	4,280
2030	15,410	2,910	3,560	4,570	4,370
2031	15,400	2,890	3,510	4,550	4,450
2036	15,200	2,720	3,240	4,520	4,720
2041	14,800	2,490	3,100	4,380	4,830
2046	14,280	2,360	2,980	4,150	4,790
2051	13,430	2,180	2,770	3,860	4,620

Table <u>1715</u>: Central Hawke's Bay District projected population (low scenario)

Figure 12 shows how the age profile of Central Hawke's Bay District is expected to change by 2031 without the offsetting effects of a net migration gain.

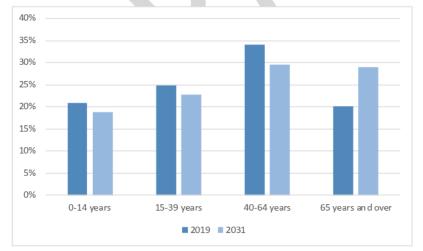


Figure 12: Actual and projected share of population by broad age group (low scenario)

#### Household projections

A population that is older on average could prop up the total number of households in the district even as population growth slows and begins to turn negative. This is quite intuitive, as one would expect an older population to lead to a higher number of "empty nesters" and single-person households.

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Our low scenario also factors in slightly lower birth rates, predominantly due to the age profile of the population under this scenario but at the margin people could choose to have less children – accelerating the current trend and keeping household sizes lower all else equal.

In the absence of positive migration inflows, the total number of households is still expected to fall slightly from the mid 2030's. But the number of households falls at a slower rate than the population.

Year	Total	Average
Tear	households	household size
2018*	5,418	2.6
2019E	5,570	2.7
2020	5,670	2.7
2021	5,680	2.7
2022	5,710	2.7
2023	5,730	2.7
2024	5,740	2.7
2025	5,760	2.7
2026	5,770	2.7
2027	5,780	2.7
2028	5,770	2.7
2029	5,760	2.7
2030	5,750	2.7
2031	5,760	2.7
2036	5,780	2.6
2041	5,730	2.6
2046	5,590	2.6
2051	5,340	2.5

Table <u>18</u>16: Central Hawke's Bay District projected households (low scenario)

\*Uses census household count and UR population

#### Housing market implications

Assuming the proportion of home ownership remains constant (as discussed in Tenure of Households, Page 16), the breakdown for tenure of usual residence under our high scenario would be as follows:

Table <u>19</u>17: Probable breakdown by tenure: Central Hawke's Bay District (low scenario)

Tenure	2018	2031	2051
Owned (inc. trust)	3,903	4,150	3,840
Not owned	1,515	1,610	1,500

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# How will growth be distributed within Central Hawke's Bay District?

These projections have been produced at a district-wide level, but we have also modelled how population growth might be distributed within key areas of interest in the district under each scenario. This section drills down to five towns, Waipukarau, Waipawa, Ōtāne, Pōrangahau, and Takapau. An estimated 56% of Central Hawke's Bay District's residents lived in these three towns in 2019. This percentage has edged slightly higher, from 55.3% in 2013, as growth in the district has favoured these towns.

These projections are based on unconstrained demand – assuming land is available for development where people want to live.

We assume that Commuters continue to locate in areas that are accessible to Napier-Hastings, leading to more growth occurring in Ōtāne (for example) in the high and medium scenario.

In the medium and high scenario urban areas would benefit from jobs growth and businesses locating together for mutual advantage. Some people want to live close to where they work. At the same time, migration into the district is likely to create steady demand for lifestyle properties outside the town boundaries.

In the low scenario, an older age profile reduces demand for rural properties, so the townships are projected to fair slightly better than the rural areas in terms of the number of households.

# The effect of commuting

Based on historic trends, the more migration Central Hawke's Bay District experiences over the new few years, the greater proportion of commuting out of the district we would see. This includes remote workers or part time commuters, whose jobs might be based in Napier-Hastings or even further afield.

Because the propensity to commute out of district increases under our higher-migration scenario, we have factored this in in terms of where people may choose to locate.

# Where might people choose to locate in Central Hawke's Bay District?

Table 18 shows how the population growth is distributed between our areas of focus if allowed to progress unrestricted.

As we have previously noted, these sub-district projections assume an accommodating environment for development. In the medium and high scenarios, towns are likely to need to make provisions for both new greenfield developments, and infill housing to accommodate population growth.

Our central and high growth scenarios project the share of the district's population living in these three towns increase slightly. However, a significant amount of growth also occurs outside the town boundaries.

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Most districts in New Zealand have seen high demand for rural-residential and lifestyle developments in recent years. The economic downturn from Covid-19 is likely to suppress demand for lifestyle properties over the next couple of years or more. Longer term, the most desirable areas are likely to be those most accessible to where people work, including around Ōtāne and the main route north (see Commuting patterns in Central Hawke's Bay District, page 17). Pōrangahau, though remote, has the added attraction of being coastal.

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Area	2019	Senerio	2031	2051	Change 2019-2031	Change 2019-2051
		Low	2,220	2,090	40	(90)
Waipawa	2,180	Medium	2,360	2,520	180	340
		High	2,460	2,810	280	630
		Low	4,760	4,190	180	(390)
Waipukurau	4,580	Medium	5,340	6,030	760	1,450
		High	5,780	7,430	1,200	2,850
		Low	770	700	60	(10)
Ōtāne <sup>1</sup>	710	Medium	950	1,170	240	460
		High	1,130	1,730	420	1,020
		Low	230	180	20	(30)
Pōrangahau <sup>1</sup>	210	Medium	300	420	90	210
		High	370	720	160	510
		Low	650	530	30	(90)
Takapau <sup>1</sup>	620	Medium	750	890	130	270
		High	830	1,120	210	500
		Low	15,400	13,430	550	(1,420)
Central Hawke's Bay	14,850	Medium	17,140	19,430	2,290	4,580
		High	18,420	23,630	3,570	8,780

 Table <u>2018</u>: Population growth scenarios for key urban areas

1: 2019 population for small areas estimated from 2018 census and partial indicators

Area	2019	Senerio	2031	2051	Change 2019- C	hange 2019
Area	2019	Seneno	2031	2051	2031	2051
		Low	2,220	2,090	40	(90
Waipawa	2,180	Medium	2,360	2,520	180	340
		High	2,507	2,852	327	672
		Low	4,760	4,190	180	(390
Waipukurau	4,580	Medium	5,340	6,030	760	1,450
		High	5,890	7,540	1,310	2,960
Ōtāne1	710	Low	770	700	60	(10
		Medium	950	1,170	240	460
		High	1,151	1,756	441	1,046
	210	Low	230	180	20	(30
Pōrangahau1		Medium	300	420	90	210
		High	377	731	167	521
		Low	650	530	30	(90
Takapau1	620	Medium	750	890	130	270
		High	846	1,137	226	517
Central Hawke's Bay		Low	15,400	13,430	550	(1,420
	14,850	Medium	17,140	19,430	2,290	4,580
		High	18,770	23,980	3,920	9,130

Table 19 shows projected households (in occupied private dwellings) under each scenario. While we expect the average household size to lift in the near term (see previous section), the aging population will put downward pressure on the household size in the outer years. Urban areas are

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likely to see a small additional gain in households in the outer years (all else equal) with retirees locating themselves closer to services.

Under our low scenario the number of households in Central Hawke's Bay District is propped up by lower household size with more retirees and empty nesters.

Table 2119: Household projections for households in occupied private dwellings

Area	(	Cens		Sen	orio	2031	2051	Change	Change	Avera	age hh	size
Alea		201	8	Sem	eno	2031	2051	2019-2031	2019-2051	2018	2031	205
				Low		870	880	27	37		2.5	2.4
Waipawa		8	843	Media	um	920	1,020	77	177	2.5	2.6	2.
				High		950	1,120	107	277		2.6	2.
				Low		1,860	1,740	105	(15)		2.6	2.
Waipukurau		1.7	755	Media	um	2,060	2,420	305	665	2.5	2.6	2.
				High		2,210	2,940	455	1,185	100000	2.6	2.
				Low		280	270	34	24		2.8	2.
Ōtāne			246	Media	um	340	430	94	184	2.7	2.8	2.
				High		400	630	154	384		2.8	2.
				Low		90	70	12	(8)		2.6	2.
Pōrangahau			78	Media	im	110	170	32	92	2.5	2.6	2
			10	High		140	280	62	202	2.5	2.7	2
				Low		230	200	14	(16)		2.8	2
Takapau			216	Media	100	260	320	44	104	2.8	2.9	2.
- Chapter			210	High		290	400	74	184	2.0	2.9	2
				Low		5,760	5,340	342	(78)		2.7	2
Central Hawke's Ba		E	418	Media		6,340		922	2,062	2.6	2.7	2
Central Hawke 3 De	· y	3,41		High		6,740	7,480		3,522	2.0	2.7	
				nign		0,740	8,940	1,322		o b b cir		2
Area	Cen: 201		Ser	erio	2031	2051	Change 2019-	Change 2019-	2018	e hh siz 2031	e 205:	
	201	10	Low		870	880	27	37	2010	2.5	2.4	
Waipawa		843	Med	ium	920	1,020	77	177	2.5	2.6	2.5	
11 m		High	High		968	1,136	107	277		2.6	2.5	
			Low		1,860	1,740	105	(15)		2.6	2.4	
Waipukurau	1,	,755	Med	ium	2,060	2,420	305	665	2.5	2.6	2.5	
			High		2,253	2,983	455	1,185		2.6	2.5	
			Low		280	270	34			2.8	2.6	
Dtāne		246	Med	ium	340	430	94	184	2.7	2.8	2.7	
			High		408 90	639 70	154 12	384 (8)		2.8	2.8	
Põrangahau		78	Med	ium	110	170	32		2.5	2.6	2.5	
			High		143	284	62	202		2.7	2.6	
			Low		230	200	14	(16)		2.8	2.7	
Takapau		216	Med	ium	260	320	44	104	2.8	2.9	2.8	
			High		296	406	74	184		2.9	2.8	
			Low		5,760	5,340	342	(78)		2.7	2.5	
Central Hawke's Bay	5,	,418			6,340	7,480	922	2,062	2.6	2.7	2.6	
			High		6,870	9,070	1,322	3,522		2.7	2.6	

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#### Ōtāne

Ōtāne picked up 10% of the growth in Central Hawke's Bay District between 2013 and 2019 – despite making up less than 5% of the district's population in 2019. We see a higher propensity to commute out of the district in Ōtāne (see Figure 9) with Ōtāne located conveniently on the main route north.

There is a feeling within the district that  $\overline{O}t\overline{a}ne$  is becoming more of a commuter town and the numbers appear to back this view up. This trend is reported to be causing some level of tension among the residents.

If it could expand to meet demand, we believe that Ōtāne could see significant further growth over the next 20 years and beyond. Our medium scenario sees Ōtāne picking up a healthy share of the overall increase in the Central Hawke's Bay District population (in line with recent trends), with the population expanding by 34% by 2031.

Under our high scenario, Ōtāne could expand by 59%-more than 60% by 2031 and more than double by 2051 as more migration to the district leads to more commuters looking for a convent place to locate.

The levels of growth possible under our medium and high scenario would undoubtedly change the feel of the township, even changing the characteristics that make Ōtāne attractive to some residents. The pros and cons of allowing this level of development Ōtāne will need to be considered carefully.

#### Waipawa

Waipawa has picked up a proportionally lower share of growth over the last few years, with 7.5% of growth in Central Hawke's Bay District between 2013 and 2019 occurring here. Waipawa made up 15% of the district's population in 2019.

Waipawa's geographical features have presented challenges for development, with land to the east being low-lying and subject to natural hazards, which might explain the constrained population growth.

In our central scenario we have Waipawa picking up 180 people by 2031, a total gain of 8%.

We have modelled our projections on historical trends, but there is scope for Waipawa to pick up a larger share of future growth if investment is made in services like stormwater management. Infill housing is another way Waipawa could boost its share of future population growth.

#### Waipukurau

Waipukurau has a smaller percentage of out-of-district commuters, being located further south than Ōtāne and Waipawa. But being the largest town in Central Hawke's Bay District – with 31% of the district's population in 2019 – there are more opportunities for people living and working in or near the town.

Waipukurau picked up the largest share of growth between 2013 and 2019 (36%), growing by 12% in total over this period. This trend is projected to continue as growth creates its own opportunities, with more retail and businesses that serve the district's (largely agricultural) industries choosing to locate together for convenience.

Our medium scenario has Waipukurau growing by 17% by 2031, adding 760 people.

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As with our other townships, planning decisions will have a big impact on future development. Concern around fertile soils may constrain greenfield developments, but there appears to be significant scope for infill housing in Waipukurau which could help soak up some of the demand the district is expected to experience.

#### Takapau

Takapau hasn't seen quite the growth that Ōtāne has over the last few years, and has a troubled history since the 1980's. However, over the last few years things have picked up. Between 2013 and 2019, Takapau added an estimated 95 residents.

The town does not have the same appeal to commuters as Ōtāne, however it is still within an hour of Hastings by car on a good day and less than an hour and a half to Palmerston North.

Takapau may not be as attractive to commuters but it does offer lower-cost housing – an option for first home buyers who already live in the district and may feel they are being priced out of the market. Housing affordability in Central Hawke's Bay District has deteriorated somewhat over the last few years (see Housing affordability, page 14). Although house prices in the district remain attractive for the geographically mobile (compared to Auckland or Napier-Hastings), some residents of Central Hawke's Bay District may find prices have risen beyond their budget in the main urban areas.

This trend will be interrupted by the wide-spread effects on house prices from Covid-19. But in the longer-term, some residents will consider Takapau when looking to get on the property ladder.

Takapau fairs poorly under our low scenario, losing a similar amount of people to the much larger Waipawa by 2051. This outlook is based on its location and the fact it is likely to under-perform in a weaker property market. Takapau has two major employers - the Silver Fern Farms meat-processing plant and Kintail Honey. A closure or downsizing of ether of these operations would be a big blow to the town.

#### Pōrangahau

Pōrangahau's proximity to the coast makes it an attractive option for both residents and migrants to Central Hawke's Bay District. It is an hour and a quarter by car to Hastings, and less than 40 minutes to Waipukurau.

As discussed in the section on megatrends (see Urban-rural flight, page 6), technological change and increasing acceptance of "working from home" is likely to see the option available to more employees in the future. An employee that has the option to work at home even just one or two days a week is going to see a long commute as less of a barrier.

Pōrangahau added an estimated 60 residents between 2013 and 2019, a sizable increase relative to its population. We see potential for Pōrangahau to continue to grow, and our medium scenario has a further 90 residents added by 2031 – with a potential doubling of the township's population to 420 people by 2051.

As with Ōtāne, this level of growth may not be considered appropriate by the community. While Pōrangahau is likely to be a popular option for those looking outside the main towns, the level of development permitted in practice is a matter for careful consideration.

#### Rural areas

Based on historical trends, Table 20 shows the change in population that is likely to occur under each growth scenario.

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The definition of each area, with a map, is outlined in the appendix, Geographic boundaries on page 4439. They are based on Statistics New Zealand's revised Statistical Area 2 standard (SA2) and divide Central Hawke's Bay District (imperfectly) into North West, North East, South West, and South East – centred on Waipukurau. Table 20 uses this designation as well as the official SA2 area names. Note that the urban areas covered above are excluded where they fall inside a SA2 area.

Areas closer to the coast and northern areas have seen larger increases in population over the last few years. Between 2013 and 2019, Mangarara and Taurekaitai to the east both added an estimated 200 people, while Makaretu to the south west only added 45.

Area	2019	Sei	nerio	2031	2051	Change 2019-2031	Change 2019-2051	
Rural North West		Low		1,080	890	60	(130)	
(Mangaonuku)	1,020	Med	lium	1,240	1,520	220	500	
		High		1,300	1,780	280	760	
Rural North East		Low		1,880	1,590	70	(220)	
(Mangarara)	1,810	Med	lium	2,110	2,340	300	530	
()		High		2,270	2,880	460	1,070	
Rural South West		Low		1,950	1,680	30	(240)	
(Makaretu)	1,920	Med	lium	1,990	2,170	70	250	P
(manarecu)		High		2,030	2,300	110	380	
Rural South East		Low		1,850	1,570	60	(220)	
(Taurekaitai)	1,790	Med	lium	2,090	2,360	300	570	
(ruurekurtui)		High		2,240	2,860	450	1,070	
Area	2019		Sene	rio	2031	2051	Change 20	19- Change 2019-
Area	2019		Selle	no	2031	2051	2031	2051
Rural North West			Low		1,080	890		60 (130)
(Mangaonuku)	1,	020	Medium		1,240	1,520	2	20 500
			High		1,325	1,806	3	05 786
Rural North East			Low		1,880	1,590	1	70 (220)
(Mangarara)	1,	810	Medium		2,110	2,340	30	00 530
			High		2,313	2,923	5	03 1,113
Rural South West			Low		1,950	1,680		30 (240)
(Makaretu)	1,	920	Medium		1,990	2,170		70 250
			High		2,069	2,334	1	49 414
Rural South East			Low		1,850	1,570		60 (220)
(Taurekaitai)	1,	790	Medium		2,090	2,360	3	00 570
			High		2,283	2,902	4	93 1,112

Table 2220: Population projections for rural Central Hawke's Bay District

# Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Growth

A report commissioned by Central Hawke's Bay District Council in 2017 (Bevin, 2017), examined the factors that drove demand for commercial and industrial floorspace in the district. Bevin also provided an outlook for how floorspace was likely to grow over the following years, with a focus on building consents. This chapter has been included as a review of that report, examining how things

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have evolved in the intervening three years, and the factors that may influence the outlook for commercial and industrial floorspace going forward.

## Historical trends in non-residential consents

Statistics New Zealand publishes non-residential consents by territorial authority, including the total floorspace consented. Non-residential consents are divided into multiple subgroups, we examine two categories:

Commercial consents - covering the following series:

- Hostels, boarding houses, and prisons
- Hotels, motels, and other short-term accommodation
- Hospitals, nursing homes, and other health buildings
- Education buildings
- Social, cultural, and religious buildings
- Shops, restaurants, and bars
- Office, administration, and public transport buildings

Industrial consents, which cover:

- Storage buildings
- Factories and industrial buildings

Statistics New Zealand also publishes a series on farm buildings, which along with the series listed above comprise the total non-residential building series.

Table 21 shows the consented floorspace (m2) by building type for the last 20 years. Even when looking at the data on an annual basis (the sum of the 12 months to March in this case), there is considerable variation in the series. Non-residential building projects tend to be large and irregular, so this variation is to be expected.

Since 2011 the total value of commercial and industrial floorspace consented has remained well below pre-2011 averages. This fall is consistent with other indicators of economic activity in Central Hawke's Bay District post Global Financial Crisis (see The economy of Central Hawke's Bay District, page <u>1140</u>).

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Year	Tot	al	Commercial	Commercial	Industrial	Farm	
SQM	SQM	% change	+ Industrial	commerciar	muusunai	Buildings	
2001	9,667		1,215	508	707	8,452	
2002	11,053	14%	4,107	2,258	1,849	6,946	
2003	11,987	8%	5,446	3,812	1,634	6,541	
2004	9,644	-20%	1,626	1,237	389	8,018	
2005	15,930	65%	3,404	1,926	1,478	12,526	
2006	13,546	-15%	1,472	1,262	210	12,074	
2007	13,257	-2%	4,274	1,221	3,053	8,983	
2008	8,022	-39%	1,001	638	363	7,021	
2009	9,871	23%	119	119	0	9,752	
2010	9,033	-8%	3,878	2,854	1,024	5,155	
2011	9,001	0%	5,471	3,215	2,256	3,530	
2012	6,395	-29%	168	136	32	6,227	
2013	4,690	-27%	1,034	476	558	3,656	
2014	4,271	-9%	731	73	658	3,540	
2015	6,577	54%	484	180	304	6,093	
2016	6,855	4%	787	0	787	6,068	
2017	5,029	-27%	793	196	597	4,236	
2018	5,129	2%	935	152	783	4,194	
2019	6,277	22%	1,431	420	1,011	4,846	
2020	4,380	-30%	1,564	1,066	498	2,816	

Table 2321: Consented floorspace by building type in Central Hawke's Bay District (year to March)

Over the last two years there has been an increase in the total commercial and industrial floorspace consented. The uptick in migration since 2013 (see page 19) and, more recently, lift in job creation (page 13) appear to have shored-up demand for floorspace.

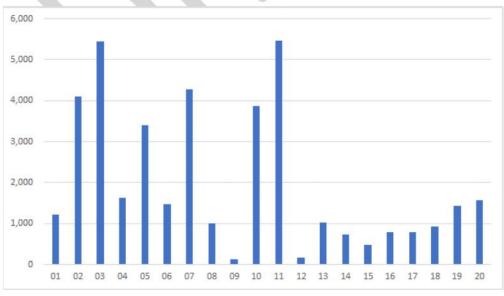


Figure 13: Consented commercial and industrial floorspace, year to March 2001-2020

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# Outlook for commercial and industrial floorspace

In the absence of Covid-19, we would have expected the amount of commercial and industrial floorspace consented to continue to edge upwards in line with recent positive economic indicators. This outlook would have been broadly consistent with the Bevin (2017) forecast.

See "What about Covid-19?" on page 2220 for further background on the effects of the crisis on the outlook for Central Hawke's Bay District.

The average commercial and industrial floorspace consented over the last three years was just over 1,300 square meters annually. Bevin (2017) forecasted "additional commercial/industrial floorspace demand in the Central Hawkes Bay district in the range 10,000m2-30,000m2 over the 2018-2028 period, with a midpoint level of 20,000m<sup>2</sup>". Given the disruption from Covid-19, this forecast now looks optimistic.

In the near term, the significant hit to economic activity from the crisis is likely to leave some buildings vacant. It will take time for demand for new commercial and industrial buildings to pick up even as economic activity recovers.

While industries that service the agricultural sector will be insulated against the effects of Covid-19, ongoing drought conditions will flow through into these related industries.

Shops, restaurants, and bars (a component of commercial building) are directly impacted by the first-round effects of Covid-19 (the lockdown) and the reduced demand that is expected to follow.

Considering the factors discussed, and the level of building seen over the last three years, we suggest the lower end of Bevin's forecast is now the most realistic. This would mean an average of less than 1,000 square meters consented annually for commercial and industrial consents, lower over the next 2-3 years and picking up towards 2028.

Farm consents are likely to hold up better over the next 2-3 years than commercial and industrial consents, as was the case following the Global Financial Crisis.

A rebound in building activity in Central Hawke's Bay District is likely, as we exit lockdown, due to pent-up demand and the effects of central government stimulus. But, on average, the level of floorspace consented is likely to remain low by historical standards over the next few years.

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# Appendices

# Data sources

All historical data is sourced from Statistics New Zealand unless otherwise stated.

Historical population estimates are for June years, causing a slight misalignment with census population counts, as censuses are typically conducted in March.

Data was also sourced from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), CoreLogic, and Central Hawke's Bay District council in the preparation of this report.

# Geographic boundaries

Historical information on population, employment, dwellings etc., are produced to the Statistics New Zealand geographical boundaries. See <a href="http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse">http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse</a> for stats/Maps and geography.aspx.

Central Hawke's Bay District is a territorial authority (TA) in the definition. Prior to 2018 most key statistics below the TA level were produced for area units, which roughly aligned to "suburbs" or small urban areas.

#### Urban areas

When urban areas are referenced, we are referring to the "built-up" area within the town boundary. Historical information is for SA2 (where available) which tends to align well with current rural-urban boundaries. Forecasts for urban areas may include high-density growth that occurs outside the current town boundary, but exclude nearby self-servicing rural and rural-residential. Boundaries tend to be adjusted over time to align with growth in urban areas.

Previous boundary adjustments mean small discrepancies for historical statistics may exist from numbers previously published by Statistics NZ. All numbers in this report are for the current (2019) boundaries, including pre-2019 figures.

#### Ōtāne

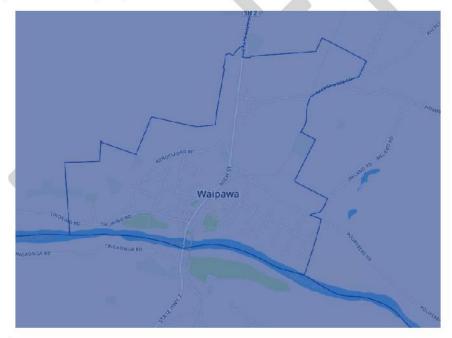
Ōtāne township is made up of four SA1 areas: 7016719, 7016720, 7016721, and 7016722.

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#### Waipawa

The following map shows the boundary or Waipawa for statistical purposes, made up of a single SA2 area (SA2 215700 – Waipawa).



Waipukurau Waipukurau is made up of two SA2 areas – 215800 Waipukurau West and 216000 Waipukurau East.

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#### Põrangahau

Pōrangahau includes Pōrangahau Beach and the small nearby township. The two SA1 areas shown (7016777 and 7016780) excluded a small area of nearby rural/lifestyle properties areas that were included in the Pōrangahau area unit with the pre-2018 boundaries.





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#### Rural areas

The following map shows the SA2 areas that break up Central Hawke's Bay District, with the rural SA2 areas labelled. The three rural areas we use are:

- North-western rural areas: 215500 Mangaonuku
- South-western rural areas: 215600 Makaretu, less Takapau township
- Coastal/eastern rural areas: 215900 Mangarara and 216100 Taurekaitai, less Ōtāne and Pōrangahau townships

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#### 7.2 ADOPTION OF DRAFT INTEGRATED SPATIAL PLAN

File Number:	COU1-1400			
Author:	Doug Tate, Group Manager Customer and Community Partnerships			
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive			
Attachments:	1. Central Hawke's Bay Draft Integrated Spatial Plan J			

#### PURPOSE

The matter for consideration by the Council is the adoption of the Draft Integrated Spatial Plan to enable community feedback as part of the 2021 – 2031 Long Term Plan pre-engagement.

#### **RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION**

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

a) That Council adopt the DRAFT Central Hawke's Bay Integrated Spatial Plan for community consultation as part of the Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 pre-engagement.

#### BACKGROUND

Councillors will recall as part of their induction for the 2019 – 2022 Triennium, the briefing paper 'Shaping the Strategy for Central Hawkes Bay – Spatial Planning'.

The interrelated operational project was borne through several existing projects, identifying key gaps in information required for their success that could not be addressed in isolation. A joined-up and highly collaborative approach to ensure robustness in future decision making was essential.

In December 2019, a Request for Proposal was released to the market with a joint submission from Veros Property Services partnering with Isthmus Landscape Architects being chosen as the preferred Supplier. In late February work began on the ISP, with a substantial workshop in March able to be held prior to the effects of the COVID-19 lockdown.

The Central Hawke's Bay Three Towns' Integrated Spatial Plan (ISP), the resulting document from this briefing paper is a 30-year blueprint of growth opportunities across Ōtāne, Waipawa and Waipukurau. The ISP will:

- Maximise the delivery of Project Thrive
- Assist to inform the Central Hawke's Bay District Plan review
- Outline community and infrastructure investment required to support enhanced community wellbeings,
- Form the basis for implementation through the Long-Term Plan and coordinated, multiagency investment.
- Enable the completion of the Urban Growth Strategy.

The development of the Draft ISP has been within the strategic contexts developed during Project Thrive in 2017. The process has been a 6-step process as follows:

- 1. Started by gathering and mapping underlying data and understanding the drivers of, and the projections for growth
- 2. Followed by the Enquiry by Design process on 29 and 30 June to develop 4 options for growth for each town developed through four lens:

- Market-led growth
- Community-led growth
- Fiscally-led growth
- COVID-19 opportunity-led growth
- 3. These options were tested against key criteria for defining smart growth.
- 4. A preferred option for each town has been identified and a draft ISP developed
- 5. Council will adopt for Community feedback the draft ISP through the Long Term Plan 2021 2031 Long Term Plan Engagement.
- 6. Elected Members will consider the draft ISP (the purpose of this report) and then following community feedback, confirm the preferred way forward at its meeting on 24 September that will lead into the Long Term Plan, District Plan and other key delivery focussed documents.

Through the lockdown period, work was progressed with Officers and further steps put in place to mitigate the risks of COVID-19, including online webinars and an interactive mapping feedback tool to progress the project.

Out of the lockdown period on 29 and 30 June, workshops with key stakeholders were held in person in Waipawa, for the three townships and included youth, services and businesses. A further reflection session was held with Councillors on 2 July and again on 23 July.

We are now at a point where we are ready for Council to adopt the draft ISP in principle to enable community feedback on the Draft ISP.

#### DISCUSSION

At this time the draft ISP is draft and Council are not committing to any direction or obligation by adopting the plan in draft for community feedback. It is important to note as well, that the ISP is a strategic document to provide strategic direction, and further bodies of work on the completion of the ISP will then enable the strategies in this plan. An example of this includes the review of the Urban Growth Strategy, following the adoption of the ISP as a key input into the Strategy and then the District Plan review.

There is an additional body of work that Council will workshop on 10 September, taking the town centre planning work to an additional layer of detail. It is planned that Council will formally consider the adoption of the additional town centre work in October, alongside the Tourism and Destination work underway with Veros also.

Upon the adoption of the draft ISP, this will enable community feedback on the draft ISP to commence as part of the Long Term Plan Engagement from 3 to 23 August. Council will review feedback and the final draft ISP in workshop on 10 September for its adoption at its meeting on 24 September. This final adoption will pave the way for incorporation into key documents including the Long Term Plan.

#### RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

There are no obvious risks at this point that have been identified.

#### FOUR WELLBEINGS

This report and the adoption of the draft Spatial Plan supports the development of the Long Term Plan, which is our main mechanism for delivery of the four wellbeings of local government.

#### **DELEGATIONS OR AUTHORITY**

Council has authority to adopt the draft plan.

#### SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed of some significance.

#### **OPTIONS ANALYSIS**

Three possible options to Council are shown below:

	<u>Option 1</u> Adopt the Draft Plan for Community Feedback	<u>Option 2</u> Adopt the Draft Plan for Community Feedback with minor changes	<u>Option 3</u> Do not adopt the Spatial Plan
Financial and Operational Implications	There are no new financial or operational implications, already factored into the delivery of the project.	If changes are minor, there are no new financial or operational implications, already factored into the delivery of the project.	If Council rejected the plan outright, there would be financial and operational costs revising and revisiting the project. If the project was restarted, additional financial funding would be required to address the gaps across multiple projects.
Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Implications	The spatial plan is a key input into the development of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.	The spatial plan is a key input into the development of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.	Noting that the spatial plan is a key input into the development of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan and other documents, no adopting the spatial plan will have implications for the delivery of the Long Term Plan.
Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes	The Draft Spatial Plan directly supports the achievement of the outcomes of Project Thrive.	The Draft Spatial Plan directly supports the achievement of the outcomes of Project Thrive.	Not adopting the Spatial Plan would not support the achievement of the outcomes of Project Thrive.

Statutory Requirements	There are no statutory requirements in this decision.	There are no statutory requirements in this decision.	There are no statutory requirements in this decision.
Consistency with Policies and Plans	This decision supports the achievement and completion of other policies and plans, including the District Plan Review, Urban Growth Strategy and Infrastructure strategy.	This decision supports the achievement and completion of other policies and plans, including the District Plan Review, Urban Growth Strategy and Infrastructure strategy.	This decision does not support the achievement or delivery of existing policies and plans.

#### **Recommended Option**

This report recommends option one – that Council adopt the Draft Central Hawke's Bay Interrelated Spatial Plan for community consultation as part of the Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 pre-engagement for addressing the matter.

#### NEXT STEPS

Upon Council adopting the recommended option, it will provide the way forward for Council to begin feedback through the Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 Pre Engagement.

#### RECOMMENDATION

a) That Council adopt the Central Hawke's Bay Interrelated Spatial Plan for community consultation as part of the Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 pre-engagement.

### Cover Page.

Responding to Growth

Being prepared for what's ahead, to ensure future generations continue to Thrive

### Foreword.

#### The secret's out and Central Hawke's Bay is growing like never before!

In 2018 Central Hawke's Bay's population hit an all-time high of just over 14,000 residents, reaching levels of growth and optimism not seen since the 1960's. Fast forward to 2031 and despite the current economic challenges, that number is projected to increase to over 18,000 people – with over 1,449 homes forecast to be built in that same time. Being prepared for what's ahead is critical to ensuring future generations of residents in Central Hawke's Bay continue to Thrive!

During the development of Project Thrive in 2017, the community clearly described a Thriving Central Hawke's Bay of the future. That was a proud and prosperous district made up of strong communities and connected people who respect and protect our environment and celebrate our beautiful part of New Zealand. Ensuring our community grows in a smart and sustainable way with facilities and infrastructure that are innovative and fit for purpose is critical to this.

In responding to our current and projected growth, in late 2019 in conjunction with funding support from Centralines, Council began a project focussing on growth opportunities in the three main centres of Ōtane, Waipawa and Waipukurau to project how they would grow. This sought to address a number of existing projects such as the review of our District Plan, our Big Water Story for Waste Water and Drinking Water and planning our Town Centres for the future, needing to join together in a single planned view the future of Central Hawke's Bay.

The result is this document, our 'Integrated Spatial Plan', that sets out a blueprint for growth of our three main towns for the next 30 years. This document is key to informing our Infrastructure Strategy and Asset Management Plans, both essential documents in ensuring that our assets – both infrastructure and community, meet the needs of our community now and into the future.

In creating this draft plan, we've relied heavily on feedback collected from the community during Project Thrive in 2017, submissions to the draft District Plan and input from residents and key stakeholders such as Chorus and New Zealand Transport Agency, given in a community workshop held in June. Now is your opportunity to have your say and to give us feedback to make sure that we are on the right track, before we formally consult on the upcoming Long Term Plan, early in 2021. You can have your say online, at <u>www.chbdc.govt.nz</u>, or by completing the survey included at back of this booklet and returning it to us by post, or by dropping it in to the Council Office, Waipawa Library, or Waipukurau Pop-up Service Centre.

Planning for a Central Hawke's Bay we want to live in is all of our responsibility and we encourage you to give us feedback on our initial thoughts.

### Spatial Plan Context.

#### The purpose

The Central Hawke's Bay Three Towns' Integrated Spatial Plan (ISP) project will deliver a 30-year blueprint of growth opportunities across Otāne, Waipawa and Waipukurau. The ISP will be a living document, which we will continue to review and update overtime.

#### The ISP will:

- · Maximise the delivery of Project Thrive
- · Guide how we grow across the three towns
- · Assist to inform the Central Hawke's Bay District Plan review
- · Outline community and infrastructure investment required to support enhanced community wellbeing, and
- Guide Council's Long-Term Plan and coordinated, multi-agency investment.
- · Enable the completion of the Urban Growth Strategy

All of the actions and planned direction of growth will occur in partnership, with our communities, with Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea, with Government and non-Government agencies and organisations. CHBDC will continue to be innovative in the way we invest in the initiatives in the ISP. Seeking partnerships, targeting external funding opportunities and looking for innovative forms of delivery are very much a part of this package. Aligning our key tools like our Long Term Plan, our District Plan, our Policies and Bylaws will help us to manage growth smartly and optimise value from our investments.

The purpose of this draft ISP is to invite comment from you on our preferred direction for growth. The draft ISP covers the following areas and we invite comment across each of these areas.

The process	Part One	-	How we got to here
The past	Part Two	-	Where we have come from and how it has shaped our district and our towns
Project Thrive	Part Three	_	Our community vision
Our growth story	Part Four	-	What are our communities likely to look like into the future
The present	Part Five	-	Our current opportunities and challenges
What is our future	Part Six	-	Current direction and proposed action plan

#### How to comment

You can have your say online, at <u>www.chbdc.govt.nz</u>, or by completing the survey included at back of this booklet and returning it to us by post, or by dropping it in to the Council Office, Waipawa Library, or Waipukurau Pop-up Service Centre.

We'll also be holding a number of interactive and in person community engagement sessions from 3 to 23 August for you to be involved in. Visit our website for more information.

#### The process

As with Project Thrive, we are including the people of Central Hawke's Bay in our planning for the future of our towns. We are doing this through six stages.

Stage One - focused on gathering and mapping underlying data and understanding the drivers of, and the projections for growth

**Stage Two** – was the Enquiry by Design process to analyse four options for growth for each town developed through four lens'. These lens' are explained below:

#### Emerging direction lens'

Manage growth based on Thrive, the objectives within the Draft District Plan, as well as Council direction setting through the emerging 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.

#### Fiscal constraint lens'

Manage growth based on existing infrastructure capacity and where proposed infrastructure investments can be utilised to their maximum capacity.

#### Development lens'

Manage growth through a development lens. Identifying current and proposed development led proposals and allowing growth to occur in response to the market.

#### Smart Growth step change – boosted Thrive

Future proof Central Hawke's Bay and 'Promoting Smart Growth' – maximising investments, protecting highly productive soils and arable land, creating strong communities. Managing growth in a scenario where \$87m of three waters costs are removed from the balance sheet and there is an increased awareness of global resilience issues.

This stage took place from the 16 – 30 June with people who live, work and learn in each of the towns coming together to explore potential future scenarios of growth. We held four workshops.

- · One for each of the three towns
- One with a group of Central Hawke's Bay College students

The diagram below explains the approach used for each workshop.





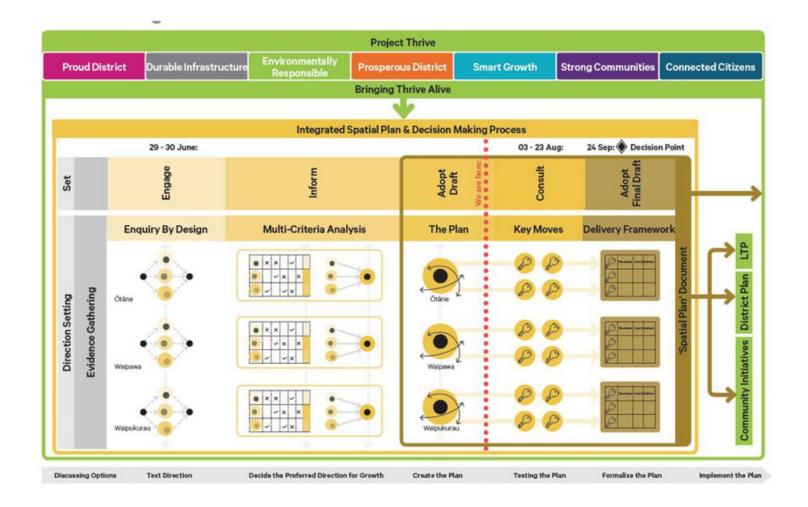
Stage Three – Distilling this into a draft ISP

Stage Four – Seeking community feedback on the draft ISP ← (where we are now)

Stage Five - Elected Members consideration of the feedback on the draft ISP and determining a preferred way forward.

Stage Six – Delivering the preferred direction through the Long Term Plan, District Plan, and other key delivery focused tools.

The following diagram shows how we are moving through this journey:



We are now asking you to take a look at where we have landed in terms of our future growth direction. To then let us know, have we got it right, do we need to consider other challenges or opportunities, other responses?

This will help us finalise our direction of growth. We will then use every tool in our box from our Long Term Plan investments, through our District Plan review, through partnerships and programmes to implement this direction and bring Thrive alive!

### Central Hawke's Bay Context.

#### The past

#### Central Hawke's Bay

The Central Hawke's Bay and it's three main towns have a rich cultural and natural history which has shaped the relationship between people and the place and the form and growth across the district. This interconnectedness is a key theme that runs through the district today – mountain ranges connected by rivers to the sea, communities connected to each other by the relationships formed by whanau and friendships and the differing roles of each of the towns. The following brief histories of the district and the three towns provides an initial understanding of what drew people to the area and why the towns are shaped as they are today. Understanding this helps to understand the character and unique elements of our towns and to plan their futures better.

#### Mana Whenua

The lands of Tamatea stretch from the Ruahine mountain range in the west, across the Ruataniwha and Takapau plains to the wild coastline from Kairakau in the north to Whangaehu in the south.

Mana Whenua first settled in Tamatea / Central Hawke's Bay around the ninth century, attracted by the richness of the land, the rivers, the forest and the coast. Over the centuries people continued to arrive and settle. The histories and stories of the Mana Whenua of Tamatea illustrate their relationship with the lands and natural resources of this place.

From and within the relationship with the lands and natural resources flow the values that are integral to Mana Whenua identity. This environment, and associated lifestyle, has produced a world view that is centred on interconnectedness, where all things are connected through whakapapa.

There are nine Marae in Tamatea/Central Hawke's Bay that over 20 hapū associate with. Other hapū have historically associated with the lands and District of Tamatea.

Many Māori living in and around Central Hawke's Bay are not of Tamatea heritage, yet they are regarded, locally, as integral to the Māori identity of Tamatea/Central Hawke's Bay.

#### The three towns

#### Waipukurau

Lake Whatumā was a pātaka kai – a valued source of food. Eels, freshwater mussels and kokopu were abundant. Pā were built near the lake to protect the resource with its significant stands of native timber and kereru drew people to settle around Waipukurau.

The rivers, streams, lakes, hills and forests led to the location of seven Pā around Waipukurau and continued to shape the town as Europeans arrived.

European traders, whalers, missionaries arrived in the 1830s. By the 1850's six run holders controlled the best grazing land in Waipukurau. In 1867 the village and part of the surrounding country belonging to H.R. Russell who did not sell any of his property. Russell leased his land with the idea that all of it would be reverted to a town council in 99 years' time, so as to realise his personal dream of making Waipukurau the richest city in New Zealand.

Waipukurau thrived during the post-Second World War agricultural boom. Car yards opened in the town to meet demand from wealthy farmers. By 1951 Waipukurau had six banks. With the decline of farming profits from the 1970s businesses such as stock firms merged, and banks and transport companies closed. In the 2000s Waipukurau was still supported by farming and related industries. Although the economy has diversified farming and related industries still form the backbone of economic activity in Waipukurau and across the district.

#### Waipawa

Waipawa was one of the first established inland towns (1860) even from the earliest days, Waipawa has taken a leading part in the history of the province of Central Hawkes Bay. Founded by an early settler, Mr. F. S. Abbott, Waipawa soon became a progressive community and administrative centre for the area stretching from Te Aute to Woodville, bounded by the Ruahine Ranges and the sea.

Waipawa was soon surrounded by many smaller farms that supported its growth. However, from the early 20th century its population lagged behind Waipukurau. The closure of the longstanding branch of the Williams & Kettle stock agents in 1987 was symbolic of the economic difficulties experienced by rural service centres like Waipawa during the later 20th century.

#### Ōtane

Ōtane was founded in 1847 on part of runholder Henry Tiffen's 5140-hectare Homewood estate, which had been subdivided into smaller farms. The township was planned, laid out and offered for sale. Ōtane originally consisted of 176 sections ranging from ¼ to 1 acre with areas set aside for churches, a school, a post office, a court house, a parsonage and a future railway station.

These very brief histories of the towns show how they emerged from cultural and rural roots. The history also shows the distinct foundations of each town, from the 'planned' approach of Ōtane to the more organic past of Waipukurau. These pasts are visible today in the way the towns are laid out and the way development has occurred.

#### Project Thrive Central Hawke's Bay: Together We Thrive! E Ora Ngā Tahi Ana!

Our people are our greatest asset. At the core of everything we do is a vision that our people are healthy, prosperous and resilient, with a strong sense of pride and identity.

In 2016 we asked our community, including many of you, what their vision for Central Hawke's Bay was. Over 4,500 pieces of feedback were received, and this directly led to the creation of our community vision – Together we Thrive. This vision continues to be the cornerstone of our aspirations for Central Hawke's Bay.

The Integrated Spatial Plan will not reinvent Project Thrive, but be developed to deliver on it.

#### What our vision means

We had no way of knowing what the start of 2020 would bring. Being forced to battle a severe and enduring drought at the same time as an unprecedented global pandemic has placed significant pressure on our community.

We quickly adapted to life during a pandemic, which led to a significant shift in how we do things.

This, along with other technological, economic, social and environmental challenges along with our projected growth will continue to require us to innovate, work collaboratively, be resilient to disruption and be ready to make smart choices about our future.

We are well located, and our community gets to experience the best of both worlds – a strong relationship to regional centres but living in a close and connected rural community that celebrates its place in the world.

We will leverage off this to actively position ourselves to take advantage of any opportunities, while retaining our unique heritage and local character and sense of community.

We are a Council that takes seriously its responsibility to futureproof our District and ensure we are investing in durable infrastructure that is environmentally responsible.

We will plan for and deliver the social infrastructure required to support our community's health and wellbeing. We will focus on building our partnership with Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea and support the governance capability of Māori to take a more active role in planning for the future, recognising and valuing the tangata whenua relationship to land.

#### The people of Central Hawke's Bay identified seven strategic goals for achieving this vision:

#### Goal 1: A proud district

He Rohe Poho Kererū

Central Hawke's Bay is proud of its identity and place in our region and nation. We hold our head high on the national and international stage, celebrating our unique landscape from the mountains to the sea.

#### Goal 2: A prosperous district

He Rohe Tōnui

Ours is a thriving and prosperous district that is attractive to businesses. Central Hawke's Bay is enriched by the households and whānau that are actively engaged in, and contribute, to our thriving district.

#### **Goal 3: Strong communities**

He Hapori Kaha

We have a strong community spirit and work together to support each other. Central Hawke's Bay is made up of proud communities with unique identities that come together to form a strong and thriving district.

#### Goal 4: Connected citizens

He Kirirarau Whai Hononga

Our citizens can connect easily with each other and with those outside of our district. We all have access to everything Central Hawke's Bay has to offer and enjoy these great things together.

#### Goal 5: Smart growth

#### He Tipu Atamai

We grow Central Hawke's Bay in a smart and sustainable way that cherishes our identity. We use our resources intelligently and with care, to ensure they are protected for the citizens of the future

#### Goal 6: Environmentally responsible

He Whakaaro Nui ki te Taiao

Central Hawke's Bay is home to a unique and beautiful landscape. We celebrate our environment and work together to enhance our local natural wonders and resources.

#### Goal 7: Durable infrastructure

He Hanganga Mauroa

We aim to provide sound and innovative facilities and services that meet the needs of our communities today. Our infrastructure is fit for purpose and future proofs our thriving district for tomorrow.

#### Our DNA

We have identified four fundamental ways that will guide the way Council and councillors interact with our communities and lead our city. The guiding principles will be evident in the way we engage, plan, make decisions and allocate resources on behalf of our city and residents.

Working Together: Central Hawke's Bay will be stronger when we work together. Partnerships and collaboration are at the core of everything we do.

**Customer Excellence:** The communities we serve are our customers. They are at the heart of our decisions, interactions and communication. We'll engage with our customers to deliver value and exceed expectations.

Thinking Smarter: We need to think smarter and better in everything we do. With a culture of innovation and continuous improvement we will add value to our communities.

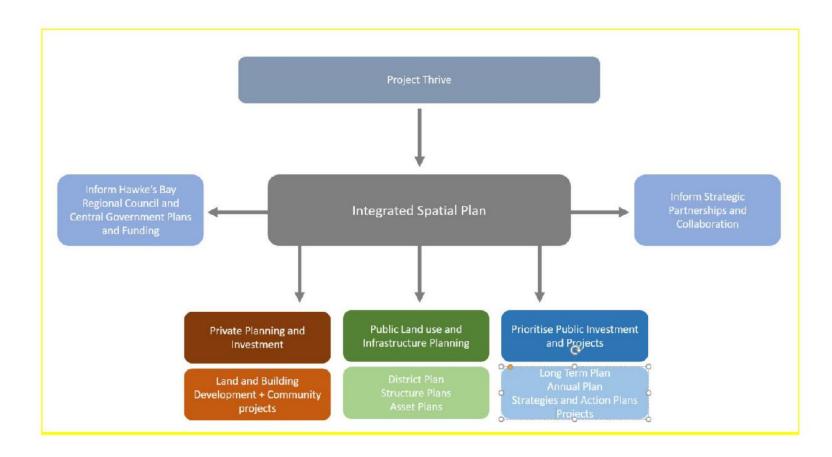
Planning for Tomorrow: there will be an element of long-term thinking in everything we do, so we can futureproof Central Hawke's Bay.

#### Strategic fit

#### The vision and goals set out the Council's broadest aspirations.

Each goal has several levels of detail below it to show what the Council will do to achieve the vision and goals:

- strategies: these show the priorities that the Council will focus on to achieve the vision and goals
- plans: these show specific actions under the strategies for the next three years
- activities: these are the operational functions, with budgets, that deliver the actions from the plans. (They are the building blocks of the long-term plan.)



#### Our growth story

Our growth story matters. Growth means change. If it is not managed well growth can lead to far reaching and long-lasting issues. We understand from Project Thrive, that to our community smart growth means growing Central Hawke's Bay in a smart and sustainable way that cherishes our identify. If we grow smart, we are using our resources intelligently and with care to ensure they are protected for the citizens of the future.

Our resources include our:

- highly productive soils
- water
- land
- heritage

while ensuring the other six objectives of Project Thrive are met.

During our ISP journey we spent an afternoon with some young people from Central Hawke's Bay College. When asked what the one key concept was that captured how they would like to describe their place in 30 years-time every one of them spoke of the connections they have to each other and the strength and inclusiveness of the community they wish to live in.

Protecting this feeling of connectivity is another key focus in responding to growth. So, in the following section we explore our growth.

#### Growth – the facts and the projections

In developing our ISP and preparing for the 2020-2031 Long Term Plan, we engaged an economist to forecast our future growth and demand, based on statistics and local knowledge. This report prepared by Squillions Limited can be found by visiting LINK.

Following the Global Financial Crisis, the population of CHB remained static until 2013. Then things began to change. Between 2013 – 2019 approximately 200 people per year moved into the District.

Why?

Reasons include:

- Signs of a lift in employment and economic growth
- Technological change and its effects on remote working and commuting patterns
- A preference shift to a back to basics ideal making life in the regions more attractive to some people
- A sustained lift in house prices in the cities making regional housing markets more attractive.

#### Our Economy

The importance of agriculture to the Central Hawke's Bay economy is shown in the figure below. While this dependency makes CHB vulnerable to adverse growing conditions it will, conversely, make CHB more resilient to the Covid-19 crisis as the world and country still need to eat.

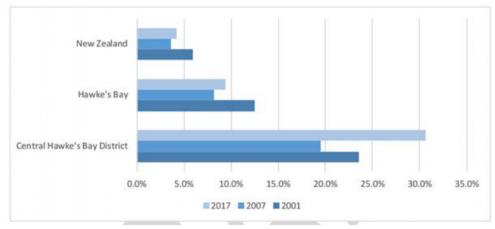


Figure 1: Agricultural as a percentage of total (nominal) GDP

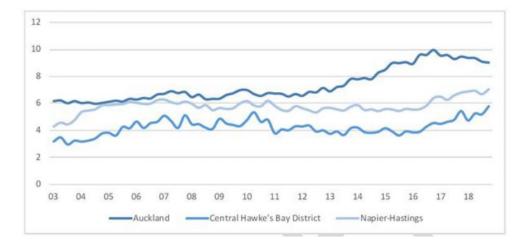
#### Employment

Despite agricultural industries featuring highly in 2019, there has not been a significant increase in employment in agriculture over the last ten years. While output improves it has become less labour-intensive.

800 jobs were added in Central Hawke's Bay in the three years to 2019. Most, 490 of these jobs were added in the manufacturing sector.

#### Housing Affordability

While housing in CHB is relatively more affordable than Napier-Hastings and Auckland, as shown in the figure below. House prices have increased in CHB and become more unaffordable over time.



The report draws a connection between the increase in house prices and the increasing pressure being placed on social housing in CHB. There are 34 social housing tenancies in CHB and 42 applicants on the housing register. 2017 was the first time that the applicant list broke single digits.

#### **Our Growth Scenario**

We have adopted a high growth scenario to guide our growth planning for the 2021 - 2031 Long Term Plan and in this ISP. To support your comments on this draft plan we have included all the growth scenarios below.

You can view our full Demographic and Economic Growth Projections report HERE.

#### Medium Scenario – Business as usual – Assumptions and Highlights

Key assumptions under the medium scenario are:

- The population steadily ages, birth rates slow and death rates rise although all of this is tempered somewhat by incoming migrants (national and international which have a higher proportion of families and working-age people.
- Net migration, which averaged about +200 people per year since 2013) drops in the short-term, but averages approximately 140 people per year between 2020 2031.

#### The highlights are:

- Central Hawke's Bay adds 2,300 people by 2031 and a total of 4,600 people by 2051.
- Average growth rate between 2019 and 2031 is 1.2% (lower than the average between 2013 -2018 2.1%).
- Proportion of the population aged over 65 rises from 20% in 2019 to 27% in 2031 and continues to rise to 32% by 2051.
- Number of households is projected to grow to 6,340 by 2031, an increase of 920 from 2018 census, and reach 7,480 by 2051.
- The average household size sits around 2.7 through to 2031.
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#### High Scenario – Let us move to Central Hawke's Bay – Assumptions and Highlights

Key assumptions under the high scenario are:

- Population still ages, however this trend is further limited by higher levels of migration
- Birth rates are higher throughout our time compared to medium and low scenarios due to injection of younger migrants
- Net migration remains high despite the uncertain economic situation but averaging about 270 people per year between 2022 and 2031 above recent historical levels.

The highlights are:

• Central Hawke's Bay adds 3,900 people by 2031, and a total of 9,100 people by 2051

- Average growth rate between 2019 2031 is 2.0%
- Proportion of population aged over 65 rises from 20% in 2019 to 26% in 2031. By 2051 over 65s make up 29% of the population.
- Number of households projected to reach 6,870 by 2031.
- The average household size sits around 2.7 through to 2031.

Under this scenario Central Hawke's Bay adds 450 households over the next five years - an average of 90 per year.

To meet this growth building activity would need to continue to rise from pre-lockdown levels.

#### Low Scenario – Weak to negative net migration – Assumptions and Highlights

Key assumptions under the low scenario are:

- The population ages rapidly in the absence of offsetting effects of younger migrants
- The population starts to shrink around 2030 as the number of births falls below deaths.
- The number of people moving into the district is largely cancelled out by people leaving.
- The average household sits around 2.7 before dipping slightly post 2031.

#### The highlights are:

- Slow population growth adds only 600 people by 2031.
- Beyond 2031 the population starts to fall to 13,430 by 2051, down 1400 people from 2019.
- The average growth between 2019 and 2031 is just 0.3% pa which is comparable to the pre-2013 growth rate.
- The number of households increases to 5,760 by 2031 but slips back to 5,430 by 2051.

#### .....but where will they live

The following table shows the distribution of growth under each scenario across the three towns.

Area	2019	Senerio	2031	2051	Change 2019- Change 2019-	
					2031	2051
		Low	2,220	2,090	40	(90)
Waipawa	2,180	Medium	2,360	2,520	180	340
		High	2,507	2,852	327	672
		Low	4,760	4,190	180	(390)
Waipukurau	4,580	Medium	5,340	6,030	760	1,450
		High	5,890	7,540	1,310	2,960
	710	Low	770	700	60	(10)
Ötäne1		Medium	950	1,170	240	460
		High	1,151	1,756	441	1,046
	14,850	Low	15,400	13,430	550	(1,420)
Central Hawke's Bay		Medium	17,140	19,430	2,290	4,580
		High	18,770	23,980	3,920	9,130

1: 2019 population for small areas estimated from 2018 census and partial indicators

The features of each town driving these scenarios are:

#### Ōtāne

Well positioned for commuters

#### Waipawa

- Historically has accommodated less growth.
- Natural hazards potentially constraining market and growth

#### Waipukurau

- Appears to be significant scope for infill housing.
- Productive soils may constrain greenfield developments.
- Location of major commercial and industrial activity in district.

#### Our present

#### Three town opportunities and challenges

Ōtane, Waipawa and Waipukurau are the focus of our integrated spatial planning work. Around 50% of Central Hawke's Bay's 14,850 people live in Waipawa, Waipukurau or Ōtane. The three towns will accommodate most of the projected growth in our District. All three towns are already experiencing growth. We need to move quickly and decisively to ensure this growth is managed smartly and contributes to our Project Thrive objectives. As outlined above the ISP is delivered through Council and stakeholder implementation. The Central Hawke's Bay District Plan is a key tool of delivery. One way the ISP will inform the District Plan will be by clarifying how much additional land needs to be zoned and serviced to accommodate the growth projected or how to encourage growth within the existing town boundaries. Decisions will then need to be made in the Long Term Plan about servicing and funding that land to meet growth needs.

To provide some context for the ISP we have identified project challenges and opportunities. While each of the towns have unique growth management challenges and opportunities, there are some key elements that are shared. These are the shared key challenges and opportunities that the Integrated Spatial Plan process will need to respond to across all three towns.

At the Enquiry by Design workshop it was clear that people were well aware of the growth challenges and opportunities. For most people it was the infrastructure requirements for the three towns that presented the biggest challenges at the three town level.

#### Challenges

- Infrastructure requirements for the three towns, including three waters and streetscape are placing increased financial and resourcing pressure on the District.
- Significant wastewater investment is required to achieve compliance and meet the expectations of Central Hawke's Bay communities to improve environmental performance.
- The lack of an overall strategy for stormwater management puts us at risk of making ad hoc and untimely decisions, that do not consider possible wider benefits.
- There is not a clear and integrated understanding of the development capacity across the three towns in terms of the servicing and feasibility of residential, commercial, or industrial development which effects the ability to plan effectively for growth.

- The volume of work across the district could lead to potential lack of capacity of tangata whenua to engage in future planning and take advantage of current opportunities issues, this could undermine the ability of tangata whenua to achieve cultural ambitions.
- The open space and community facilities network is not meeting the needs of youth leading to a disconnect between youth and their towns.
- Access to housing is impacted by rising land, house and rental prices, and housing availability, pushing some people in our communities into emergency housing, overcrowded homes, further from the town centres and facilities that they need access to, of out of the District in the case of elderly who do not have local housing options.
- The demand to provide greenfield development land for growth is placing pressure on our fertile soils which underpin our economic resilience.
- Lack of maintenance and the presence of Earthquake Prone Building issues are placing at risk the built heritage that provides a lot of the existing character in each of the main streets and wider town areas.
- Central Hawke's Bay is becoming an attractive satellite living option for commuters to Hawke's Bay's commercial and industrial centres, this changes the relationship of the residents to their town and communities and potentially the village or local character of the towns.

#### Opportunities

- Ensure we are investing in durable infrastructure that is environmentally responsible and future proofs our District.
- Undertake an evidence-based and integrated assessment of capacity for residential, commercial, and industrial growth demand and supply that supports clear policy and investment decision-making.
- Aligning our key tools, like the Long-Term Plan and the District Plan to manage growth smartly.
- Developing a Māori Engagement Strategy and supporting the governance capability of Māori to take a more active role in planning for the future, recognising and valuing the tangata whenua relationship to land.
- Working with Central Government, other agencies, and the private sector to ensure the policy and delivery of housing and development responds to the needs of our community.
- Planning for and delivering the social infrastructure required to support all members of our communities
- Creating an urban form that supports the delivery of housing options and future proofs Central Hawke's Bay
- Addressing adhoc urban development on the urban rural boundaries of the three towns to protect soils and create compact urban forms
- Creating opportunities for all residents to know, love and engage with their towns to maintain the sense of community and connectedness

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• The next sets of Challenges and Opportunities relate more directly to each of the towns.

#### Waipukurau

4,580 people live in Waipukurau, making it the largest town in Central Hawke's Bay. Waipukurau is the service town of Central Hawke's Bay. The Tukituki River lies at the northern edge of the town and Lake Whatumā to the south-east. The current Ngā Ara Tipuna project will emphasise the rich Māori history of the town and the five Pa that frame Waipukurau. State Highway 2 and the rail line pass through the centre of the town and form a boundary between the commercial and residential areas and the industrial zone.

For many people at the workshop the current state of the Waipukurau town centre presented both the key challenge but also an opportunity for the future.

#### Challenges

- Out of zone commercial activities, dispersal and under-utilisation of land is impacting on the availability of land in the right place for the right activities and placing pressure on servicing new areas to provide additional land.
- Demand for new rural-residential development opportunities is a risk to developing a compact urban form that provides choice to people on housing types and how they move.
- There is poor legibility and unclear markers on how to navigate into the town centre and other key features from the State Highway is running the risk that people pass through rather than stop.
- Waipukurau's town centre lacks amenity and appeal, there is no civic gathering space in the town centre and no strong physical or visual connection with the site of Nga Ara Tipuna, Pukekaihau and wayfinding into and around the town centre is not clear.
- There is little coordination and collaboration between the agencies and organisations involved in river and wider environmental programme delivery creating potential gaps and overlaps and even tension in delivering outcomes.
- The local town amenity, distance of residential activity from the town centre, a culture of 'jump in the car' for short trips and the service town function of Waipukurau means that a lot of people rely on private motor vehicles for access to the town centre, this places pressure on car parking access, which in turn has an impact on people accessing goods and services.

#### Opportunities

• Creating sufficient, well serviced commercial and industrial zones that consolidate the role of Waipukurau as the commercial and industrial service town of Central Hawke's Bay to strengthen the existing activity and attract and locate new activity in the right areas.

- Improving town centre amenity, creating a central gathering space and strong connections within the town centre and between the town
  centre and Pukekaihau will increase pedestrian movement in the town centre and maximise the economic benefits of Nga Ara Tipuna
  investment.
- Developing an urban form approach that supports growth, provides choice, and protects fertile soils.
- Encouraging and supporting collaboration between agencies and organisations actively delivering services across the town will lead to more coordination and focus of effort.
- Considering access strategies that balance the need for private motor vehicle use and car parking provision with overarching access approaches and alternative modes of transport, particularly for local journeys.

#### Waipawa

2,180 people live in Waipawa. Waipawa is the oldest inland town in New Zealand, heritage buildings and trees are a feature throughout the town. Waipawa sits on the north bank of the Waipawa River before the River meets the Tukituki further east. State Highway 2 and the rail line run through the centre of town, with residential and commercial activity on both sides. The town centre sits, predominantly, on the western side of State Highway 2.

The location and impact of State Highway 2 was identified at the Enquiry by Design workshop as a challenge that needed focus, but potentially also a 'hero' of the future of the town.

#### Challenges

- Most of the land available for residential development on the eastern side of the State Highway is low lying and subject to flooding requiring significant investment in stormwater infrastructure to realise the land supply for housing.
- Industrial land is at capacity and some current activities are no longer compatible with the surrounding level and type of uses.
- The town centre and town are physically and/or visually disconnected from the awa and existing open space, not maximising its natural and social amenity.
- The location of isolated commercial activity to the north of the commercial core potentially dilutes the strength of the town centre.
- The impact of State Highway 2, type and speed of traffic dividing the main street impacts on the visitor experience and the use of parking along the eastern side of the main street for commuter parking decreases the availability for visitors and shoppers.

#### Opportunities

- Visually opening up the main street to reveal the open space and other activities in the 'next street over' and reconnecting the town to the awa.
- Celebrating and leveraging off Waipawa's oldest inland town status and revealing and sharing the Māori stories of Waipawa and the wider area.
- Developing a long-term response to stormwater management to enable resilient housing development.
- Consolidating commercial activity to strengthen a town centre destination.
- Taking a whole of District view to industrial land supply to manage the shortage in Waipawa and manage compatibility issues.

#### Ōtane

Ōtane is home to 710 people. The village lies just east of State Highway 2. Ōtane is an easy commute to Napier, at 45 minutes and Hastings and Havelock North, at 25 minutes. There is a local sense that the village is becoming more of a satellite town. The town centre is spread out along the main road through the village, some of the buildings in the village centre are unoccupied. The people of Ōtane are passionate about their village and actively participate in planning for its future.

#### Challenges

- Perception that growth is contributing to the loss of character throughout the town leading to potential District Plan responses that limit town growth capacity and place pressure on highly fertile land for more rural residential development.
- Unoccupied buildings in the town centre are diluting the sense of activity and purpose.

#### Opportunities

- Extend the strong character features of the village to mitigate the impact of growth and change.
- Re-establish a strong, functional town centre that creates a busy and successful heart.

#### What is our future?

The next section of the ISP focus on responding to the context framed above.

## **Spatial Plan Principles.**

The way we grow will...



#### 1. Contribute to vibrant hearts that create places to live, work, play and learn in our three towns.

Our town centres are important to us, they each play a unique role in our district and have their own characteristics and identities which should be enhanced and supported as the district grows.



#### 2. Connect people to spaces and places, and each other.

Community and feeling connected to each other and the places which are important to us is valued. We want to grow in a way that enhances this connection to both our built and natural environments. This includes young and old people, and all means of connecting including walking, cycling, and driving.



#### 3. Enhance the role of each town within our district and how they function individually and together.

Each of the three towns are unique and have their own point of difference. As our district grows, it should grow in a way which celebrates each towns unique role and identity, and to mutually support each other, and the district as a whole.



# natural resources.

We want to promote 'good' growth which enhances our district. Growth needs to improve the way our towns function by providing areas to live and work which complement each other and have no adverse effects on the natural or built environment.

#### Thrive Alignment.

V	A Proud District
	A Prosperous District
$\checkmark$	Strong Communities
$\checkmark$	Connected Citizens
	Smart Growth
	Environmentally Responsible
	Durable Infrastructure











### 4. Optimise how we live, work and play by ensuring growth makes the most of existing and new community facilities, infrastructure, and built and

A Proud District
Prosperous District
trong Communities
Connected Citizens
Smart Growth
entally Responsible
able Infrastructure

# **Spatial Plan Principles.**



# 5. Ensure we leverage maximum value from our investments

We want to direct growth to areas which best utilise our past and future investment in core infrastructure, as well as community facilities and urban improvements.



# 6. Support and enhance economic prosperity in turn supporting better community wellbeing outcomes.

Our three towns will be prosperous places with a diverse range of opportunities for people to innovate, be entrepreneurial, learn and create value for themselves, our towns and our district.



# 7. Lead to an enhanced environment and increased sustainability.

Our natural environment is important to us, and we want to ensure it is looked after so that future generations can enjoy it.

	A Proud District
V	A Prosperous District
	Strong Communities
	Connected Citizens
$\checkmark$	Smart Growth
	Environmentally Responsible
	Durable Infrastructure



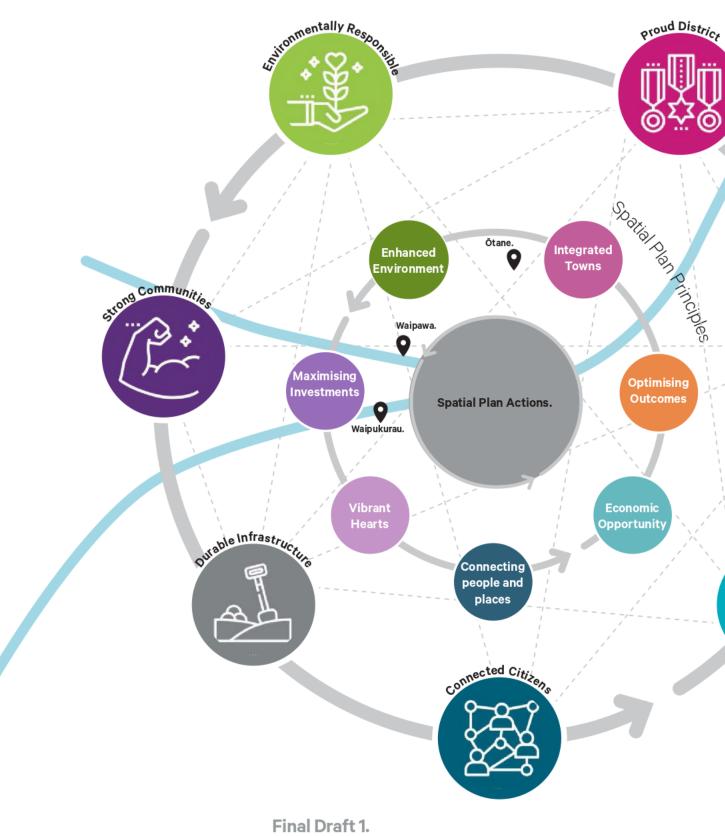




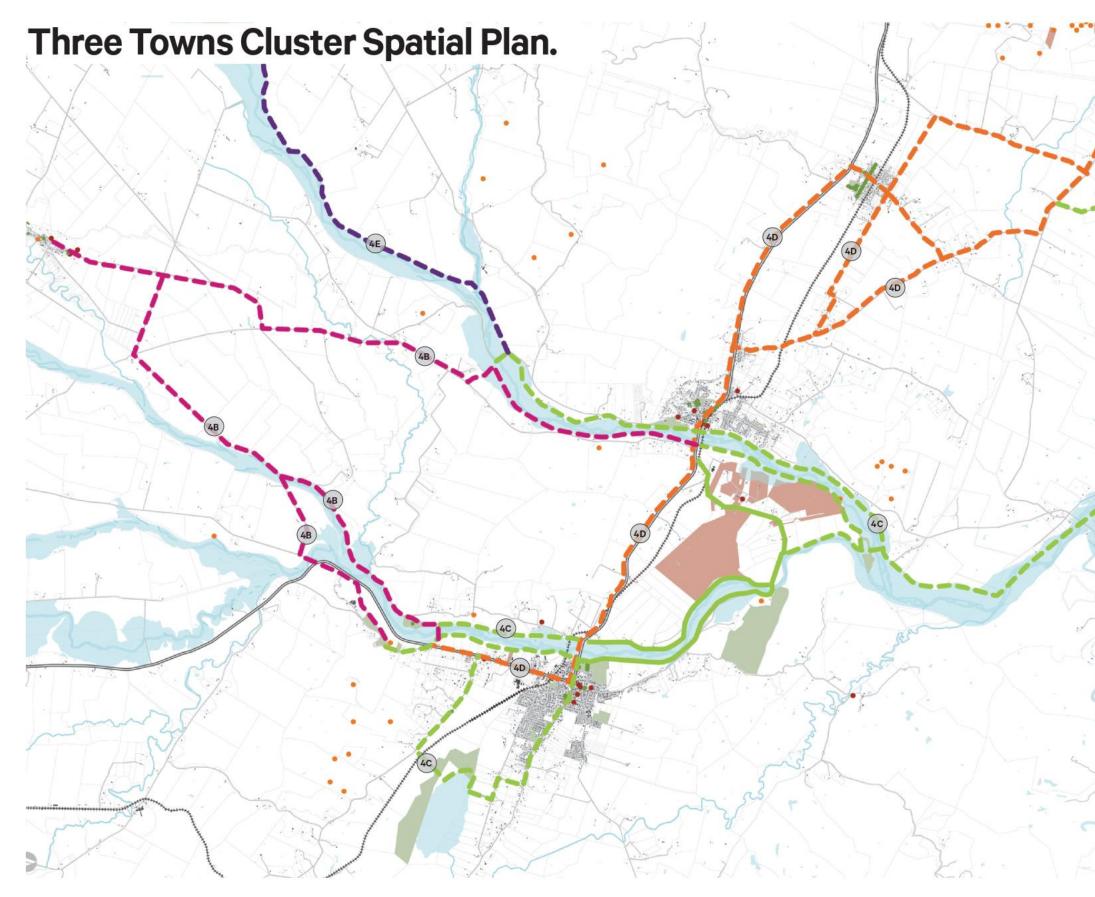
# **Spatial Plan Principles.**

#### All Spatial Plan principles and actions/ projects are interrelated with the Thrive objectives.

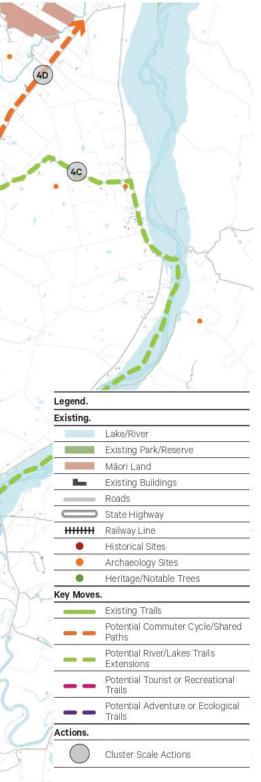
With each action/project contributing to multiple interrelated Thrive objectives, helping to deliver and 'bring Thrive alive'.

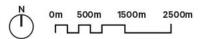






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Projects				Timeframe				
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Timef	rame			
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)		Medium Term (3-10 years)	Long Term (10-30 years)	 /
1. Proud Distric	t							
1A	Māori Engagement Strategy	District wide	- Continue to build a Māori Engagement Strategy that supports the governance capability and active role of Māori in planning for the future, recognising and valuing the Mana Whenua relationship with land.	Quick win				
1B	District Tourism Marketing Campaign - Infrastructure Needs also to be Considered	District wide	- Undertake a regional marketing campaign. - Create a unique and clear identity for the region. - Define the big vision and invest in it. - Promote the district across the region and New Zealand.	Quick Win	Short Term			C
1C	Protect Heritage of the District - Review District Plan Protected Heritage Sites across the District including Wāhi Tapu.	District wide	- Ensure the review of the District Plan to protect historic heritage, include sites of significance for māori and heritage buildings. - This should also include notable tress and cultural areas of signficance.		Short Term			
1D	District-wide Cultural and Heritage Plan	District wide	<ul> <li>Build on the Ngã Ara Tipuna kaupapa to have a community wide discussion about history and place, storytelling, interpretation, cultural expression and how art and culture can be used to improve economic growth and community cohesion.</li> <li>Develop and Implement a Heritage Strategy to retain / protect and preserve the district heritage potential - Explore the future opportunities of the Central Hawke's Bay Musuem and connections to preserving our Districts oral and other history across the District, including Ongaonga, Library Services and other heritage opportunities.</li> </ul>		Short Term			
1E	Develop an Arts and Creative Industries Action Plan	District wide	<ul> <li>Encourage the creative sector to create an action plan to support the development and recognition of the creative sector and to identify quick win opportunities for creative outcomes.</li> </ul>	Quick Win				
1F	District Plan Review - Heritage Precinct and Heritage Buildings and Trees Protection	District wide	<ul> <li>Conduct heritage/character assessment of each of the three towns to confirm heritage builds and notable trees for protection.</li> <li>This aims to define, protect and support heritage into the future.</li> </ul>	Quick Win - Can tie in with DP Review				
2. A Prosperou	s District							
2A	Central Hawkes Bay Community Local Events Strategy	District wide	<ul> <li>Develop a Central Hawke's Bay Events Strategy, linking to target markets and considering the aspirations and talents of locals.</li> <li>Organise events to attract wider audiences e.g. local growers markets, food and wine, country retreat, eco tourism, heritage, homesteads etc.</li> <li>These events should encourage both locals and tourists to engage with the community and encourage people to stop, stay and spend.</li> <li>Seek council and regional organisation assistance to help host and promote events.</li> </ul>		Short Term			
2B	Town Centre Activation Plans	District wide	<ul> <li>Develop town centre activation plans for each of the three towns to: Establish active and vibrant town centres with 7 day trading and eateries open at night.</li> <li>Support active frontages, well maintained buildings and landscapes.</li> <li>Identify strong pedestrian and cycling connections throughout the town centre/s.</li> <li>Introduce effective street lighting for night time trading.</li> </ul>	Quick Win				
2C	Earthquake Prone Buildings Response Plan	District wide	- Following the assessment of earthquake prone buildings in town centres, complete a plan to repair, maintain or remove buildings to align with town centre activiation and revitalisation.	Quick Win				
2D	Local Business - Spend Local Campaign	District wide	<ul> <li>Support local businesses which will in turn help to support tourism.</li> <li>Implement a keep it local campaign, to encourage people to spend money locally (locals, commuters and tourists).</li> </ul>	Quick Win				
2E	Business Innovations and Supporting Infrastructure	District wide	<ul> <li>Support the set up of new innovative businesses (Linked to town centre activiation).</li> <li>Encourage ownership and development platforms, launching and expanding businesses, encouraging businesses to come back to Central Hawke's Bay.</li> <li>Support the ability to run global businesses from Central Hawke's Bay through supporting infrastructure like mobile and internet coverage and other tools.</li> <li>There is potential for a business hub/association that connects new and existing businesses in Central Hawke's Bay to share knowledge and resources.</li> </ul>	Quick Win				
2F	Streamline Consenting Process	District wide	- Continue to reduce the barriers and 'red tape' to the consenting process.	Quick Win				
2G	Destination Plan and Infrastructure Needs Assessment	District wide	<ul> <li>Develop a visitor Destination Plan and infrastructure assessment to understand what investment and action s are required to uplift the value of the visitor economy in Central Hawke's Bay.</li> <li>Create a strategic plan for future tourism infrastructure spending in the district to enable Central Hawkes Bay to be a thriving destination for both domestic and international tourists.</li> </ul>	Quick Win				
2H	Remote Working Facilities and Co-working Spaces	District wide	<ul> <li>Undertake and assessment of the feasibility of developing co-working spaces across the three towns, if feasible support the roll out of adequate fibre internet speeds and connection to the Central Hawkes Bay District.</li> <li>Provide co-working space to support remote working or small start up businesses in the district.</li> <li>There is potential for co-working spaces to activate library's or existing underused buildings</li> </ul>		Short Term			
21	Develop an Employment / Industrial and Commercial Land Prospectus.	District wide	<ul> <li>Use the prospectus to attract new opportunities to the District. This should provide more employment choice, security and resilience from future disruptive events <b>Character and Strengths</b>.</li> <li>The prospectus should focus on attracting activities that align with the character and strengths of the district and avoid activities that place unreasonable pressure on infrastructure requirements.</li> </ul>		Short Term			

	Delivery
	Project Champions
Key Risks and Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Planning Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
	Central Hawke's Bay District Council / Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea
ongoing	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
	Central Hawke's Bay District Council / Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea / Ongaonga Historial Society / Central Hawke's Bay Settlers Museum
	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
	Central Hawke's Bay District Council

Central Hawke's Bay District Council. Town centre businesses. Property owners

Property owners and Central Hawke's Bay District Council

Shop Central Hawke's Bay and Central Hawke's Bay District Council

Projects				Timeframe					Delivery
Plan reference	e	Location	Description	Delivery Timefra	ame				Project Champions
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	Long Term (10-30 years)	Key Risks and Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Planning Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
3. Strong Com	munities								
3A	Open Space and Community Facilities Plan	District wide	<ul> <li>Establish the scope and deliver a comprehensive open space, including active and passive recreation spaces and facilities and a community facilities plan. This should investigate: current state, demand assessment, location review and an action plan to ensure suitable policy and investment decisions can be made to develop a network that support all ages and communities.</li> </ul>		Short Term				
3B	District Cultural Storytelling Plan	District wide	<ul> <li>Make culture more visible through streetscape design, contemporary arts, public art, signage, wayfinding or murals.</li> <li>Potential to integrate with mãori trails network and Ngã Ara Tipuna, showcasing multicultural and mãori craft, making mãori history visible in the district. Art, signage, trails can be a platform to share history, knowledge of place, stories, exhibit historic objects of the area, and create a places for community to connect.</li> </ul>		Short Term				
3C	Mãori Trails / Experiences	District wide	<ul> <li>Connect Maori trails network linking with Ngã Ara Tipuna sites with the potential to expand the trails to the wider district e.g longest place name and views of significant Mãori places. The trail signage should share cultural stories and education on the pre-colonial history of the district.</li> </ul>		Short Term				Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea / Central Hawke's Bay District Council
3D	Coordination Resources and Collective Knowledge Sharing - Working Together	District wide	<ul> <li>Coordinate initiatives between groups and facilities/clubs so they can work together, sharing collective resources and knowledge.</li> </ul>	Quick Win					
3E	Accessibility Assessment and Action Plan	District wide	<ul> <li>Undertake an Accessibility Asessment to identify barriers for access and responses to remove barriers - Improve connectivity within and between the towns for all ages and mobility levels.</li> </ul>	Quick Win					Central Hawke's Bay District Council
3F	Youth Activation Plan	District wide	<ul> <li>Support youth to create their own activation plan - develop and respond to initiatives, opportunities, entertainment and training.</li> <li>Assist in accessing tools, services, and support.</li> </ul>		Short Term				Central Hawke's Bay District Council
3G	Partnerships - Government	District wide	- Continue to partner with Government Agencies to optimise services and investment across Central Hawke's Bay		Short Term				Central Hawke's Bay District Council / Government Agencies
ЗН	Partnerships	District wide	- Continue to partner with a diverse range of agencies, organisations and individuals to deliver Project Thrive		Short Term				Central Hawke's Bay District Council /Agencies
			- Continue to partner with a diverse range of agencies, organisations and individuals to deliver Project Thrive						

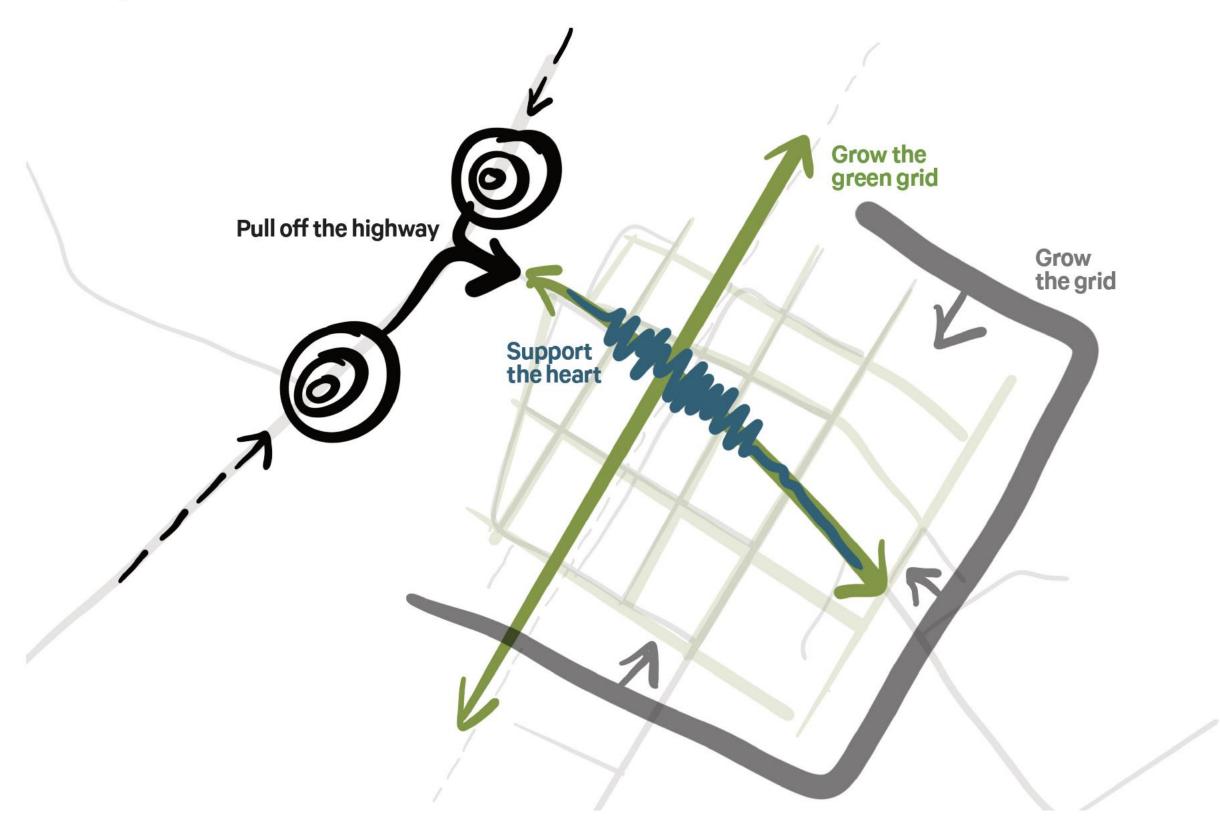
Projects				Timeframe					Delivery
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Timef	rame				Project Champions
Reference Number 4. Connected C	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	Long Term (10-30 years)	Key Risks and Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Planning Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
4A	Cvcling Trail Strategy	District wide	- Develop a Cycling Trail Strategy Ensure that investment in cycling is maxmised to enhance Central	Quick Win					
4A	Cycling frail strategy	District wide	<ul> <li>Bevelop a Cycling train strategy Ensure that investment in cycling is maximised to enhance Central Hawke's Bay as a place to live and visit.</li> <li>Connect past, current, and future projects to ensure works/improvements are optimised to benefit locals and visitors</li> </ul>	QUICK WIN					
4B	Tourist/Recreational Trails - Ongaonga Walking and Cycling Trail	From Waipawa Town Centre on High St, across SH2 bridge, along Waipawa River edge, connect back to Ongaonga Rd to Ongaonga (Bridge St), back to Waipukurau via Ongaonga Waipukurau Rd, connecting back to the Tukituki trail along the stop bank.	<ul> <li>Depending on outcomes of Cycling Strategy there is the opportunity to establish a separate and continuous cycleway between Waipawa, Ongaonga and Waipukurau; allowing a strong and legible connection into towns centres with supported signage and road markings.</li> <li>Improve the safety of the cycle connection by minimising road crossing points, connecting to existing trail networks and improving bridge crossing points.</li> </ul>	×.		Medium Term			
4C	River/Lakes Trails - Extend the Tukituki Trail - Walking or Cycling Trail between Ōtane and Waipawa along the Tukituki River and Waipawa River (Tourism/ Recreational Trails). Potential Connection to Lake Whatumā	Ōtane town centre, along Elsthorpe Rd past Patangata Tavern, along the Tukituki/ Waipawa River edge/spot bank. Connecting back to High St and potential to connect further along Waipawa River	<ul> <li>Depending on outcomes of Cycling Strategy there is the opportunity to build a separate and continuous shared path/trail between Ötane and Waipawa, along Elsthorpe Rd past Patangata Tavern and along the Tukituki/ Waipawa River edge/spot bank. This will connect back to High St and potentially connect further along Waipawa River.</li> <li>There is also potential for trails to be both recreational or tourist cycle/walking routes and for them to connect to existing trails such as the Tukituki trail. Also, provide a safer alternative cycle/walking route off SH2.</li> <li>Improve passive surveillance on stop bank with selected pruning of vegetation where needed to create clear site lines.</li> </ul>			Medium Term			
4D	Commuter Trails - Continuous and Connected Cycle Route between Ōtane, Waipawa and Waipukurau	SH2	<ul> <li>Depending on outcomes of Cycling Strategy there is the opportunity to establish a separate and continuous cycleway between Ōtane, Waipawa and Waipukurau, with strong and legible connections into towns centres, with supported signage and road markings.</li> <li>Improve the safety of the cycle connection by minimising road crossing points, connecting gaps in the networks and improving bridge crossing points.</li> </ul>			Medium Term			
4E	Adventure Trails - Along Waipawa River - Connection to Bush Reserves	District wide	<ul> <li>Depending on outcomes of Cycling Strategy there is the opportunity to establish a more comprehensive network of adventure trails along the river with connection to reserves and natural areas.</li> </ul>			Medium Term			
4F	Public Transport Viability/Options Assessment	District wide	- Assess the options and viability of public transport for the region e.g. bus or shuttle bus options between towns.		Short Term				
4G	Rideshare Promotion - Viability/Options Assessment	District wide	<ul> <li>Promote ride sharing for commuting residents.</li> <li>Investigate ride sharing apps to connect district commuters.</li> </ul>	Quick Win					
4H	Wayfinding Project	District wide	<ul> <li>Support the Township and Town Centre wayfinding project that promotes easy access around towns.</li> <li>Provide information on key connections to destinations and attractions.</li> <li>Consider cycling, walking, mobility scooters and cars. Respond to any issues identified in the Accessibility Assessment.</li> </ul>		Short Term				

Projects				Timeframe					Delivery
Plan reference	9	Location	Description	Delivery Timefr	ame				Project Champions
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	Long Term (10-30 years)	Key Risks and Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Planning Team Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
5. Smart Grow	rth								
5A	Integrated Assessment of Capacity for Residential, Commercial and Industrial Growth Demand and Supply	District wide	<ul> <li>Undertake an Evidence-based and Integrated Assessment of Capacity for Residential, Commercial and Industrial Growth Demand and Supply that Supports Clear Policy and Investment Decision-making.</li> <li>Understand the need for additional land for residential, commercial, and industrial land across the three towns.</li> </ul>			Medium Term			
5B	Partnering on Housing	District wide	Working with Central Government, other Agencies and the Private Sector to Ensure the Policy and Delivery of Housing and Development Responds to the Needs of our Community					Ongoing	
5C	District Plan Review - residential	District wide	<ul> <li>Take the opportunity to align growth areas with infrastructure, highly productive soils constraints, community feedback and urban form principles. These growth areas will provide additional choice and capacity in each of the towns for housing.</li> <li>Creating a defined Urban Form that Supports the Delivery of Housing Options and Future Proofs Central Hawke's Bay</li> </ul>		Short Term				
5D	Monitoring Framework - Growth, Demand and Impact across the Three Towns	District wide	<ul> <li>Establish a monitoring framework that tracks key changes which will enable council to ensure an adequate supply of employment and residential land in the most appropriate locations and respond to any rising issues related to growth and change.</li> </ul>		Short Term			Ongoing	
5E	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Measures	District wide	Assess the Impact of, and Plan for Climate Change by Ensuring Developments and Projects are Incorporating Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Measures		Short Term			Ongoing	
5F	Working with Landowners and Developers	District wide	Engage with Major Residential Landowners to Understand Motivation/Capability to Develop Land and Timing - Development Agreements for Infrastructure Planning	Quick Win				Ongoing	
5G	District Plan Review - Commercial	District wide	<ul> <li>Review Draft District Plan provisions for commercial zone.</li> <li>Take a three towns approach to strategically locating commercial and industrial activities so that they complement and benefit each other for the good of the Central Hawke's Bay economy.</li> </ul>	Quick Win as part of DP review					
5H	Strategic engagement with Government and NGO Sector	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Engage with MHUD, Käinga Ora and others to ensure the right types of housing are developed in the right places to support the development of strong and connected communities.</li> </ul>	Quick Win					
6. Environmer	ntally Responsible								
6A	Healthy Rivers and Lake - Action Plan	District wide	<ul> <li>Develop a plan and implement the rollout of actions in conjuection with the Lake Whatumā management group, to improve the health of rivers and Lake Whatumā, e.g. riparian planting around lake and river edges.</li> <li>Assess stormwater runoff management and filtration systems where needed most (e.g. rain gardens).</li> <li>All future development and streetscape upgrades need to consider water sensitive urban design principles.</li> </ul>		Short Term				

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Projects				Timeframe					Delivery
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Timef	rame				Project Champions
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	Long Term (10-30 years)	Key Risks and Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Planning Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
7. Durable Infra	structure								
7A	Irrigation Water Capture and Storage Project	District wide	Continue to support Tukituki water security initiatives with and for the community and support a move from water volume to value management			Medium Term			
7B	Update Key Policies and Other Key Infrastructure Documents	District wide	<ul> <li>Periodically revise various documents as required. Out of date examples include the footpaths policy March 2017 and the Stormwater policy May 2017. Other documents are far more up to date - e.g. Asset Management Plans (rolling LTP reviews) and Bylaws.</li> </ul>					Ongoing	
7C	Review Development Contributions Model	District wide	<ul> <li>Review opportunity to significantly increase sophistication of Development Contributions policy. The current policy is a baseline model. Intuitively, it seems logical to capture a much greater proportion of development triggered infrastructure costs. However, this will require significant supporting work.</li> </ul>		Short Term			Ongoing	
7D	Demand Management Opportunities Review	District wide	<ul> <li>Review possible non-infrastructure interventions to accomplish reduced demand for any of the 3 waters.</li> <li>This could be via technology, policy, pricing or other measures. The common example is customer owned and managed rain tanks - potentially changing demands upon all 3 of the waters.</li> </ul>		Short Term				
7E	Review Levels of Service and Containment Standards	District wide	- Review levels of service and containment standards for 3 waters. It is important that these are thoroughly thought through and discussed with the community. As an example the Stormwater drainage policy strives to meet a 2% AEP performance standard for the primary system, which is a very high level of service, current achievement being well short of that. Depth times velocity considerations may be more appropriate than nuisance measures. Wastewater containment standards will drive storage and conveyance characteristics for interlinkages between the three towns.	Quick Win					
7F	Develop Preferred Streetscape Toolbox, Palette or Guidance	District wide	<ul> <li>Develop preferred streetscape toolbox, palette or guidance. New roads that are developed and vested by subdividers will have certain characteristics. If these have been considered ahead of time by relevant asset managers then they can be deployed effectively.</li> <li>Consider network utility operator requirements, parking and access, pedestrian and cycling needs, street lighting, street trees and gardens, road furniture.</li> </ul>		Short Term				
76	Infrastructure Data Strategy	District wide	<ul> <li>Identify current state of infrastructure and geophysical information.</li> <li>Identify shortfalls, challenges and opportunities.</li> <li>Prioritise future data, system gathering and improvement opportunities.</li> <li>Clarify ownership. Identify linkages and opportunities.</li> <li>Develop data management strategies.</li> <li>Treat infrastructure data as an asset.</li> </ul>		Short Term				
7H	Wastewater Network. Inflow and Infiltration Programme.	District wide	<ul> <li>Carry out stocktake of current programme.</li> <li>Identify successes, challenges and opportunities.</li> <li>Continually refine programme over time.</li> <li>Document the programme.</li> </ul>					Ongoing	
			Fillal Dro.						

## Ōtane Key Moves.



# **Ōtane Community Voice.**

#### What we heard.

'Ōtane is a hip place for professionals and families to hang'

'Embrace commuters'

'A gorgeous green character village'

'Planting to extend big tree character'



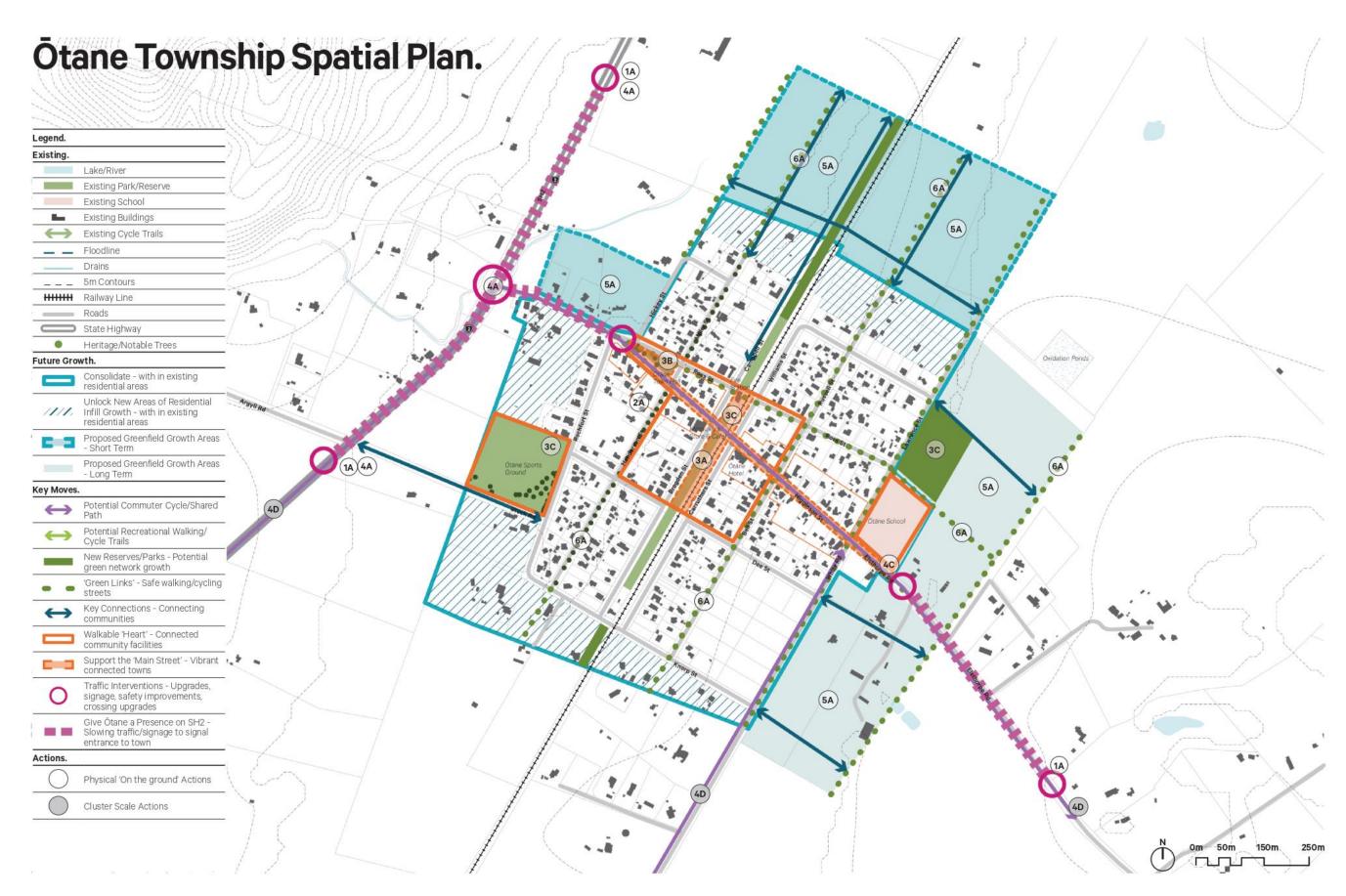










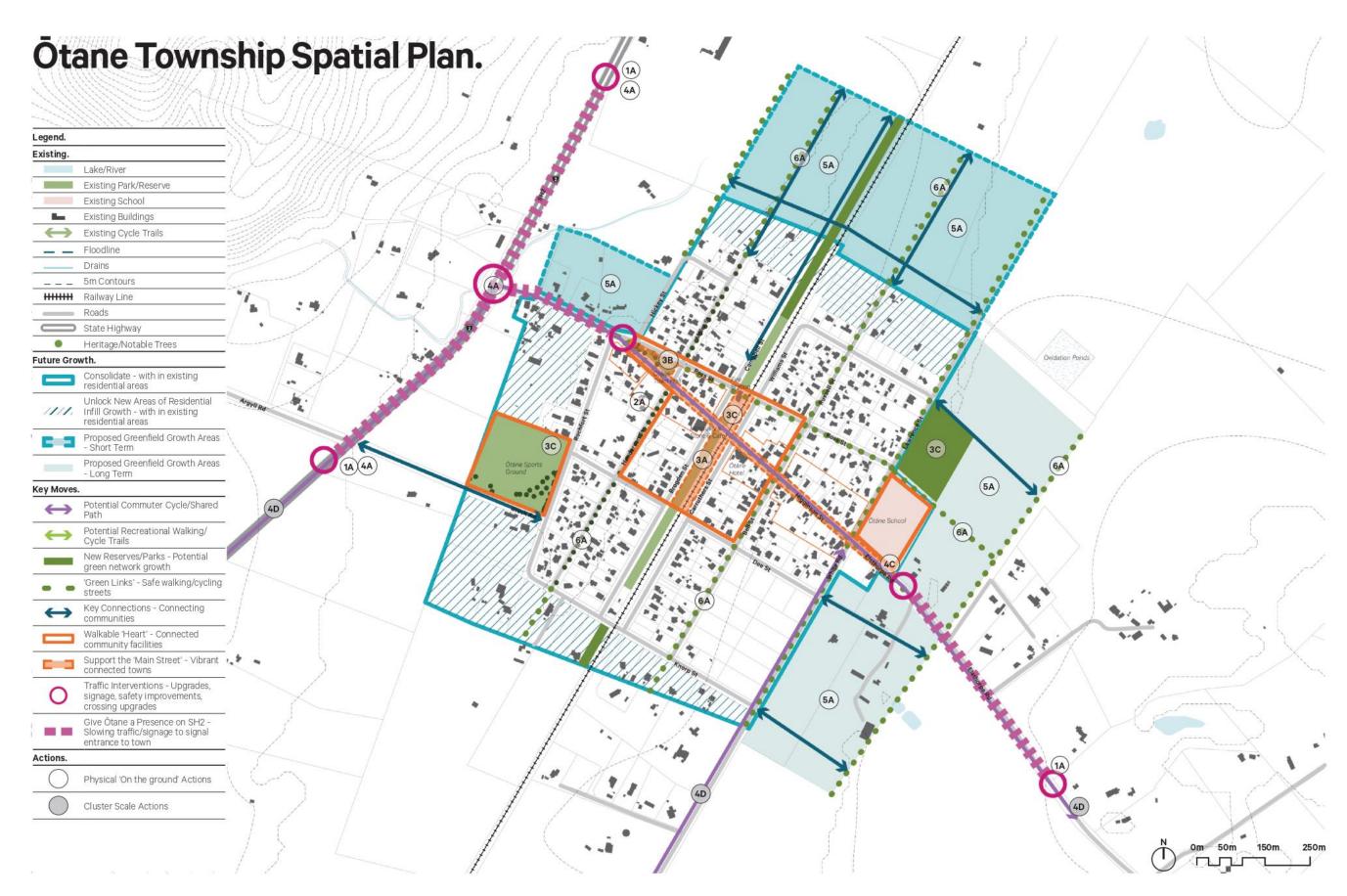


Final Draft 1.

# Ōtane Township Action Plan.

Projects				Timeframe				
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Ti	meframe			
Reference Number	Project Name				Short Term (1- 3 years)		Long Term (10-30 years)	Key Ri Assum
1. Proud District								
1A	Unique Ōtane Welcome Signage	SH2 and Elsthorpe Road	<ul> <li>Establish unique Ôtane signage to clearly define and welcome visitors into Ôtane, also encouraging visitors to slow down and turn off the highway into Ôtane.</li> <li>There is potential for design collaboration with local hapu, community or local artist and an opportunity to express cultural and historical identity.</li> </ul>		Short Term			
1B	Upgrade Õtane Main Street	Higginson St, from SH2 to Otane School	<ul> <li>Upgrade Higginson St with improved footpaths/cycling facilities (connecting cycleways into town), street lighting, street trees, seating, facade painting and improved drop off pick up area outside the school.</li> <li>Strengthen the connections between facilities on Higginson St and support community infrastructure and cultural heritage of Ötane.</li> <li>There is potential for design collaboration with community, local artist and iwi to express cultural and historical identity of Ötane.</li> </ul>			Medium Term		
1C	Ōtane Cultural/Historical Storytelling	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Review and extend the signage/Information/Art trail which highlights Õtane's cultural heritage.</li> <li>There is potential for design collaboration with community, local artist and Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea to express cultural and historical identity of Õtane.</li> <li>This could also be incorporated into a wider township trail or Central Hawke's Bay trail between Õtane, Waipawa and Waipukurau.</li> </ul>	×.	Short Term			
2. Prosperous Distr	ict							
2A	Define the Village Heart - Define Commercial Zone	Ōtane township - Higginson St	<ul> <li>Define a commercial zone in the Ôtane district plan, to ensure future commercial growth supports and strengthens the town centre.</li> <li>Re-establish a strong, functional village centre to respond to the local desire for a busy and successful heart</li> </ul>	Quick Win				
3. Strong Communi	ty							
ЗА	Upgrade Railway Park	Railway Park, with a focus area at the historical railway site	<ul> <li>Upgrade and extend the railway park, with the potential to upgrade the park to integrate the development of the historic railway station into play, community space or community garden.</li> <li>There is potential for design collaboration with community, local artist and iwi to express cultural and historical identity of Ōtane.</li> <li>Ensure separation and safety of activity relative to the rail line.</li> </ul>		Short Term			
3В	Upgrade Town Hall Park	27 Higginson St	<ul> <li>Improve facilities to support future growth of the markets, community events and tourist information/rest area.</li> <li>Provide amenity and connectivity to the rest of Higginson St.</li> <li>There is potential for design collaboration with community, local artist and local hapu to express identity of Ōtane and draw locals and visitors into the centre.</li> </ul>			Medium Term		
3C	Develop Youth Facilities	Õtane Sports Field	<ul> <li>Support/expand youth facilities at the Ōtane sports field, with potential for skate park, pump track, enhancements to basketball courts.</li> <li>There is also potential to collaborate with local youth/apprentices to design and build facilities.</li> </ul>		Short Term			
			FINO					

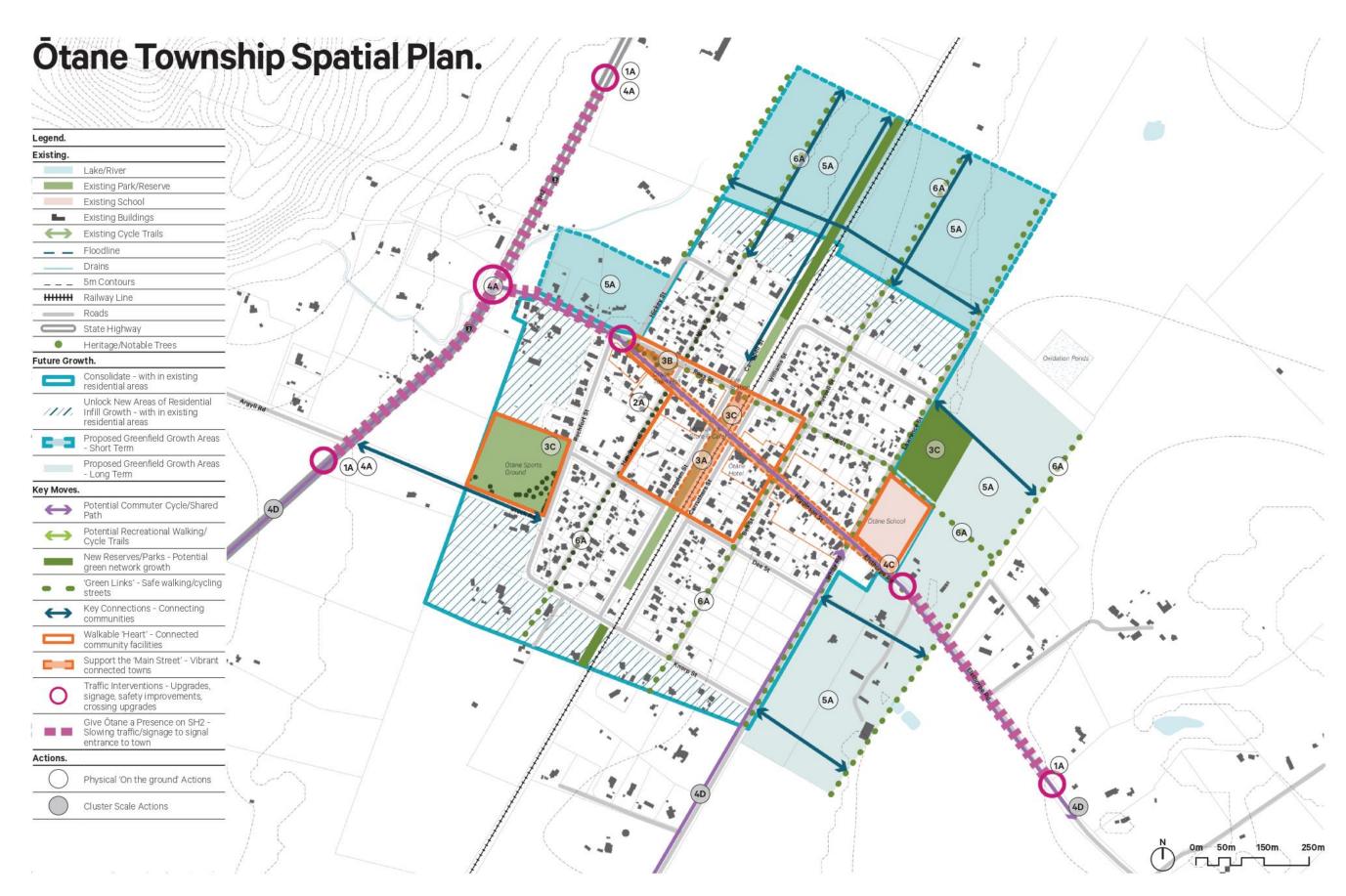
	Delivery
	Project Champions
Risks and Imptions	Central Hawke's Bay Planning Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
	Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Community
	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
	Central Hawke's Bay District Council



Final Draft 1.

# **Ōtane Township Action Plan.**

Projects				Timeframe					Delivery
an reference		Location	Description	Delivery Tin	neframe				Project Champions
eference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)				Key Risks and Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Planning Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
A	Slow and Define the SH2 Turn-off to Ōtane	SH2	<ul> <li>Reduce the speed limit on SH2 down to 70 km/hr when approaching the Ōtane turn off.</li> <li>Reduce the speed before Argyll Rd when heading north and reduce the speed at the bend near the Ōtane Cemetery when travelling south.</li> <li>There is the potential to have repeat speed signs closer to the Ōtane turn off and clear unique signage to provide drivers advanced warning that the Ōtane turn off is approaching.</li> </ul>		Short Term				NZTA
В	Walking or Cycling trail -Ōtane	Ōtane and Havelock North on Elsthorpe Road/Te Kura Rd/ Middle Rd and between Ōtane and Waipawa on White Rd, Homewood Rd, Ireland Rd, Bibby St, Victoria St, Harker St.	<ul> <li>Establish a separate and continuous shared path/trail between Ōtane and Havelock North on Elsthorpe Road/Te Kura Rd/Middle Rd and between Ōtane and Waipawa on White Rd, Homewood Rd, Ireland Rd, Bibby St.</li> <li>There is the potential for trails to be both recreational, tourist or commuter cycle/walking routes and connect to existing trails such as the Tukituki trail.</li> <li>Provide a safer alternative cycle/walking route off SH2.</li> </ul>				Long Term		
C	Traffic Calming and Improved Pedestrian Safety on Higginson St - Safety Improvements for Heavy Vehicle Traffic with a Focus Around Ötane school	Higginson St	<ul> <li>Establish car parking build outs with street trees and planting to narrow the carriageway to two laneways and slow traffic.</li> <li>There is potential for raised tables pedestrian crossings, frictional surface treatments or repeat speed signage to encourage slower speeds and improve pedestrian safety with the heavy vehicle traffic on Higginson St with a focus around Ōtane School.</li> </ul>			Medium Term			Central Hawke's Bay District Council
Smart Growth									
Ā	District Plan Review - Residential Zoning Changes	Town Wide	<ul> <li>- Undertake a Residential Zoning Change to support growth Allow for growth that is reflective of Otane, which supports and strengthens the community and character of Otane while still accommodating affordability.</li> <li>- Take the opportunity to align growth areas with infrastructure, highly productive soils constraints, community feedback and urban form principles.</li> <li>- These growth areas will provide additional choice and capacity in each of the towns for housing.</li> </ul>		Short Term				Central Hawke's Bay District Council
. Environmentally F	Responsible								
δA	Green Streets	St, Bell St, Russell St, Dee St, Lawrence St and White Pd	<ul> <li>Extend Green street network Arrange street tree planting and rain garden berm planting on selective streets to improve stormwater runoff collection.</li> <li>This will also support the character of Ōtane and help slow traffic on streets which will in turn improve pedestrian walkability and cycling.</li> </ul>	Quick Win		Medium Term			
			Final Draft						

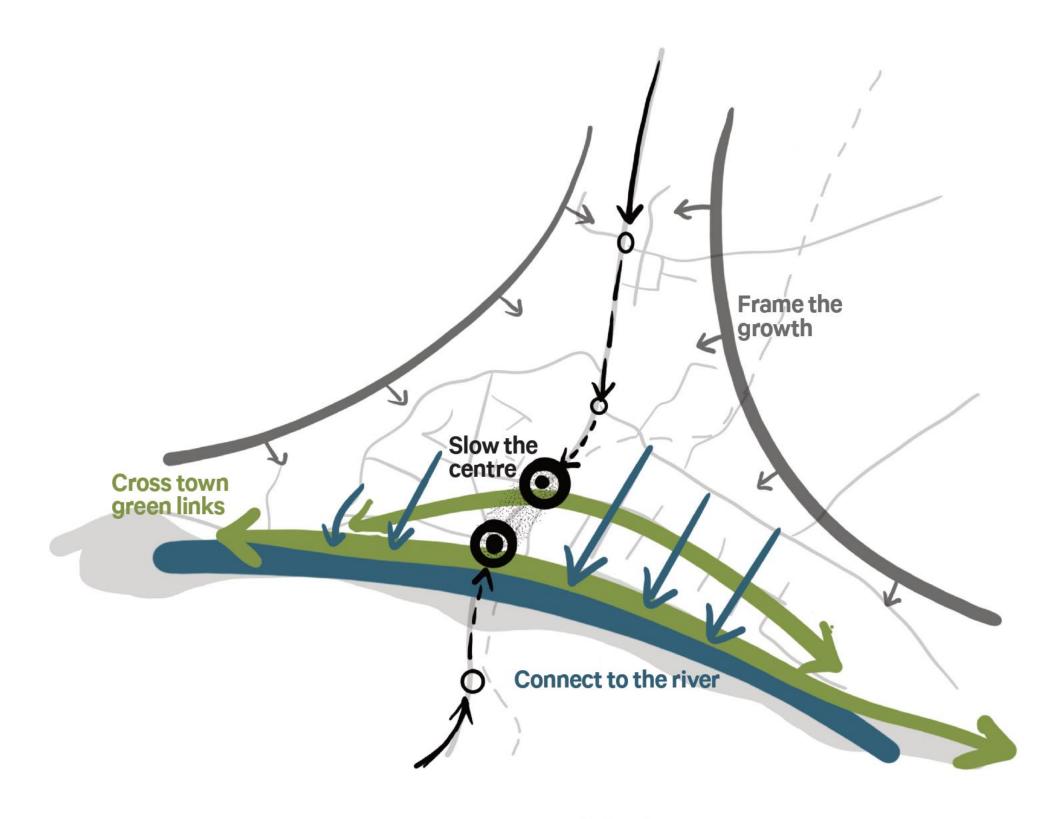


Final Draft 1.

## **Ōtane Township Action Plan.**

				Timeframe			 	Delivery
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Tir	neframe			Project Champions
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)		Key Risks and Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Planning Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
7. Durable Infrastru	cture							
7A	Ōtane Stormwater Drainage System - Ownership and Responsibility Discussion	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Facilitate an informed discussion needs with the Ōtane community about responsibility for and ownership of the Ōtane stormwater drainage system.</li> <li>It is likely that system performance will otherwise deteriorate over time and events will occur with Central Hawke's Bay DC having little opportunity to manage.</li> </ul>		Short Term			Central Hawke's Bay District Council
7B	Structure Planning for Identified Growth Cells - Ōtane	Selected growth cells	- Undertake structure planning exercise for each selected growth cell. - Engage and inform community and landowners.	Quick Win	Short Term			Central Hawke's Bay District Council
7C	Ōtane Stormwater Drainage System - Data Collection	Town Wide - Focus in growth areas	- Collect asset data for Õtane stormwater drainage system. - Update LIDAR (2003) dataset.	Quick Win	Short Term			Central Hawke's Bay District Council
7D	Ōtane Stormwater Drainage System - Modelling	Town Wide	- Utilise learnings from Waipawa stormwater modelling. - Model the Ōtane network, incorporate demand from growth cells and identify system upgrade projects.		Short Term			Central Hawke's Bay District Council
7E	Ötane Wastewater System - Modelling	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Model Ötane wastewater system.</li> <li>Incorporate demand from growth cells and identify system upgrade projects.</li> </ul>		Short Term			Central Hawke's Bay District Council
7F	Review Ōtane Fire Fighting Upgrades	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Upgrade watermain network to provide enhanced fire-fighting capability and incorporate demand from growth cells.</li> </ul>			Medium Term	Ongoing	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
			- Upgrade watermain network to provide enhanced fire-fighting capability and incorporate demand from growth cells.					

## Waipawa Key Moves.



## Waipawa Community Voice.

#### What we heard.

'Pride in our environment and our people'

'Waipawa is a showcase of locally grown food and talent'

'Waipawa is an affordable and attractive place for families - a place for belonging'

'Waipawa is a place of historical meaning - built on heritage and trees'

'The highway is the hero'

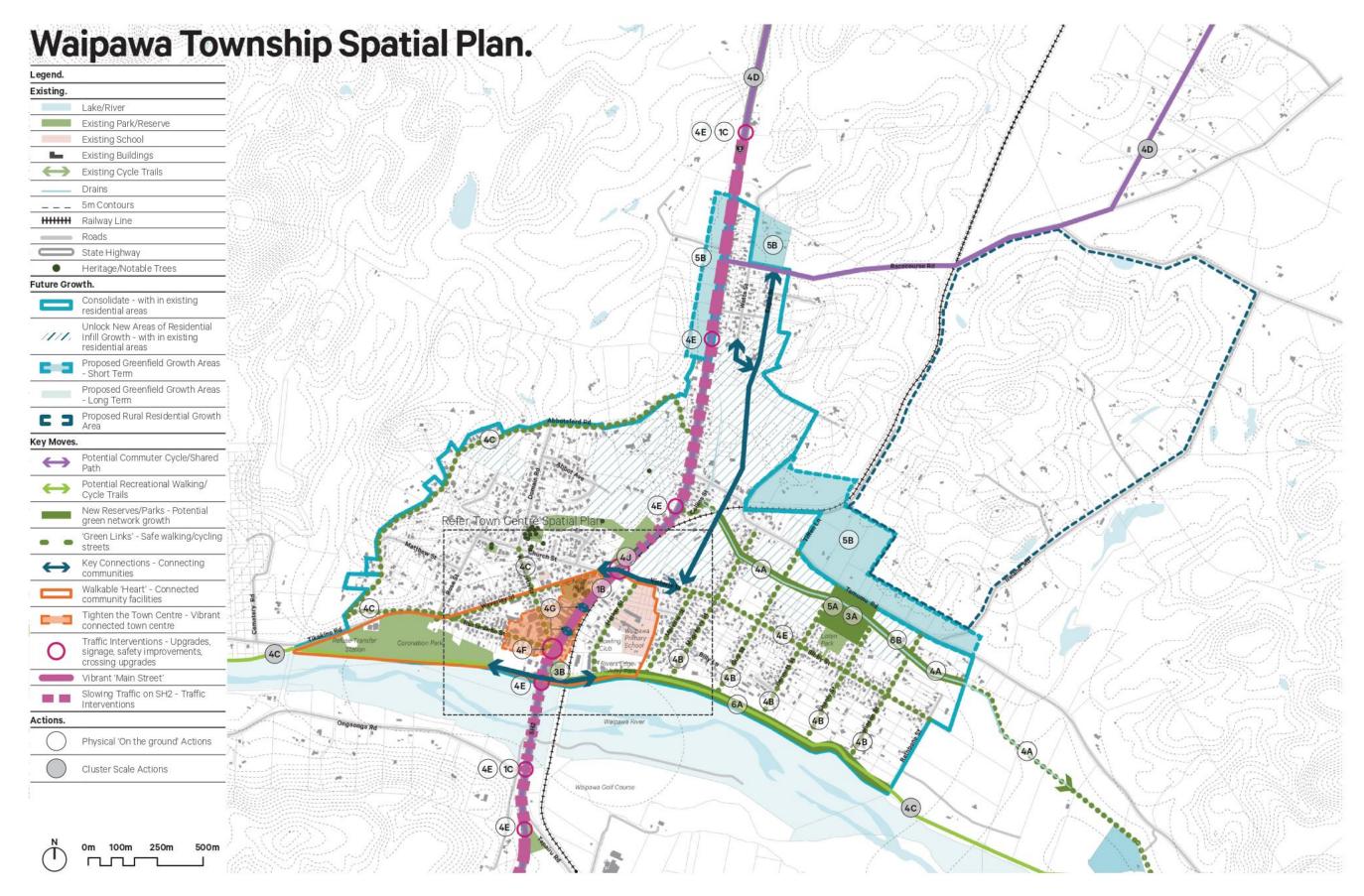


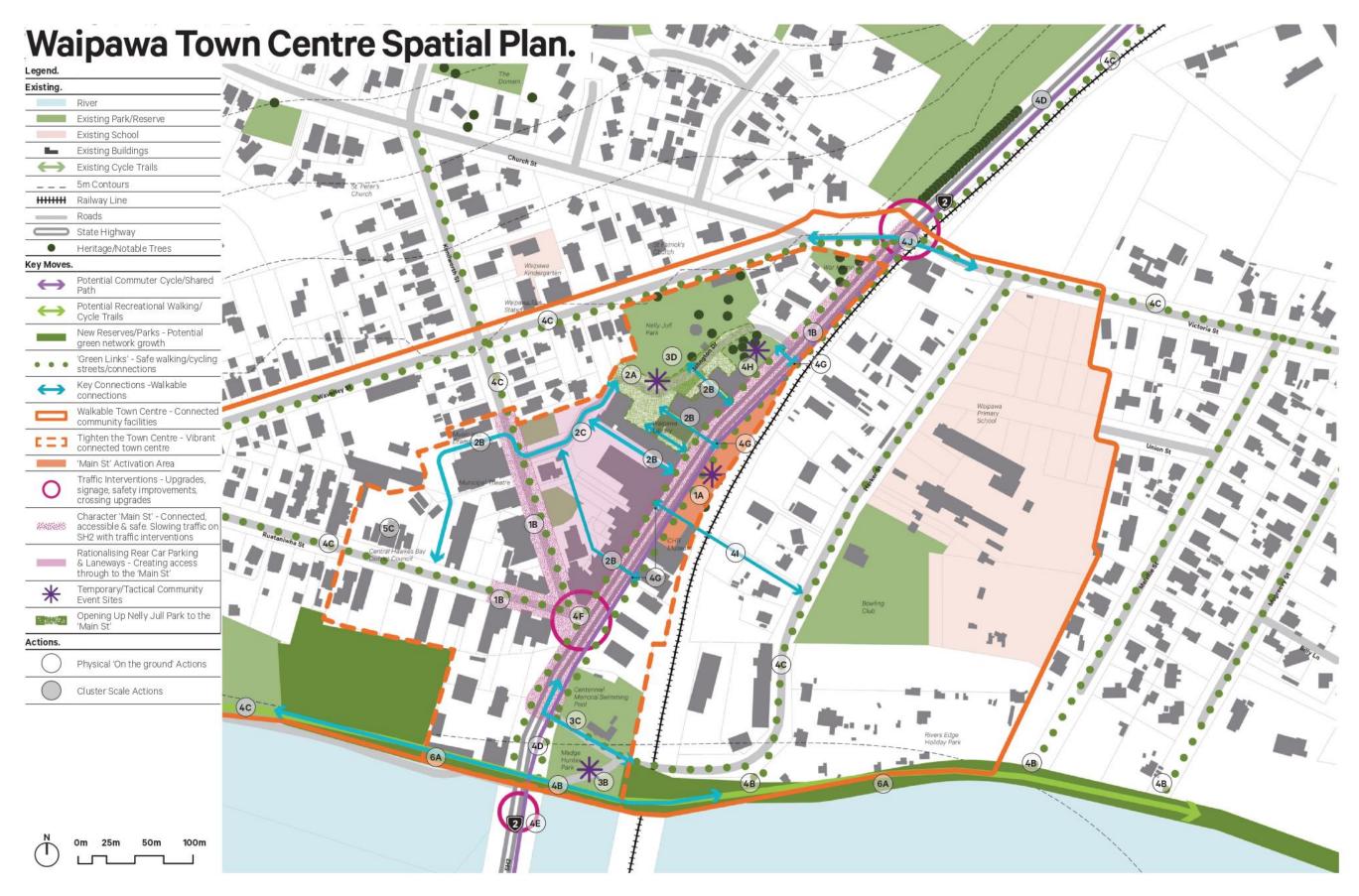


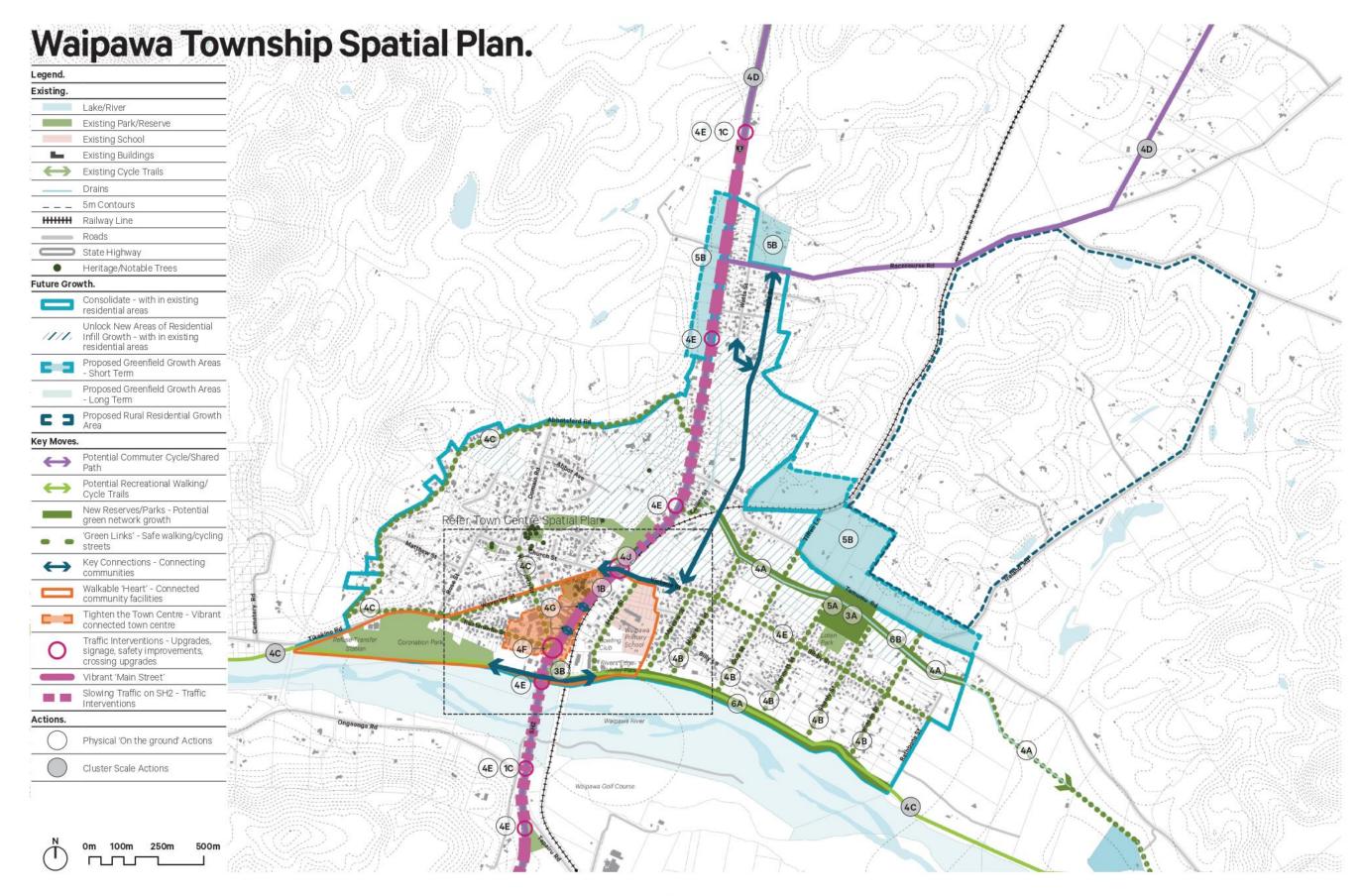






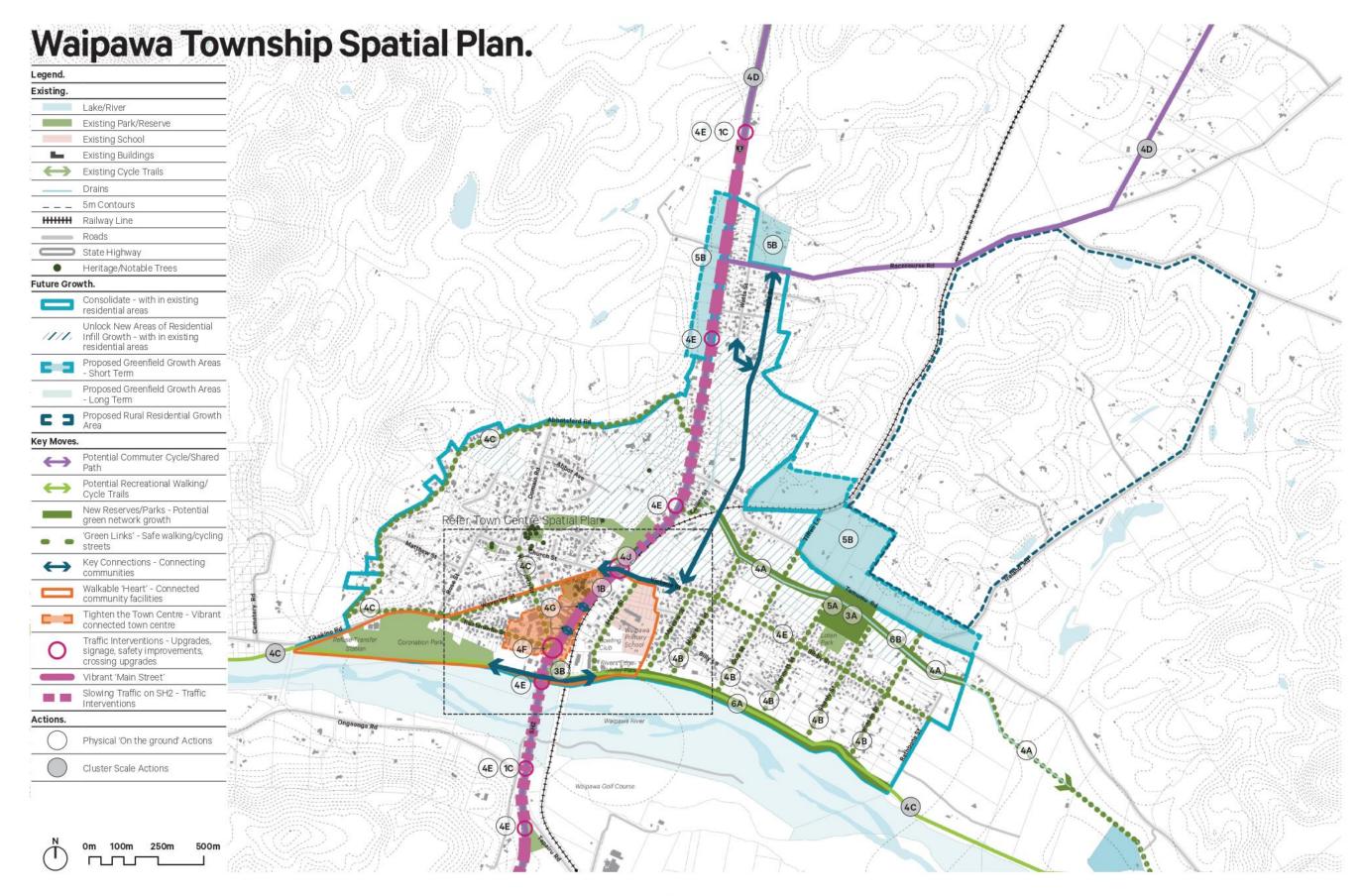






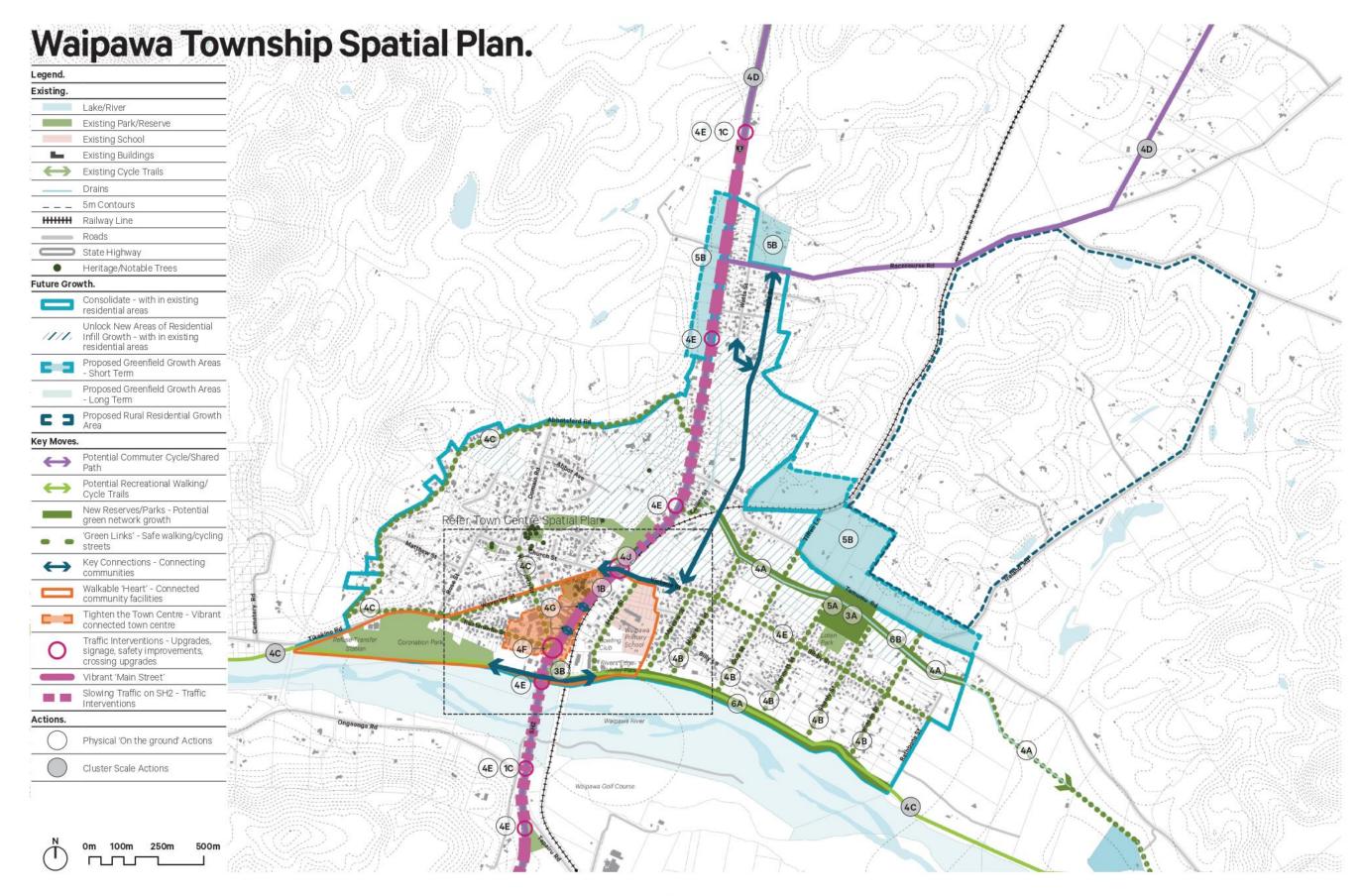
## Waipawa Township Action Plan.

Projects				Timeframe					Delivery
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Tim	eframe				Project Champions
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	Long Term (10-30 years)	Key Risks and Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Plannin Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
. Proud District									
1A	Central Hawke's Bay Settlers Museum Area Activation	Central Hawke's Bay Museum and Car Park	<ul> <li>Upgrade Museum Forecourt Area and Car Park to support increased activity within Waipawa</li> <li>Explore the future opportunities for the integrated use of the Central Hawke's Bay Musuem with other community and Council services</li> <li>Upgrade the car park/ museum forecourt with more green space/hard stand and plants.</li> <li>explore how best to activitate the Settlers Musuem, creating a modern and strong community activity.</li> <li>Create a place to rest, play, picnic on the mainstreet and an event space for pop-up activities, like food markets.</li> <li>Review parking management. There is potential for school buses heading south to stop here or to the rear of the Waipawa, creating a safe spot to wait and cross the road.</li> </ul>	Quick Win - Tactile Pop Up Events		Medium Term			
18	Main Street Upgrade - Slow Speed Environment and Improved Pedestrian Safety	High St from North of Victoria St to Waipawa Bridge	<ul> <li>Upgrade and enhance High St to encourage a slow speed environment, with strong pedestrian/cycling legality and a safety focus.</li> <li>Establish a cohesive mainstreet design with strong connections to the river, across the Highway, through to Nelly Jull Park/Rear car parking, review location of school bus stops.</li> <li>Add painted or textured road surface treatment to define mainstreet and slow traffic, with potential raised table crossing points and car parking buildouts with planting on either side of the road to narrow carriage way and improve pedestrian safety.</li> </ul>	Quick Win					
1C	Define Entrances into Town	SH2 - North of Watts St and Waipawa Bridge	<ul> <li>Establish clear/consistent welcome signage, there is potential for this to involve local cultural storytelling elements.</li> <li>Arrange traffic calming interventions (vertical and horizontal) e.g raised tables and trees to define the entrance to Waipawa township.</li> <li>Plant along the railway and screen the wreckers site.</li> <li>Define southern entry to Waipawa, welcome signage before bridge, there is the opportunity to feature bridge lighting with bridge art.</li> </ul>	•	Short Term				
1D	Waipawa Cultural/Historical Storytelling - Signage/ Information/Art	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Review and extend the signage/Information/Art trail which highlights Waipawa's eurpoean heritage.</li> <li>There is potential for design collaboration with community, local artists and iwi to express the cultural and historical identity of Waipawa.</li> <li>There is also potential for this to be incorporated into a wider township trail or Central Hawke's Bay trail between Ötane, Waipawa and Waipukurau</li> </ul>			Medium Term			
2. A Prosperous Dis	strict								
2A	Nelly Jull Park	Nelly Jull Park and 62 High St Site	<ul> <li>Open up Nelly Jull Park to High Street - Strategically remove building (Current Library Building or adjoining site - Relocate Library on High St) on High St to create a strong laneway/public open space connection through to Nelly Jull Park.</li> <li>Upgrade Nelly Jull Park and improve connection to Park across Islington Dr.</li> <li>Make the park visible from High St, inviting locals and visitors to stop, play and picnic.</li> <li>There is a potential for school buses heading north to stop here, create a safe spot to wait and cross the road.</li> </ul>			Medium Term	Long Term		
2B	Town Centre Pedestrian Laneways Opening Park and other Parts of Town	High St, potential lane connections include; next to Nola's Cafe, next to 42/46 High St, between 62/68 High St.	<ul> <li>Establish pedestrian laneway connections through to the Nelly Jull Park, to the back of house car parking and Kenilworth St.</li> <li>There is potential for laneways to include, public art, local storytelling, seating or outdoor dining areas to retailers.</li> <li>Improve safety and wayfinding.</li> </ul>			Medium Term			
2C	Improve and Rationalise Car Parking along Islington Dr and Back of House of High St Shops.	Back of House High St shops, Islington Dr	<ul> <li>Rationalise and upgrade car parking at the back of High St shops to have a high pedestrian focus.</li> <li>Improve pedestrian connections from Nelly Jull Park and Kenilworth St through to High St.</li> <li>Investigate the use of the car park to host town events such as festivals and market days.</li> </ul>		Short Term - Tactile Events	Medium Term			
2D	Develop a Waipawa Town Centre Master Plan	Waipawa Town Centre	<ul> <li>Establish a vision and pathway to enhance Waipawa's status as oldest inland town, improving the amenity of the mainstreet encouraging people to stop and creating pride</li> <li>Create a framework that positions Waipawa for further commercial investment.</li> <li>Identify strengths and opportunities to target markets and encourage further commercial investment in the town centre to compliment and expand on those there at present.</li> <li>Identify a number of streetscape and connectivity improvements to deliver in tandem. This would align with the goals of the town centre planning.</li> <li>Undertake Detailed DesignTown Centre Master Plan to illustrating strategic projects and actions to undertake to enhance the viability and experience of Waipawa.</li> </ul>	Quick Win					



## Waipawa Township Action Plan.

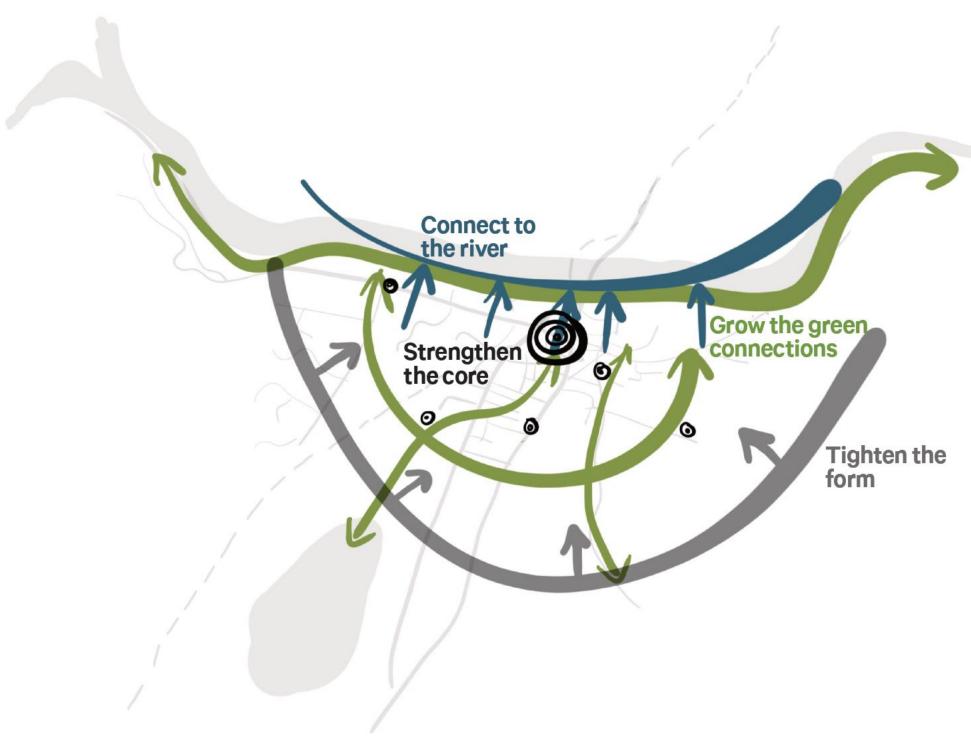
Projects				Timeframe			Delivery
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Tim	eframe		Project Champions
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term Long Term Key Risks and (3-10 years) (10-30 years) Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Plannir Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Centra Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
3. Strong Communi	ties						
3A	Loten Park	Loten Park	<ul> <li>Expand Loten Park north towards the 'bush' drain as eastern Waipawa grows.</li> <li>There is potential for the park to have active/play functions and for the park to double as stormwater overflow management system.</li> <li>Integrate with 'Bush' drain ecological restoration and walking/cycling trail and examine opportunities to rationalise Loten Park</li> </ul>			Long Term	
3B	Hunter Park and Youth Hub	Hunter Park and Harker St	- Expand youth play or active play at Hunter Park. - Formalise Harker St with strong pedestrian/cycle connections to High St and the river trail network, and rationalise car parking.			Medium Term	
3C	Waipawa Pool	Waipawa Pool	- Maintain the community pool in Waipawa. - Strengthen connection between pool and Skate Park / Riverside Park and town centre.			Medium Term	
3D	Nelly Jull Park	Nelly Jull Park	- Invest in and develop Nelly Jull park to create a unique park / play space that brings together all of the community: young, elderly and families.			Medium Term	
4. Connected Citize							
4A	Bush Drain Ecological Walking or Cycling Trail	Bush' Drain from Tamumu Rd until it enter the Waipawa River	<ul> <li>Depending on outcomes of Cycling Strategy there is the opportunity to establish walking and cycling trail along the restored 'Bush' drain, recreational connection from the Waipawa River, Loten Park and through to High St.</li> <li>There is potential for local ecology education signage, or cultural storytelling elements as well as improving function of the drain.</li> </ul>			Long Term	
4B	Pedestrian Connections to the River - Green Pedestrian/ Cycle Friendly Streets	Stop Bank/Street Interfaces	<ul> <li>Arrange selected street upgrades with footpaths, with street trees, on road cycle road markings and improved pedestrian crossing where needed.</li> <li>There is potential for car parking buildouts or pedestrian refuges where needed.</li> <li>Where streets connect to Waipawa River stop bank, create pedestrian connection through to stop bank walking and cycling trails.</li> <li>Improve the passive surveillance on stop bank with selected pruning of vegetation where needed to create clear sight lines.</li> </ul>			Medium Term	
4C	Green Links/Pedestrian Connection - Town Centre	Town Wide	- Create street for improved walking and cycling with safe pedestrian crossing points. There is potential for street trees, lighting and selective berm planting			Medium Term	
4D	Connections from High St (Waipawa Town Centre) to Waipawa River and Hunter Park	High St (SH2) and Hunter Park	<ul> <li>Improve and widen pedestrian connection from town centre along SH2 down to Hunter Park and the river.</li> <li>Narrow the entrance to Harker St to improve pedestrian access and strengthen the connection to Hunter Park.</li> <li>Improve and widen pedestrian connection on western side of SH2 to connect to the river.</li> <li>Improve pedestrian safety and access under the rail and road bridge.</li> </ul>			Medium Term	
4E	SH2 Speed Management	SH2 from Watts St to the Bridge	<ul> <li>Use reduce speed signage, repeat speed signs and road surface speed signage upon approach to town centre, as well as potential vertical traffic management tools such as street tree to encourage slower speed from the bend near Tapairu Rd to north of Watts St on SH2.</li> <li>Implement horizontal traffic management tools such as frictional surface treatments or painted surface treatments, raised tables and car parking build outs with planting on High St from Victoria St to the Waipawa bridge.</li> <li>There is potential to reduce High St speed to 30 km/hr from Victoria St to the Waipawa bridge.</li> <li>In partnership with NZTA, examine opportunitites to better manage the SH through Waipawa.</li> </ul>	Quick Win	Short Term		
4F	Safety Improvements at Kenilworth St and High St intersection	- Examine options to improve accessibility across Waipawa and support more people to stop in Waipawa.	<ul> <li>Improve the intersection safety and pedestrian crossing, with potential to narrow carriageway widths to shorten pedestrian crossing points and create pedestrian refuge areas.</li> <li>Create a pedestrian link south down High St across Kenilworth St and connect to extended footpath to River edge.</li> <li>Improve pedestrian crossing points to Ruataniwha St.</li> </ul>			Medium Term	
4G	Safe Pedestrian Crossing Points on High St	Kenilworth St and High St intersection	<ul> <li>Improve the intersection safety and pedestrian crossing, with potential to narrow carriageway widths to shorten pedestrian crossing points and create pedestrian refuge areas.</li> <li>Create a pedestrian link south down High St across Kenilworth St and connect to extended footpath to River edge.</li> <li>Improve pedestrian crossing points to Ruataniwha St.</li> </ul>	Quick Win	Short Term		
ίΗ	School/Intercity Bus Stop Improvements	High St (SH2)	<ul> <li>Create new pedestrian zebra crossing point.</li> <li>There is the potential to make new and existing zebra crossing points, raised table pedestrian crossing points, extending buildouts either side of crossing points with low planting to increase sight lines and safety.</li> <li>Implement pedestrian refuge build outs in other key pedestrian crossing locations to narrow the width of the carriageway and improve pedestrian sight lines.</li> </ul>			Medium Term	
41	Improve Pedestrian Connection from High St to Harker St - Pedestrian Lane	High St (SH2)	- Investigate new location for school/intercity bus stop location on or off SH2 with safety waiting and crossing points, such as the rear of Islington Drive			Medium Term	
4J	Improve Safety and Pedestrian Connection at Victoria St, High St, Church St Intersection	Pedestrian Lane between High St and Harker St	<ul> <li>Improve the intersection safety and pedestrian crossing points.</li> <li>There is the potential to narrow carriageway widths, to shorten pedestrian crossing points and create pedestrian refuge areas.</li> <li>Improve pedestrian rail crossing infrastructure.</li> </ul>		Short Term		



## Waipawa Township Action Plan.

Projects				Timeframe			Delivery
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Tim	eframe		Project Champions
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term Long Term Key Risks and (3-10 years) (10-30 years) Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Planning Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
5. Smart Growth							
5A	New Public Open Space as Waipawa's Population Grows	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Expand the public open space network as Waipawa grows.</li> <li>Co-locate public open space with areas of growth, with the potential for new developments to contribute to the funding of public open spaces.</li> <li>Consider a variety of different public open space uses (play, active and passive recreation) and consider the integration of public open space to manage stormwater events.</li> </ul>			Long Term	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
5B	Residential Zoning Changes	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Investigate growth that is reflective of Waipawa, which supports and strengthens the community and character of Waipawa while still accommodating growth and affordability.</li> <li>Take the opportunity to align growth areas with infrastructure, highly productive soils constraints, community feedback and urban form principles.</li> <li>Consider how these growth areas will provide additional choice and capacity in each of the towns for housing.</li> </ul>		Short Term	Long Term	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
5C	Examine the cost benefits of relocating the Councill Offices to Waipukurau	Council Offices	- Investigate if it is a smart investment to relocate the Council offices from Waipawa to Waipukurau.			Medium Term Long Term	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
6. Environmentally	Responsible						
6A	River Edge Restoration Planting	Waipawa River Edge	<ul> <li>Restore and arrange riparian planting along the river edge.</li> <li>Arrange selective clearing of pest plants.</li> <li>Improve sightlines to river and improve passive surveillance.</li> <li>Implement landscape interventions to aid stormwater management issues at stop bank edge in eastern Waipawa</li> </ul>		Short Term		Central Hawke's Bay District Council / HBRC
6B	Bush Drain Restoration Planting	Bush' Drain - Eastern Waipawa	- Restore and arrange riparian planting along the drain and surrounding areas		Short Term		Central Hawke's Bay District Council / HBRC
7. Durable Infrastru	icture						
7A	Develop a Long-Term Response to Stormwater Management to Enable Resilient Housing Development.	Waipawa - Focus in Eastern Waipawa	- Implement a Storm Water Management Plan/Strategy. consider water senstive urban design tools.		Short Term		Central Hawke's Bay District Council
7B	Structure Planning for Identified Growth Cells - Waipawa	Selected growth cells	- Implement a Storm Water Management Plan/Strategy. - Consider water senstive urban design tools.		Short Term		Central Hawke's Bay District Council
7C	Eastern Waipawa - aka the Bush. Drainage Opportunities.	Eastern Waipawa	<ul> <li>Brainstorm regulatory, operations, maintenance or infrastructure opportunities to improve both stormwater and wastewater system performance.</li> </ul>	Quick Win			Central Hawke's Bay District Council
7D	Waipawa Stormwater Drainage System - Modelling, LIM Data and Upgrade Project Analysis	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Refine and improve network model.</li> <li>Share findings with community and attach to LIMs.</li> <li>Incorporate demand from growth cells and identify system upgrade projects.</li> </ul>		Short Term		Central Hawke's Bay District Council
7E	Waipawa Wastewater System - Modelling	Town Wide	- Review data availability (Current model is dated - December 2009). Update model. - Incorporate demand from growth cells and identify system upgrade projects.		Short Term		Central Hawke's Bay District Council
7F	Waipawa Fire Fighting Upgrades	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Upgrade watermain network to provide enhanced fire-fighting capability.</li> <li>Incorporate demand from growth cells.</li> </ul>			Long Term	Central Hawke's Bay District Council

## Waipukurau Key Moves.





## Waipukurau Community Voice.

#### What we heard.

'Waipukurau - heart of a thriving rural community'

'Increase density first before going out - infrastructure to respond to consolidation'

'Family friendly and accessible for all ages'

'Waipukurau is well provided with a network of public spaces and areas'

'A sense of arrival'

'People feel connected and have everything at their fingertips'

'A cool town where people will want to stop'

'Activated Areas'

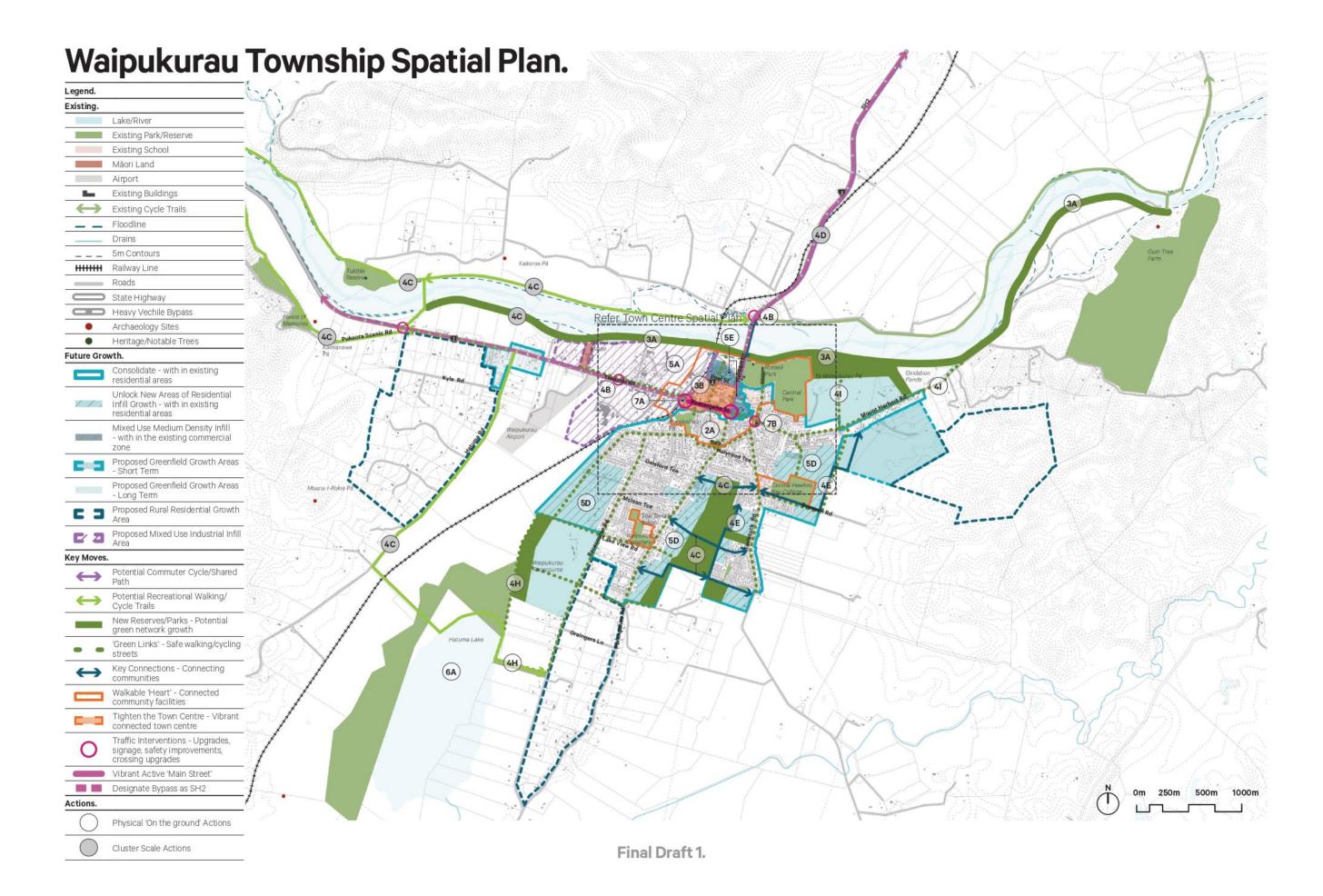




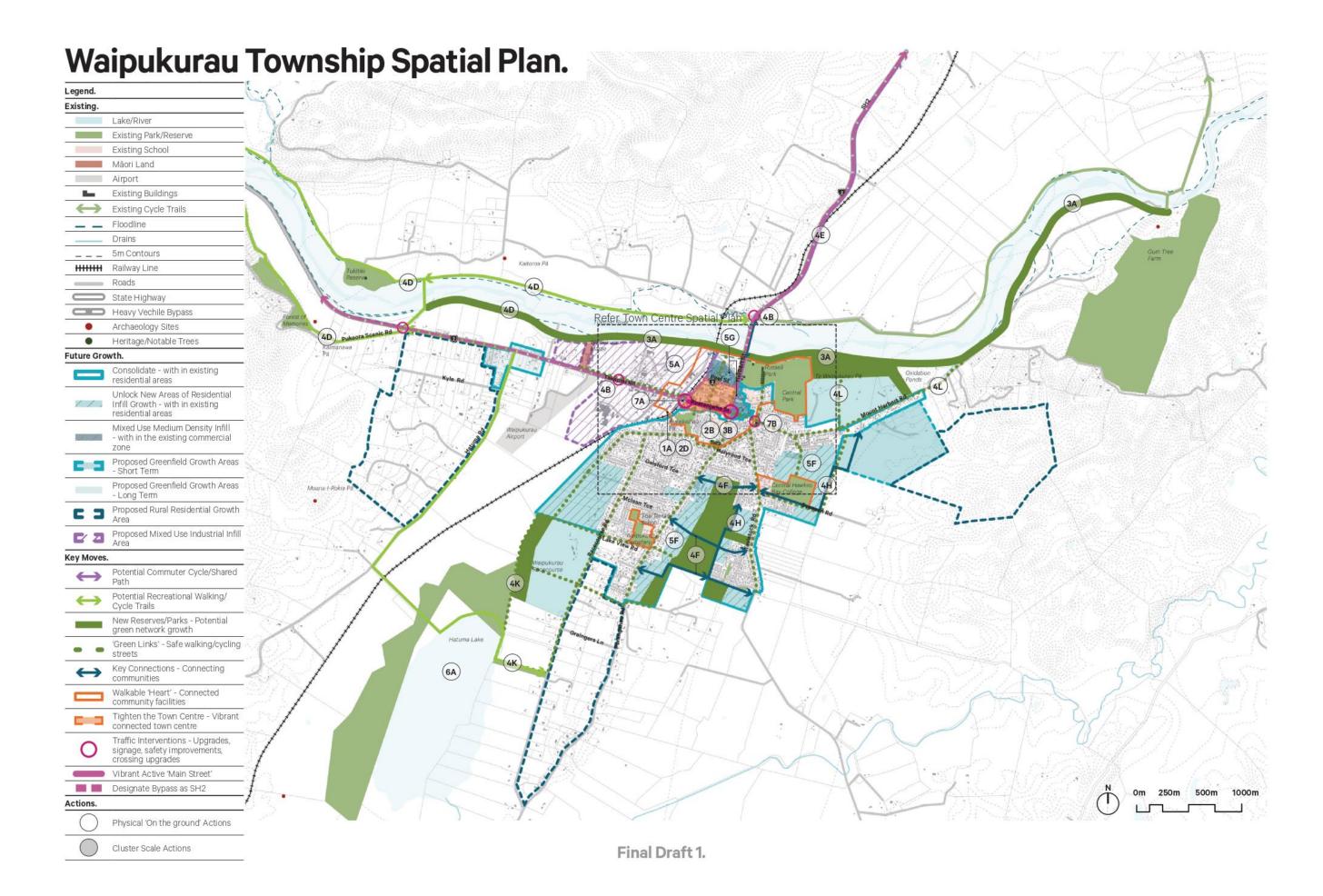








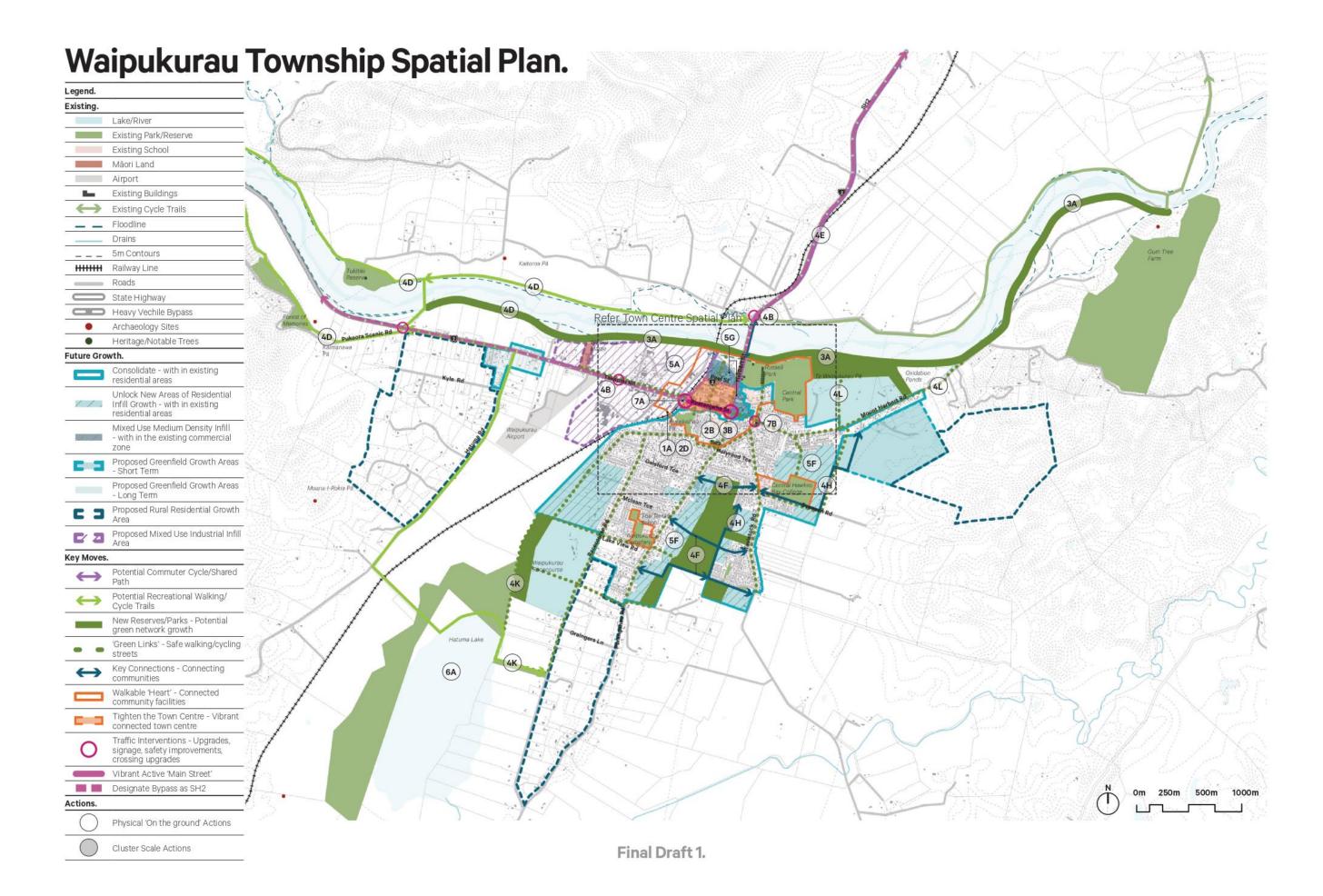




## Waipukurau Township Action Plan.

Projects				Timeframe			
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Tim	eframe		
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	Long Term (10-30 years)
1. Proud District							
1A	Cultural Story Telling	Town Wide	- Continue to support the implementation of Nga Ara Tipuna and its subsequent stages as a key enabler of cultural identity of Tamatea/Central Hawke's Bay		Short Term		
1B	Community Programmes and Events Plan	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Implement a Collaborative and Co-Ordinated Community Programme and Event Plan to deliver regular events that enrich community social, cultural and economic wellbeing.</li> </ul>		Short Term		
2. A Prosperous Dis	strict						
2A	Ruataniwha St - Activation/Upgrade	Ruataniwha St	- Replace the street trees on Ruataniwha St to improve the streetscape and open space. - Potential to tactical urbanism to trial different 'Main St' activation techniques e.g. Pop up parklets, breakout seating or planter beds	Quick Win	Short Term		
2B	Town Centre Master Plan	Waipukurau Town Centre	<ul> <li>Develop a Town Centre Master Plan to illustrate strategic projects and actions to enhance the viability and experience of the town centre.</li> <li>Improve town centre amenities, create a central gathering space and establish strong connections within the town centre and between the other town centres.</li> <li>Ensure the increased pedestrian movement in the town centre maximises the economic benefits of Ngã Ara Tipuna investment.</li> </ul>	Quick Win	Short Term		
2C	Ruataniwha St and State Highway 2 corner	Corner of Bogle Brothers Esplanade and Ruataniwha St	<ul> <li>Work to establish a public open space/plaza on the corner of Bogle Brothers Esplanade and Ruataniwha St for community events, pop up shops and markets. Temporary trials to test different activation options with tactical urbanism interventions.</li> <li>With longer term plans to permanently revitalise the corner into a park/plaza space.</li> </ul>	Quick Win		Medium Term	
3. Strong Communi	ties				)		
ЗА	Tukituki River Edge	Tukituki River Edge	<ul> <li>Enhance the river edges Establish a large grass area next to the Tukituki river either between campground and river or below Pukeora scenic reserve. This area could include picnic tables and more planted native trees.</li> <li>Improve area to cater for overnight campervans.</li> <li>Explore opportunities to create deep swimming holes each year in October, in front of this large grass area to make swimming holes. To encourage locals and visitors to stop for a safe swim, drink a coffee, have a picnic.</li> </ul>	9	Short Term		
3B	Remove NZTA Designation of Ruataniwha Street as a State highway	Ruataniwha St	<ul> <li>Decommission Ruataniwha St as State Highway 2. There is potential to negotiate with NZTA to decommission Ruataniwha St as state highway in exchange for upgrading the intersection of Ruataniwha St/Bogle Brothers Esplanade and confirming bypass route as SH.</li> <li>Decommissioning Ruataniwha St would allow the council and community to more easily close off the street for events.</li> </ul>	Quick Win			
3C	Community Hub on Ruataniwha St	Ruataniwha St	- Establish a Community Hub on Ruataniwha St, with the potential to include a library, cultural centre, tourist information, community clubs, urban Marae and co-working space.		Short Term		
			Final Drai				

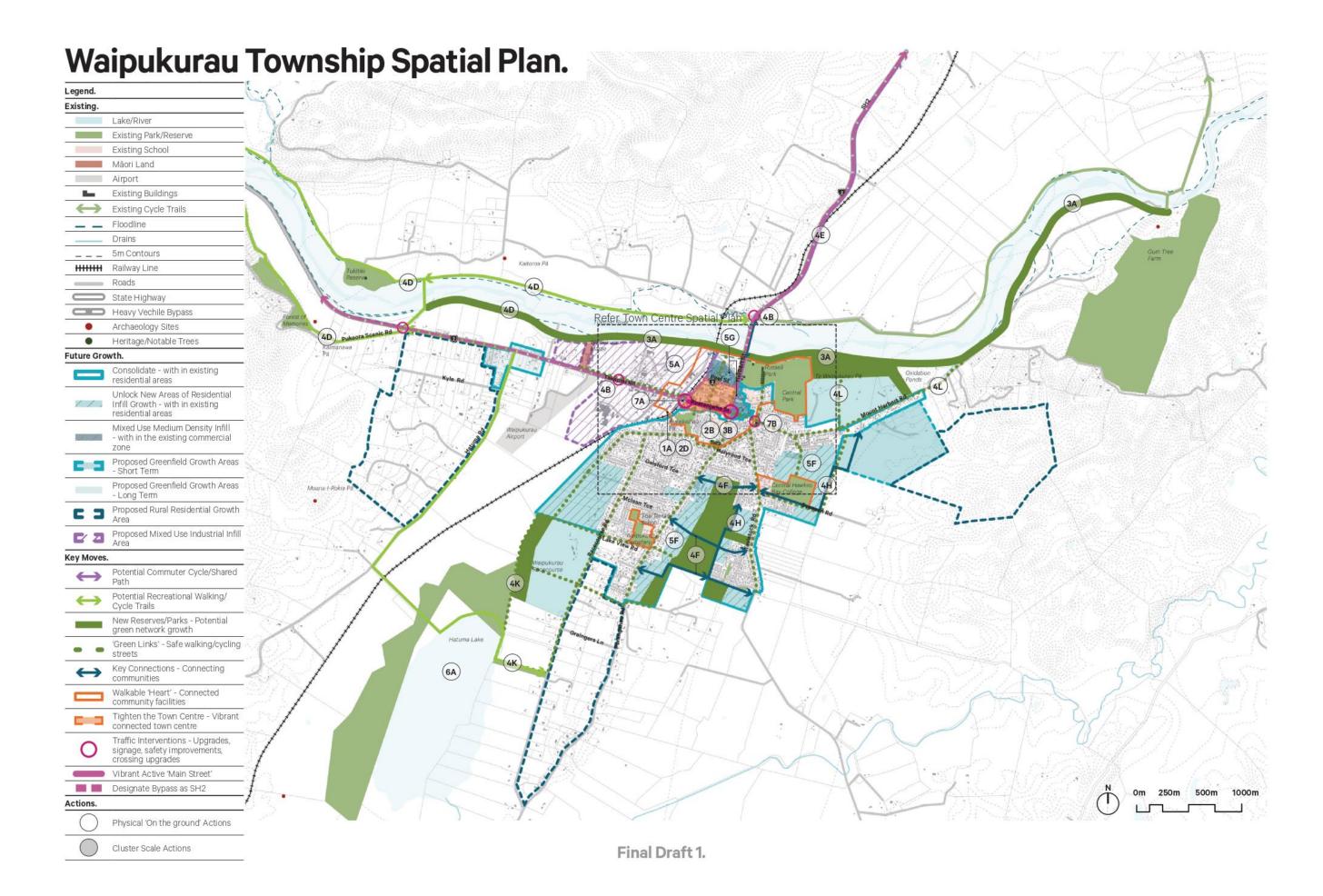
		Delivery
		Project Champions
)	Key Risks and Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Planning Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
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## Waipukurau Township Action Plan.

Projects				Timeframe			
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Time	eframe		
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	Long Term (10-30 years)
4. Connected Citize	ns						
4A	Rethink Ruataniwha Street	Ruataniwha St	As part of NZTA Designation swap, examine improvements/interventions to enhance urban outcomes and encourage people to stop in Waipukurau		Short Term		
4B	Slow Traffic Coming into Town	SH2, Porangahau Rd	- Install traffic interventions, signage, surface treatments and tree plantings to slow traffic coming into town along Takapau Rd		Short Term		
4C	Cross Town Connections between Tavistock Rd and Porangahau Rd	Between Tavistock Rd and Porangahau Rd	- Create key vehicle and walking/cycling connections East West between Tavistock Rd and Porangahau Rd to support infill growth and connect existing communities, such as between Holt Place and Terrace School.		Short Term		
4D	Green' Street Network Plan	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Depending on outcomes of Cycling Strategy there is the opportunity to establish a network of walkable, cycle friendly street that connect the community to important facilities and the town centre.</li> <li>'Green' Streets have the potential to include cycle paths, improved street lighting, safe crossing points, street trees and planting.</li> </ul>		Short Term		
4Ε	North/South Town Centre Connections	Kitchener St and Northumberland St	<ul> <li>Establish a key connection north south connections off Ruataniwha St connecting to Pukekaihau (both physical and visual) and down Northumberland St to the Tukituki River.</li> <li>There is potential for laneways to include, public art, local storytelling, seating or outdoor dining areas to retailers.</li> <li>Improve safety and wayfinding.</li> </ul>		Short Term		
4F	Connect the Town Centre to Pukekaihau	Kitchener St	- Establish a strong visual and physical connection to Pukekaihau on Kitchener St. - Work with Ngã Ara Tipuna to give Pukehaikau more of a presence in the town.	50	Short Term		
4G	Rationalise Carparking off Across the Town Centre and Improve Off 'Main St' Parking Connections to Ruataniwha St	Waipukurau Town Centre	<ul> <li>Encourage people to park off the 'Main St'.</li> <li>Encourage people to park and walk through to Ruataniwha St - Provide bike racks eg</li> </ul>	0	Short Term		
4H	Walking and Cycling link from Racecourse Rd to Lake Whatumā	Racecourse Rd to Lake Whatumã	<ul> <li>Utilise the existing road reserve to create a walking and cycling track from Racecourse Rd to Lake Whatumâ.</li> <li>Investigate signage and seating to support the track.</li> </ul>	Quick Win			
41	Walking and cycling links to the Tukituki trails	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Depending on outcomes of Cycling Strategy there is the opportunity to prioritise the acquisition of key connections to the Tukituki trails for walking and cycling from current and proposed residential areas.</li> </ul>			Medium Term	
5. Smart Growth							
5A	Support the Intensification/Infill of the Existing Industrial Area	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Understand barriers to redevelopment (infrastructure issues, District Plan Rules, market factors) and work with private sector to remove them or encourage redevelopment</li> </ul>		Short Term		
5B	Establish a Partnership Approach to Growth	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Encourage and support collaboration between agencies and organisations actively delivering services across the town, this will lead to more coordination and focus of effort.</li> </ul>	Quick Win			
5C	Consolidate Town Centre Commercial Zone	Town Wide	- Review Draft District Plan provisions for commercial zone.	Quick Win as part of DP review			
5D	Prioritise for the Delivery of Infill Housing Opportunities within the Existing Residential Zone.	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Review Draft District Plan provisions for density within 5 minute and 10 minute walking circles from Town Centre to encourage alternative housing typologies to meet changing demographic needs, including the ageing population.</li> <li>Examine potential avenues to enable more dense development if it is of a high standard and enhances the area in which it is located.</li> </ul>	Quick Win as part of DP review			
5E	Actively Support Aged Care and Elderly Targeted Living in Close Proximity to the Inner City	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Understand most feasible sites for aged care facilities to establish and support them to be developed in those areas to achieve most optimal outcomes.</li> </ul>	Quick Win	Short Term		
5F	Examine actions and interventions to support Infill residential	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Review District Plan objectives and rules to promote good quality infill and support strategic intensification.</li> <li>Reviewing infrastructure / engineering standards that may restrict infill development.</li> </ul>	Quick Win as part of DP review			

	- "
	Delivery
	Project Champions
Key Risks and Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Planning Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community



## Waipukurau Township Action Plan.

Projects	Projects						
Plan reference		Location	Description	Delivery Time	eframe		
Reference Number	Project Name			Quick wins (0-1 years)	Short Term (1- 3 years)	Medium Term (3-10 years)	Long Term (10-30 years)
6. Environmentally	Responsible						
6A	Improve the Health of Lake Whatumā	Lake Whatumā	<ul> <li>Develop a plan and implement the roll out of actions to improve the health of Rivers and Lakes, e.g. riparian planting around lake and river edges.</li> <li>Implement stormwater runoff management and filtration systems where needed most (e.g rain gardens).</li> <li>All future development and streetscape upgrades need to consider water sensitive urban design principles.</li> <li>There is potential for the lake rehabilitation to become an educational tool for the community.</li> </ul>		Short Term	Medium Term	
6B	Open Space Network Plan	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Develop a plan that provides for the delivery of an expanded open space network as the population grows.</li> <li>Use open space as both an important community facility and aid smart growth in terms of storm water management.</li> <li>Three strategic sites include; back of the old hospital site, existing of Russell Park along the Tukituki and the Lake side of the Racecourse</li> </ul>		Short Term		
7. Durable Infrastru	cture						
7A	Improve Bogle Brothers/Racecourse Road/Takapau Road/Ruataniwha St Intersection Upgrade	Bogle Brothers/ Racecourse Road/ Takapau Road/ Ruataniwha St	- Work with NZTA as a priority to make safety improvements to this intersection, reducing traffic speed and connectivity to the railway station.	201	•	Medium Term	
7В	Improve Tavistock Rd/Ruataniwha St Intersection/Roundabout	Tavistock Rd/ Ruataniwha St Intersection/ Roundabout	- Upgrade intersection with improved pedestrian crossings and vehicle safety, improving sight lines and reducing vehicle speed.			Medium Term	
7C	Safe crossing across Russell Street to Russell Park	Russell St	- Enable safer crossing and car parking points across SH2 on Russell Street to Russell Park , the Pools and other facilities.				
7D	Peel St Traffic Calming and Pedestrian Crossing Upgrades	Peel St	<ul> <li>Slow the traffic on Peel St and improve the safety of pedestrian crossing points across the heavy vehicle bypass, particularly for elderly residents of Pukeora wanting to access the town centre.</li> </ul>			Medium Term	
7E	Structure Planning for Identified Growth Cells - Waipukurau	Selected growth cells	<ul> <li>Select growth cells and undertake structure planning exercise for each cell.</li> <li>Engage and inform community and landowners.</li> </ul>	Quick Win	Short Term		
7F	Waipukurau Stormwater Drainage System - Data Collection	Town Wide	- Collate and collect asset data for Waipukurau stormwater drainage system. - Update LIDAR (2003) dataset.		Short Term		
7G	Waipukurau Stormwater Drainage System - Modelling	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Utilise learnings from Waipawa stormwater modelling and model for the Waipukurau network.</li> <li>Incorporate demand from growth cells and identify system upgrade projects.</li> </ul>		Short Term		
7H	Waipukurau Wastewater System - Modelling	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Review data availability and update model (Current model is dated - December 2009).</li> <li>Incorporate demand from growth cells and identify system upgrade projects.</li> </ul>		Short Term		
71	Waipukurau Fire Fighting Upgrades	Town Wide	- Upgrade watermain network to provide enhanced fire-fighting capability. - Incorporate demand from growth cells.				
7J	Strategic Landowner Engagement	Town Wide	<ul> <li>Engage with landowners across the wider hospital site and other larger residentially zoned sites to understand development potential and to strategically plan for infrastructure</li> </ul>	Quick Win			

Final Draft 1.

	Project Champions
Key Risks and Assumptions	Central Hawke's Bay Planning Team, Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure Team, Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Team, NZTA, Community
_	
	Central Hawke's Bay
	Infrastructure and Central Hawke's Bay PLanning
	Central Hawke's Bay
	Infrastructure
	Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure
	Central Hawke's Bay Infrastructure
Ongoing	

Delivery

#### 7.3 LONG TERM PLAN ACTIVITY GROUPINGS

File Number:	COU1-1400
Author:	Gina McGrath, Strategy and Governance Manager
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
Attachments:	Nil

#### PURPOSE

The matter for consideration by the Council is activity groupings for the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.

#### **RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION**

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

a) Council approve of the activity groupings as outlined in appendix 1 for use in the 2021-3031 Long Term Plan.

#### BACKGROUND

As part of the Long Term Plan (LTP) process Council must decide on the activity groupings. The detail of the LTP is structured using activity groupings. These areas drive how we categorise our asset and activity management plans (with some exceptions), and help to form the basic building blocks of the LTP.

Once we have activity groupings finalised, the flow on effect is that we can pull together key components of the LTP and the consultation document, in particular:

- Activity statements (a summary of the detailed information of activities and assets)
- Activity and asset management plans,
- Structure for Levels of Service and Performance Measures and
- Budget structure.

The main reasons for changes to activity groupings are usually to help budget management easier or to explain the types of activities Council undertakes in a more coherent manner.

#### DISCUSSION

As part of the Rates Review work in late 2019, workshopped activity groupings. We have based our recommendations off this work, but there are some suggested some changes. These changes are not considered significant. Changes have been suggested following feedback from Group Managers and the Managers of the relevant activity groupings.

The majority of suggested changes are within the Recreation and Community Facilities group.

Activity Groupings



Central Hawke's Bay District Council's activities fall into eight groups. We are not suggesting a change to that number. Our only recommended change to these top level groupings is a name change for Recreation and Community Facilities to Places and Open Spaces. The rationale for this is that it better reflects the internal structure of Council, as well as commonly used terminology for this area across local government in New Zealand.

**Recommendation:** change the name of Recreation and Community Facilities to Places and Open Spaces.

If this recommendation is accepted, our activity groupings will be:

- 1. Community Leadership
- 2. Planning and Regulatory
- 3. Land Transport
- 4. Solid Waste
- 5. Water Services
- 6. Wastewater (Sewerage)
- 7. Stormwater

#### 8. Places and Open Spaces

#### Activity Areas

Under each top level grouping are supporting activities. We are not recommending a change to the overall number of activities.

The below table compares the current activities in the 2018-28 LTP to our recommendations for the 2021-2031 LTP. Changes are marked in red.

LTP :	2018-2028 ACTIVITIES	LTP 2	021-2031 ACTIVITIES
Community Leadership Group	<ol> <li>Leadership, Governance and Consultation</li> <li>Economic and Social Development</li> </ol>	Community Leadership Group	<ol> <li>Leadership, Governance and Consultation</li> <li>Economic and Social Development</li> </ol>
Planning and Regulatory Group	<ol> <li>District Planning</li> <li>Land Use and Subdivision Consents</li> <li>Building Control</li> <li>Public Health</li> <li>Animal Services</li> <li>Compliance and Monitoring</li> </ol>	Planning and Regulatory Group	<ol> <li>District Planning</li> <li>Land Use and Subdivision Consents</li> <li>Building Control</li> <li>Public Health</li> <li>Animal Services</li> <li>Compliance and Monitoring</li> <li>Territorial Authority Building Control</li> </ol>
Land Transport Group	9. Land Transport	Land Transport Group	10. Land Transport
Solid Waste Group	10. Solid Waste	Solid Waste Group	11. Solid Waste
Water Supplies Group	11. Water Supplies	Water Supplies Group	12. Water Supplies
Wastewater (Sewerage) Group	12. Wastewater (Sewerage)	Wastewater (Sewerage) Group	13. Wastewater (Sewerage)
Stormwater Group	13. Stormwater	Stormwater Group	14. Stormwater

Recreation and Community Facilities Group	<ul> <li>14. Parks, Reserves and Swimming Pools</li> <li>15. Public Toilets</li> <li>16. Retirement Housing</li> <li>17. Libraries</li> <li>18. Theatre, Halls and</li> </ul>	Places and Open Spaces Group	<ul> <li>15. Parks, Reserves &amp; Urban Spaces</li> <li>16. Public Toilets</li> <li>17. Retirement Housing</li> <li>18. Libraries</li> <li>19. Community Facilities</li> </ul>
	Museums 19. Cemeteries		20. Cemeteries
	20. Property and Buildings		

#### Rationale - Compliance and Monitoring split

Compliance and Monitoring is a combination of activities within Customer and Community Partnerships (i.e. bylaws) and Community Infrastructure and Development (i.e. building consents).

We are recommending that we split Compliance and Monitoring into two activity areas. Administratively it is challenging managing a budget that combines two areas that are managed by two different managers in two different groups. It would be more efficient to have the two separated. We would still collect and apply rates in the same way for those areas (as there is some non-BCA compliance activity within CID that is rates funded), but they would be split across the budget in those two areas.

**Recommendation**: split "compliance and monitoring" into "compliance and monitoring" and "territorial authority building control."

#### Rationale – Places and Open Spaces changes

The majority of the changes we are recommending sit within this grouping. These changes are different to what had been previously discussed in late 2019 at the beginning of the rates review. However, feedback from the Group Manager Customer and Community Partnerships and Places and Open Spaces Manager have driven the changes. These changes are largely to align with how the activities are run operationally, in particular because the activity has picked up some operational aspects of what used to exist in other areas.

Below is a breakdown of what would fit within each activity so you are able to get a sense of how it would be structured.

PLACES AND OPEN SPACES			
AREA	WHAT IT WOULD CONTAIN		
Parks, Reserves & Urban Spaces	<ol> <li>War Memorials</li> <li>Camping Grounds</li> <li>Urban Maintenance – i.e. urban roadside mowing and spraying, solid waste bins</li> </ol>		
Public Toilets	4. Public Toilets		
Retirement Housing	5. Retirement Housing		
Libraries	6. Library Buildings		
Community Facilities	<ol> <li>Theatres</li> <li>Community Halls</li> <li>Museums</li> <li>Swimming pools</li> <li>Pound</li> </ol>		
Cemeteries	12. Cemeteries		

We are recommending that the Council Administration Building is moved to overheads.

**Recommendation:** That Places and Open Spaces be broken down into the following areas: Parks, Reserves & Urban Spaces, Public Toilets, Retirement Housing, Libraries, Community Facilities and Cemeteries.

#### RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

There is minimal risk with this change as it simply changes how our budgets are structured. It does not have any impact on collection of rates.

#### FOUR WELLBEINGS

This report supports the development of the LTP which is our main mechanism for delivery of the four wellbeings of local government.

#### **DELEGATIONS OR AUTHORITY**

LTP related decisions are typically made at Council, although Strategy and Wellbeing Committee and Finance and Infrastructure Committee also have the appropriate delegations for LTP-related approvals.

#### SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed not significant.

#### **OPTIONS ANALYSIS**

There are three options – status quo, adopting the recommended changes or making additional changes.

There is no significant difference between the three options except for the ability to achieve some efficiencies in how we manage our budgets operationally, and also our ability to better explain what we do in each activity area.

	<u>Option 1</u> Retain status quo	Option 2 Adopt recommended changes (as outlined in appendix 1)	Option 3 Make additional changes to activity groupings
Financial and Operational Implications	No implications, other than not being able to achieve some process efficiencies in budget management.	Minor implications for how budgets are structured and reported in the background. No impact to rates collection.	This would depend on the extent of any changes made by Council.
Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Implications	Activity groupings underpin the structure of the LTP.	Activity groupings underpin the structure of the LTP.	Activity groupings underpin the structure of the LTP.
Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes	No impact.	No impact.	No impact.

Statutory Requirements	Council is required to have groupings as part of the LTP.	Council is required to have groupings as part of the LTP.	Council is required to have groupings as part of the LTP.
Consistency	This would be consistent with current policies and plans.	This would be	This would be
with Policies		consistent with current	consistent with current
and Plans		policies and plans.	policies and plans.

#### **Recommended Option**

This report recommends option 2 for addressing the matter.

#### **NEXT STEPS**

Once these are adopted, they will be used to structure how we input information in the LTP and Budgets.

#### RECOMMENDATION

a) Council approve of the activity groupings as outlined in appendix 1 for use in the 2021-3031 Long Term Plan.

### APPENDIX 1: RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN ACTIVITY GROUPINGS

Changes are highlighted in red.

Groupings:

LTP 2018-2028 ACTIVITY GROUPINGS	LTP 2021-2031 ACTIVITY GROUPINGS
Community Leadership	Community Leadership
Planning and Regulatory	Planning and Regulatory
Land Transport	Land Transport
Solid Waste	Solid Waste
Water Services	Water Services
Wastewater (Sewerage)	Wastewater (Sewerage)
Stormwater	Stormwater
Recreation and Community Facilities Group	Places and Open Spaces

#### Activities:

	2018-2028 ACTIVITIES		021-2031 ACTIVITIES
Community	21. Leadership, Governance	Community	21. Leadership, Governance
Leadership	and Consultation	Leadership	and Consultation
Group	22. Economic and Social	Group	22. Economic and Social
•	Development	•	Development
Planning and	23. District Planning	Planning and	23. District Planning
Regulatory	24. Land Use and Subdivision	Regulatory	24. Land Use and
Group	Consents	Group	Subdivision Consents
-	25. Building Control		25. Building Control
	26. Public Health		26. Public Health
	27. Animal Services		27. Animal Services
	28. Compliance and Monitoring		28. Compliance and
			Monitoring
			29. Territorial Authority
			Building Control
Land	29. Land Transport	Land	30. Land Transport
Transport		Transport	
Group		Group	
Solid Waste	30. Solid Waste	Solid Waste	31. Solid Waste
Group		Group	
Water	31. Water Supplies	Water	32. Water Supplies
Supplies		Supplies	
Group		Group	
Wastewater	32. Wastewater (Sewerage)	Wastewater	33. Wastewater (Sewerage)
(Sewerage)		(Sewerage)	
Group		Group	
Stormwater	33. Stormwater	Stormwater	34. Stormwater
Group		Group	
Recreation	34. Parks, Reserves and	Places and	35. Parks, Reserves & Urban
and	Swimming Pools	Open Spaces	Spaces
Community Facilities	35. Public Toilets	Group	36. Public Toilets
Group	36. Retirement Housing		37. Retirement Housing
Group	37. Libraries		38. Libraries
	38. Theatre, Halls and		39. Community Facilities
	Museums		40. Operantering
	39. Cemeteries	-	40. Cemeteries
	40. Property and Buildings		

# FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO WATER HOLDINGS HAWKE'S BAY FOR SCIENCE CHARGES

File Number:	COU1-1400	
Author:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive	
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive	
Attachments:	1. Letter from Water Holdings Hawke's Bay - Funding Request <u>U</u>	

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is for Council to consider a request from Water Holdings Hawke's Bay (formally known as Water Holdings CHB) for financial support to assist in the funding of science charges for the 2019/2020 financial year.

#### **RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION**

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

a) That Council provides / does not provide (delete one) funding of \$X to Water Holdings Hawke's Bay to support the funding of science charges for the 2019/2020 financial year.

#### BACKGROUND

Water storage has been a focus of much discussion in Central Hawke's Bay for several years now.

Water security presents significant challenges for Central Hawke's Bay and the wider Hawke's Bay region. If sustainable solutions are navigated it will afford the opportunity for businesses to return to or explore value adding opportunities for a Central Hawke's Bay of the future.

As part of the Draft Annual Plan 2019/20 Central Hawke's Bay District Council sought feedback from the community on the proposition that a \$250,000.00 suspensory loan be provided to Water Holdings Hawke's Bay (WHHB). While Council did not support the suspensory loan following community feedback, Council did during the 2019/2020 Annual Plan process, tag \$250,000.00 towards the development and delivery of Water Security Initiatives in Central Hawke's Bay.

Following extensive feedback, and a comprehensive report on options provided, Council passed the following resolutions on 23rd May 2019:

#### Moved: Mayor Alex Walker Seconded Cr David Tennent

- a) That 250K from the rural reserve fund is tagged for supporting water security initiatives in Central Hawke's Bay.
- b) That Council supports a collaborative approach at both a local and regional level for development of water security initiatives.
- c) That council requests staff bring back a framework which includes further information on the potential role of Central Hawke's Bay District Council together with Water Holdings CHB, HBRC and the TukiTuki Taskforce, for understanding issues of water security and creating a local package of solutions.

Following Council resolutions on the 23 May 2019, Officers continued to engage in conversations that would attempt to provide the bones of a framework for Council to consider.

Following these discussions, the Provincial Growth Fund provided a \$35 million investment in water security for across Hawke's Bay on a number of initiatives. At the same time the Tukituki Leaders Forum was re-established.

Following the 2019 Triennial Elections, Central Hawke's Bay District Council took the time to refresh its priorities for the 2019-2022 period.

These are articulated through five strategic priorities, one of which is that Council want to ensure its success in delivery of #thebigwaterstory and improved water security for Central Hawke's Bay.

Council's need to effectively engage and contribute to the dialogue around water security is critical, and speaks to the purpose of this report.

Earlier in 2020, Council further resolved

- 1. That Council give the Chief Executive delegations to utilise and make financial decisions of no more than \$50,000.00 from the \$250,000.00 tagged for the delivery of Water Security Initiatives.
- 2. That Council in granting these delegations note that the \$50,000.00 will in principle be used to advance engagement and work within the Tukituki Leaders Forum, and specifically to ensure Central Hawke's Bay District Council has the required resources to contribute in a meaningful way.

At the time of writing this report, less than \$10,000.00 has been spent from the \$50,000 which Council gave the Chief Executive Financial Delegations on. To date this has included costs associated with the facilitation and project coordination of Tukituki Leaders Forum.

Central Hawke's Bay District Council continues to work closely with Hawke's Bay Regional Council to support the advancement of water security initiatives, and the Tukituki Leaders Forum are advancing through a deep analysis of values and outcomes potential options for Water Security.

#### DISCUSSION

Water Holdings Hawke's Bay (WHHB) are key stakeholders and participants in the Tukituki Leaders Forum.

Recently we have received correspondence via the Independent Chair, Angus Mabin seeking financial support to meet the company's annual science charges obligations of \$58,000.00.

It is understood a similar request has been made to Centralines, but at the time of writing this report the outcome of that request is unknown.

Science charges are billed to all water consent holders in Hawke's Bay to meet the costs of monitoring and managing the consents for the benefit of the community. When the shareholders purchased the IP and consents of the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme, they also inherited the ongoing annual charges fee for as long as the consents remained valid. This was a liability that WHHB were made aware of during the due-diligence period.

The payment of the science charges is essential to keep the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme consents alive, and rationale for why funding is sought is included in the letter received by Angus Mabin on behalf of WHHB (Attached as Appendix One)

#### RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

This matter has high public interest, and therefore there is a risk that members of the community will not support a decision to financially support WHHB. Council have however mitigated that risk

through a comprehensive community engagement process in 2019, and tagged money towards advancing water security initiatives.

Council need to be satisfied that financially supporting WHHB to fund the annual science charges, aligns with the intent of the Council decision in May 2019.

#### **DELEGATIONS OR AUTHORITY**

The amount of funding requested, which naturally would come out of the \$250,000 Water Security Fund, falls above the \$50,000 delegated authority that the Chief Executive has in relation to this matter. Even if the funding did fit within the delegated authority of the Chief Executive, the nature of the request suggests this should be a decision of Council regarding funding.

#### SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as having some significance because of the high public interest related to the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme Intellectual Property. Council have satisfied their significance and engagement obligations during the Annual Plan 2019/2020 process, so long as if any funding decision is made it is made from within the \$250,000 funding envelope tagged towards Water Security.

#### **OPTIONS ANALYSIS**

Council may choose to support the WHHB request, part of it or none of it. These options, and some commentary are outlined below:

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
	Support the full request for funding through a full grant	Support the request for funding through a partial grant	Do not support the request for funding.
Financial and Operational Implications		) towards advancing Water o date. This decision has r	
Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Implications	Council does not have an implications, however Co	riority for Council. The par by specific Long Term Plar buncil need to be mindful o bugh the commitment to ad	n or Annual Plan f their obligation to
Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes	want to ensure its succe water security for Centra	ive strategic priorities, one ess in delivery of #thebig al Hawke's Bay. Council r ving Central Hawke's Bay.	waterstory and improved recognises water security

Statutory Requirements	There are no specific statutory implications for Council to consider, apart from its responsibilities under the Local Government Act, with particular reference to its significance and engagement responsibilities. These matters are addressed earlier in the report.
Consistency with Policies and Plans	There are no implications to consider.

#### NEXT STEPS

Following a decision from Council, Officers will continue to work with the Tukituki Leaders Forum to support the advancement of Water Security initiatives.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

a) That Council provides / does not provide (delete one) funding of \$X to Water Holdings Hawke's Bay to support the funding of science charges for the 2019/2020 financial year.

#### 21.7.2020

#### To the Central HB District Council;

On behalf of the Water Holdings Hawkes Bay (WHHB) shareholders I would formally like the Council to consider a request for financial support to meet the Company's annual Science Charges obligations of \$58,000 (GST incl) to the HBRC.

These charges are billed to all water consent holders in HB to meet the costs of monitoring and managing the consents for the benefit of the community. When the shareholders purchased the IP and consents of the RWSS, they also inherited the ongoing annual charges fee for as long as the consents remained valid.

As WHHB could not legally access the water to use it, we believed we had a good case for the HBRC to consider waiving these annual charges. Requests last year and this year for a waiver have on both occasions been declined. As a result last year's bill was paid from their own resources in order to keep the consents alive.

You will be aware that the shareholders are not in this venture for personal gain, but bought the consents in the hope that over their remaining life a way to use them in order to help the process of providing water security for CHB could be achieved. They have selflessly invested in the initial IP and Consents and then poured in more money as needed in the hope of achieving this goal. The Counsel will be aware of all the constructive work behind the scenes, particularly in the Tukituki Forum to help find a solution and that these consents form one of the options being considered for water security in CHB.

The shareholders have fronted up to date, but their continued goodwill should not be taken for granted. It would be very helpful and encouraging for them if the community, via the CHBDC was to consider contributing to the annual obligation this year.

We thank you very much for the support and work that the CHBDC has already committed to this project and look forward to working with you in the future.

Angus Mabin. Chr.WHHB

#### 7.5 ADOPTION OF REMISSION OF RATES POLICY (FINANCIAL HARDSHIP DUE TO COVID-19) FOLLOWING COMMUNITY CONSULTAITON.

File Number:	COU1-1400
Author:	Brent Chamberlain, Chief Financial Officer
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
Attachments:	1. Remission of Rates Policy - Financial Hard

- dship due to Covid-19 🌷
- Public Consultation Submissions Remission of Rates Policy U 2.

#### PURPOSE

The matter for consideration by the Council is to receive the consultation feedback of the draft Remission of Rates Policy - Financial Hardship Due to Covid-19, consider the feedback, recommend changes to the policy if necessary, and to adopt the Remission of Rates Policy -Financial Hardship Due to Covid-19.

#### **RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION**

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

- That Council receives the paper entitled "Consultation Feedback on Remission of a) Rate Policy (Financial Hardship due to Covid-19).
- That the written submissions attached be received. b)
- That after considering the public feedback on the proposed policy, that Council c) adopts the Remission of Rate Policy (Financial Hardship due to Covid-19) as written.
- d) That the Council resolves, in terms of Section 82 (3) of the Local Government Act 2002, that the principles set out in that section have been observed in such a manner that the Central Hawkes Bay District Council considers, in its discretion, is appropriate for the decisions made during the course of this meeting.
- That officers forward replies to all submitters that thank them for their submission, e) advise of any Council decisions in response to the submissions and offers explanation based on the Council feedback at this meeting.

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Council considered a Rates Remission Policy to give relief to residential ratepayers who were suffering financial hardship due to Covid-19 in June, and since then the proposed policy has been out for public consultation.

This paper brings back the public feedback for consideration, and requests adoption of the draft policy.

#### BACKGROUND

On the 3rd of June Council considered a Rates Remission Policy to give relief to residential ratepayers who were suffering financial hardship due to Covid-19.

It was proposed to provide a \$200 rates remission to those residential residents where they can supply sufficient evidence to satisfy the Council that financial hardship exists. Examples of this would include, but not be limited to:

- a) Evidence of loss of employment; or
- b) Evidence of salary/wage reduction for a period; or
- Evidence of a qualification for a mortgage "holiday" from the bank being granted; or c)
- Evidence of a new/changed WINZ entitlement d)

Full details of the Covid-19 Rate Remission Policy are in attachment one.

The Rates Remission granted under this policy will be funded from Council's Catastrophic Events Fund, up to \$200,000. This fund is designed to provide funds for the financial protection of the district in the event of an unforeseen catastrophic natural event. The policy states that this fund must be maintained at a \$2m minimum, and be inflated over time. Currently the fund is sitting at \$2.8m, so assuming the full \$200k is used under this remission policy the balance remaining will still within policy.

This draft policy was put out for public consultation, and this consultation closed on the 14<sup>th</sup> July 2020.

#### DISCUSSION

In all Council received 9 written submissions. For full details, the entire submissions are included in **attachment two**.

Theme	Detail	Number
Agreed with the Policy	Thought that the Council was acting fairly and helping the Community.	4
Disagreed with 1,000 applicant level and Ratepayer type	Should not be limited to 1,000 applicants but open to all who have hardship. Should also include small business too	5
Dollar value of the Remission too low	It was felt that this was too low to make a difference. Suggested \$500 as a level.	2
Disagreed with Catastrophic Events Reserve fund being used.	Believed that this Reserve was for Infrastructure reinstatement Utilise the Postponement options rather than remission.	1

The submissions generally followed 4 themes are summarised in the table below:

#### **RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION**

This is a low risk policy as it is limited to a defined event, only applies for a defined period, and is limited to the first 1,000 applicants.

The policy has been appropriately consulted on, and widely publicised through Facebook, Councils own website, Council meetings (livestream and written papers/minutes), and news media.

#### FOUR WELLBEINGS

The proposed Policy is well aligned with the economic and social well beings of the Local Government Act 2002.

#### **DELEGATIONS OR AUTHORITY**

The Council has the delegation and authority to hear the submissions and to adopt the policy.

#### SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as having moderate significance, and has followed appropriate protocol regarding community consultation.

#### **OPTIONS ANALYSIS**

Council has three options available to it.

The first is to adopt the draft policy as written.

The second is to request changes to the policy following reflection on the public submissions.

The third is to decide not to adopt the policy.

	<u>Option 1</u> Adopt the Policy as Written	<u>Option 2</u> Adopt an amended Policy	Option 3 Adopt no Policy
Financial and Operational Implications	The policy will see up to \$200,000 of rates remissions granted	The policy will see up to \$200,000 of rates remissions granted	No Rates Remissions will be given
Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Implications	Nil	Nil	Nil
Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes	This policy will aid the community to recover from Covid-19	This policy will aid the community to recover from Covid-19	No Community Outcomes
Statutory Requirements	There are no statutory requirements.	There are no statutory requirements.	There are no statutory requirements.
Consistency with Policies and Plans	The Policy is consistent with Council Policies and Plans.	The Policy is consistent with Council Policies and Plans.	No Change to Status Quo

#### **Recommended Option**

This report recommends option number one, adopt the policy as written for addressing the matter.

#### NEXT STEPS

Assuming the policy is adopted, officers will advise the public the outcome and ask for applications to the rebate.

#### RECOMMENDATION

- a) That Council receives the paper entitled "Consultation Feedback on Remission of Rate Policy (Financial Hardship due to Covid-19).
- b) That the written submissions attached be received.
- c) That after considering the public feedback on the proposed policy, that Council adopts the Remission of Rate Policy (Financial Hardship due to Covid-19) as written.
- d) That the Council resolves, in terms of Section 82 (3) of the Local Government Act 2002, that the principles set out in that section have been observed in such a manner that the Central Hawkes Bay District Council considers, in its discretion, is appropriate for the decisions made during the course of this meeting.
- e) That officers forward replies to all submitters that thank them for their submission, advise of any Council decisions in response to the submissions and offers explanation based on the Council feedback at this meeting.



## **Remission of Rates Policy**

Financial Hardship Due to Covid-19 Application Form Included Adopted: TBC

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Together we Thrive! E ora ngātahi ana!

# **REMISSION OF RATES POLICY** (Financial Hardship due to COVID-19)

#### PURPOSE OF THIS POLICY

To provide rating relief to residential / lifestyle property owners where, due to Covid-19, the full payment of rates would otherwise cause extreme financial hardship.

#### Important Information

- To be eligible for this remission the primary use of the property (as defined by Quotable Value) must be residential or lifestyle.
- Commercial property owners, residential and commercial landlords, and rural ratepayers are not eligible for this remission. They should apply for relief under the Rates Postponement Natural Calamities Policy.
- This \$200 (GST inclusive) remission is available to the first 1,000 eligible applicants and is only available for the 2020/2021 rating year.
- A ratepayer making an application must be the registered owner and occupier during the period for which rates relief is sought.
- The ratepayer must supply sufficient evidence to satisfy the Council that extreme financial hardship exits. Examples of this would include, but not be limited to:
  - a) Evidence of loss of employment; or
  - b) Evidence of salary/wage reduction for a period; or
  - c) Evidence of a qualification for a mortgage "holiday" from the bank being granted; or
  - d) Evidence of a new/changed WINZ entitlement
- Council will consider, on a case by case basis, applications received that meet the criteria described in the paragraphs (a)-(d) under this Policy.
- If the applicant is eligible for a Central Government Rates Rebate and has not already applied, then such application must be made at the time of applying for rates relief due to financial hardship.

### REMISSION OF RATES -FINANCIAL HARDSHIP DUE TO COVID-19

### APPLICATION FORM

Арј	olicant details:	
Nar	ne of Ratepayer	
Cor	itact email:	
Мо	bile phone/landline contact numbers	
Dat	e of Birth	
Υοι	ur Property	
Valı	uation Number (on rates invoice)	
Pro	perty Address	
Mo	rtgagee (if applicable)	
Elig	gibility	
1.	Is the property above your usual place of residence?	YES / NO
2.	Are you the registered owner of the property?	YES / NO
3.	Are you suffering financial hardship due to Covid-19? If Yes, please supply evidence.	YES / NO
4.	Are you eligible for a central government rates rebate? ( <u>New Zealand Government – Getting a Rates Rebate</u> )	YES / NO
5.	If Yes, have you applied?	YES / NO

If you answered "No" to any of the first 3 questions you are not eligible.

I/We do solemnly and sincerely declare that the particulars supplied are correct in every detail and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Oaths and Detention Act 1957

Declared at..... This ..... day of ..... 20......

Before me...... (Solicitor Justice of the peace or other person authorised to take a statutory declaration)

Signature of Applicants.....

From:	Wufoo
To:	submissions
Subject:	CHBDC - Remission of Rates Policy [#1]
Date:	Monday, 15 June 2020 3:46:01 pm

Name \*

Stephen Fleming

Do you agree with the detail and scope of the proposed policy?	The proposed policy would be a help to the likes of our family as we had loss of wages due to Covid . Would be good if it could help more than 1000 rate payers
What changes do you want Council to consider in the Remission of Rates Policy (Financial Hardship DUE TO COVID-19)?	Hopefully the process is easy . I know times are hard .\$200 is good but certainly wouldn't make to much difference as the rates are extremely high. \$500 I know what benefit in my circumstances. We are on mortgage holiday and have a family of 5. Hence why a bigger sum reduction would help
All submissions made will be public.	• Please check this box if you would like your personal details withheld (please note your name will remain public)

From: <u>Wufoo</u> To: <u>submissions</u> Subject: CHBDC - Remission of Rate Date: Monday, 15 June 2020 5:10			
Name *		Kiera Oliver	
	with the detail and proposed policy?	No	
What changes do you want Council to consider in the Remission of Rates Policy (Financial Hardship DUE TO COVID-19)?		Extend past the first 1000 applicants	
Further comm	nents:	Doesn't seem fair or reasonable to only allow the first 1000 applicants to benefit. This does not assist people who cannot complete the application without outreach due to for example, no access to the means to apply (internet, travel, etc.)	
All submissio	ns made will be public.	• Please check this box if you would like your personal details withheld: (please note your name will remain public)	

From:	Wufoo
To:	submissions
Subject:	CHBDC - Remission of Rates Policy [#3]
Date:	Thursday, 18 June 2020 11:15:45 pm

Name \*

Mars Cooper

Do you agree with the detail and scope of the proposed policy?	Yes
What changes do you want Council to consider in the Remission of Rates	simply support due to financial hardship over the Covid 19 period
Policy (Financial Hardship DUE TO COVID-19)?	I was compromised and unable to work for 12 wks
All submissions made will be public.	Please check this box if you would like your personal

Name *	Teresa Makris		
Do you agree with the detail and scope of the proposed policy?	Yes it is good to help people out of a hard time, but it not going to reach some that have been effected like the likes of myself and others in small business I moved out to Central Hawkes Bay last year then in Febuary have purchased a house in waipukarau. I planned on starting up my bussiness out here once I landed a property which I won't be able to do due to covid 19. Due to the borders being close and people aren't taking holidays therefore I'm currently supported by winz and will need to try and find a job out here and run with Plan B And yet I wouldn't meet the criteria set out		
What changes do you want Council to consider in the Remission of Rates Policy (Financial Hardship DUE TO COVID-19)?	It should revolve around all Hard ship due to covid 19 directly. And be looked at case by case as alot whom were effected are now back in work. Where as some are not back to work they are feeling the direct hit		
All submissions made will be public.	<ul> <li>Please check this box if you would like your personal details withheld (please note your name will remain public)</li> </ul>		

From: To: Subject: Date:	<u>Wufoo</u> submissions CHBDC - Remission of Ra Monday, 22 June 2020 9:	
Name *		Dean Hyde (JP)
	ee with the detail and e proposed policy?	I believe that the policy as outlined is fair and reasonable, it provides for relief to those of our fellow citizens who have suffered the most through the Covid-19 period and balances that with the needs of the wider community who will be covering any such financial shortfall for our Council.
Further con	nments:	I appreciate the speed at which Council has sought to address this concern.

From:WufooTo:submissionsSubject:CHBDC - Remission of Rates Policy [#6]Date:Friday, 26 June 2020 1:43:35 pm

Name \*

Chalky White

Do you agree with the detail and scope of the proposed policy?	Yes, i agree totally with tbe proposal.
What changes do you want Council to consider in the Remission of Rates Policy (Financial Hardship DUE TO COVID-19)?	Just utilse your Council knowledge.

From:WufooTo:submissionsSubject:CHBDC - Remission of Rates Policy [#7]Date:Monday, 13 July 2020 3:07:27 pm		
Name *		Richard Thomas
	ee with the detail and he proposed policy?	I disagree with the restriction limiting the remission to the first 1000 applicants. This basically turns it into a lottery. What makes applicant 1001 any less deserving than application 1000? They may have been late applying for very valid reasons and may be one of those suffering the most hardship but because their application is 'late', they get nothing. If a person can prove their eligibility through the criteria outlined by council, they should be able to get the remission
What changes do you want Council to consider in the Remission of Rates Policy (Financial Hardship DUE TO COVID-19)?		I would like the restriction to 1000 eligible applicants to be removed.
All submiss	sions made will be public.	<ul> <li>Please check this box if you would like your personal details withheld: (please note your name will remain public)</li> </ul>

## Remission of Rates Policy (Financial Hardship due to COVID-19) Statutory Consultation

### Submissions close at midnight Tuesday 14 July 2020

# Return this form, or send your written submission to:

Central Hawke's Bay District Council PO Box 127, 28-32 Ruataniwha Street, Waipawa 4240 All submissions made will be public.

Please check this box if you would like your personal details withheld: (please note your name will remain public)

Email: submissions@chbdc.govt.nz

CRARD

### Submission details:

Name:

VATA

)o you agree with the detail	and scope of the proposed policy?
YES	BUT (see nest page)

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## Remission of Rates Policy (Financial Hardship DUE TO COVID-19) Statutory Consultation

What changes do you want Council to consider in the Remission of Rates Policy (Financial Hardship DUE TO COVID-19)?

(a) Ig \$200 GOING TO BE ENOUGH For Some People? (b) WHYS THE FERST 1000 ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS ONLY ?

Further comments: Please attach additional pages if necessary

Date: 8-7-20

You will receive an acknowledgement email / letter within three working days of your submission being received by Council. If you do not wish to receive this acknowledgement, please tick here:

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 Subject:
 submission for Remission of Rates Policy (Financial Hardship Due to COVID-19)

 Date:
 Saturday, 4 July 2020 2:31:41 pm

 Importance:
 High

Please keep my personal details withheld.

My submission: Do you agree with the detail and scope of the proposed policy?

No. My reasons for disagreeing with the policy are:

CHBDC has a Rates Postponement for Financial Hardship Policy and Rates Postponement Natural Calamities Policy and HBRC has a policy for rates: "Postponement in Cases of Financial Hardship Or Natural Disaster". These should be used by residential and lifestyle property owners who have Financial Hardship.

Everyone has been affected by Covid-19 and it's repercussions. For some people the financial repercussions will be in the months or years ahead with returns on savings so low and the savings get used up.

Central government is providing financial support for all people in need.

Some people can also get support or loans from banks.

If they have a Kiwisaver they could withdraw money from it due to financial hardship.

People could also qualify for a rates rebate via the Government Rate Rebate Scheme.

The money is taken from the Catastrophic Events Fund to make up in the shortfall from rates. This is misuse of it due as the Catastrophic Events Fund is:

To provide funds for the financial protection of the district in the event of an unforeseen catastrophic natural event.

This event would be such that substantial damage occurred to the vital infrastructure of the district. Each catastrophic event will be assessed on a case by case basis.

There are three ways these funds may be used.

1. The capital sum used to repair damage to infrastructure assets.

2. The sum used to provide the "first cover" of an insurance policy for the district's infrastructural assets.

3. The sum used as part or all of Council's contribution to a proposed co-operative national emergency fund.

It is too time consuming and costly to administer and some ratepayers will miss out for not applying quick enough to be in the first 1,000 eligible applicants.

What changes do you want Council to consider in the Remission of Rates Policy (Financial Hardship DUE TO COVID-19)?

I would like the Remission of Rates Policy (Financial Hardship DUE TO COVID-19) abandoned and people advised to apply for the Rates Postponement for Financial Hardship Policy.

If not the money for it should be shared out equally among residential / lifestyle property owners.

If it is to be kept other conditions that should be added are:

The Ratepayer has used their Kiwisaver to withdraw money due to financial hardship.

The Ratepayer has tried to get a loan from their bank to pay the rates.

The Ratepayer has got budget advice.

Ratepayers financial assets are assessed.

Instead of the first 1,000 eligible applicants being given \$200 rebate there should be a time limit apply and all applicants assessed.

#### 7.6 ADOPTION OF DRAFT STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL / REVENUE AND FINANCING POLICY - RATES REVIEW CONSULTATION

File Number:	COU1-1400
Author:	Brent Chamberlain, Chief Financial Officer
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
Attachments:	1. Revenue and Financing Policy Review <u>J</u>

#### PURPOSE

The matter for consideration by the Council is whether to proceed to consultation of the proposed outcome of the Rating Review.

#### **RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION**

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

- 1. That Council receive the paper entitled "Rating Review Consultation Plan".
- 2. That Council adopts the Statement of Proposal and Draft Revenue and Financing Policy for community consultation, and that Council endorses the proposed consultation approach.
- 3. That the Council resolves, in terms of Section 82 (3) of the Local Government Act 2002, that the principles set out in that section will be observed in such a manner that the Central Hawkes Bay District Council considers the intent of this section will be met by following the proposed consultation program.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council has been undertaking a rating review since September 2019. In May 2020 it agreed on the proposed it wishes to make.

This paper introduces the proposed changes to the Revenue and Financing Policy and the Statement of Proposal, along with the proposed timeline for consultation for endorsement.

#### BACKGROUND

As part of the process of developing the Councils Long Term Plan (LTP) 2021-2031, Council has taken the opportunity to undertake a rating review.

A rating review is a review of the allocation of rates and what share of the rates each ratepayer should pay. It is not a review about how much should be collected in rates.

The amount of the rates income required is the result of the budgeting process.

A Rates Review is a review of the way Council structures its overall rating system to share the rating burden among all ratepayers.

For each Council Activity, Council determined the most appropriate method to levy the rates and/or fees and charges to cover the cost of operating this service. In doing so they considered:

- Community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes
- Distribution of benefits who gets the benefit whole/part of community or individuals?
- Period the benefits are expected to occur
- Extent actions or inactions contribute to need to undertake the activity (exacerbators)
- Costs and benefits of funding the activity separately from other activities

Council has also reviewed how rates are set to ensure they are set in a fair, transparent manner that follows the benefit derived.

#### DISCUSSION

On the 18<sup>th</sup> May, the Finance and Infrastructure Subcommittee concluded its review of the rating system used in Central Hawkes Bay District Council.

This review was undertaken in two stages.

Stage 1 was undertaken by the previous Council in August/September 2019 and looked at who the beneficiaries of each Council activity, and therefore what the appropriate user pays vs public rates proportion of each activity should be.

Stage 2 looked at how the public rates should be spread, the fairness of this spread, and how closely the spread follows the benefit derived from the activity.

It is now ready to take its proposed changes to the public for comment.

In accordance with s82 of the Local Government Act 2002, Officers have prepared a draft Statement of Proposal (**Appendix One**) to initiate consultation in order to be prepared for the Long Term Plan 2021-2031.

S82 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that public consultation includes:

- a) the proposal and the reasons for the proposal; and
- b) an analysis of the reasonably practicable options, including the proposal; and
- c) a draft of the proposed policy; and
- d) details of the proposed changes to the existing policy.

The policy that the rating review impacts is the "Revenue and Financing Policy" as this is legal mechanism that sets out how Central Hawkes Bay District Council sets its rates, which is why this policy forms the basis of the Statement of Proposal document.

To avoid confusion it is proposed to keep this consultation separate from the LTP pre-engagement.

The proposed timelines are as follows:

- 3 23 August 2020: LTP pre-engagement proper
- 24 August 2020: Rating Review Consultation Opens
- 24 August 23 September 2020: Communications and Engagement campaign, including three community meetings to be held (Takapau/Otane/Waipukurau or Waipawa)
- 23 September 2020: Written submissions close
- 8 October 2020 (following Finance and Infrastructure Committee Meeting): Submissions heard
- 22 October 2020 (Extraordinary Council Meeting after Strategy and Wellbeing Committee Meeting: Outcome of Rating Review taken to Council for adoption

This timeframe ensures any final changes required to the rating model are completed in time for Long Term Plan 2021-2031 budget considerations.

There are three main changes the rating review is proposing:

- 1. A change in the public/private split of funding required (that is rates funding vs user payers funding) for Land Use and Subdivision Consents, Animal Control, Compliance and Monitoring, and Stormwater
- 2. An expansion of the Stormwater Targeted Rates catchment areas to include Otane and Takapau
- 3. An introduction of a differential for calculating General Rates for those properties within Central Business District as identified by the District Plan Commercial and Industrial zones within Waipawa and Waipukurau townships.

#### RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

This change, if it proceeds, will have a financial impact on certain segments of the Central Hawkes Bay District, particularly those in the Takapau and Otane townships.

Therefore it is important that S82 of the Local Government Act 2002 if followed, and all effected parties are heard.

#### FOUR WELLBEINGS

The proposed changes (as all changes to the rating system) will have some ratepayers impacted favourably, while other will be impacted unfavourably.

At a district wide level there will be no change in the rates collected, but simply a redistribution of who pays what.

What this proposal does is it ensures that the rating system is fair, and the rates being levied follows the benefit derived from council services.

#### DELEGATIONS OR AUTHORITY

Council is bound under s82 of the Local Government Act 2002 to consult on this matter should it agree to proceed.

#### SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as significant and requires public consultation.

#### **OPTIONS ANALYSIS**

Council has two options available to it, first it could endorse the proposed public consultation program on the Rating Review, or secondly it could decide to remain with the current rating base unchanged.

#### **Recommended Option**

This report recommends option one, endorsing the public consultation program on the Rating Review for addressing the matter.

#### NEXT STEPS

Should the Council endorse the proposed consultation program, Officers will continue to develop the consultation documents.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

- a) That Council receive the paper entitled "Rating Review Consultation Plan".
- b) That Council adopts the Statement of Proposal and Draft Revenue and Financing Policy for community consultation, and that Council endorses the proposed consultation approach.
- c) That the Council resolves, in terms of Section 82 (3) of the Local Government Act 2002, that the principles set out in that section will be observed in such a manner that the Central Hawkes Bay District Council considers the intent of this section will be met by following the proposed consultation program.

# Revenue and Financing Policy Statement of Proposal August 2020

CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT COUNCIL



## Background

As part of the process of developing the Councils Long Term Plan 2021-2031, Council has taken the opportunity to undertake a rating review.

A rating review is a review of the allocation of rates and what share of the rates each ratepayer should pay. It is not a review about how much should be collected in rates.

The amount of the rates income required is the result of the budgeting process.

A Rates Review is a review of the way Council structures its overall rating system to share the rating burden among all ratepayers.

For each Council Activity, Council determined the most appropriate method to levy the rates and/or fees and charges to cover the cost of operating this service. In doing so they considered:

- Community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes
- Distribution of benefits who gets the benefit whole/part of community or individuals?
- Period the benefits are expected to occur
- Extent actions or inactions contribute to need to undertake the activity (exacerbators)
- · Costs and benefits of funding the activity separately from other activities

Once Council determined what activities weren't to be funded through fees and charges, it had to ensure that the rates were to be set in a fair, transparent manner, that follows the benefit derived.

In accordance with s82 of the Local Government Act 2002, this Statement of Proposal initiates a consultation that is being run in conjunction with the Consultation on the Long Term Plan. Council is seeking the community's views on the proposed changes that are being proposed as a result of this Rating Review.

The full proposed Revenue and Financing Policy is included with this Statement of Proposal.

## Public / Private Split

Four activities have been identified as requiring a change in how their activity is funded, in particular the split between what is collected through the rates, and what is collected through fees and charges:

#### Land Use and Subdivision Consents

The Council is required by the Resource Management Act 1991 to prepare, implement and administer a District Plan that meets the needs of the community. The Resource and Subdivision Activity ensures that development occurs in a manner that complies with the District Plan, through processing resource consent applications and monitoring.

It is proposed that Council moves this activity to be funded 70-80% through fees and charges, with the balance being collected through general rates.

#### **Animal Control**

This activity includes the implementation of requirements of Dog Control Act 1996 and related legislation and Council bylaws. Main objectives include education, response to complaints and management of registration systems for dogs and stock.

It is proposed that Council moves this activity to be funded 90-100% through user pays, with the remainder from rates. The user pays funding will be collected through various fees and charges – including fines and impounding costs. Rate funding will be based on a capital value based general rate.

#### **Compliance and Monitoring**

Compliance and Monitoring primarily involves the monitoring of resource consent conditions, responding to noise complaints and bylaw breaches, and carrying out territorial authority responsibilities as defined in legislation such as the inspection of swimming pool fences, earthquake prone buildings, and processing of Land Information Memoranda (LIMS), Compliance Schedules and Building Warrants of Fitness.

It is proposed that Council moves this activity to be funded 10-25% through user pays, with the

remainder from rates. The user pays funding will be collected through various fees and charges including fines. Rate funding will be based on a capital value based general rate.

#### Stormwater

Central Hawke's Bay District Council has a number of stormwater systems. The systems generally consist of a primary piped network with some open channel and secondary flow paths. It is proposed that Council moves this activity to be funded 80-90% private funding for this activity. Private funding will collected through a targeted rate from those within stormwater catchment areas, with the remainder from public funding. Public funding will be collected through the capital value based general rate.

The funding of the Te Aute drainage scheme will be based on a targeted rate on scheme members.

Currently Stormwater Targeted Rates are levied of properties within the Waipawa / Waipukurau Catchment areas and are spread based on Capital Value.

With the growth of the district, Council now supplies some Stormwater activities in Takapau and Otane (a combination of footpaths with curb and channel and open drain) and this is only going to increase in the future. Therefore the stormwater rating areas should be increased to include these towns as identified in the following maps:



Takapau Stormwater Details



However it is acknowledged that the quality of stormwater assets in Otane and Takapau are not built to the same standard as Waipawa / Waipukurau at present, so the levy should be discounted when

compared to the Waipawa / Waipukurau networks (although this might change over time).

Council proposes to extend its Targeted Rate for Stormwater Rate to include Otane and Takapau based on the properties within the zones identified in the maps above, but apply the following differentials to account for the difference in standards of the different networks.

Activity	Differential to be applied to Stormwater properties within the identified zones
Zone 1 – Waipawa/Waipukurau	1.0
Zone 2 – Otane	0.8
Zone 3 - Takapau	0.6

If this change was applied in the 2020/21 rating year, the impact across the district on stormwater rates would have been:

Activity	Current Rate \$'000	Proposed Rate \$'000	Proposed Change \$'000	Proposed Change %
Zone 1 – Waipawa/Waipukurau	881	778	(103)	(12%)
Zone 2 – Otane	0	81	81	
Zone 3 - Takapau	0	23	23	
Total Stormwater	881	881	0	0%

Below is the impact on some sample rate payers (stormwater rate only):

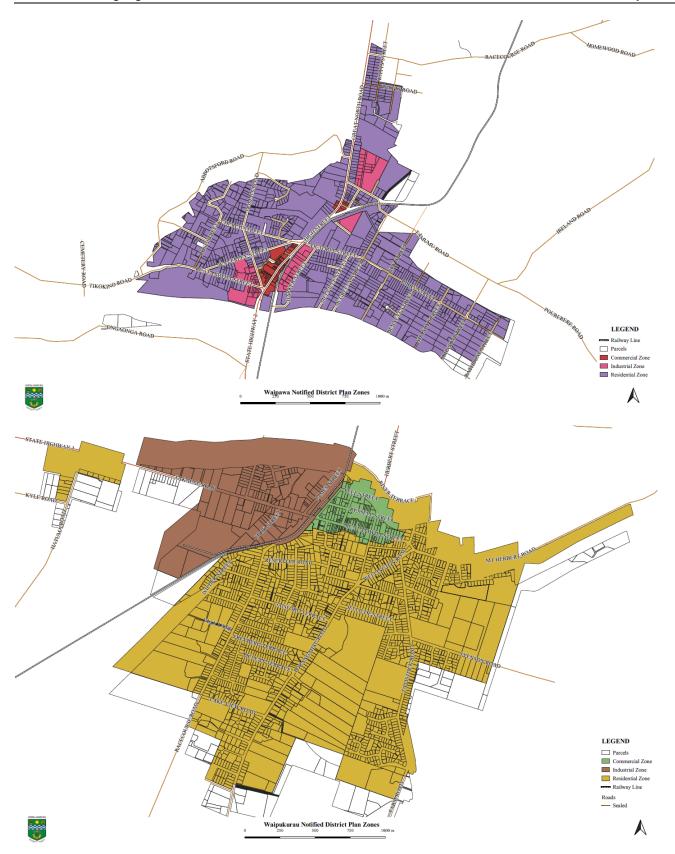
Activity	Current Rate \$	Proposed Rate \$	Proposed Change \$	Proposed Change %
Zone 1 – Waipukurau CV \$270,000	246	217	(29)	(12%)
Zone 1 – Waipukurau CV \$370,000	337	297	(40)	(12%)
Zone 2 – Otane CV \$240,000	0	154	154	
Zone 2 – Otane CV \$365,000	0	234	234	
Zone 3 – Takapau CV \$235,000	0	113	113	
Zone 3 – Takapau CV \$365,000	0	176	176	

# **Central Business District**

At present the Commercial and Industrial properties in the main townships pay the same level of rates for General Rates as residential properties (all be it with the General Rate adjusted by the properties capital value).

It is felt that while businesses in the central business district pay the same, they receive a greater benefit than residential properties. For example commercial and industrial properties enjoy the provision of wider footpaths, additional litter bins, on street parking for customers, additional landscaping in pocket gardens/hanging baskets. Therefore a commercial/industrial differential should apply.

Within Councils existing District Plan, Council already have commercial and industrial zones identified as set out in the maps below:



Council proposes the introduction of the following Commercial/Industrial differentials be introduced for the calculation of general rates:

Activity	Differential to be applied to General, Refuse, and Recycling Rates for properties within the identified zones
Zone 1 - Commercial	2.0
Zone 2 - Industrial	1.75
Not Elsewhere Specified	1.0

If this change was applied in the 2020/21 rating year, the impact across the district on general rates would have been:

Activity	Current Rate \$'000	Proposed Rate \$'000	Proposed Change \$'000	Proposed Change %
Zone 1 - Commercial	63	124	61	97%
Zone 2 - Industrial	71	122	51	72%
Not Elsewhere Specified	6,075	5,963	(112)	(2%)
Total General/Refuse/Recycling	6,209	6,209	0	0%
Rates				

Below is the impact on some sample rate payers (general rate only):

Activity	Current Rate	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
	\$	Rate \$	Change \$	Change %
Zone 1 – Commercial CV \$315,000	344	676	332	97%
Zone 1 – Commercial CV \$790,000	863	1,695	832	96%
Zone 2 – Industrial CV \$225,000	246	422	176	72%
Zone 2 – Industrial CV \$740,000	809	1,389	580	72%
Elsewhere – CV \$318,000	348	341	(7)	(2%)
Elsewhere – CV \$980,000	1,071	1,051	(20)	(2%)

# The Submission Process

The proposal contained in this document along with the full Revenue and Financing Policy is open for public submission in conjunction with consultation on the Long Term Plan from 24 August 2020 to 23 September 2020.

This is your opportunity to let the Mayor and Councillors understand your views about the policy proposals.

The operative Revenue and Financing Policy of Council may be found on the Council website as part of the Long Term Plan 2018-28.

Your submission can be sent to Council by: Sending an email to thrive@chbdc.govt.nz Completing the online submission form

Completing the submission form at the end of the Annual Plan Consultation Document and delivering it to: Central Hawke's Bay District Council, 28-32 Ruataniwha Street, Waipawa 4210 Or mailing it to: Central Hawke's Bay District Council, PO Box 127,Waipawa 4240

Once the public consultation period has concluded, Council will schedule hearings on the proposal as part of the Rating Review Consultation. Submitters will be advised of the hearing dates, and those who have indicated that they wish to present their views in person will be advised of their allocated speaking time. Council will consider all submissions received and submitters will be advised of the outcome of their submission as part of the Rating Review submission process. As provided by section 82(1)(d) of the Local Government Act, you may present your views in a manner that best suits your preferences and therefore is not limited to speaking to a written submission. You can also present your views to the Council verbally at the hearings on the proposal. Please complete an Rating Review submission form stating if this is your preference.





# Revenue and Financing Policy

Adopted: 23 May 2019

Together we Thrive! E ora ngātahi ana!

# **REVENUE AND FINANCING POLICY**

# PURPOSE OF THIS POLICY

The Revenue and Financing Policy is required under Section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and the required contents are set out in section 103 of the LGA. The policy must be included in full in the LTP. Section 103(2) allows the following funding mechanisms to be used when funding operating and capital expenditure:

- General Rates
- Uniform Annual General Charge
- Targeted Rates
- Grants and Subsidies
- Interest and Dividends from Investments
- Fees and Charges
- Borrowing
- Proceeds from Assets Sales
- Development or Financial Contributions
- Lump Sum Contributions
- Any other source

This policy summarises the funding sources to be used by Council and their intended use. Sources are identified for each Council activity, including those that may be used to fund operating and capital expenditure. The General Rate is set on a District Wide basis (not on a differential basis), on the capital value of the rating unit. Council sets a Uniform Annual General Charge that is assessed on separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit in the district.

Council must consider the following elements in deciding on appropriate funding mechanisms for each activity:

- Community Outcomes the community outcomes an activity will primarily contribute to.
- Distributions of benefits the distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable parts of the community and individuals.
- Timeframes of benefits the period in and over which those benefits are expected to occur. For example, the benefits may occur on an ongoing basis, but may also benefit future generations.
- Contributors to need for activity the extent to which actions or inactions of particular individuals or groups contribute to the need to undertake the activity.
- Costs and Benefits of distinct funding the cost and benefits, including for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities.

The Council has also considered the overall impact of any allocation of liability on the community and has determined this doesn't require any modification to the activity by activity analysis.

# FUNDING OF OPERATING EXPENDITURE

The following table shows which mechanisms may be used to fund operating expenditure for Council's activities:

	General Rates	Uniform Annual General Charge	Targeted Rates	Grants and Subsidies	Fees and Charges
Community Leadership Group					
Leadership, Governance and Consultation	✓	$\checkmark$		✓	
Economic and Social Development	✓	$\checkmark$	~		
Planning and Regulatory Group					
District Planning	✓				
Land Use and Subdivision Consents	✓				~
Building Control	✓				✓
Public Health	✓				✓
Animal Control	✓				✓
Compliance & Monitoring	✓				✓
Land Transport Group					
Land Transport	✓		✓	✓	✓
Solid Waste Group					
Solid Waste	✓	✓	✓		✓
Water Supplies Group					
Water Supplies			✓		✓
Wastewater Group					
Wastewater			✓		✓
Stormwater Group					
Stormwater			$\checkmark$		
Recreation and Community Facilities Group					
Parks, Reserves and Swimming Pools	~	$\checkmark$			~
Public Toilets	✓				
Retirement Housing					✓
Libraries	✓	$\checkmark$			✓
Theatres, Halls and Museums	✓				✓
Cemeteries	✓				✓
Property and Buildings	✓				✓

- Council does not fund operating expenditure by Borrowing unless in exceptional circumstances by way of Council resolution or for Asset Management Planning where the information has relevance over more the 10 years
- Interest and Dividends are used to offset the general rate requirement except where the interest is credited to a special fund or reserve fund.
- Proceeds from the Sale of Land and Buildings are transferred to the Capital Projects fund for funding future capital projects by resolution of Council. Proceeds from Sale of other Assets are used to fund the renewals of assets within the activity.

# FUNDING OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The following table shows which mechanisms may be used to fund capital expenditure for Council's activities:

	General Rates	Targeted Rates	Borrowings	Reserves	Funding assistance/User Charges	Development Contributions
Community Leadership Group						
Leadership, Governance and Consultation	No Capital	Expenditure				
Economic and Social Development	No Capital	Expenditure				
Planning and Regulatory Group						
District Planning			✓			
Land Use and Subdivision Consents	No Capital	Expenditure				
Building Control	No Capital	Expenditure				
Public Health	No Capital	Expenditure				
Animal Control	No Capital	Expenditure				
Compliance & Monitoring	✓				~	
Land Transport Group		~	✓	✓	✓	✓
Solid Waste Group	✓		✓	✓		
Water Supplies Group		~	✓	~		~
Wastewater Group		~	✓	✓		✓
Stormwater Group		~	✓	✓		~
Recreation and Community Facilities Group						
Parks, Reserves and Swimming Pools	✓		✓	✓	~	
Public Toilets	$\checkmark$		✓	✓		
Retirement Housing				✓	√	
Libraries			✓	✓		
Theatres, Halls and Museums	✓		✓	~	~	
Cemeteries	✓		✓	✓		
Property and Buildings	✓		✓	✓		
Overheads	✓	✓	✓	✓		

• Council takes into account the useful life of the asset and the use by future generations in the funding of the capital expenditure. Lump sum contributions are not utilised by Council.

# **Community Leadership Group**

# Leadership, Governance and Consultation

# Description

The Leadership, Governance and Consultation activity includes the elected Council.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes to all of the community outcomes.

# **Distributions of benefits**

Benefits from the Leadership, Governance and Consultation activity are for the community generally. Council is the vehicle for making decisions affecting the district.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

Living in a democratic society contributes to the need for this activity.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed on 100% public funding for this activity. Public funding is through the capital value based general rate.

# **Economic and Social Development**

# Description

Economic and Social Development is undertaken by a number of outside organisations.

- These are CHB Promotions, Business Hawke's Bay and joint study by Hawke's Bay Councils, funded partly by the Council
- Department of Internal Affairs –which funds a Community Development Coordinator

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Prosperous District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens
- Smart Growth

# Distributions of benefits

Benefits from economic development accrue largely to the community, due to the ongoing economic benefits of visitor spending, creation of employment and investment in the potential of the district. Similarly social benefits accrue the wider community. Some benefits may accrue to businesses or individuals using these services, but it is difficult and illogical to recover these benefits.

# Timeframes of benefits

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

All groups contribute to the need for this activity.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed on 100% public funding for this activity. Public funding is collected through the Uniform Annual General Charge.

# Planning and Regulatory Group District Planning

# Description

The Land Use Planning and Management Activity, as part of Council's statutory obligations under the Resource Management Act 1991, involves -

- Providing advice on the District Plan
- Providing Policy advice on planning and rules of the District Plan
- Monitoring of the effectiveness and efficiency of the policies and rules in the District Plan

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Prosperous District
- Smart Growth
- Environmentally Responsible
- Durable Infrastructure

# **Distributions of benefits**

The district planning services benefit the users of the District Plan through clear information available for development and land use.

The community benefits highly through protection of the environment, appropriate and sustainable development of land and property.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

People who do not comply with legislative regulations may contribute to the need for this activity.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed on 100% public funding for this activity. Public funding is through the capital value based general rate.

# Land Use and Subdivision Consents

# Description

The Council is required by the Resource Management Act 1991 to prepare, implement and administer a District Plan that meets the needs of the community. The Resource and Subdivision Activity ensures that development occurs in a manner that complies with the District Plan, through processing resource consent applications and monitoring.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Prosperous District
- Smart Growth
- Environmentally Responsible

# Distributions of benefits

The district planning services mainly benefit the users of the resource and subdivision consent process through meeting legislative requirements.

The community benefits through protection of the environment, appropriate and sustainable development of land and property.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

People who do not comply with legislative regulations may contribute to the need for this activity. Generally this is met through extra charges on these people.

# Costs and Benefits of distinct funding

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed on **70-80%** <del>37-49%</del> private funding for this activity, with the remainder coming from public funding. Public funding is through the capital value based general rate and private funding is collected through fees and charges.

# **Building Control**

# Description

Building Control is responsible for administering and enforcing the Building Act 2004 (and related legislation). This includes -

- Processing applications for building consents
- Enforcing the provisions of the Building Act 2004 and associated regulations
- Processing Land Information Memoranda

Once a consent has been obtained, Council monitors compliance through inspections and provides code compliance certificates confirming that new building work meets the provisions of the building code.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Prosperous District
- Strong Communities
- Smart Growth

# **Distributions of benefits**

Benefits from building control accrue mainly to users of these services (i.e. people who build or alter buildings) through meeting legislative requirements and safe buildings. The community benefits through the enforcement of regulations that ensure safe, sanitary and accessible buildings in which people live, play and work.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

People who do not comply with legislative regulations may contribute to the need for this activity. In some cases (e.g. property purchase where consent standards are not met), it may be difficult to identify who should pay.

# Costs and Benefits of distinct funding

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed on 70-85% private funding for this activity, with the remainder funded from public funding. Private funding is collected through various fees and charges. Public funding is through the capital value based general rate.

# Public Health Description

The Public Health Activity covers the regulatory functions relating to environmental health, liquor licensing, hazardous substances, and other environmental monitoring.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Prosperous District
- Strong Communities
- Smart Growth

# **Distributions of benefits**

Benefits from environmental health services accrue to both the community and individuals and organizations. Individuals and organizations benefit from assurances that their premises are of an acceptable standard to the consumer and meet other legislative requirements (e.g. liquor licensing).

The community benefits through the expectation that

- standards of operation are being met and
- assurances of a safe and healthy environment for residents and visitors.

# Timeframes of benefits

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

People who do not comply with legislative regulations may contribute to the need for this activity. Generally this is met through extra charges on these people.

# Costs and Benefits of distinct funding

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed on 27-36% private funding for this activity, with the remainder from public funding. Public funding is through the capital value based general rate and private funding is collected through fees and charges.

# **Animal Control**

# Description

This activity includes the implementation of requirements of Dog Control Act 1996 and related legislation and Council bylaws. Main objectives include education, response to complaints and management of registration systems for dogs and stock.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Prosperous District
- Strong Communities

# **Distributions of benefits**

Benefits from the animal control service accrue mainly to animal owners from the provision of a service that either confines or returns lost or stray animals. The community generally benefits through the enforcement of regulations against aggressive and straying animals.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing, but occur mainly in the short-term.

# Contributors to need for activity

People who do not properly control their animals can be a significant contributor to this activity. In some cases, it can be difficult to identify who these people are.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed on **90-100% 91-95%** private funding for this activity, with the remainder from public funding. Private funding is collected through various fees and charges – including fines and impounding costs. Public funding is through the capital value based general rate.

# Compliance and Monitoring

# Description

Compliance and Monitoring primarily involves the monitoring of resource consent conditions, responding to noise complaints and bylaw breaches, and carrying out territorial authority responsibilities as defined in legislation such as the inspection of swimming pool fences, earthquake prone buildings, and processing of Land Information Memoranda (LIMS), Compliance Schedules and Building Warrants of Fitness.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Prosperous District
- Smart Growth
- Environmentally Responsible
- Durable Infrastructure

# **Distributions of benefits**

Benefits from this activity accrue across the wider community, through ensuring that activities are monitored and comply with legislative, policy and bylaw requirements, thereby minimising negative impacts on residents of, and visitors to, the District.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing. Benefits occur now through continuous monitoring of activities, response to complaints, and public education.

# Contributors to need for activity

Where matters of non-compliance are brought to Council's notice, there is a requirement to ensure that compliance is achieved for the safety and wellbeing of the wider public.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed on **10-25%** 10% private funding for this activity, with the remainder from public funding. Public funding is collected through the capital value based general rate. Private funding is obtained through various fees and charges including fines.

# Land Transport Group

# Land Transport

# Description

The Local Government Act 2002 and Land Transport Management Act 2003 provide the framework under which Council operates a land transport network within the District. Council aims to achieve an integrated safe, responsive and sustainable land transport network. Council maintains 1261.81 km of roads, 64 km footpaths, 265 bridges, street lighting and other roading assets.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Prosperous District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens
- Smart Growth
- Environmentally Responsible
- Durable Infrastructure

# Distributions of benefits

There is a mix of public and private benefits with these activities. Public benefits include an attractive urban environment and streetscape, tidy roadsides, the ability to transport people, goods and services throughout the district, connections to other transport networks and location and property identification. Private benefits are for people and businesses using roads and footpaths to carry out their day to day business.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

All groups contribute to the need for this activity. In some cases damage may be caused, additional costs may be caused to Council through vandalism, accidents and activities beyond normal usage.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed to 100% public funding. Public funding is collected through the land value based targeted rate. New Zealand Transport Agency funding applies to subsidised roading projects.

A small amount of private funding is recovered through fees and charges.

# Solid Waste Group

# <u>Solid Waste</u>

# Description

Central Hawke's Bay District Council provides the following services:

District landfill, transfer stations, recycling drop off centres, and kerbside refuse and recycling collections, litter bins and management of closed landfills.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Prosperous District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens
- Smart Growth
- Environmentally Responsible
- Durable Infrastructure

# **Distributions of benefits**

The benefits of the solid waste activity are largely public and private. Individuals benefit from not having to arrange their own systems of waste disposal. An environmentally sound landfill and rubbish collection maintains a sustainable and clean district.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

The community benefits from having solid waste collection and disposal available. In some cases, illegal dumping and inappropriate disposal of hazardous wastes may result in extra costs to the Council.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

It is appropriate to recover the private benefit via a separate funding mechanism.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed on 46-48% private funding for this activity. The remaining Public funding is collected through a combination of a Capital Value based General Rate, Uniform Annual General Charge and targeted rates for kerbside recycling and refuse collection. Private funding is derived from fees and charges.

# Water Supplies Group

# Water Supplies

# Description

The Central Hawke's Bay District Council owns and operates 8 water supply schemes.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Prosperous District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens
- Smart Growth
- Environmentally Responsible
- Durable Infrastructure

# **Distributions of benefits**

Provision of water supplies provides a number of public benefits, including access to potable water and availability of water for key public services and amenities (e.g. fire fighting, landscaping, swimming pools). There are significant direct benefits to ratepayers and consumers connected to a Council piped water scheme through access to water for drinking and water availability for industry.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing and long-term for future generations.

# Contributors to need for activity

Those sections of the community where water services are available benefit widely from having a supply available. The wider community who use the facilities and business who depend on the water supply also benefit.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Because the benefits of this activity are predominantly private, it is considered appropriate to fund the activity through targeted rates and charges.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed on a 100% private funding for this activity. Private funding is derived from a targeted rate from those connected to water systems, volumetric water meter rates and fees and charges.

# Wastewater (Sewerage) Group

# Wastewater (Sewerage)

# Description

Central Hawke's Bay District Council sewer systems comprise of six reticulated systems and associated treatment plants.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Prosperous District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens
- Smart Growth
- Environmentally Responsible
- Durable Infrastructure

# Distributions of benefits

Provision of a sewerage system provides a number of public benefits, including maintenance of public health standards, prevention of disease and maintenance of a healthy environment. All properties, both domestic and industrial, that are connected to Council's sewerage system receive a direct benefit which relates to the cost of providing the service. A sewerage system is a key infrastructural need for maintaining public health and growth of business opportunities.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing and long-term for future generations.

# Contributors to need for activity

The community benefits widely from having a sewerage system available. Additional costs may be caused through overloading of systems, disposal of hazardous material and illegal connections.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Because the benefits of this activity are predominantly private, it is considered appropriate to fund the activity through targeted rates and charges.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed on a 100% private funding split for this activity. Private funding is collected through a targeted rate from those connected to wastewater systems and with fees and charges and levies raised through the Trade Waste Bylaw.

# Stormwater Group

# **Stormwater**

# Description

Central Hawke's Bay District Council stormwater systems comprise of several systems. The systems generally consist of a primary piped network with some open channel and secondary flow paths.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Prosperous District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens
- Smart Growth
- Environmentally Responsible
- Durable Infrastructure

# **Distributions of benefits**

Provision of a stormwater system provides a number of public benefits, including decreased risk from flooding and encouraging residential development. Private benefits are particularly to property owners via stormwater disposal away from their properties.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing and long-term for future generations.

# Contributors to need for activity

The community benefits widely from having a stormwater system available.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Because the benefits of this activity are predominantly private, it is considered appropriate to fund the activity separately.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council has agreed on **80-90%** 100% private funding for this activity. Private funding is collected through a targeted rate from those within stormwater catchment areas, with the remainder from **public funding. Public funding is collected through the capital value based general rate.** The funding of the Te Aute drainage scheme is based on a targeted rate on scheme members.

# **Recreation and Community Facilities Group**

# Parks, Reserves and Swimming Pools

# Description

A number of parks, reserves, war memorials and camping grounds are provided throughout the district for recreation, including sports fields, children's playgrounds and amenity areas. There are two swimming pools, one owned by the Council and one owned by a Community Trust that is largely funded by the Council.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens
- Environmentally Responsible

# **Distributions of benefits**

Benefits from parks accrue to the community generally through the provision of facilities for groups and individuals to pursue active and passive leisure pursuits, education on the natural environment, community pride and contributing to community health and well-being.

There can be private benefits to people and sports groups through the use of sports fields for organized sport, but these are available to the wider community at other times.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

The community benefits widely from having these facilities available.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council have agreed a 97% public, 3% private funding split and that the cost of funding the public component of the Parks, and Reserves should occur by way of 70% from the General Rate assessed on Capital Value and 30% (to meet the cost of swimming pools) from the Uniform Annual General Charge. The private funding component will be collected from fees and charges with market rentals being applied to camp grounds.

# **Public Toilets**

# Description

The Council provides 24 public conveniences located throughout the District.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens
- Environmentally Responsible

# Distributions of benefits

Public toilets provide a mix of public and private benefits. While private benefits are obvious, public benefits are through having these essential facilities available for residents and visitors, and maintaining standards of public hygiene.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

The community benefits widely from having public conveniences available.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council have agreed 100% public funding and that the cost of funding the public component of the Public Toilets should occur by way of 100% from the General Rate assessed on Capital Value.

# **Retirement Housing**

# Description

A total of 48 one bedroom flats are owned by Council in different locations in Waipukurau and Waipawa. These provide affordable housing for those elderly in need.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens

# **Distributions of benefits**

Benefits from housing accrue to tenants of the housing units. This is a relatively small and identifiable group who are provided with affordable accommodation in convenient locations. There may be some small community benefits through the availability of low cost housing to vulnerable groups in the community.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

The community benefits from having housing available. The main benefit is to people who choose to tenant these units.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

The activity is self-funding and separate funding is not required.

# **Recommended Funding**

The Council believes the optimum funding is 100% private, through user rental charges.

# **Libraries**

# Description

Libraries include the two libraries in Waipukurau and Waipawa.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens

# **Distributions of benefits**

Benefits from libraries accrue largely to the community, through contributing to a community that is literate and informed, has access to information and provision of a community resource. There is also direct benefit to each individual who reads a book or uses one of the other library services, and some of these can be recovered, although a high level of recovery may restrict the ability of some people to continue to use these services.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

The community benefits widely from having library services available.

# Costs and Benefits of distinct funding

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

The Council have agreed the optimum allocation of costs is 90% public to 10% private. Public funding is through the Uniform Annual Charge, with private funding through user charges for some library services.

# **Theatres and Halls**

# Description

Theatres, halls and museums include several community halls located throughout the District.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens

# **Distributions of benefits**

Theatres and halls have a mix of public and private benefits. Public benefits are from the ability to use the facilities for public events and gatherings and as a hub for communities in the event of natural disaster. There are direct benefits for individuals and groups who choose to use the facilities available for personal functions.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

The community benefits widely from having theatres, halls and museums available.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is not benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council have agreed 100% public funding. Public funding is 100% from the capital value based general rate, with limited private funding through user charges for hireage services.

# **Cemeteries**

# Description

Council currently operates ten cemetery sites for burial and cremation interments.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens
- Environmentally Responsible

# **Distributions of benefits**

Benefits from cemeteries are considered to be largely private, although it is necessary for communities to have an interment system that meets appropriate health standards. Private benefits are from the provision of individual gravesites for remembrance and burial.

# Timeframes of benefits

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

The community benefits widely from having cemeteries available. In some cases, vandalism and failure to maintain headstones may cause additional costs.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

The Council have agreed a 90% public, 10% private funding split. Public funding is from the capital value based general rate, with private funding through fees and charges.

# **Property and Buildings**

# Description

Council owns a number of properties and buildings that are used to providing services to the public, but do not fit into a specific Activity grouping. These are owned for community or administrative reasons.

The properties included in this Activity are, the Council administration building, two library buildings, two other community building and miscellaneous sections.

# **Community Outcomes**

This activity contributes primarily to the following community outcomes:

- Proud District
- Strong Communities
- Connected Citizens
- Environmentally Responsible

# **Distributions of benefits**

Benefits from this activity largely accrue to the community, through cultural enrichment and community identity. There may be direct benefits to some people using these services, but a high level of recovery may restrict the ability of some people to continue to use these services.

# **Timeframes of benefits**

Ongoing.

# Contributors to need for activity

The community benefits from having safe community buildings.

# **Costs and Benefits of distinct funding**

Benefits from this activity are community wide and there is no benefit perceived from separate funding.

# **Recommended Funding**

Council have agreed 98 -100% public funding. Public funding is from the capital value based general rate, with limited private funding (2%) through user charges for hireage and rentals.

# 7.7 REMITS AND RULE CHANGE FOR CONSIDERATION AT LGNZ 2020 AGM

File Number:	COU1-1400
Author:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
Attachments:	1. 2020 LGNZ AGM Remits <u>U</u>

# PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is for Council to consider its position in relation to the 2020 LGNZ AGM Remits.

# RECOMMENDATION

That, having considered all matters raised in the report, the report be noted.

- 1. That Council confirm voting rights on behalf of Central Hawke's Bay District Council to Mayor Alex Walker and Councillor Kelly Annand for the AGM.
- 2. That Council confirm Councillor Jerry Greer and Chief Executive Monique Davidson also attend the AGM to represent Central Hawke's Bay District Council.
- 3. That Council support the proposal to change the maximum number of consecutive terms of office of the President from 3 to 2 as set out below:

Rule F15: Delete the word "three" from the first sentence and replace with the word "two" so that Rule F15 then reads:

"F15 No person may hold office as President for more than two consecutive terms, provided that any person who holds office as President by virtue of an appointment in accordance with Rules F27 to F32 is eligible for re-election at the end of the unexpired term of office of that person's predecessor. For the avoidance of doubt, a term under this Rule does not include any period of office held by a President by virtue of an appointment in accordance with Rules F27 to F32."

- 4. That Council support the following remits at the LGNZ AGM: (Note delete those remits Council does not support)
  - 1) That LGNZ:
    - Acknowledges the Government for its recognition during COVID-19 of public transport as an essential service;
    - Acknowledges the strong financial support provided by the Government through Waka Kotahi NZTA during the COVID-19 Alert Levels, that enabled councils to continue to provide public transport for people providing essential services and transport for the public to receive essential services up to 30 June 2020;
    - Recognises that councils will continue to be under significant financial pressure to maintain the viability of public transport under current FAR rate settings for many months during the recovery phase from COVID-19; and
    - Calls on the Government to work with councils to maintain the financial viability of public transport during the recovery phase of COVID-19.
  - 2) That Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ):
    - Calls on the Government to introduce legislation that would fully enable councils to address housing affordability in their communities through a range of value uplift and capture tools, one such tool being 'inclusionary zoning';

- Seeks to establish a working group on affordable housing, comprising of relevant/affected councils, central government (MHUD, Kāinga Ora, MSD), iwi, and the community housing sector; and
- Advocates to central government for an
- 3) That Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) request that the Government use the appropriate mechanisms to enable the 15 per cent Goods and Services Tax (GST) charged on rates be returned to councils to spend on local or regional infrastructure projects.
- 4) That central government undertakes, in collaboration with all of local government, a comprehensive review of the current law relating to natural hazards and climate change adaptation along New Zealand's coastlines, and coordinates the development of a coastline strategy for the whole of New Zealand which would cover: the roles and responsibilities of territorial authorities, regional councils and central government; greater direction on an integrated approach; and development of principles for "who pays".
- 5) That LGNZ work with Treasury, Statistics New Zealand and other government agencies to develop an annual regional balance of transfers to show how much each region contributes in taxes and how much each region receives in government funding.
- 6) That the local government electoral cycle be extended from three to four years.
- 7) That LGNZ works with the Government to:
  - Place a moratorium on applications to take and/or use water for water bottling or bulk export;
  - Require and enable regional councils to review inactive water bottling consents, with a view to withdrawal of the consent and discourage consent 'banking';
  - Undertake an holistic assessment of the potential effects of the current industry, its future growth and the legislative settings that enable Councils to effectively manage those effects; and
  - Initiate a comprehensive nationwide discussion on the issue of water bottling and implement.
- 8) That LGNZ requests central government amend legislation to enable elected or appointed members, connecting remotely to a public council meeting, be included in the quorum. This would provide an option for local authority meetings to be held completely remotely, if required.
- 9) That LGNZ work with central government to put in place a simplified process for the addition of macrons to council names if requested by that council or its community.
- 10)That the Government lift the level of rates rebates available for low and fixed income property owners with yearly increases taking into account the cost for inputs into local government services.
- 11)That the Government implement an independent scheme, based on the United Kingdom model operated by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, to measure and report on carbon emissions at a district level.

# SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

This report is provided to allow guidance from Council ahead of the LGNZ AGM and has been assessed as being of some importance.

# DISCUSSION

Council's process for determining support for remits is:

That any remits to be considered at each Local Government NZ Annual General meeting be brought to the Council, prior to the Annual General meeting, to consider any recommendations to our representatives at the Local Government NZ Annual General Meeting in regard to voting.

At the meeting, the Councils will be asked whether they agree or disagree with each remit or whether they wish to abstain from voting.

The intention is for Councils decision to be used as guidance to the two appointed Elected Members. This will allow for a change of decision, should the wording or intent of the remit change throughout the debate.

An overview of each remit has been provided in the attachments.

If these remits are successfully passed at the LGNZ AGM then further decisions may be required by Council in terms of suitable programmes and policy approaches so that these initiatives can be addressed.

In addition to consideration of Remits, at last week's National Council meeting a resolution was passed proposing a change to LGNZ rules for consideration by the members at the upcoming AGM on 21 August 2020. Rule K1 confers on the National Council the right to propose a rule change. Pursuant to Rule K4(b), a two-thirds majority of members voting at the AGM is required to pass a rule change proposal.

# The Proposal

The proposed rule change would reduce the term limit on the office of the President from three terms to two terms (nine years to six years).

The term limit was last altered at the Special General Meeting in early 2014 when the term was increased to three terms from two terms.

The proposed rule change reads as follows:

Proposal – Change the maximum number of consecutive terms of office of the President from 3 to 2:

Rule F15: Delete the word "three" from the first sentence and replace with the word "two" so that Rule F15 then reads:

"F15 No person may hold office as President for more than two consecutive terms, provided that any person who holds office as President by virtue of an appointment in accordance with Rules F27 to F32 is eligible for re-election at the end of the unexpired term of office of that person's predecessor. For the avoidance of doubt, a term under this Rule does not include any period of office held by a President by virtue of an appointment in accordance with Rules F27 to F32."

Guidance is sought from Council on whether they support this rule change or not.

# FINANCIAL AND RESOURCING IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial and resourcing implications at this stage.

# IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

This report confirms that the matter concerned has no particular implications and has been dealt with in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002. Specifically:

- Council staff have delegated authority for any decisions made;
- Council staff have identified and assessed all reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter and considered the views and preferences of any interested or affected persons (including Māori), in proportion to the significance of the matter;
- Any decisions made will help meet the current and future needs of communities for goodquality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses;
- Unless stated above, any decisions made can be addressed through current funding under the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan;
- Any decisions made are consistent with the Council's plans and policies; and
- No decisions have been made that would alter significantly the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of the Council, or would transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.

# **NEXT STEPS**

Any relevant proposals or necessary next steps would be brought back to Council for discussion and approval following the AGM.

Who's putting local issues on the national agenda?



# 2020 Annual General Meeting Remits



# Public transport support

Remit:	That LGNZ:			
	<ul> <li>Acknowledges the Government for its recognition during COVID-19 of public transport as an essential service;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Acknowledges the strong financial support provided by the Government through Waka Kotahi NZTA during the COVID-19 Alert Levels, that enabled councils to continue to provide public transport for people providing essential services and transport for the public to receive essential services up to 30 June 2020;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Recognises that councils will continue to be under significant financial pressure to maintain the viability of public transport under current FAR rate settings for many months during the recovery phase from COVID-19; and</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Calls on the Government to work with councils to maintain the financial viability of public transport during the recovery phase of COVID-19.</li> </ul>			
Proposed by:	Greater Wellington Regional Council			
Supported by:	LGNZ Regional Sector			

# Background information and research

### 1. Nature of the issue

The Remit is important as an acknowledgement to the Government from the Local Government sector for the strong support for public transport during the response to the COVID-19 pandemic emergency, and to reinforce the need for ongoing support during recovery from COVID-19 to ensure the financial viability of public transport in councils across New Zealand.

The Remit meets the tests for acceptance of a proposed Remit to the LGNZ AGM in that it addresses a major strategic "issue of the moment", and it has a national focus articulating a major interest and concern at the national political level.



### 2. Background to its being raised

This Remit gives deserved acknowledgement to the Government for its strong support of public transport during the response phase to the COVID-19 pandemic emergency. We know from experience in China that recovery of patronage on public transport has been slow following the passing of the worst of COVID-19. The recovery phase from COVID-19 in New Zealand may take many months, and even years, based on current projections.

The Government through Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) required and funded the delivery of public transport (as an essential service) throughout the Alert Levels.

NZTA has also funded:

- The shortfall in revenue for bus, ferry and train operations;
- The additional costs that resulted from COVID-19 such as cleaning, stickers and advertising collateral; and
- The Total Mobility Service receiving a full subsidy for a taxi service up to \$80 /trip until the end of June.

As at 11 June, we do not know what financial support will be available from the Government through NZTA for public transport beyond financial year 2020/2021. This Remit is calling for the Government to continue to work in partnership with councils to ensure the ongoing viability of public transport in the regions, cities, towns and communities across New Zealand.

### 3. New or confirming existing policy

This issue is not currently covered by existing LGNZ policy.

It is new policy, in so far as it relates to COVID-19 and the associated ongoing financial viability of public transport. One possible tool could be an increase in the appropriate Financial Assistance Rate (FAR) during the Recovery Phase from COVID-19.

### 4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

The issue directly relates to Issue "1. Infrastructure and Funding" of LGNZ's "The six big issues for New Zealand councils, Our work, Our policy priorities":

https://www.lgnz.co.nz/our-work/ourpolicy-priorities/the-six-big-issues/

This also indirectly relates to LGNZ's social priorities, as it is vital that public transport continues to be available to those in our communities who rely on it.



### 5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

Because of the speed by which the pandemic has become an issue, no work has been undertaken on this issue by either LGNZ or the proposer. Current government support has primarily been concerned with the need to sustain public transport through the immediate response or emergency phase. This Remit is concerned with the sustainability of public transport during the recovery and rebuild phase's post-COVID-19.

### 6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

- Land Transport Management Act 2003, no 118 (as at 22 October 2019): http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2003/0118/77.0/DLM226230.html
- Draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport, 2021/22 30/31 including Outcome "Inclusive Access" (which includes "access to work, education and healthcare"), and Outcome "Resilience and security" (which includes "recovering effectively from disruptive events"): <u>https://www.transport.govt.nz/multimodal/keystrategiesandplans/gpsonlandtra</u> <u>nsportfunding/gps-2021/</u>
- National Action Plan 3 "Unite Against COVID-19", as of 23 April 2020, National Crisis Management Centre: <u>https://uniteforrecovery.govt.nz/assets/resources/legislation-and-key-</u> <u>documents/COVID19-National-Action-Plan-3-as-of-22-April-extended.pdf</u>

# 7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone or Sector meeting

Zone and Sector Meetings have not been held during COVID-19 Alert Levels.

# 8. Suggested course of action envisaged

That the President of LGNZ write to the Minister of Transport and the Minister of Local Government, to convey the Remit and seek a meeting with the Ministers to discuss a joint work programme between the Government and councils (through LGNZ) on policy to maintain the financial viability of public transport during the recovery phase of COVID-19.

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# 2 Housing affordability

Remit:	That Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ):
	<ul> <li>Calls on the Government to introduce legislation that would fully enable councils to address housing affordability in their communities through a range of value uplift and capture tools, one such tool being 'inclusionary zoning';</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Seeks to establish a working group on affordable housing, comprising of relevant/affected councils, central government (MHUD, Kāinga Ora, MSD), iwi, and the community housing sector; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Advocates to central government for an affordable housing National Policy Statement to be developed.</li> </ul>
Proposed by:	Hamilton City Council and Christchurch City Council
Supported by:	Tauranga City Council; Tasman District Council; Waipa District Council; South Waikato District Council; and Waitomo District Council

# Background information and research

### 1. Nature of the issue

Many towns and cities in New Zealand are grappling with how to provide more affordable housing – dwellings that are affordable to buy or rent for households on low to median incomes with secure tenure.

A more joined-up response is necessary. This remit therefore calls for:

- A working group on affordable housing be established, comprising of relevant/affected councils, LGNZ, central government (MHUD, Kāinga Ora, MSD), iwi and the community housing sector; and
- LGNZ to advocate to central government for an affordable housing National Policy Statement to be developed.

The remit also covers one specific proposal: inclusionary zoning.

Councils need more tools to enable them to respond to housing needs in their communities. One such tool is inclusionary zoning that seeks land or financial contributions from developers being vested to nominated housing land trusts.



While this is not commonplace in New Zealand currently, it is widespread in other major housing hotspots around the world including in parts of the United Kingdom, Australia and the United States.

The term inclusionary zoning refers to district plan rules that require a portion of new land development to be retained as affordable housing for people on low-to-moderate incomes. The theory of inclusionary zoning is that when land is up-zoned (for example, from rural to residential), it creates a significant uplift in value, and the community should share in the benefit of that uplift. This value uplift is enabled through council planning processes, including but not limited to private plan changes, granting of resource consents or council-initiated district plan rezoning under the Resource Management Act (RMA) process.

As an example of inclusionary zoning, a council's district plan could require that land developers provide 5 per cent of titled sections from up-zoned land or on a specific unit threshold of consented residential development, or the equivalent monetary value, to a community housing trust. This land would then be retained on behalf of the community in perpetuity and used for affordable housing.

It is critical that government reinstate the ability to secure financial contributions as one of the options for local government funding for securing and providing a basis for a monetary contribution. This remit supports the Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017 (RLAA) and its proposal to repeal the current provisions which stop the ability to secure contributions after April 2022.

An early form of inclusionary zoning was central to the early success of the Queenstown Lakes Community Housing Trust (QLCHT), enabling it to grow its housing stock significantly since it was established in 2007. Inclusionary zoning was a key tool for the Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC), utilised primarily for the period from 2006 through to 2013, ensuring that the Council could negotiate the inclusion of affordable housing through the planning process.

Although QLDC's first inclusionary zoning plan change was settled in July 2013, Queenstown was subject to legal challenges in the Environment Court, High Court and Court of Appeal by some land developers during the period 2009-2013 on its plan change to add a set of objectives, policies and rules into its district plan. The settlement forced the Council to make its inclusionary zoning provisions a matter of assessment, rather than rule-based and mandatory, reducing the effectiveness of these provisions in addressing the District's severe housing affordability issues. Today these provisions represent an inclusionary zoning opportunity that was not completely realised, having achieved only piecemeal and limited further contributions, facilitated through non-mandatory schemes and with limited certainty going forward.

Because of continuing acute housing affordability issues, the QLDC intends notifying new inclusionary zoning provisions in the next stage of its district plan review and is anticipating the same legal challenges and likely lengthy and costly appeals process.



The housing affordability challenge is wide ranging and complex. Inclusionary zoning is not the sole answer. However, it is a vital tool in enabling councils to secure a longer-term supply of land or funds in partnership with registered housing trusts and that legislation is needed to ensure inclusionary zoning can be applied consistently across the regions and minimise the risk of legal challenge.

For the avoidance of doubt, this remit proposes that councils have the clear legal opportunity in legislation to pursue inclusionary zoning. It would not be mandatory.

#### 2. Background to its being raised

#### The Queenstown Lakes Community Housing Trust

In 2007, QLDC recognised a serious lack of affordable housing in its district and acted by forming the QLCHT. The trust is an independent, not-for-profit, community-owned organisation that maintains a strong relationship with the Council, with a shared goal of creating decent, secure housing for the community. The consensus to establish the QLCHT and develop planning tools to deliver affordable housing were two of 34 action items set out in the 2005 'Housing Our People in our Environment' strategy, a significant milestone of council commitment to address its housing issues with local leadership, and central government participation and investment.

The Trust operates across the housing continuum. As at June 2019, it had assisted 130 households into their assisted ownership programmes, ten into rent-to-buy schemes and 34 into affordable rental properties. The Trust has over 600 households on its waiting list and has set the goal of providing 1,000 homes over the next ten years. This goal was reaffirmed though the October 2017 Mayoral Housing Affordability Task Force report.

QLDC negotiated its first inclusionary zoning agreement with a developer over 15 years ago. This resulted in a cash payment of over \$5 million, which enabled the trust to buy a large piece of land and build its first development in an affordable subdivision of Queenstown. Since then, subsequent agreements with developers have delivered residential land valued at over \$12 million to the Trust, with some further cash contributions.

This remit suggests that the approach taken by QLDC has been one of the few effective approaches in the country in capturing and retaining value uplift for delivery as affordable housing.

#### Proposed National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2019 (NPS-UD)

Although the proposed NPS-UD looks at providing for intensification and a range of housing typologies, density and variety to support housing capacity assessments, the policies are not generally focused on housing affordability, despite this being an essential part of providing for peoples wellbeing in the proposed Objective O2 of this NPS.



#### Establishment of the Waikato Community Lands Trust

A housing stocktake, carried out by the Waikato Regional Housing Initiative in 2018, found that Hamilton was the third least affordable house market in New Zealand, with a median house price of 6.8 times the average household income. Three times the median income is considered affordable.

In 2019, Hamilton City Council approved the establishment of the Waikato Community Lands Trust to help address housing affordability – a community owned trust with the purpose of holding land in perpetuity to provide access to affordable housing for the benefit of the community (like the QLCHT model). Hamilton City Council also committed an initial \$2 million to the Trust as a seed funding for purchasing land. However, for the trust to grow its capacity and build a sustainable, long-term model going forward, inclusionary zoning provisions will be needed.

#### Other councils

While we understand that other councils are interested in exploring the use of inclusionary zoning, few have the appetite for the risks of legal challenge through the Environment Court, High Court, and Court of Appeal that QLDC faced. However, if there were an acceptable pathway that councils could follow to enable their implementation of a local housing strategy, founded on a robust needs assessment, which allowed inclusionary zoning as one of their tools, many are likely to consider such a path. The lack of enablement to local government was raised as the primary barrier to wider uptake at the 25 February LGNZ Housing Symposium.

#### Challenges to implementing inclusionary zoning

At present, councils that introduce inclusionary zoning provisions into their district plan open themselves up to legal challenge. The risk of lengthy and expensive legal challenges is a key barrier to councils adopting inclusionary zoning as a housing affordability lever.

The risk of legal challenge can be seen from the Queenstown example. In 2010, the QLDC inclusionary zoning requirements were challenged in the Environment Court. The outcome of the initial legal challenge was favourable for the Council and housing trust. The Court decided that the inclusionary zoning provisions were allowed under the RMA because they were a way for the Council to 'mitigate' the impacts of its policy to protect the area's unique landscape by constraining land use (which is critical for tourism and economic development in the area but puts pressure on land prices).

Appeals to the High Court and Court of Appeal by a small set of developer appellants during the period 2009-2013 on its plan change to add a set of objectives, policies and rules into its district plan were focused only on whether affordable housing was an RMA matter. The successive rulings in council's favour affirmed that in the specific case of QLDC's tourism-based economy focused on protecting the outstanding natural landscapes of the district, housing affordability was in fact a matter within scope of resource management, and therefore, application of district plan provisions. However, the substantive case of whether the specific rules and implementation provisions were correct was never heard by any Court.



Therefore, a cloud remains as to whether the specific mandatory tools designed by QLDC for implementation through a local housing trust would comply with the RMA. The settlement forced the Council to make its inclusionary zoning provisions a matter of assessment, rather than rule-based and mandatory, reducing the effectiveness of these provisions in addressing the District's severe housing affordability issues.

QLDC is currently considering further provisions for delivery of affordable housing through its District Plan Review. Clear legal authority from central government to enable councils to address affordable housing would assist both QLDC, Hamilton City Council, and likely any Council around New Zealand which has the local mandate to develop and implement its local housing plan.

#### 3. New or confirming existing policy

This is a new policy.

#### 4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

Affordable and healthy housing are key ingredients to promoting wellbeing in local communities. LGNZ has recognised housing affordability as a key issue and its National Council agreed that housing should be a 2018 priority topic. As part of its Housing 2030 Project workstream, LGNZ currently has two separate working groups – the Supply Working Group and Social and Community Housing Working Group.

#### 5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

Community Housing Aotearoa (CHA) has outlined in its submissions to central government on the Urban Development Bill the need for councils to have clear enabling authority to implement tools locally such as inclusionary zoning. The reason CHA supports this approach is that it supports local strategies between councils and community housing providers across the country to combine local land value uplift with investment through philanthropic channels, blended with central government investment (such as the Income Related Rent Subsidy for social housing or Progressive Homeownership fund) to deliver locally-relevant housing solutions. CHA will continue to work with councils and Local Government New Zealand on the enabling approach to see this tool work for councils that choose to utilise it.



#### 6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

The RMA enables district plans to explore inclusionary zoning policies to a limited degree but only if councils retain the ability to seek and secure financial contributions. However, without a legislated mandate for affordable housing and in the absence of legislation like the Housing Accord and Special Housing Areas Act (2013) (HASHAA) which is now rescinded, this still comes with uncertainty and relies on individual councils making a strong demonstrable evidencebased case for its own housing need and has a risk of legal challenge.

#### 7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone/Sector meeting

Not possible in the revised timeframes.

#### 8. Suggested course of action envisaged

We assume that, by August's LGNZ AGM, it will be too late to alter the proposed NPS-UD, although it may be possible to make changes at the time of any subsequent amendment. Instead, the remit calls for LGNZ to advocate for there to be a National Policy Statement specifically focused on affordable housing.

This remit also encourages a working group be formed, compromising of relevant/affected Councils, central Government (MHUD, Kāinga Ora, MSD), iwi, and the community housing sector. The group would work on the inclusionary zoning proposals set out in this remit, and work in partnership on other means of addressing the affordable housing challenge, leading to the delivery of the proposed National Policy Statement.



# **3** Returning GST on rates for councils to spend on infrastructure

Remit:	That Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) request that the Government use the appropriate mechanisms to enable the 15 per cent Goods and Services Tax (GST) charged on rates be returned to councils to spend on local or regional infrastructure projects.			
Proposed by:	Hamilton City Council and New Plymouth District Council			
Supported by:	Auckland Council; Christchurch City Council; Tauranga City Council; Nelson City Council; Tasman District Council; Gisborne District Council; Waipa District Council; Waikato District Council; and South Waikato District Council			

#### **Background information and research**

#### 1. Nature of the issue

Whereas GST is not applied on the vast majority of other taxes, it is applied on rates. This causes hundreds of millions of dollars per year to leave the area in which they were generated and go to central government, whilst driving up rates.

One option, of course, would be not to levy this 'tax on a tax'. The option proposed in this remit is that LGNZ negotiate with central Government for this sum to be returned to councils for them to spend directly on local or regional infrastructure. This option has been proposed by – amongst others – respected economist Shamubeel Eaqub.

As well as, we believe, being a fairer and more rational system, this would provide much needed support to councils, whilst ensuring the money is ringfenced to be spent on infrastructure projects of local, regional and national benefit, thus helping to address New Zealand's longstanding infrastructure challenge.

#### 2. Background to its being raised

In 2017, a remit from Gisborne District Council proposing that a proportion of all GST be returned to the region in which it was generated, for councils to use on servicing visitor infrastructure was supported at LGNZ's Annual Conference, although subsequent discussions with the Government did not prove fruitful.



Three years on, with pressure on local government greater than ever following the COVID-19 outbreak, we think the time is right to raise a similar issue. This remit has also been developed noting that the need for investment in New Zealand's infrastructure, particularly in its three waters infrastructure, is ever clearer.

#### 3. New or confirming existing policy

The proposed remit would be consistent with LGNZ's position, as voted through at Annual Conference in 2017, that some GST should be returned to the local or regional level. However, the exact focus of this remit is different.

The issue around GST was also raised by LGNZ in its February 2015 Funding Review discussion paper, as well as in their submission to the New Zealand Productivity Commission's Local Government Funding and Financing Inquiry that commenced in July 2018.

Hamilton City Council also raised the issue of investigating use of various financing tools that are linked to the growth and development in a council's administrative area in its submission to the Productivity Commission's Local Government Funding and Financing Inquiry. The submission noted that "this could involve councils receiving a set portion of the Government's GST 'take' from their administrative area, or alternatively, a set amount of the total 'spend' in a council's administrative area that is captured as an additional levy to the current GST component, potentially in the form of an increase to the GST rate. Such funding streams should be dedicated to core infrastructure maintenance and enhancement".

#### 4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

The remit is broadly consistent with existing LGNZ policy, but with a slightly different focus.

#### 5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

No formal work undertaken.

#### 6. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone or Sector meeting

Not possible in the revised timeframes.

#### We are. LGNZ. Te Kāhui Kaunihera ō Aotearoa.

### A Natural hazards and climate change adaptation

Remit:	That central government undertakes, in collaboration with all of local government, a comprehensive review of the current law relating to natural hazards and climate change adaptation along New Zealand's coastlines, and coordinates the development of a coastline strategy for the whole of New Zealand which would cover: the roles and responsibilities of territorial authorities, regional councils and central government; greater direction on an integrated approach; and development of principles for "who pays".
Proposed by:	Hauraki District Council
Supported by:	Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Thames-Coromandel District Council; Napier City Council; Hastings District Council; and Northland Regional Council.

#### Background information and research

#### 1. Nature of the issue

Central government has provided guidance to local government on how to apply a risk-based adaptive approach to planning for climate change in coastal communities. Many councils are now following this guidance and working with their communities using adaptive planning approaches. As these councils look ahead to how adaptive approaches can be implemented, they are encountering limitations in existing legislation and a lack of guidance from central government on the legalities and practicalities of doing so.

Councils report difficulty in determining their respective roles (territorial and regional) and who should do what in the area of managing the risks of natural hazards arising from climate change. Furthermore, they note that there is a lack of direction over who pays for what and who owns/maintains/is liable for any assets that may be required.

Councils also have many unanswered questions around how a managed retreat option should be implemented. For example, where managed retreat is identified as a preferred adaptation option, how should this be undertaken, by who, where should costs fall, whether compensation is payable and if so by whom?

Furthermore, councils see difficulties in how adaptive approaches can be implemented through statutory documents such as District and Long Term Plans, especially as councils are being asked to plan at least 100 years into the future using adaptive approaches which may require rapid implementation (eg in response to a 'trigger' event). This combination of long timeframes, deep uncertainty, and potentially rapid action is not well provided for by these documents.

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#### 2. Background to its being raised

Beginning in 2014, Hawke's Bay councils (Napier City Council; Hastings District Council; and Hawke's Bay Regional Council) and tangata whenua partnered to develop a Coastal Hazards Strategy that was ultimately the first project of its type to follow the approaches set out in the Ministry for the Environment's coastal hazards guidance (the Guidance). The councils and tangata whenua are now working on the implementation phase of the strategy.

Hauraki District Council are working with Waikato Regional Council, Waikato District Council and Iwi to prepare a community plan (Wharekawa Coast 2120) for the western Firth of Thames area, using a similar approach to the Hawke's Bay Coastal Strategy, and following the Guidance. Hauraki District Council is aware of other work of this nature being undertaken in the Waikato region by Thames-Coromandel and Waikato District Councils, in the Wellington region, and scoping is underway for work in the Northland region.

All of these projects recognise the importance of regional and territorial authorities working collaboratively with their communities to respond to increasing natural hazard risks in coastal areas, due to climate change. These projects are at different stages of development, but eventually will all be facing the same implementation issues.

#### 3. New or confirming existing policy

This remit is a new policy.

#### 4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

This remit raises issues around how local government can practically implement approaches and responses to natural hazards risks in coastal areas developed under the Guidance. These issues are related to LGNZ's policy priorities: Climate Change and Environment (Natural Hazards). In particular, the topics of community resilience and climate future fit, as well as LGNZ's climate change project.

#### 5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

The Ministry for the Environment recently published a case study on challenges with implementing the Hawke's Bay Coastal Strategy. This case study highlights many of the issues identified by this remit and provides more detailed analysis.

The Wharekawa Coast 2120 Joint Working Party (comprising elected members and iwi representatives) recently considered a paper on project implementation funding issues. Discussions regarding this information, and other papers reviewing Deep South Science Challenge research, prompted the preparation of this remit.



Also of relevance to the issues raised by this remit is the Productivity Commission's recent local government funding and financing inquiry.

#### 6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

The following legislation is considered relevant to the remit: Resource Management Act 1991 and New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010, Local Government Act 2002, Public Works Act 1981, and Building Act 2004.

#### 7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone/Sector meeting

This has not been discussed at zone or sector meetings to date.

#### 8. Suggested course of action envisaged

LGNZ works with central government to prepare a nationwide coastal strategy that provides further direction on an integrated approach to climate change adaptation issues including:

- a. The roles and responsibilities of territorial and regional councils;
- b. How managed retreat should be implemented including funding arrangements and whether compensation is payable and if so by whom;
- c. A protocol for considering how costs for adaptation actions should be allocated both between local government itself (territorial and regional councils), between local and central government, and between public and private beneficiaries;
- d. How adaptive planning approaches should be implemented, for example by providing better linkages between LGA and RMA processes or by potentially new natural hazard risk management and climate change adaptation-specific legislation; and
- e. How councils could be supported to implement appropriate restrictive zoning behind defensive measures to respond to 'moral hazard' issues.



### Annual regional balance of transfers

Remit:	That LGNZ work with Treasury, Statistics New Zealand and other government agencies to develop an annual regional balance of transfers to show how much each region contributes in taxes and how much each region receives in government funding.	
Proposed by:	New Plymouth District Council	
Supported by:	Thames-Coromandel District Council; South Taranaki District Council; Hastings District Council; Rangitīkei District Council; and Rotorua Lakes Council.	

#### Background information and research

#### 1. Nature of the issue

Regional New Zealand often questions whether the government returns more or less to the region than it receives in tax and other revenue sources. This remit proposes that LGNZ work with relevant government agencies – particularly Treasury and Statistics New Zealand – to develop an annual publication of a regional balance of transfers outlining the inwards and outwards flow of money between the region and the government.

As with many regions, Taranaki has perceived that it has received low investment from government compared to the amount of tax paid by the region. Various attempts have been made to provide an estimate of the gap, however obtaining regional financial information from government agencies has proved difficult. Many agencies cannot provide breakdowns of expenditure and collection of revenue is difficult to obtain at a regional level.

A regional balance of transfers would provide transparency for all of New Zealand and promote more open democracy where inclusiveness and accountability is strengthened. It would enable better performance measurement and the assessment of outputs in a community against that of other regions and New Zealand.

#### 2. Background to its being raised

Attempts to get a clear picture of a regional balance of transfers – identifying what is paid to and received from central government – have been unsuccessful. There is great inconsistency in reporting and data collection between government agencies and a general unwillingness to be open and transparent in what is spent in regions.



Official Information Act requests often generate responses such as "our information is not structured in such a way that would enable the questions to be answered".

It is recognised that a full set of actual data may not be able to be provided and assumptions will need to be made in some situations, such as when making "overhead allocations" to the regions for national costs of government.

In recent years there has been a greater focus on measuring the performance of local authorities but not of the performance of central government. A regional balance of transfers would be one factor to help measure equity and the performance of government.

A balance of transfers would also go a long way to build trust in government through transparency and accountability of where public money is spent and where it has come from and in decision-making. This data would also be able to be used by government ministers to help monitor the performance and of their portfolios in an open and consistent manner.

According to Treasury, an objective of the Government "is to continually improve public confidence in the tax system and Inland Revenue. The system should help people meet their obligations, be fair, and inspire confidence. The Government is committed to raising revenue in ways that meet these objectives". It is believed that the gathering and reporting of a regional balance of transfers would greatly assist government in this aim.

#### 3. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

This remit is related to the LGNZ and New Zealand Initiative work on localism whereby this data would help ensure that power and authority flows up from citizens and communities, not down from the government.

LGNZ has led the way in the assessment of council performance through the successful CouncilMARK<sup>™</sup> programme that provides qualitative assessment of council performance across a wide range of facets. This remit would help LGNZ to do the same for our communities when considering central government performance and equity.

This remit would also contribute to LGNZs six big issues for New Zealand councils – particularly infrastructure and funding, social and economic.

#### 4. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

Attempts have been made to gather the required information from government agencies to create a regional balance of transfers. This has been unsuccessful as the data is apparently not gathered.



#### 5. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

The remit seeks LGNZ to work with Treasury, Statistics New Zealand and other government agencies to develop a regional balance of transfers to show how much each region contributes in taxes and how much each region receives in government funding. To be successful, this would require directives to all government agencies to gather data and give it to either Treasury or Statistics New Zealand to compile and report on.

#### 6. Suggested course of action envisaged

This remit suggests that LGNZ work with Treasury, Statistics New Zealand and other government agencies to develop an annual regional balance of transfers that show how much each region contributes in taxes and how much each region receives in government funding. This is likely to require government Ministers to give such a directive.

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## 6 Local Government electoral cycle

Remit:	That the local government electoral cycle be extended from three to four years.
Proposed by:	Northland Regional Council; Rotorua Lakes Council; Whanganui District Council; and Hamilton City Council.
Supported by:	Hastings District Council; Palmerston North City Council; Napier City Council; Manawatū District Council, South Taranaki District Council, Rangitīkei District Council

#### Background information and research

#### 1. Nature of the issue

The election cycle, or term of office, refers to the number of years an elected representative serves between local government elections. In New Zealand, the length of the term of office of a local government elected representative is three years. At a meeting of Northland Regional Council on 18 February 2020, it was agreed to seek formal support for this remit from Zone One as a pre-requisite for proposing at the LGNZ 2020 AGM.

#### 2. Background to its being raised

#### Northland Regional Council's remit background

Advocates for extending the election cycle to four years would say that a longer electoral term:

- Promotes longer term thinking and decision-making by councillors. An example of this would be a longer electoral cycle would encourage councillors to lengthen their investment horizon when making financial investment decisions;
- Allows for more time to implement a local government vision by extending the productive working time of a council and reducing councillor turnover;
- Gives more time for new councillors to learn and conduct their duties thereby increasing councils' overall productivity as councillors spend more time governing and less time campaigning;
- Reduces voter fatigue and in turn may result in increased voter turnout;
- Reduces the administration costs of setting up and inducting a new council thereby increasing operational efficiency particularly of governance staff;

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- Provides more opportunity to direct energy and provide certainty for longer term planning and more significant activities such as large capital projects;
- More stable decision-making framework for council through greater opportunity for long term planning;
- Enables implementation of longer term council policies within a single term of office;
- Less pressure on new councillors to get up to speed;
- Longer terms have the potential to be more conducive to stable governance; and
- Provides cost savings by reducing the number of elections. The cost of the last election was approximately \$180,000 a four year cycle would save this complete amount each third electoral cycle.

Opponents would say that:

- A longer electoral term is a barrier to participation as potential councillors must make a longer commitment to their term in office;
- There is additional expense to educate the public of the change as New Zealanders are very accustomed to three year electoral cycles for both local and national government;
- The shorter term enforces more accountability on elected representatives who face getting voted out if they don't perform as expected;
- Elected representatives must engage more frequently with constituents as they seek to stay top of mind for the next election;
- A longer term may be seen by some as reducing accountability as the community must wait a year longer to judge their council's performance through the voting process; and
- A longer time between elections gives voters less opportunity to express their opinions on the performance of their elected officials.

Extending the local government electoral cycle from three to four years would result in local government and central government elections being held in the same year once every three years. If this was considered to be an issue, then the central government electoral cycle could also be extended to four years. Similar advantages and disadvantages to the change would apply.

#### Rotorua Lakes Council remit background

By international standards, New Zealand's three- year electoral cycle is short. Far more jurisdictions have a four-year term for central government and in most cases, the length of term of office of local government will be the same as that of their central government.

Madden (2013, July 16) notes that "New Zealand is the only liberal democratic country with a unicameral system and a three-year term. Other unicameral democracies with proportional electoral systems – such as Israel, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, have four year terms."



Kāhui Kaunihera ō Aotearoa.

Boston et al. (2019) state "For decades, numerous politicians, civic leaders and academics have supported extending the term of Parliament to four years. It has been argued that a modest extension of this nature would enhance the capacity for governments to undertake thoroughgoing policy reforms in a more careful, considered, evidence-informed manner..."

The members of the Constitutional Advisory Panel (2013, November) found that while a reasonable proportion of people supported a longer term, others felt that "elections are the best means for voters to hold government to account and should not be made less frequent."

Those in favour of a four-year term provided the following reasons for their support:

- The ability to take more time to develop and implement policy could result in the public having better information about the intention of policy, to weigh the pros and cons and see results.
- The three-year term was seen as reducing certainty as policies are perceived to change every three years.
- Conversations regularly highlighted that any extension to the term of Parliament would need to be counter-balanced by mechanisms to improve law-making and accountability.

An Australian report (Bennett, 2000) promoting four-year terms for the House of Representatives provided a list of benefits that supporters for a four-year term claim.

Those of relevance to New Zealand Central and Local government include:

- Longer terms would encourage governments to introduce policies that were longterm rather than merely politically expedient.
- Longer terms would enhance business confidence.
- Over time money would be saved by having fewer elections.
- Australians dislike the frequency they are required to vote.
- Longer periods between elections would raise the standard of political debate.

Boston et al. (2019) note that any reforms to the electoral cycle would require public endorsement via a referendum and that the main political challenge would be convincing the public of the desirability of change. They also point to the two referenda held in New Zealand in 1967 and 1990 on increasing the parliamentary term, which were both heavily defeated. The Constitutional Advisory Panel (2013, November).

While achieving public support for change would be a challenge, another commentator (Singh, S., 2019) notes that the composition of New Zealand has changed dramatically since the two referenda. He points out that New Zealand's migrant population has significantly increased and that "to many...who have lived overseas and seen a five-year parliamentary term, the idea of a three-year cycle, is an intriguing deviation from an experience they have understood as normal."



While the case for changing the electoral cycle for central government may be stronger, discussion by elected members in local government in New Zealand supports a change to a fouryear term for local government also. Their comment is included below.

- The new norm is that there is an expectation that central and local government will work together in partnership. The current three-year electoral cycle is unbalanced. In addition, generally seven out of every ten years is an election year for either local or central government. This is disruptive and short-term political decision-making results.
- In local government, a longer electoral cycle would enable new councillors to be better educated and informed on long term, infrastructure and financial planning. Currently the importance of the Long Term Plan window (ten years) is not well understood in the sector.
- Short-term political decision-making by local government results in uncertainty and a lack of investor confidence. This is also detrimental to the new partnership approach that councils are seeking to develop with their local investors and stakeholders.

Dr Mike Reid notes that for a four-year term for local government to be acceptable to New Zealand citizens, there must be an adequate accountability framework to protect communities. He notes that if local government was to move to a four-year term, there must be a way for citizens to call a new election should the governing body become inoperable. An accountability framework could include a recall provision which would, on the basis of a petition signed by a sufficient number of residents, force a new election, as argued for in the LGNZ manifesto in 2017.



### Water bottling

Remit:	That LGNZ works with the Government to:				
	<ol> <li>Place a moratorium on applications to take and/or use water for water bottling or bulk export;</li> </ol>				
	<ol> <li>Require and enable regional councils to review inactive water bottling consents, with a view to withdrawal of the consent and discourage consent 'banking';</li> </ol>				
	<ol> <li>Undertake an holistic assessment of the potential effects of the current industry, its future growth and the legislative settings that enable Councils to effectively manage those effects; and</li> </ol>				
	<ol> <li>Initiate a comprehensive nationwide discussion on the issue of water bottling and implement any changes to legislation and policy settings as required.</li> </ol>				
Proposed by:	Queenstown-Lakes District Council				
Supported by:	Greater Wellington Regional Council; Tauranga City Council; Thames- Coromandel District Council; Upper Hutt City Council; and Waitaki District Council.				

#### Background information and research

#### 1. Nature of the issue

The water-bottling industry in New Zealand is young and relatively unregulated. A comprehensive review of legislation and policy needs to be developed in order to fully understand and address its potential effects on community wellbeing and resilience.

The sustainability of water bottling and its associated implications for global plastic waste, local property rights and Māori freshwater rights need to be considered. The effects of climate change on groundwater systems are not yet well understood. Further research is required.

The implications of 'banking' water-bottling consents needs to be fully explored. The amount of water bottled reaches 157.8 million litres annually (as at January 2018), however there are consents available to extract 71.575 million litres of water per day for both bottled water and for mixed uses. The consequences of rapid uptake and growth in the industry are unknown, but could artificially raise land values and make access to water unaffordable.



Therefore, where water is unlikely to be bottled, consents should be available to be reviewed, or in the case of mixed-use consents, water bottling removed as a purpose of the water take.

It is timely to reconsider legislation and policy, given many catchments are nearing their allocation limits and the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management is under development.

It is important to note that the intent of this remit is not to impact existing water-bottling operations, nor to make judgements on the merits or otherwise of the industry. The focus of this remit is on obtaining a comprehensive understanding of the industry, its potential for growth, the range of externalities such growth may cause and the policy and legislative settings required to address this.

#### 2. Background to its being raised

#### The Industry

Large-scale water bottling is a relatively new industry in New Zealand. As a result, there is no clear policy governing the use of water for bottling, and the industry is not specifically regulated. Managing the effects of the industry requires the alignment of a range of interdependent policies and legislative tools that determine who can access water, for what purpose and under what conditions. A review is required to understand how best to co-ordinate these tools.

The value proposition of water bottling has resulted in the 'banking' and sale of water bottling consents, raising the value of land and effectively creating an unregulated market for water. This can lead to confusion between these outcomes and s122(1) RMA which states that a resource consent is neither real nor personal property. This issue is exacerbated by increasing demand for water, the fact that many catchments are at or approaching full allocation, and the extent to which some regional plans enable existing water consents to be varied to enable water bottling. As the future utilisation of water will become increasingly competed for, understanding what our communities' priorities for this resource are must be fully debated and understood.

Any review needs to also consider the value and reliance placed on consents by owners and operators, and the impact on established property rights, which will need to be addressed.

#### Overseas Interests

Since 2013, New Zealand Trade & Enterprise (NZTE) has invested in eight water bottling companies through its Focus 700 Group programme, to support the growth of water exports. Although NZTE no longer encourages the sale of NZ's water, it does facilitate the sale of land for the holders of water permits. It is worth noting that certain provisions of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) make it unclear whether NZ drinking water suppliers can be prioritised to ensure NZ communities will always have access to affordable clean drinking water.



Under the OIA foreign investment in NZ's water cannot be managed effectively as water is not defined as a 'sensitive' asset. Treasury has confirmed that our existing free trade agreements do not allow the creation of new classes of sensitive assets.

Therefore, foreign investment in water bottling can only be limited where the water is to be extracted from sensitive land and only if the 'good character' or 'benefit to NZ' tests are not met.

In 2018 Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) Minister Eugenie Sage was unable to decline Cresswell NZ's application to purchase of sensitive land for a water bottling plant. She stated that the provisions of the Overseas Investment Act prevented her declining the application. Subsequently, the government has proposed amendments to the OIA6 that (if enacted) will allow applications involving the extraction of water for bottling to be declined if they are likely to result in a negative impact on water quality or sustainability.

#### Community Sentiment and Maori Cultural Values

New Zealand has demonstrated community concern in relation to water bottling in recent years, presenting petitions and participating in protests on a number occasions.

On the matter of water export and Maori cultural values, Ngati Awa has appealed the Environment Court Decision arguing that the application is "for too much water to be sold too far away" (at [35]). Their position is that in these circumstances te mauri o te wai and their tangata whenua right to act as kaitiaki of the water are lost.

#### Waste and Plastic

On the matter of plastic production, it is unclear under which vehicle this can be managed. In the Minority Judgement of the Environment Court against Cresswell NZ (10 December 2019), Commissioner David Kernohan found (at [346]) that "the pollution created from the production and specifically end use disposal of plastic water bottles does not meet the objectives and policies of the RMA". However, the Majority of the Court found that the end uses of the water which involved putting the water in plastic bottles were found to be "ancillary activities which are not controlled under the Regional Plan" and that there had been "no suggestion that control of such activities comes within the ambit of the functions of the regional council under s30RMA" (at[64]).

#### Impact on Local Government

The effects of the water bottling industry on local councils, as water suppliers and as the owners of transport networks, may be significant and there are a number of examples of this being the case. However, their ability to submit and appeal may be limited by notification provisions.

There are currently three appeals before the High Court. These challenge applications for consent in Belfast and Otakiri and deal with questions related to the allocation of water for water bottling including the ability to consider the effects of plastic bottle production as an enduse of water, the effects of water export on te mauri o te wai and kaitiaki rights under Te Tiriti and the correct process for changing the purpose of a water take.



A levy on water bottling is a response to perceived issues of fairness but this policy could itself have unintended consequences if implemented in isolation and without an assessment of the kind proposed by this remit.

QLDC is therefore proposing comprehensive policy and legislation based on consultation with councils and the community.

#### 3. New or confirming existing policy

This Remit represents a new policy position for LGNZ and for central government.

#### 4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

This remit could accelerate the debate on water allocation and highlight any issues within the RMA and/or the NPS-FM. This could significantly influence the existing LGNZ programme of work in relation to strategic and policy advice to Central Government.

The results may feed into Stage 2 of the reform of the RMA as well as LGNZ's Water 2050 project which could lead to changes that ensure communities are resilient in the face of climatic changes that will impact productive land and water bodies, including sources of drinking water.

The following matters may be raised in delivery of the current work programme in relation to this remit:

#### Resource Management Act

- Adding consideration of the effects of plastic production to the RMA as a Part 2 matter of national importance.
- Adding effects on Climate Change to the RMA as a Part 2 matter of national importance.
- Greater use of regional councils' powers under s30 RMA to allocate water amongst competing activities with a view to:
  - Zoning water and controlling its use in the same way land use is controlled.
  - Using water allocation as a tool to incentivise resilience and sustainable outcomes.
  - Protecting our deep, clean aquifer water for domestic and community supply.
- Reviewing the provisions governing the variation and transferability of water permits and the effects of those on consent holders' rights as well as the possibility for unregulated water markets.



#### National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management Development

- Redefining 'efficient allocation' in the draft NPS-FM and regional plans so that when councils are deciding "how to improve and maximise the efficient allocation of water" and identifying in "methods to encourage the efficient use of water"12 within regional plans, it is clear they are seeking to not only maximise jobs and minimise 'waste', but also to maximise the wider economic, social, cultural, environmental and health benefits of water allocation.
- Re-wording Policy 4 of the draft NPS-FM and the policies for implementing integrated management of land and freshwater (at 3.4 (1) to (4))13. The proposed approach is one directional, considering only the effects of land use on fresh water. Rewording these policies may lead to more efficient and sustainable allocation of water.

#### 5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

QLDC wrote to Minister Parker in February requesting a moratorium on new and existing water bottling consents. This was written in support of an initial proposal by Upper Hutt City Council.

#### 6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

Existing legislation, policy and practice reflects a complex landscape where far greater alignment is required if effective regulation and understanding is to be achieved.

There is some concern that a levy implemented in isolation may not address the issues that communities and local councils will be faced with if the industry grows. Concerns have also been raised that a levy may incentivise or prioritise the grant of water bottling consents as a result of the revenue stream that would be created.

Section 30 RMA 14 provides regional councils with the power to add rules to their plans to allocate water amongst competing activities, in much the same way as district councils can zone land and prioritise, discourage, prohibit or otherwise control different land uses. This power has not been exercised to any great extent to date. Regional Councils have preferred to allocate water on a 'first complete application, first assessed' basis in line with case law, and to grant consent as long as the water 'take' is sustainable and the purpose reflects efficient use. However, in theory, regional councils could undertake a broader assessment of the effects of using water for bottling, and then either prioritise, discourage or prohibit water bottling (across whole catchments or for specified water bodies or depths).

Christchurch's ground water zones are by and large fully allocated and new applications to take water are prohibited. Consent holders have been applying to Environment Canterbury to vary existing industrial and irrigation consents to enable water bottling. There is no ability to use s127 due to the activity being outside the scope of the original applications.



The process being used to vary the consents involves the grant of a new 'use' consent. Whether this process is lawful under the RMA and the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan, will be determined by the Court. This highlights the difficulty for planners implementing resource management provisions that are unclear and inadequate in terms of managing the allocation of water in fully allocated catchments. Three consents have been varied in this way and a fourth is being processed.

Plan changes of this nature would come at significant cost to the ratepayer and could not be implemented quickly. Signalling such a plan change might trigger a wave of applications. Therefore, and given that this an issue that will affect all councils (albeit in different ways), the best way forward is likely to be a moratorium on new consents followed by a review or discussion covering the matters set out below. Any significant policy changes could be required to be implemented via Schedule 1 and an amendment to the NPS-FM, but only if a clear problem is identified and only after consultation with LGNZ and Councils.

The Overseas Investment Amendment Bill (No 3) also references water bottling and this is now with the Select Committee Finance and Expenditure (submissions closing 31 August 2020). Currently the Amendment Bill reads that if overseas investment in sensitive land involves the extraction of water for bottling or other extraction in bulk for human consumption, then an additional factor of the benefit to NZ test would be whether the overseas investment is likely to result in a negative impact on water quality or sustainability. If enacted this would not apply to all investments in water bottling plants by overseas interests.

#### 7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone/Sector meeting

Not considered by a Zone or sector meeting.

#### 8. Suggested course of action envisaged

That LGNZ works with the Government to:

- Place a moratorium on applications to take and/or use water for water bottling or bulk export;
- Require and enable regional councils to review inactive water bottling consents, with a view to withdrawal of the consent and discourage consent 'banking';
- Undertake a holistic assessment of the potential effects of the current industry, its future growth and the legislative settings that enable Councils to effectively manage those effects.
- Initiate a comprehensive nationwide discussion on the issue of water bottling and implement any changes to legislation and policy settings as required.



# 8 Quorum when attending local authority meetings

Remit:	That LGNZ requests central government amend legislation to enable elected or appointed members, connecting remotely to a public council meeting, be included in the quorum. This would provide an option for local authority meetings to be held completely remotely, if required.		
Proposed by:	Waikato District Council		
Supported by:	Hamilton City Council; Hauraki District Council; Thames-Coromandel Distric Council; Taupō District Council; Ōtorohanga District Council; South Waikat District Council; Waipa District Council; and Waitomo District Council.		

#### Background information and research

#### 1. Nature of the issue

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, legislation required that members had to be physically present at a meeting to be included in the quorum. Under the LGNZ template Standing Orders, members attending by audio or audio-visual means can participate and vote on matters presented at meetings.

To enable public meetings to continue during COVID-19, the COVID-19 Response (Urgent Management Measures) Legislation Act 2020 (the COVID-19 Act) amended sections of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

These amendments included:

- Local authority or committee members who join a meeting by audio or audio-visual means were counted for the purpose of a quorum.
- Open public meetings to be livestreams, where reasonably practicable to do so.
- Provide either an audio or video recording, or written summary, of the open public meetings on the local authority's website as soon as practicable after the meeting.

For many councils, this has provided an opportunity to adopt an innovative approach to hold public meetings, resulting in benefits for local government democratic processes, financial and resource efficiencies and environmental improvements (detailed further below).

This remit requests that the legislative amendments introduced for COVID-19 are retained (beyond the term of the Epidemic Preparedness (COVID-19) Notice 2020) as an option for local authorities to adopt via their Standing Orders.



For clarity, the remit:

- Contemplates that:
  - Members attending meetings by audio or audio-visual link are still entitled to participate and vote on agenda items; and
  - Requests to attend a meeting by audio or audio visual link should still be made to the Chairperson, for his/her approval, prior to the meeting, as detailed in the LGNZ template Standing Orders;
- Does not propose that meetings where a quorum (or more) of members attends remotely become the only or dominant means to hold local authority meetings; simply that this is retained as an option for each council to consider using via its Standing Orders; and
- Supports the retention of the COVID-19 LGOIMA amendments to protect transparency and public access to local authority meetings.

#### 2. Background to its being raised

The LGA was amended in 2014 to enable members to join a meeting by audio or audio-visual link, subject to certain procedural requirements being met and the local authority's Standing Orders permitting such remote attendance. However, only members physically present are to be counted toward the meeting's quorum. For council meetings, this requires:

- Half of the members to be physically present (if the number of members, including vacancies, is even); or
- A majority of members to be physically present if the number of members (including vacancies) is odd.

The COVID-19 Act was enacted in response to the restrictions imposed on the New Zealand population, including travel prohibition and social distancing. The COVID-19 Act's amendments to the LGA and LGOIMA (noted above) meant public meetings could be undertaken entirely by remote means (ie audio or audio-visual), subject to certain requirements to protect public access and transparency of local authority meetings. In particular, all members of a local authority or committee could attend remotely and be included in the quorum for a meeting (rather than having to be physically present at a specified meeting venue). These legislative amendments will be repealed on the expiry or revocation of the Epidemic Preparedness (COVID-19) Notice 20201.

The remit's proposal is made in a climate of uncertainty about the long-term impacts of the global pandemic, including financially for communities and councils alike, as well as the opportunities and flexibility that the legislative amendments have brought for local authorities and their respective communities in relation to public meetings.



#### 3. New or confirming existing policy

This remit supports LGNZ's existing policy framework around local democracy and the environment, in particular. No new policy work is required.

#### 4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

The remit supports some of LGNZ's key policy priorities:

#### Local democracy

- Remote meetings help with LGNZ's goals of reinvigorating local democracy and modernising local government legislation.
- Wider public access to local authority and committee meetings, with potential of a significant increase in members of the public able to view livestreamed coverage compared to travelling to attend a meeting. This is a particular benefit for local authorities with large geographic boundaries or that have a significant rural resident population.
- The wider reach of livestreamed meetings also enhances community engagement and understanding of local government, which may have a positive effect on voter participation at local authority elections.
- The public still being able to participate in open public meetings, if required, via audio-visual tools available.
- Supporting more diversity in representation as this would facilitate people who are unable to travel or be present in person because of workload, family commitments, disability or other factors.

#### <u>Climate change</u>

• Enabling members and communities to adapt towards a low carbon economy through reduction in travel.

#### 5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

With the advance of COVID-19 Act changes, local authorities have been required to implement, and benefitted from, innovative ways to continue holding public meetings while maintaining the public's access to local government decision-making. This has been able to be achieved at minimal cost to local authorities, which may not otherwise be in a position to put in place more high-tech options for live-streaming of meetings from council offices. As a result, for some councils, returning to a requirement for a quorum to be physically present at all meetings will be a 'step backwards'.



In addition to the advantages already canvassed, providing an option for local authorities to have a quorum (or more) of members attending meetings remotely has resulted in:

- More efficient use of members' time (eg reduction in travel required) for their other roles and responsibilities; and
- Reduced operating costs associated with holding public meetings at council premises.

#### 6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

The current, temporary legislative framework that has enabled greater utilisation of remote meetings has been noted above. The remit proposes that the legislative amendments to the LGA and LGOIMA are embedded permanently, with each council having the option of incorporating this framework in its Standing Orders (similar to that contemplated under clause 25A(1)(a), Schedule 7, LGA).

#### 7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone/Sector meeting

The issues in this remit have been discussed at the Waikato Mayoral Forum.

#### 8. Suggested course of action envisaged

LGNZ is to:

- Work with central government and relevant stakeholders to advocate for legislative changes to the LGA and LGOIMA, enabling a quorum (or more) of members to attend a public local authority meeting remotely; and
- Update the Standing Orders template to reflect the proposed legislative changes, which each local authority can adopt as an alternative option to holding 'in person' meetings.



### 9 Use of macrons by local authorities

Remit:	That LGNZ work with central government to put in place a simplified process for the addition of macrons to council names if requested by that council or its community.	
Proposed by:	Waipa District Council	
Supported by:	Zone Two	

#### Background information and research

#### 1. Nature of the issue

Waipā is proposing that LGNZ work with central government to address the issue of the use of macrons by local authorities through legislative or other reform. Local authorities are corporate bodies created by statute under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), the legal names are listed in Schedule 2 of the LGA which can only be changed through rather complex legislative processes. Councils are not able to have trading names in the way that companies do, but some councils use a 'trading name' for the name or brand that the council prefers to operate under, which is different from the legal name in the LGA.

This is not uncommon, for instance, Kapiti Coast District Council trades as the Kāpiti Coast District Council, the Rotorua District Council trades as the Rotorua Lakes Council and the Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council trades as the Horizons Regional Council.

There are some particular situations where Council needs to use its legal names (eg legal proceedings, contracts, invoices, etc) but other than that, it can use a trading name, for example for branding and signage.

#### 2. Background to its being raised

To date, changes to local authority names to include macrons have resulted from applications to the New Zealand Geographic Board, which can alter the name of a district if the local authority consents to (third parties can apply), or requests the alteration. There is no fee for the request but a council will incur costs in preparing an application by undertaking research and preparing evidence to support the application (such as evidence of consultation with local lwi).



Consideration of applications can take one to two years and involve the Geographic Board undertaking consultation on the matter. Any opposition is referred to the Minister for Land Information for decision. If the application is successful, then there will be a formal change in name for the district and the Government is obligated to instigate an Order in Council process to change the name in Schedule 2 of the LGA.

There are three councils which have gone through this process in the last two-three years. The Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council applied to change its own name (to include the macron and adding an 'h' in to "Whanganui"). The two other changes for Ōpōtiki and Ōtorohanga District Councils resulted from applications by the Office of Treaty Settlements as part of settlement agreements with local Iwi.

Other councils, including Waipā use macrons but for which there is no macron in the legal name, as follows:

- Kaikoura District Council;
- Kāpiti Coast District Council;
- Rangatīkei District Council;
- Taupō District Council; and
- Whakatāne District Council.

There are other councils which could include macrons but which do not currently use them and for which there is no macron in their legal name. For this reason, Waipā District Council considers that this matter has implications for the local government sector as a whole and that it would not be efficient or cost effective for councils to individually go through the legislative processes to change a name. Perhaps the use of a macron could be managed at a national level through a change for example to the LGA.

#### 3. Suggested course of action envisaged

Based on legal advice from Simpson Grierson, there are five potential options for addressing this issue at a national level as follows:

- Option 1: New Zealand Geographic Board could proactively change the names of districts and regions.
- Option 2: The Minister of Local Government could recommend local authority name changes that involve the addition of the macron (no legislative reform required for either of these options).
- Option 3: Parliament could amend Schedule 2 of the LGA to change all local authority names that should include macrons.
- Option 4: Parliament could amend Schedule 2 of the LGA to change the names of self-elected local authorities who wish to include macrons in their names.
- Option 5: Parliament could insert a new section in the LGA to provide that use of a local authority name, or a district or region name, with the addition of a macron, is lawful and will not invalidate any action.



There are a number of advantages and disadvantages associated with each of these options. It is more appropriate that LGNZ assess the options and any other possible options and explore them further with central government. Waipā District Council passed the following resolution at its meeting on 31 March 2020 in relation to using a macron and in particular to a proposed LGNZ Remit:

That –

- a) The 'Use of Macron in Local Authorities Names' report (document number 10374311) of Jennie McFarlane, Legal Counsel be received;
- b) Council adopt a trading name of "Waipā District Council" incorporating the use of a macron to reflect correct pronunciation, which may be used in all circumstances other than when the legal name of Council under the Local Government Act 2002 and other local government legislation is required to be used;
- c) Council approve taking a remit to the next Annual General Meeting of Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ), whenever that is held, requesting that LGNZ work with central government to address the use of macrons and changes to the names of local authorities, through legislative or other reform, in the interests of the local government sector and the wider community, in accordance with the process required by LGNZ for remits;
- Council to approve seeking support at the next Zone Two meeting or directly, from other local authorities in New Zealand for the proposed remit as required by the LGNZ remit process; and
- e) Council undertake further consultation with Waikato Tainui.



# **10** Rates rebates for low income property owners

Remit:	That the Government lift the level of rates rebates available for low and fixed income property owners – with yearly increases taking into account the cost for inputs into local government services.					
Proposed by:	Whanganui District Council					
Supported by:	Palmerston North City Council; Napier City Council; Manawatū District Council; South Taranaki District Council; and Rangitikei District Council.					

#### Background information and research

#### 1. Nature of the issue

The following issues have been identified:

- (a) The level of rates rebates for low and fixed income property owners as a proportion of rates has gradually reduced for those on low and fixed incomes.
- (b) This level of support has not kept pace with the cost of living and provides significant financial hardship for some members of the community.
- (c) This level of support has not kept pace with the benchmark for council costs and provides significant financial hardship for some members of the community.

#### 2. Background to its being raised

The rates rebate scheme is a partial refund for people who pay rates to their council, providing financial relief for low income residents who own their own home. This is funded by central government through the Department of Internal Affairs. A person who directly pays local authority rates, and meets the household income criteria, is currently eligible for a rates rebate of up to \$640.

In 2006 the rates rebate was significantly increased and over the last decade there have been incremental yearly adjustments, however, these have lagged behind CPI increases. A further small boost to the scheme was introduced in 2019 – lifting the rate from \$630 to \$640 and the income abatement threshold from \$25,180 to \$25,660.



As local authority costs have increased above that of inflation, this has resulted in local authorities either needing to increase rates or reduce existing levels of service. The effect of this is that, over time, the level of rates rebates as a proportion of the total local authority rates has significantly decreased.

This issue is of particular concern for low and fixed income property owners who may be experiencing housing stress, notwithstanding the fact that they may own their own family home mortgage-free (eg superannuitants).

As at 2 March 2020 the Department of Internal Affairs had approved payments for 103,367 applications – a total of 60,201,285 (GST inclusive).<sup>1</sup>

Year	Max Rebate	% Change	CPI (Stats NZ)	Difference between CPI and Max Rebate increases	Benchmark for local authority costs (Berl)	Difference between local authority costs and Max Rebate increases
2010/11	\$ 570	3.64%	5.35%	-1.72%	2.28%	1.36%
2011/12	\$ 580	1.75%	9.51%	-7.76%	3.05%	-1.30%
2012/13	\$ 590	1.72%	7.23%	-5.51%	1.94%	-0.21%
2013/14	\$ 595	0.85%	1.64%	-0.79%	1.68%	-0.83%
2014/15	\$ 605	1.68%	3.80%	-2.12%	2.09%	-0.41%
2015/16	\$ 610	0.83%	4.28%	-3.45%	1.29%	-0.47%
2016/17	\$ 610	0.00%	1.74%	-1.74%	1.49%	-1.49%
2017/18	\$ 620	1.64%	1.48%	0.16%	1.88%	-0.25%
2018/19	\$ 630	1.61%	1.67%	-0.05%	2.77%	-1.16%
2019/20	\$ 640	1.58%				

#### Table 1: Increase in rates rebate, CPI and local authority costs from 2010 to 2020

#### 3. New or confirming existing policy

This remit would build on existing policy and would require the level of rates rebate to increase, with yearly adjustments taking into account the cost increases for inputs into local government services.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/119883361/productivity-commission-recommends-scrapping-rates-rebate-scheme</u> Retrieved 12 March 2020.



Kāhui Kaunihera ō Aotearoa.

The Productivity Commission suggests that: "the rates rebate scheme is poorly targeted and unfair". It recommends that it be replaced with a national rates postponement programme, or that the scheme at least shift to being online. Local Government Minister Nanaia Mahuta has indicated that the government is carefully considering the recommendations.

#### 4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

'Social' is one of LGNZ's five policy priorities. This focuses on disparity, housing issues and ageing communities:

"Social: Working alongside central government and iwi to address social issues and needs in our communities, including an aging population, disparity between social groups, housing (including social housing) supply and quality, and community safety."

#### 5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

This remit was originally prepared in 2018 and submitted for consideration. The LGNZ Remits Committee reviewed this and referred it instead to officials to raise with the Productivity Commission as part of the review of local government funding.

The Productivity Commission has since recommended that the government remove the rates rebate system and replace it with a national scheme for postponing rates. The Commission considered that central government is in the best position to tackle pressures on low-income households facing high housing pressures and the current scheme is inequitable, as well as administratively 'cumbersome' and modest in its approach (amounting to little over \$12 a week).

This has not found favour with many groups – particularly those who advocate for older New Zealanders. For example, the national president of Grey Power has stated that the organisation "absolutely disagreed" with abolishing the scheme. In addition, a local association (Tauranga and Western Bay of Plenty) submission to the Commission recommended a resetting of the maximum rebate to restore it to previous levels and to align this with cost of living increases. This suggested a maximum rebate of \$1,000 – indexed each year by the average rate increase across the country.



#### 6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

#### Rates Rebate Act 1973

- Provides for a rates rebate on local council rates by a specified amount each year, dependant on income.
- Since 2008 the specified amount has been adjusted each year through Orders in Council.
- 2019/20 Maximum rebate \$640.

Accommodation Supplement

Available for very low incomes.

#### 7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone/Sector meeting

With the relevant Zone meeting postponed, support was sought from councils directly. The following councils endorse this remit:

- Palmerston North City Council;
- Napier City Council;
- Manawatū District Council;
- South Taranaki District Council; and
- Rangitīkei District Council.

#### 8. Suggested course of action envisaged

That LGNZ pursue an increase in the rates rebate for low income property owners and that this should match ongoing cost increases for local government.

#### 9. Discussion and conclusion

The affordability of rates is not just a question of the quantum of rates and charges but also the ratio of rates and charges relative to income. The rates rebate scheme was introduced in 1974 and was designed to provide assistance to low income residential ratepayers. Over the longer term the quantum of the rates rebate has generally matched CPI, however, this ignores the fact that local authority core inputs are rising well above those of core inflation. Furthermore, over time the Act has not kept pace with the changing nature of tenure or technology. It is requested that the Government lift the level of rates rebates available for low and fixed income property owners.



# Local Government's CO2 emissions

Remit:	That the Government implement an independent scheme, based on the United Kingdom model operated by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, to measure and report on carbon emissions at a district level.		
Proposed by:	Whanganui District Council		
Supported by:	Palmerston North City Council; Napier City Council; South Taranaki District Council; Hastings City Council; and Horizons Regional Council.		

#### Background information and research

#### 1. Nature of the issue

The following issues with the current system have been identified:

- There is no national standard for reporting on carbon emissions at a district or regional level.
- The system lacks incentives, structures and information sharing mechanisms that would enable and encourage local government authorities, regional economic development agencies and individual businesses to:
  - Identify best practice in similar regions; and
  - Undertake targeted work that prioritises the reduction of their CO2 emissions.
- The proposal that large energy users publish Corporate Energy Transition plans as outlined in MBIE's Discussion Document: *Accelerating Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency*, will only address these concerns to a limited degree.

#### 2. Background to its being raised

New Zealand is committed to both domestic and international climate change progress. As a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) and the Kyoto Protocol, progress towards meeting our commitments is documented in New Zealand's National Communication and Biennial Reports.



These summarise New Zealand's domestic greenhouse gas emissions profile, climate change policies and measures, our support for developing countries, and progress on implementing our obligations under the UNFCCC. At present, New Zealand is not meeting its international targets and further actions need to be taken.

A feature of our national psyche is the pride New Zealanders place on performing above our weight in the sporting arena. There is significant, untapped potential for the nation's competitive streak to be harnessed in pursuit of fulfilling our climate change mitigation ambitions. Developing and reporting on an externally administered measure of each district's progress in reducing its climate impact in terms of CO2 outputs is one such way of doing this.

#### 3. New or confirming existing policy

The remit may require minor amendment to the Local Government Act to ensure that information that is needed for calculations to be made is required to be produced at specified intervals.

#### 4. How the issue relates to objectives in the current Work Programme

This remit directly aligns with LGNZ's 'Environment' policy priority. In particular, it supports the Climate Change Project and is related to Outcome three: "A local government view on emission reduction targets for New Zealand, and how to achieve these."

It assists with the following project deliverable: "Support councils to take action to mitigate the impacts of climate change, and encourage greater action by their communities on contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions."

#### 5. What work or action on the issue has been done and what was the outcome

No work has been undertaken specifically on this. However, the proposed model recommends use of the United Kingdom's approach, which is administered by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy:

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxideemissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017

The United Kingdom Greenhouse Gas inventory (GHGI) is compiled annually and reported on an end-user basis using international best practice guidance, drawing on a variety of National Statistics and sector specific data sources.

This is a technically complex statistical analysis which individual local authorities would be unable to replicate, but provides consistent inventories and emissions projections of greenhouse gases and air quality pollutants.



The credibility of the report allows the results to be reported each year to the UNFCCC and the European Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR). It is also used to assess compliance with the United Kingdom's domestic and international emissions.

The model has been used since 2005 and provides: "an important body of information [for] local authorities (LAs) and other relevant organisations to help identify high emitting sources of CO2 and energy intensive sectors, monitor changes in CO2 emissions over time and to help design carbon reduction strategies." (Local and Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions Estimates for 2005–2017 for the UK Technical Report:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_d ata/file/812146/Local authority\_CO2\_technical\_report\_2017.pdf)

Over the period for which this model has been used, and where figures are currently available (2005-17), emissions have decreased in all regions of, and for all 391 local authorities, in the United Kingdom. A scan of local authorities suggests that performing well on these measures is a key ambition that drives decision-making for many of these bodies.

#### 6. Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

- Local Government Act 2002.
- Climate Change Response Act 2002.
- Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019.

#### 7. Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone/Sector meeting

With the relevant Zone meeting postponed, support was sought from councils directly. The following councils endorse this remit:

- Palmerston North City Council;
- Napier City Council;
- South Taranaki District Council;
- Hastings District Council; and
- Horizons Regional Council.



#### 8. Suggested course of action envisaged

That a suitable government department be tasked with:

- (a) Analysing and publishing each district's carbon emissions, in order to provide the most reliable and consistent possible breakdown of CO2 emissions across the country; and
- (b) Publishing interactive local authority level emissions maps that allow users to zoom in to any district and see the emissions for the area, as well as identify the significant point sources. Such maps should be possible to filter by different sectors, to view how emissions have changed across the time series so that areas of best practice can be identified.

This system would provide incentives, structures and low cost information sharing mechanisms that would enable and encourage local government authorities, regional economic development agencies and individual businesses to identify best practice in similar regions or businesses. It would also encourage them to undertake targeted work to reduce their CO2 emissions.

#### 9. Discussion and conclusion

This proposal aligns with New Zealand's international commitments, our national direction and LGNZ's work programme in terms of the mitigation of climate change. It is a system that has been shown to have positive benefits in the United Kingdom and leverages existing characteristics of New Zealanders to achieve these collective goals.



#### **Remits not going to AGM**

The Remit Screening Committee's role is to ensure that remits referred to the AGM are relevant, significant in nature and require agreement from the membership. In general, proposed remits that are already LGNZ policy, are already on the LGNZ work programme or technical in nature will be referred directly to the National Council for their action. Remits that fail to meet criteria will be declined.

#### 1. Chief Executive remuneration

Remit:	That LGNZ works with central government to investigate the potential of a centralised and independent organisation (such as the State Services Commission or the Remuneration Authority) to establish recommended remuneration levels/packages of local government chief executives.
Proposed by:	Hamilton City Council
Supported by:	Tauranga City Council; Waipa District Council; Tasman District Council; and Napier City Council.
Recommendation:	That the remit is referred to the National Council for consideration.

#### 2. Loans for low cost housing

Remit:	That the Government provide interest-free loans to support the delivery of new low cost housing by relevant agencies, including councils, and that central government consider any additional mechanisms that would support councils and other relevant community agencies to respond to the housing crisis.
Proposed by:	Whanganui District Council
Supported by:	Palmerston North City Council; Napier City Council; Manawatū District Council; South Taranaki District Council; and Hastings District Council.
Recommendation:	That the remit is declined on the basis that it is largely the same as the social housing remit adopted in 2019.

### 7.8 ELECTED MEMBER REMUNERATION FRAMEWORK

File Number:	COU1-1400	
Author:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive	
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive	
Attachments:	1. Elected Member Temporary Reduction Determination 2020 J	
	2. Elected Member 2020 Remuneration Determination 4	

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to advise Council to a change to Elected Member remuneration following a determination from the Remuneration Authority which is government led and does not allow local input or decision making.

### RECOMMENDATION

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

- 1. That the Elected Member Remuneration report be received and noted.
- 2. That Council approve the \$1500.00 saving as a result of the Temporary Reduction Remuneration Authority Determination be allocated towards the Community Voluntary Organisation Support Fund.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an update on changes to elected member remuneration for the 2020/2021 financial year, following a new Determination issued by the Remuneration Authority. The Determination changes were a result in Government led decision and only effects the Mayoral remuneration.

#### BACKGROUND

The Remuneration Authority is responsible for setting the remuneration levels of Elected Members based on the requirements of clause 6 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 and section 18 & 18A of the Remuneration Authority Act 1977.

Based on the requirements of the Acts, the Remuneration Authority has set the remuneration for Elected Members via the Local Government Members (2019/2020) (Local Authorities) Determination 2019. The determination sets out the level of remuneration for Elected Members, Hearing Fees and Allowances that may be paid to Elected Members.

In 2018 the Authority completed a comprehensive review of its approach to determining the remuneration and allowances for local government elected members. Council adopted the Remuneration Framework in November 2020.

Due to the National COVID-19 situation the Government led direction for a reduction of remuneration of the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, and State Sector Chief Executives. The direction has also effected Local Government elected members.

The special amending legislation was passed by Parliament on 14 May 2020 and received the Royal Assent the following day. Its stated purpose is to allow public sector leaders, including elected members of local authorities, to show leadership in the public sector during the COVID-19 outbreak and show solidarity with those in the private sector who are losing their jobs or facing significant pay reductions. The amending legislation permits the Remuneration Authority to reduce the salaries of selected local government elected members (as shown in the Local Government Members (2019/2020) Determination 2019) by up to 20% for a period of up to 6 months.

### DISCUSSION

The following table of salary provisions for 2019/20 was approved and gazetted by the Remuneration Authority as at October 2019.

Council Positions of Responsibility 2018/2019		
Position	Number of Positions	2018/19 Position Salary
Mayor	1	\$105,000

The Authority issued a local Government Members (Temporary Reduction COVID-19) Determination 2020 attached in **Appendix 1** that determines that the Mayors remuneration will reduce to \$102,500. This determination came into force on 9 July 2020 and expires on 6 January 2021. Subject to any other Determination issued after 6 January 2021, the Mayoral remuneration will return to the previous rate of \$105,000.

Only the Mayoral remuneration, being over \$100,000 is being effected by a reduction. All other elected member's remuneration remains unchanged.

The expenses that an elected member is entitled to claim is unaffected by the determination.

The full amount of the Mayoral remuneration for the 2020/2021 financial years has already been budged and rated for. It has been suggested that the \$1500.00 saving expected to be achieved over the 6-month period, be allocated to Council's Community Voluntary Organisation Support Fund.

Council should also note in **Appendix 2**, that the Remuneration Authority has issued the 2020/2021 determination for Elected Member remuneration and has held all Elected Member remuneration at the current 2019/2020 remuneration.

#### **RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION**

The Determination of remuneration changes to elected members is made by the Remuneration Authority and the legislative instrument processed through Parliament receiving the Royal Accent. The Council has no choice, but to follow the legislation.

### FOUR WELLBEINGS

This report is not applicable. It was acknowledged by the Government that due to the National COVID-19 situation that many in the community were experiencing financial hardship, and that the Government signalled a reduction in higher remuneration as a way of showing leadership to the communities.

#### DELEGATIONS OR AUTHORITY

This decision is already in force and implemented as per the powers under the Remuneration Authority. The Council must comply with the Remuneration Authority Determinations. Guidance on where to allocated the surplus budgeted money is to be spent is sought from Council, and is a Council decision.

#### SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as low significance therefore no engagement is required.

## **OPTIONS ANALYSIS**

The Determination of remuneration changes to elected members is made by the Remuneration Authority and the legislative instrument processed through Parliament receiving the Royal Accent. The Council has no choice, but to follow the legislation.

The implications assessment contains to both options.

### NEXT STEPS

No further action of the Elected Member Remuneration is required. Should Council support the surplus budget of \$1500.00 to be allocated towards the Community Voluntary Organisation Support Fund, Officers will implement accordingly.

## RECOMMENDATION

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

- 1. That the Elected Member Remuneration report be received and noted.
- 2. That Council approve the \$1500.00 saving as a result of the Temporary Reduction Remuneration Authority Determination be allocated towards the Community Voluntary Organisation Support Fund.



## Local Government Members (Temporary Reduction-COVID-19) Amendment Determination (No 2) 2020

Pursuant to section 19A of the Remuneration Authority Act 1977 and to clause 6 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Remuneration Authority, after having regard to the matters specified in clause 7 of that schedule, makes the following determination (to which is appended an explanatory memorandum).

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#### Determination

#### 1 Title

This determination is the Local Government Members (Temporary Reduction—COVID-19) Amendment Determination (No 2) 2020.

2 Commencement

This determination is deemed to have come into force on 9 July 2020.

#### 3 Principal determination

This determination amends the Local Government Members (Temporary Reduction—COVID-19) Determination 2020 (the **principal determination**),

#### 4 Clause 3 amended (Original determination)

In clause 3, replace "Local Government Members (2019/20) Determination 2019" with "Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020".

#### 5 Clause 4 amended (Temporary reduction of remuneration)

In clause 4, replace "Schedule 2" with "the Schedule".



This memorandum is not part of the determination, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

This determination amends the Local Government Members (Temporary Reduction— COVID-19) Determination 2020 (the **principal determination**). The principal determination has the effect of temporarily reducing the remuneration of certain elected local government members.

The amendments made by this determination are to update cross-references in the principal determination to refer to the Schedule of the Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020.

This determination is deemed to have come into force on 9 July 2020, which is the date on which the principal determination came into force.

Issued under the authority of the Legislation Act 2012. Date of notification in *Gazette*:

\* 13/07/2020 PCO No 23061 version 4.0

e"

# Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

Pursuant to the Remuneration Authority Act 1977 and to clauses 6 and 7A(1) and (5) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Remuneration Authority, after having regard to the matters specified in clause 7 of that schedule, makes the following determination (to which is appended an explanatory memorandum).

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Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination

2020

#### Determination

#### 1 Title

cl 1

This determination is the Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020.

2 Commencement

This determination is deemed to have come into force on 1 July 2020.

3 Expiry

This determination expires on the close of 30 June 2021.

Interpretation

#### 4 Interpretation

In this determination, unless the context otherwise requires,-

ATA panel means a panel appointed by an accord territorial authority under section 89 of HASHA

#### board means—

- (a) a community board of a territorial authority other than the Auckland Council; or
- (b) a local board of the Auckland Council

determination term means the period from the coming into force of this determination to its expiry

HASHA means the Housing Accords and Special Housing Areas Act 2013

hearing has the meaning given to it by clause 5

hearing time has the meaning given to it by clause 6

local authority means a regional council or a territorial authority

**member** means, in relation to a local authority or a board, a person who is declared to be elected to that local authority or board under the Local Electoral Act 2001 or who, as the result of further election or appointment under that Act or the Local Government Act 2002, is an office holder in relation to the local authority or board (for example, a chairperson)

on local authority business includes on the business of any board of the local authority

regional council means a regional council named in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002

RMA means the Resource Management Act 1991

territorial authority means a territorial authority named in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002.

## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

#### 5 Meaning of hearing

In this determination, hearing means-

- (a) a hearing that is held by an ATA panel arising from-
  - (i) a resource consent application under subpart 2 of Part 2 of HASHA; or
  - a request for a plan change or for a variation to a proposed plan under subpart 3 of Part 2 of HASHA; or
- (b) a hearing arising from a resource consent application made under section 88 of the RMA; or
- (c) a meeting for determining a resource consent application without a formal hearing; or
- (d) a hearing arising from a notice of requirement (including one initiated by the local authority); or
- (e) a pre-hearing meeting held under section 99 of the RMA in relation to a hearing referred to in paragraph (b) or (d); or
- (f) a hearing as part of the process of the preparation, change, variation, or review of a district or regional plan or regional policy statement; or
- (g) a mediation hearing in the Environment Court as part of an appeal from a decision of a local authority; or
- (h) a hearing on an objection against a charge fixed by a local authority under section 36 of the RMA.

#### 6 Meaning of hearing time

In this determination, hearing time means the time spent on any of the following:

- (a) conducting a hearing:
- (b) formal deliberations to decide the outcome of a hearing:
- (c) participating in an official group site inspection related to a hearing:
- (d) determining a resource consent application where a formal hearing does not take place:
- (e) up to a maximum of the aggregate of the time referred to in paragraphs
   (a) and (b), preparing for a hearing and participating in any inspection of a site for the purposes of a hearing (other than an official group site inspection under paragraph (c)):
- (f) writing a decision arising from a hearing or communicating for the purpose of the written decision.

#### Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

Entitlement to remuneration, allowances, and hearing fees

## 7 Remuneration, allowances, and hearing fees payable

Remuneration

- (1) A member of a local authority or a board of that local authority is entitled to the applicable remuneration set out in the Schedule (adjusted under clause 9 if applicable).
- (2) If a member of a territorial authority is also elected or appointed to a board, the member is entitled only to the remuneration that is payable to the member as a member of the territorial authority.

Allowances and hearing fees

- (3) A member of a local authority or a board is also entitled to-
  - (a) the applicable allowances payable under clauses 10 to 14:
  - (b) the applicable hearing fees payable under clause 15.

#### 8 Acting mayor or chairperson

- (1) This clause applies to a member who acts as a mayor or chairperson during a period when, because of a vacancy or temporary absence, the remuneration or allowances that would usually be paid to the mayor or chairperson are not being paid.
- (2) While acting as mayor or chairperson, the member must be paid the remuneration and allowances usually payable to the mayor or chairperson, instead of the member's usual remuneration, allowances, and hearing fees.

#### 9 Motor vehicles for mayors and regional council chairpersons

- (1) A local authority may provide to the mayor or regional council chairperson of the local authority either—
  - (a) a motor vehicle (which may be provided for restricted private use, partial private use, or full private use); or
  - (b) a vehicle mileage allowance under clause 11.
- (2) The maximum purchase price that may be paid for a motor vehicle purchased by a local authority for provision to a mayor or regional council chairperson during the determination term is,—
  - (a) in the case of a petrol or diesel vehicle, \$55,000 (including goods and services tax and any on-road costs); and
  - (b) in the case of an electric or a hybrid vehicle, \$65,000 (including goods and services tax and any on-road costs).
- (3) If a motor vehicle is provided to a mayor or regional council chairperson for restricted private use, no deduction may be made from the annual remuneration payable to the mayor or regional council chairperson under the Schedule in respect of the provision of that motor vehicle.

## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

- (4) If a motor vehicle is provided to a mayor or regional council chairperson for partial private use or full private use,—
  - (a) the annual remuneration payable to the mayor or regional council chairperson under the Schedule must be adjusted by the local authority in accordance with subclause (5) or (6) (as applicable); and
  - (b) the adjustment must take effect on and from-
    - the date of commencement of this determination (in the case of a motor vehicle provided to the person before that date); or
    - (ii) the date of provision of the motor vehicle to the person (in the case of a motor vehicle provided during the determination term).
- (5) If a motor vehicle is provided to a mayor or regional council chairperson for partial private use, the amount calculated in accordance with the following formula must be deducted from the remuneration payable to that person:

#### $v \times 41\% \times 10\%$

where v means the actual purchase price of the vehicle, including goods and services tax and any on-road costs.

(6) If a motor vehicle is provided to a mayor or regional council chairperson for full private use, the amount calculated in accordance with the following formula must be deducted from the remuneration payable to that person:

#### $v \times 41\% \times 20\%$

where v means the actual purchase price of the vehicle, including goods and services tax and any on-road costs.

(7) In this clause,---

full private use means-

- the vehicle is usually driven home and securely parked by the mayor or regional council chairperson; and
- (b) the vehicle is available for the mayor or regional council chairperson's unrestricted private use; and
- (c) the vehicle is used by the mayor or regional council chairperson for both local authority business and private use; and
- (d) the vehicle may also be used by other local authority members or staff on local authority business, with the permission of the mayor or regional council chairperson

#### partial private use means-

- (a) the vehicle is usually driven home and securely parked by the mayor or regional council chairperson; and
- (b) the vehicle is used by the mayor or regional council chairperson for both local authority business and private purposes; and

Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination
2020

- (c) the vehicle may also be used by other local authority members or staff on local authority business, with the permission of the mayor or regional council chairperson; and
- (d) all travel in the vehicle is recorded in a log-book; and
- (e) the use of the vehicle for private purposes accounts for no more than 10% of the vehicle's annual mileage

restricted private use means-

- (a) the vehicle is usually driven home and securely parked by the mayor or regional council chairperson; and
- (b) the vehicle is otherwise generally available for use by other local authority members or staff on local authority business; and
- (c) the vehicle is used solely for local authority business; and
- (d) all travel in the vehicle is recorded in a log-book.
- (8) To avoid doubt, subclause (2) does not apply to a motor vehicle provided to a mayor or regional council chairperson before 1 July 2018.

#### Allowances

#### 10 Definition of member

For the purposes of payment of allowances under clauses 11 to 14, **member**, in relation to a territorial authority, includes a member of a board of the territorial authority.

#### 11 Vehicle mileage allowance

- (1) A local authority may pay to a member a vehicle mileage allowance to reimburse that member for costs incurred in respect of eligible travel.
- (2) A member's travel is eligible for the allowance if-
  - (a) it occurs on a day when the member is not provided with a motor vehicle by the local authority; and
  - (b) the member is travelling-
    - (i) in a private vehicle; and
    - (ii) on local authority business; and
    - (iii) by the most direct route that is reasonable in the circumstances.
- (3) The allowance payable to a member for eligible travel is,-
  - (a) for a petrol or diesel vehicle,-
    - (i) 79 cents per kilometre for the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel in the determination term; and
    - (ii) 30 cents per kilometre after the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel in the determination term:

## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

- (b) for a petrol hybrid vehicle,-
  - (i) 79 cents per kilometre for the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel in the determination term; and
  - (ii) 19 cents per kilometre after the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel in the determination term:
- (c) for an electric vehicle,-
  - (i) 79 cents per kilometre for the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel in the determination term; and
  - (ii) 9 cents per kilometre after the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel in the determination term.

#### 12 Travel time allowance

- (1) A local authority may pay a member (other than a mayor or a regional council chairperson) an allowance for eligible travel time.
- (2) A member's travel time is eligible for the allowance if it is time spent travelling within New Zealand—
  - (a) on local authority business; and
  - (b) by the quickest form of transport that is reasonable in the circumstances; and
  - (c) by the most direct route that is reasonable in the circumstances.
- (3) The travel time allowance is \$37.50 for each hour of eligible travel time after the first hour of eligible travel time travelled in a day.
- (4) However, if a member of a local authority resides outside the local authority area and travels to the local authority area on local authority business, the member is only eligible for a travel time allowance in respect of eligible travel time—
  - (a) after the member crosses the boundary of the local authority area; and
  - (b) after the first hour of eligible travel within the local authority area.
- (5) The maximum total amount of travel time allowance that a member may be paid for eligible travel in a 24-hour period is 8 hours.
- (6) Despite subclause (1), the Chatham Islands Council may pay the Mayor of the Chatham Islands Council an allowance for eligible travel time.

#### 13 Communications allowance

Equipment

(1) If a local authority determines that particular information or communications technology equipment is required by members to perform their functions and requests that members use their own equipment for those purposes, the local authority may pay an allowance in accordance with subclause (2).

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The matters in respect of which an allowance is payable and the amounts that may be paid for the determination term are as follows:		
(a)	for the use of a personal computer, tablet, or laptop, including any rela- ted docking station, \$200:	
(b)	for the use of a multi-functional or other printer, \$40:	
(c)	for the use of a mobile telephone, \$150.	
Serv	ices	
for the	ocal authority requests a member to use the member's own Internet service he purpose of the member's work on local authority business, the member titled to an allowance for that use of \$400 for the determination term.	
phon	local authority requests a member to use the member's own mobile tele- te service for the purpose of the member's work on local authority busi- the member is entitled, at the member's option, to—	
(a)	an allowance for that use of \$400 for the determination term; or	
(b)	reimbursement of actual costs of telephone calls made on local authority business upon production of the relevant telephone records and receipts.	
servi sona auth	local authority supplies a mobile telephone and related mobile telephone ice to a member for use on local authority business and allows for its per- l use, the local authority may decide what portion, if any, of the local ority's costs reasonably attributable to such personal use must be paid by nember.	
Pro-	rating	
claus	e member is not a member for the whole of the determination term, sub- ses (2) to (5) apply as if each reference to an amount were replaced by a rence to an amount calculated in accordance with the following formula:	
	$(a \div b) \times c$	
when	re—	
a	is the number of days that the member held office in the determination term	
b	is the number of days in the determination term	
с	is the relevant amount specified in subclauses (2) to (5).	
to m whe	Remuneration Authority may approve rules proposed by a local authority neet the costs of installing and running special equipment or connections re, because of distance or restricted access, normal communications con- ions are not available.	
Chi	dcare allowance	
	(2) and (3), to an eligible member as a contribution towards expenses incur-	
	<ul> <li>(b)</li> <li>(c)</li> <li>Servi</li> <li>If a I</li> <li>for the is environment of the isen o</li></ul>	

## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

red by the member for childcare provided while the member is engaged on local authority business.

- (2) A member is eligible to be paid a childcare allowance in respect of childcare provided for a child only if—
  - (a) the member is a parent or guardian of the child, or is a person who usually has responsibility for the day-to-day care of the child (other than on a temporary basis); and
  - (b) the child is aged under 14 years of age; and
  - (c) the childcare is provided by a person who-
    - (i) is not a family member of the member; and
    - (ii) does not ordinarily reside with the member; and
  - (d) the member provides evidence satisfactory to the local authority of the amount paid for childcare.
- (3) A local authority must not pay childcare allowances to a member that total more than \$6,000 per annum, per child.
- (4) In this regulation, family member of the member means—
  - (a) a spouse, civil union partner, or de facto partner:
  - (b) a relative, that is, another person connected with the member within 2 degrees of a relationship, whether by blood relationship or by adoption.

#### Hearing fees

#### 15 Fees related to hearings

- (1) A member of a local authority or a board who acts as the chairperson of a hearing is entitled to be paid a fee of up to \$100 per hour of hearing time related to the hearing.
- (2) A member of a local authority or a board who is not the chairperson of a hearing is entitled to be paid a fee of up to \$80 per hour of hearing time related to the hearing.
- (3) For any period of hearing time that is less than 1 hour, the fee must be apportioned accordingly.
- (4) This clause does not apply to-
  - (a) a mayor or a member who acts as mayor and is paid the mayor's remuneration and allowances under clause 8(2); or
  - (b) a chairperson of a regional council or a member who acts as chairperson of a regional council and is paid the chairperson's remuneration and allowances under clause 8(2).

\$5

## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

#### Revocation

#### 16 Revocation

cl 16

The Local Government Members (2019/20) Determination 2019 (LI 2019/135) is revoked.

Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

Schedule

## Schedule Remuneration

cl 7

## Part 1

## Remuneration of members of regional councils

## Bay of Plenty Regional Council

	Annual remuneration (\$)
rson	146,500
Chairperson of Regional Council	80,004
tee Chairperson (6)	70,000
lor with no additional responsibilities (6	61,525
lor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration	n) 54,525
Chairperson of Regional Council tee Chairperson (6) lor with no additional responsibilities (6	80,0 70,0 5) 61,5

#### Canterbury Regional Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	180,000
Deputy Chairperson	104,873
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (12)	71,599
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	63,570

#### Hawke's Bay Regional Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	136,000
Deputy Chairperson of Regional Council and Chairperson Environment and Integrated Catchments Committee	74,297
Chairperson Corporate and Strategic Committee	74,297
Chairperson Regional Transport Committee and Hearings Committee	74,297
Chairperson Finance, Audit and Risk Sub-committee	74,297
Chairperson, Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee	74,297
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (3)	62,000
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	50,378

#### Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council

143,000
. 15,000
67,656
67,656
50,116
72,668
65,150

Schedule

## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Environment Committee Deputy Chair	50,116
Passenger Transport Committee Chair	65,150
Passenger Transport Committee Deputy Chair	50,116
Manawatu River Users' Advisory Group Chair	50,116
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (2)	50,116
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	45,373

## Northland Regional Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	126,500
Deputy Chairperson	79.181
Councillor (with additional responsibilities) (7)	71,681
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	53,710

## Otago Regional Council

Office	Annua	al remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		147,000
Deputy Chairperson		83,598
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (10)		62,000
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)		48,670

## Southland Regional Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	122,500
Deputy Chairperson and Regional Transport Committee Chair	63,784
Chair, Strategy and Policy Committee	54,672
Chair, Organisational Performance and Audit Committee	54,672
Chair, Regulatory Committee	54,672
Chair, Regional Services Committee	54,672
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (6)	45,560
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	37,788

## Taranaki Regional Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	102,550
Deputy Chairperson of Regional Council	55,214
Chairperson Executive, Audit and Risk Committee	55,214
Chairperson Consents and Regulatory Committee	55,214
Chairperson Policy and Planning Committee	55,214
Chairperson Regional Transport Committee	45,104
Chairperson Civil Defence Group Committee	45,104
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (4)	38,883
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	36,939

Local Government Members (2020/21) Determ 2020	ination Schedule
Waikato Regional Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	161,000
Deputy Chairperson	86,228
Committee Chair (8)	73,860
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (4)	64,160
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	58,640
Wellington Regional Counci	1
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	174,000
Deputy Council Chairperson (with committee chairperson responsibilities)	91,799
Chair, Environment Committee	81,570
Chair, Transport and Infrastructure Committee	81,570
Chair, Climate Committee	81,570
Chair, Chief Executive Employment Review Committee	81,570
Chair, Te Upoko TaiaoNatural Resources Plan Committee	81,570
Chair, Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee and Portfolio Leader	81,570
Portfolio Leader, Sustainable Development	78,515
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (4)	65,430
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	61,517

## West Coast Regional Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	83,500
Deputy Chairperson of Regional Council and Chairperson Resource Management Committee	62,627
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (5)	51,022
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	35,733

#### Part 2

## Remuneration of members of territorial authorities and their community or local boards

#### Ashburton District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	121,500
Deputy Mayor	57,502
Standing Committee (5)	43,000
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (3)	35,118
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	25,047

Schedule 2020	
Methven Community Boo	urd
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	5,396
Member	2,698
Auckland Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	296,000
Deputy Mayor	165,582
Chair of Committee of the Whole (4)	138,912
Chair of Regulatory Committee	138,912
Deputy Chair of Committee of the Whole (4)	125,483
Chair of other Committee (2)	123,245
Council-controlled Organisation Liaison Councillor (2)	123,243
Deputy Chair of other Committee (5)	117,650
Portfolio Lead	113,174
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	106,300
Albert–Eden Local Boa	rd
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	91,70
Deputy Chairperson	55,00
Member	45,90
Devonport–Takapuna Local	Board
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	85,10
Deputy Chairperson	51,10
Member	43,14
Franklin Local Board	1
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	90,00
Deputy Chairperson	54,00
Member	45,00
Great Barrier Local Boo	ard
Office	Annual remuneration (S
Chairperson	57,00
Deputy Chairperson	34,20
Member	28,50
Henderson–Massey Local	Board
Office	Annual remuneration (S

	2020	Schedule
Chairperson		98,800
Deputy Chairperson		59,300
Member		49,400
	Hibiscus and Bays Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		90,600
Deputy Chairperson		54,400
Member		45,300
	Howick Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		98,477
Deputy Chairperson		59,100
Member		49,200
	Kaipātiki Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		89,800
Deputy Chairperson		53,900
Member		44,900
	Māngere–Ōtahuhu Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		99,000
Deputy Chairperson		59,400
Member		49,500
	Manurewa Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		98,20
Deputy Chairperson		58,90
Member		49,10
	Maungakiekie–Tāmaki Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		93,90
Deputy Chairperson		56,30
Member		47,00
	Ōrakei Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (S
Chairperson		88,20
Deputy Chairperson		52,90

Schedule	Local Government Members (2020/21) Determina 2020	
Member		44,100
	Ōtara–Papatoetoe Local Board	
Office	4	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		98,300
Deputy Chairperson		59,000
Member		49,200
	·	
	Papakura Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		91,800
Deputy Chairperson		55,100
Member		45,900
	Puketāpapa Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		89,100
Deputy Chairperson		53,500
Member		44,600
	Rodney Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		87,000
Deputy Chairperson		52,200
Member		43,500
	Upper Harbour Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		85,500
Deputy Chairperson		51,300
Member		42,839
	Waiheke Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		68,700
Deputy Chairperson		41,200
Member		34,400
	Waitākere Ranges Local Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		86,600
Deputy Chairperson		52,000
Member		43,300

2020	Schedule
Waitematā Local Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	96,600
Deputy Chairperson	58,000
fember	48,300
Whau Local Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	91,000
Deputy Chairperson	54,600
Aember	45,500
Buller District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Aayor	94,500
Deputy Mayor and Finance Risk and Audit Committee Chair	41,740
Legulatory and Hearings Committee Chair	28,740
community, Environment and Services Committee Chair	28,740
Community Grants Portfolio Holder	24,740
outh Development Portfolio Holder	24,740
unakaiki Area Portfolio Holder	24,740
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (4)	22,739
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	19,273
Inangahua Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	7,158
1ember	3,579
Carterton District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Aayor	83,500
Deputy Mayor	45,000
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (7)	25,047
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	18,825
Central Hawke's Bay District Cou	incil
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	105,000
Deputy Mayor, Chair of Strategy and Wellbeing Committee, Lead Jrban Councillor	53,408
Chair of Finance and Infrastructure Committee and Member of Risk and Assurance Committee	40,408
Lead Rural Councillor and Member of Risk and Assurance	33,400

Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination	
2020	

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Member of Risk and Assurance Committee (2)	30,408
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (3)	26,408
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	23,940
Central Otago District Cour	ncil
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	107,000
Deputy Mayor, Portfolio Lead and Member Cromwell Community Board	31,902
Portfolio Lead and Member Cromwell Community Board	27,648
Councillor and Chairperson Vincent Community Board	27,648
Portfolio Lead and Member Teviot Valley Community Board	26,053
Portfolio Lead and Member Maniototo Community Board	26,053
Councillor and Member Cromwell Community Board	24,458
Councillor and Member Vincent Community Board (2)	24,458
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (3)	21,268
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	20,748
Cromwell Community Boar	rd
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	14,245
Member	7,123
Maniototo Community Boa	rd
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	6,907
Member	3,454
Teviot Valley Community Bo	ard
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	6,907
Member	3,454
Vincent Community Board	1
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	15,320
Member	7,663
Chatham Islands Counc	il
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	53,50
Deputy Mayor	23,58
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (7)	17,70
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	13,374
18	

	Iembers (2020/21) Determination 2020 Schedule
Christch	urch City Council
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	195,000
Deputy Mayor	131,250
Councillor with no additional responsibilities	(15) 114,130
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration	on) 97,280
Banks Penins	sula Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	19,72
Member	9,86
Coastal-Bury	wood Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	47,23
Member	23,61
Fendalton–Waimairi	-Harewood Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	46,59
Member	23,29
Halswell–Hornby–	Riccarton Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	49,16
Member	24,58
Linwood-Central-	Heathcote Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (S
Chairperson	49,16
Member	24,58
Papanui–In	nes Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (S
Chairperson	47,23
Member	23,61
Spreydon–Casi	hmere Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (S
Chairperson	47,23
Member	23,61

Schedule Local Government Members (202 2020	
Clutha District (	Council
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	110,000
Deputy Mayor	30,845
Chairperson Standing Committee (3)	29,377
Member Executive Committee (4)	24,971
Member Creative Communities	23,503
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (5)	22,033
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	19,675
Lawrence–Tuapeka Con	nmunity Board
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	5,828
Member	2,914
West Otago Commu	nity Board
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	6,907
Member	3,454
Dunedin City C	Council
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	166,500
Deputy Mayor	90,790
Chairs (6)	85,780
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (7)	71,48
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	59,55
Mosgiel–Taieri Comm	nunity Board
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	19,23
Member	9,61
Otago Peninsula Com	munity Board
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	16,24
Member	8,12
Saddle Hill Comm	unity Board
Office	Annual remuneration (S
Chairperson	16,45
	8,22

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	embers (2020/21) Determination 2020 Schedu
Strath Taier	i Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (
Chairperson	14,6
Member	7,3
Waikouaiti Co	ast Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (
Chairperson	16,0
Member	8,0
West Harbon	ur Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (
Chairperson	16,4
Member	8,2
Far North	District Council
Office	Annual remuneration (
Mayor	155,0
Deputy Mayor	105,0
Committee Chairperson (4)	85,0
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (	5
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneratio	n) 51,3
	angaroa Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (
Chairperson	31,2
Member	15,6
	anga Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (
Chairperson Member	26,8
Member	13,4
	Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration
Chairperson Member	27,3
Member	13,6
	District Council
Office	Annual remuneration
Mayor	155,0
Deputy Mayor	66,0
Chairperson Operations Committee	d Rural Councillor 57,2
Chairperson Regional Transport Committee ar	d Rural Councillor 52.8

Schedule

## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson Wastewater Management Committee	52,811
Rural Councillor (3)	46,210
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (6)	44,009
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	37,540

#### Gore District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	98,500
Deputy Mayor	35,429
Audit and Risk Committee Chair	30,000
Capital Works Committee Chair	30,000
Community and Strategy Committee Chair	30,000
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (7)	23,000
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	18,477

#### Mataura Community Board

Annual remuneration (\$)
4,122
2,061

## Grey District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	102,000
Deputy Mayor also Portfolio Councillor for Three Waters	40,800
Councillor-Portfolio Transport	35,701
Councillor-Portfolio Spatial Development, Finance and Risk	35,701
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (5)	27,326
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	22,219

## Hamilton City Council

nnual remuneration (\$)
174,500
112,497
101,700
92,500
74,552

## Hastings District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	153,500
Deputy Mayor	78,624
Chairperson Committee of the Whole (2)	65,146
Chairperson Subcommittee (4)	56,160

Champion Flaxmere Development

Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)

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47,174

43,332

## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

-	2020	Schedule
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Deputy Committee Chairperson (5)		51,667
Ambassador for Hastings		51,667

#### Hastings District Rural Community Board

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	15,036
Member	7,518

#### Hauraki District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	118,000
Deputy Mayor	41,074
Ward Committee Chairperson (3)	30,265
Emergency Management Committee Chairperson	28,103
Portfolio Leader (4)	25,941
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (4)	21,618
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	21,389

#### Horowhenua District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	129,000
Deputy Mayor	68,998
Deputy Chair Finance, Audit and Risk Subcommittee	42,165
Chairperson, Community Funding and Recognition Committee	45,998
Chairperson, Community Wellbeing Committee	45,998
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (6)	38,332
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	28,156

#### Foxton Community Board

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	12,518
Member	6,259

#### Hurunui District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	102,500
Deputy Mayor	32,865
Chair of Audit and Risk Committee	28,170
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (8)	23,475
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	20,231

Schedule 2020	mination
Hanmer Springs Community Bo	ard
Office	Annual remuneration (\$ 8,02
Chairperson Member	4,013
Member	4,01.
Hutt City Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	158,000
Deputy Mayor and Chairperson Standing Committee	100,519
Chairperson Standing Committee (2)	80,51
Chairperson Traffic Subcommittee	67,51
Chairperson Hutt Valley Services Committee	67,51
Member Wellington Water Committee	67,51
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (6)	60,51
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	53,09
Eastbourne Community Boa	rd
Office	Annual remuneration (§
Chairperson	13.53
Member	6,76
Petone Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	16,10
Member	8,05
Wainuiomata Community Bod	ard
Office	Annual remuneration (S
Chairperson	16,96
Member	8,48
Invercargill City Council	l
Office	Annual remuneration (S
Mayor	140,00
Deputy Mayor	55,42
Infrastructure Services Standing Committee Chairperson	48,13
Infrastructural Services Standing Committee Deputy Chairperson	42,55
Performance, Policy and Partnership Standing Committee Chairperson	48,13
Performance, Policy and Partnership Standing Committee Deputy Chairperson	42,55
Councillor (with additional responsibilities) (7)	38,58
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	34,15

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2020	Schedule
Bluff Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	8,591
Member	4,296
Kaikoura District Counci	1
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	83,500
Deputy Mayor	39,657
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (6)	26,440
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	19,024
Kaipara District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	119,000
Deputy Mayor	55,012
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (7)	43,48
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	30,040
Kāpiti Coast District Counc	cil
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	138,500
Deputy Mayor	60,000
Chair, Strategy and Operations	55,000
Portfolio A Holder (4)	50,610
Portfolio B Holder (4)	45,050
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	35.51
Ōtaki Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	15,250
Member	7,62
Paekākāriki Community Boa	urd
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	7,94
Member	3,97
Paraparaumu–Raumati Communit	ty Board
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	19,970
Member	9,98

Schedule 2020	
Waikanae Community Board	
Diffice	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	16,325
Member	8,163
Kawerau District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	92,500
Deputy Mayor	35,660
Chair of Regulatory and Services Committee	31,840
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (6)	25,472
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	17,680
Mackenzie District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	83,500
Deputy Mayor	34,728
Engineering and Services Committee Chair	34,728
Commercial and Economic Development Committee Chair	34,728
Planning and Regulatory Committee Chair	34,72
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (2)	18,670
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	18,67
Fairlie Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	4,000
Member	2,00
Tekapo Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	4,00
Member	2,00
Twizel Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	4,98
Member	2,49
Manawatu District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (S
Mayor	121,00
Deputy Mayor	46,40
Chairperson Audit and Risk Committee	39,77
Chairperson Community Development Committee	39,77

Schedule

## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

Office	۸
Onice	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson Hearings Committee	39,774
Chairperson Ngā Manu Tāiko	39,774
Health and Safety Governance Representative	39,774
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (4)	33,145
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	28,326

## Marlborough District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	141,000
Deputy Mayor	57,467
Chairperson Standing Committee	51,000
Chairperson Statutory/Joint Committee (2)	46,000
Deputy Chairperson Standing Committee	43,000
Deputy Chairperson Standing Committee and Chairperson Sub- Committee (2)	45,000
Chairperson Sub-Committee (3)	42,000
Chairperson of 2 or more Sub-Committees	44,000
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (2)	40,000
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	36,680

#### Masterton District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	122,000
Deputy Mayor	44,587
Chair—Infrastructure and Services Committee	44,587
Chair—Awards and Grants Committee	39,442
Chair—Hearings Committee	37,727
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (6)	34,298
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	28,073

#### Matamata-Piako District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	123,000
Deputy Mayor	39,392
Chair of Corporate and Operations Committee	39,392
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (9)	34,254
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	27,066

## Napier City Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	145,500
Deputy Mayor and Chair of Standing Committee	80,000
Chair of Standing Committee (3)	61,000
Deputy Chair of Standing Committee (4)	57,250

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Schedule 2020	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Portfolio Holder (4)	53,274
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Ren	uneration) 43,142
	Jelson City Council
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	144,500
Deputy Mayor	62,662
Chair of Infrastructure and Regional Chair Environment Committee (Nelso	
Committee Chair (4)	52,144
Councillor (with no additional respon	ibilities) (6) 44.900
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Ren	uneration) 39,680
New	lymouth District Council
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	152.000
Deputy Mayor	80,365
Chairperson Strategy and Operations	Committee 65,299
Chairperson Finance, Audit and Risk	
Chairperson Te Huinga Taumatua	60,270
Chairperson Strategy Projects Comm	tee 60,270
Councillor with no additional respon-	bilities (9) 50,230
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Ren	uneration) 43,46
C	ifton Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	12,45
Member	6,22
Ing	ewood Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	14,82
Member	7,41
K	itake Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (S
Chairperson	13,31
Member	6,65
И	itara Community Board
Office	Annual remuneration (S
Chairperson	14,82
Member	7,41

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Ōpōtiki District Council Office Mayor Deputy Mayor	Annual remuneration (\$
Office Mayor	
Mayor	
-	98.000
	52,21
Cultural Ambassador/Coast Community Board Chair	44,750
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (4)	28,750
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	21,39
Coast Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	9,97
Aember	4.98
Otorohanga District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
fayor	91,50
Deputy Mayor	36,60
Council Representative on Otorohanga Community Board and Chairperson Grants and Awards Committee	31,21
Council Representative on Otorohanga Community Board and Member Grants and Awards Committee	30,16
Council Representative on Kawhia Community Board and Member tisk and Assurance Committee	27,10
Member Risk and Assurance Committee (2)	25,10
Member Grants and Awards Committee	23,01
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	18,62
Kawhia Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	4,00
/lember	2,00
Otorohanga Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	14,31
Aember	7,15
Palmerston North City Counci	1
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Лayor	152,50
Deputy Mayor, Chair—Economic Development Committee, Chair— fearings Committee, and Chair—Chief Executive's Performance Review Panel	80,52
Chair—Finance and Audit Committee	54,13
Chair—Infrastructure Committee	54,13
	2

Schedule

## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chair—Planning and Strategy Committee	54,134
Chair-Arts, Culture and Heritage Committee	50,810
Chair—Community Development	50,810
Chair-Environmental Sustainability Committee	50,810
Chair-Play, Recreation and Sport Committee	50,810
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (7)	47,486
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	43,067

#### Porirua City Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	145,000
Deputy Mayor	70,600
Chair Te Puna Korero	67,844
Chair Chief Executive's Employment Committee	54,600
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (7)	50,100
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	38,621

#### Queenstown-Lakes District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	128,000
Deputy Mayor	48,316
Chair of Standing Committee (4)	45,199
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (5)	38,965
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	32,428

#### Wanaka Community Board

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	23,959
Member	11,979

#### Rangitikei District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	107,000
Deputy Mayor and Chair of the Chief Executive Review Committee	40,309
Committee Chair (2)	28,812
Committee Deputy Chair (3)	24,812
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (5)	22,812
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	20,268

#### Ratana Community Board

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	4,253
Member	2,126

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	2020	Schedule
	Taihape Community Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		8,676
Member		4,338
	Rotorua District Council	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor		152,000
	Economic Development Working Group, and ironment Working Group	100,000
Chairperson Strategy, Po Wellbeings Working Gro	olicy and Finance Committee and Lead – Four oup	83,042
	and Monitoring Committee, Lead – Liveable Group, and Lead – Housing Working Group	83,042
Economic Development	ategy, Policy and Finance Committee, Lead – t (Housing Development) Working Group, ecreation Working Group	70,750
Deputy Chairperson Op Lead – Arts and Culture	erations and Monitoring Committee and Working Group	70,750
Cultural Ambassador		70,750
Lead - Climate Change	Working Group	70,750
Councillor with no addi	tional responsibilities (3)	55,000
Councillor (Minimum A	Allowable Remuneration)	49,426
	Rotorua Lakes Community Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		16,797
Member		8,399
	Rotorua Rural Community Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (S)
Chairperson		18.773
Member		9,387
	Ruapehu District Council	
Office	1	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor		109,500
Deputy Mayor		37,792
	litional responsibilities) (10)	25,712
	Allowable Remuneration)	19,637
	National Park Community Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		5,857
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## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

Schedule

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Schedule	Local Government Members (2020/21) 2020	
	Waimarino–Waiouru Commu	nity Board
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		8,676
Member		4,338
	Selwyn District Cour	ncil
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor		136,500
Deputy Mayor		51,342
Councillor (with no	additional responsibilities) (10)	42,789
Councillor (Minimu	m Allowable Remuneration)	34,613
	Malvern Community Bo	pard
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		17,720
Member		8,860
	South Taranaki District O	Council
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor		126,000
Deputy Mayor		48,223
Member Audit and	Risk Committee (4)	35,364
Councillor with no	additional responsibilities (7)	32,149
Councillor (Minimu	um Allowable Remuneration)	25,410
	Eltham-Kaponga Communi	ty Board
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		11,400
Member		5,700
	Pātea Community Boo	ard
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		11,008
Member		5,504
	Taranaki Coastal Communi	ty Board
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		12,485
Member		6,24
	Te Hāwera Community I	Board
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		14,030
Member		7.01

## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

Schedule

#### South Waikato District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	120,500
Deputy Mayor (Chair Community and Assets Committee)	46,787
Committee Chair A Corporate and Regulatory Committee	39,704
Committee Chair B Grants	37,225
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (7)	33,028
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	25,289

#### Tirau Community Board

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	6,691
Member	3,346

#### South Wairarapa District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (S)
Mayor	92,000
Deputy Mayor	34,754
Chair of Finance, Audit, and Risk Committee	27,521
Chair of Planning and Regulatory Committee	25,575
Chair of Assets and Services Committee	25,354
District Licensing Deputy Chair	23,154
Martinborough Community Board and Waste Minimisation responsibilities	26,032
Greytown Community Board and Water Management responsibilities	27,943
Martinborough Community Board	24,776
Wairarapa Policies and Road Safety Council	27,254
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	18,576

#### Featherston Community Board

Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		6,507
Member		3,253
	Greytown Community Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		6,507
Member		3,253
	Martinborough Community Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		6,507
Member		3,253

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Schedule	Local Government Members (20 2020	
	0 11 10.0	
	Southland Distric	et Council
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor		124,000
Deputy Mayor		43,494
Committee Chairpe		37,75
그는 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것이 것	additional responsibilities) (9)	30,810
Councillor (Minimu	um Allowable Remuneration)	25,874
	Ardlussa Commu	nity Board
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		7,48
Member		3,742
	Fiordland Comm	nity Board
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		9,20
Member		4,60
	Northern Commu	nity Board
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		7,23
Member		3,61
	Oraka-Aparima Com	munity Board
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		8,08
Member		4,04
	Oreti Communi	ty Board
Office		Annual remuneration (§
Chairperson		10,41
Member		5,20
	Stewart Island/Rakiura (	Community Board
Office		Annual remuneration (S
Chairperson		4,00
Member		2,00
	Tuatapere Te Waewae C	Community Board
Office		Annual remuneration (S
Chairperson		7,05
Member		3,53

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Waihopai Toetoe Community Boar	rd
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	9,805
1ember	4,903
Wallace Takitimu Community Boa	rd
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	8,594
ſember	4,297
Stratford District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
fayor	89,500
Deputy Mayor	34,953
Chairperson Stratford Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund	25,965
Chairperson Farm and Aerodrome Committee	28,712
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (7)	24,967
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	18,626
Tararua District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
1ayor	112,500
Deputy Mayor	49,094
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (7)	37,750
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	26,718
Dannevirke Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	11,650
Aember	5,82
Eketahuna Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	7,554
∕lember	3,77
Tasman District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Aayor	154,000
Deputy Mayor	67,39
Chairperson Standing Committee (2)	53,910
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (10)	44,93
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	37,41

Schedule	Local Government Members (2020/21) 2020	
	Golden Bay Community	Board
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		13,103
Member		6,551
	Motueka Community B	oard
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		14,606
Member		7,303
	Taupō District Cour	ncil
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor		134,000
Deputy Mayor		47,597
Chair-Emergency	Management Committee	45,613
Chair-Taupo Rese	erves and Roading Committee	45,613
Chair-Mangakino	Pouakani Representative Group	45,613
Chair-Kinloch Re	presentative Group	43,630
Chair-Taupo East	Rural Representative Group	43,630
Councillor (with no	additional responsibilities) (5)	39,664
Councillor (Minim	um Allowable Remuneration)	34,747
	Turangi–Tongariro Commu	nity Board
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		16,830
Member		8,418

#### Tauranga City Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	166,500
Deputy Mayor	121,472
Chairperson of Standing Committee (3)	114,078
Deputy Chairperson of Standing Committee (4)	107,740
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (2)	105,628
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	78,050

#### Thames-Coromandel District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	130,000
Deputy Mayor, Member Audit and Risk Committee, and Member Chief Executive Liaison Committee	65,226
Chairperson Emergency Management Committee, Holder Emergency Management Portfolio, Member Audit and Risk Committee, Member Chief Executive Liaison Committee, and Member Regional Civil Defence Emergency Management Group	61,226

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### Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

Local Government Members (2020/21) Determina 2020	Schedule
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Holder Infrastructure Portfolio, Member Audit and Risk Committee, and Member Regional Transport Committee	61,226
Member Audit and Risk Committee, Member Coromandel Catchment Liaison Committee, and Member Emergency Management Committee	55,226
Member Audit and Risk Committee and Member Emergency Management Committee	46,069
Member Audit and Risk Committee and Member Chief Executive Liaison Committee	46,069
Member Audit and Risk Committee (2)	46,069
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	35,226
Coromandel–Colville Community Boo	ard
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	15,714
Member	7,857
Mercury Bay Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	18,801
Member	9,400
Tairua–Pauanui Community Board	1
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	15,714
Member	7,857
Thames Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	19,924
Member	9,962
Whangamata Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	17,117
Member	8,558
Timaru District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	132,500
Deputy Mayor	63,380
Chairperson Commercial and Strategy Committee	51,496
Chairperson Community Services Committee	51,496
Chairperson Environmental Services Committee	51,496
Chairperson Infrastructure Committee	51,496
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## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

Schedule Local Government Members (2020/21) Determina 2020	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Deputy Chairperson Commercial and Strategy Committee	45,555
Deputy Chairperson Community Services Committee	45,555
Deputy Chairperson Environmental Services Committee	45,555
Deputy Chairperson Infrastructure Committee	45,555
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	35,543
Geraldine Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	11,008
Member	5,504
Pleasant Point Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	8,633
Member	4.317
Temuka Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	11,224
Member	5,612
Upper Hutt City Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	128,000
Deputy Mayor	53,890
Chair, Policy Committee	46,705
Chair, Finance and Performance Committee	46,70
Chair, City Development Committee	46,705
Chair, Risk and Assurance Committee	43,112
Chair, Hutt Valley Services Committee	43,112
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (4)	35,92
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	31,883
Waikato District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	148,500
Deputy Mayor	78,37
Chairperson (Infrastructure Committee)	68,40
Chairperson (Strategy and Finance Committee)	68,40
Chairperson (Policy and Regulatory Committee)	68,40
Chairperson (Discretionary and Funding Committee)	54,62
Chairperson (Proposed District Plan Subcommittee)	58,78
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (7)	47,50
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	42,01

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Chairperson       10,524         Aember       5,262         Ngaruawahia Community Board       01         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       10,524         Aember       5,262         Onewhero—Tuakau Community Board       01         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       10,955         Aember       5,477         Raglan Community Board       01         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       8,807         Aember       4,403         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Aember       2,000         Diffice       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Agoor       137,500         Chairperson       4,000         Agoor       137,500         Deputy Mayor       58,122         Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       47,814         9       20       47,814         9       20       37,003         Interperson       17,480         Member       8,740	and a star star star star star	2020 Schedule
Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     10,524       Aember     5,262       Ngaruawahia Community Board     10,524       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     10,524       Adember     5,262       Onewhero–Tuakau Community Board     10,524       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     10,955       Adember     5,477       Raglan Community Board     10,955       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     8,807       Member     4,403       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     8,807       Member     2,000       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Agor     137,500       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Mayor     58,122       Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)     47,814       9)     37,073       Kaiapoi–Tuahiwi Community Board     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Adember     3,740       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Adember     3,740       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)		
Chairperson       10,524         Aember       5,262         Ngaruawahia Community Board       10,524         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       10,524         Aember       5,262         Onewhero-Tuakau Community Board       10,524         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       10,955         Aember       5,477         Raglan Community Board       10,955         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       8,807         Aember       5,477         Raglan Community Board       8,807         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,403         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Aember       2,000         Wairmakariri District Council       9         Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       47,814         9       20uncillor (With portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       47,814         9       20uncillor (With portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       47,814         9       20uncillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)       37,003 </td <td>Huntly Cor</td> <td>nmunity Board</td>	Huntly Cor	nmunity Board
Member       5,262         Ngaruawahia Community Board         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Atember       5,262         Onewhero–Tuakau Community Board       01,524         Onewhero–Tuakau Community Board       01,524         Onewhero–Tuakau Community Board       10,955         Atember       5,477         Raglan Community Board       10,955         Atember       5,477         Chairperson       8,807         Atember       4,403         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       8,807         Atember       4,403         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Agoor       137,500         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Wairmakariri District Council       137,500         Optity Mayor       58,122         Councillor (With portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       47,814         9       Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)       37,073         Kaiapoi–Tuahiwi Community Board       Annual remuneration (\$         Oxford–Ohoka Community Board       17,480         Member       8,740         C	Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Ngaruawahia Community Board         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       10,524         Member       5,262         Onewhero–Tuakau Community Board       Manual remuneration (\$)         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       10,955         Member       5,477         Raglan Community Board       Manual remuneration (\$)         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       8,807         Member       4,403         Diffice       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Member       4,000         Diffice       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         During the portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       9         Councillor (With portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       47,814         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       17,480         Member       37,003         Description       17,480         Opport       17,480         Opport       37,003         Diffice       Annual remuneration	Chairperson	10,524
Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     10,524       Aember     5,262       Onewhero-Tuakau Community Board     Office       Chairperson     10,955       Aember     5,477       Raglan Community Board     10,955       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     8,807       Aember     4,403       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     8,807       Aember     4,403       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Member     2,000       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Member     2,000       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Mayor     137,500       Deputy Mayor     58,122       Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)     47,814       9)     37,003       Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)     37,073       Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board     40,814       Office     Annual remuneration (\$       Chairperson     17,480       Member     8,740       Office     Annual remuneration (\$	Member	5,262
Chairperson       10,524         Aember       5,262         Onewhero-Tuakau Community Board       Office         Chairperson       10,955         Aember       5,477         Raglan Community Board       Office         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       8,807         Aember       4,403         Diffice       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       8,807         Aember       4,403         Diffice       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Member       2,000         Diffice       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Mayor       137,500         Deputy Mayor       58,122         Councillor (With portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       47,814         9)       Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)       37,073         Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board       Diffice         Annual remuneration (\$)       37,400         Oxford-Ohoka Community Board       17,480         Other       8,740         Diffice       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       17,480	Ngaruawahia	Community Board
Member     5,262       Onewhero–Tuakau Community Board       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     10,955       Aember     5,477       Raglan Community Board       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     8,807       Aember     4,403       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Aember     4,000       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Member     2,000       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Mayor     58,122       Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)     47,814       9)     20uncillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)     37,073       Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board     17,480       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Member     8,740       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Member     8,740       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Member     8,740       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$) <td>Office</td> <td>Annual remuneration (\$)</td>	Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Onewhero–Tuakau Community Board         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       10,955         Aember       5,477         Raglan Community Board       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       8,807         Aember       4,403         Diffice       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       8,807         Aember       4,403         Diffice       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Aember       2,000         Diffice       Annual remuneration (\$)         Object       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Waimakariri District Council       137,500         Diffice       Annual remuneration (\$)         Mayor       58,122         Councillor (With portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       97         Ocuncillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)       37,073         Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       17,480         Member       8,740         Oxford-Ohoka Community Board       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       17,480	Chairperson	10,524
Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     10,955       Aember     5,477       Raglan Community Board     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     8,807       Aember     4,403       Taupiri Community Board     Annual remuneration (\$)       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Member     4,000       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Mayor     2,000       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Mayor     2,000       Deputy Mayor     37,500       Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)     37,673       Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Oxford-Ohoka Community Board     Annual remuneration (\$)       Oxford-Ohoka Community Board     17,480       Oxford-Ohoka Community Board     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Member     8,740       Oxford-Ohoka Community Board     17,480       Member     8,740       Oxford-Ohoka Community Board     17,480       Member     16,668	Member	5,262
Chairperson       10,955         Aember       5,477         Raglan Community Board       Office         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       8,807         Member       4,403         Taupiri Community Board       Office         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Aember       2,000         Wairnakariri District Council       000         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Mayor       137,500         Deputy Mayor       58,122         Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       47,814         9)       37,073         Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board       37,073         Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board       17,480         Oxford-Ohoka Community Board       17,480         Oxford-Ohoka Community Board       8,740         Oxford-Ohoka Community Board       17,480         Ohite       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       17,480         Oxford-Ohoka Community Board       16,468	Onewhero–Tuaka	au Community Board
Member     5,477       Raglan Community Board       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     8,807       Member     4,403       Taupiri Community Board       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Member     2,000       Wairnakariri District Council     4,000       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Mayor     137,500       Deputy Mayor     58,122       Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)     47,814       9)     37,073       Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board     37,073       Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board     17,480       Oxford-Ohoka Community Board     17,480       Oxford-Ohoka Community Board     17,480       Othice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Oxford-Ohoka Community Board     16,468	Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Raglan Community Board         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Aember       4.403         Taupiri Community Board         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Member       2,000         Defice       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Member       2,000         Waimakariri District Council       Annual remuneration (\$)         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Aayor       137,500         Deputy Mayor       58,122         Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       47,814         Ocuncillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)       37,073         Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       17,480         Oxford-Ohoka Community Board       Annual remuneration (\$)         Oxford-Ohoka Community Board       Annual remuneration (\$)         Oxford-Ohoka Community Board       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       17,480         Oxford-Ohoka Community Board       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson <td>Chairperson</td> <td>10,955</td>	Chairperson	10,955
Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     8,807       Member     4,403       Taupiri Community Board       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Member     2,000       Waimakariri District Council       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Mayor     137,500       Optice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Mayor     137,500       Optice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Mayor     137,500       Optice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Mayor     137,500       Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)     47,814       9)     37,073       Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Member     8,740       Oxford-Ohoka Community Board     37,400       Othice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Member     8,740       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     16,663       Othice     Annual remuneration (\$)	Member	5,477
Chairperson     8,807       Member     4,403       Taupiri Community Board       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Member     2,000       Waimakariri District Council       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Ayor     137,500       Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)     47,814       9)     37,073       Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)     37,073       Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board     17,480       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Member     8,740       Oxford-Ohoka Community Board     17,480       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Member     8,740       Diffice     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     16,668	Raglan Col	mmunity Board
Member     4.403       Taupiri Community Board       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Member     2,000       Waimakariri District Council       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Mayor     137,500       Deputy Mayor     58,122       Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)     47,814       9)     37,073       Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)     37,073       Kaiapoi–Tuahiwi Community Board     17,480       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Member     8,740       Oxford–Ohoka Community Board     17,480       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Oxford–Ohoka Community Board     16,668	Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Taupiri Community Board         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       4,000         Member       2,000         Waimakariri District Council       Annual remuneration (\$)         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Mayor       137,500         Deputy Mayor       58,122         Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       47,814         9)       37,073         Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)       37,073         Kaiapoi–Tuahiwi Community Board       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       17,480         Member       8,740         Oxford–Ohoka Community Board       17,480         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       16,668	Chairperson	8,807
Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     4,000       Member     2,000       Waimakariri District Council     Annual remuneration (\$)       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Mayor     137,500       Deputy Mayor     58,122       Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)     47,814       9)     37,073       Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)     37,073       Kaiapoi–Tuahiwi Community Board     Annual remuneration (\$)       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Oxford–Ohoka Community Board     8,740       Oxford–Ohoka Community Board     16,668	Member	4,403
Chairperson     4,000       Member     2,000       Waimakariri District Council       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Mayor     137,500       Deputy Mayor     58,122       Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)     47,814       9)     37,073       Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)     37,073       Kaiapoi–Tuahiwi Community Board     37,073       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Oxford–Ohoka Community Board     8,740       Oxford–Ohoka Community Board     16,468	Taupiri Col	mmunity Board
Member     2,000       Waimakariri District Council       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Mayor     137,500       Deputy Mayor     58,122       Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)     47,814       9)     37,073       Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)     37,073       Kaiapoi–Tuahiwi Community Board     37,073       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Oxford–Ohoka Community Board     8,740       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Oxford–Ohoka Community Board     16,668	Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Waimakariri District Council         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Mayor       137,500         Deputy Mayor       58,122         Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       47,814         9)       37,073         Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)       37,073         Kaiapoi–Tuahiwi Community Board       Annual remuneration (\$)         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Chairperson       17,480         Oxford–Ohoka Community Board       Annual remuneration (\$)         Office       Annual remuneration (\$)         Oxford–Ohoka Community Board       16,468	Chairperson	4,000
Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Mayor     137,500       Deputy Mayor     58,122       Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)     47,814       9)     37,073       Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)     37,073       Kaiapoi–Tuahiwi Community Board       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Oxford–Ohoka Community Board       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Diffice     17,480       Oxford–Ohoka Community Board     8,740       Oxford–Ohoka Community Board     16,468	Member	2,000
Mayor       137,500         Deputy Mayor       58,122         Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)       47,814         9)       47,814         Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)       37,073         Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board       37,073         Office       Annual remuneration (\$         Chairperson       17,480         Oxford-Ohoka Community Board       17,480         Office       17,480         Oxford-Ohoka Community Board       16,468	Waimakariri	District Council
Deputy Mayor     58,122       Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities)     47,814       9)     37,073       Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)     37,073       Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board     37,073       Office     Annual remuneration (\$       Chairperson     17,480       Oxford-Ohoka Community Board     8,740       Office     Annual remuneration (\$       Chairperson     16,468	Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing responsibilities) 47,814 9) Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration) 37,073 Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board Office Annual remuneration (\$) Chairperson 17,480 Oxford-Ohoka Community Board Oxford-Ohoka Community Board Office Annual remuneration (\$) Chairperson 16,468	Mayor	137,500
9) Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration) <i>Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board</i> Office Chairperson <i>Oxford-Ohoka Community Board</i> Office Chairperson <i>Oxford-Ohoka Community Board</i> Office Chairperson 16,468	Deputy Mayor	58,122
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration) 37,073 Kaiapoi–Tuahiwi Community Board Office Annual remuneration (\$) Chairperson 17,480 Member 8,740 Oxford–Ohoka Community Board Office Annual remuneration (\$) Chairperson 16,468	Councillor (with portfolio and committee chairing (9)	g responsibilities) 47,814
Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     17,480       Member     8,740       Oxford–Ohoka Community Board       Office     Annual remuneration (\$)       Chairperson     16,468	Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	37,073
Chairperson 17,480 Member 8,740 Oxford-Ohoka Community Board Office Annual remuneration (\$ Chairperson 16,468	Kaiapoi–Tuahiw	vi Community Board
Member 8,740 Oxford-Ohoka Community Board Office Annual remuneration (\$ Chairperson 16,468	Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Oxford–Ohoka Community Board Office Annual remuneration (\$ Chairperson 16,468	Chairperson	17,480
Office Annual remuneration (\$) Chairperson 16,468	Member	8,740
Chairperson 16,468	Oxford–Ohoka	Community Board
	Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Aember 8.234	Chairperson	16,468
	Member	8,234

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Schedule	Local Government Members (2020/21) Determinat 2020	
	Rangiora–Ashley Community Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		22,547
Member		11,274
	Woodend–Sefton Community Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (S)
Chairperson		14,441
Member		7,221
	Waimate District Council	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor		86,500
Deputy Mayor		38,882
Councillor (with no	additional responsibilities) (7)	25,92
Councillor (Minim	um Allowable Remuneration)	19,024
	Waipa District Council	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor		135,50
Deputy Mayor		43,33
Committee Chair (		40,00
	o additional responsibilities) (8)	33,334
Councillor (Minim	um Allowable Remuneration)	31,53
	Cambridge Community Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson		18,77
Member		9,38
	Te Awamutu Community Board	
Office		Annual remuneration (S
Chairperson		18,13
Member		9,06
	Wairoa District Council	
Office		Annual remuneration (S
Mayor		101,00
Deputy Mayor		40,00
7. C	o additional responsibilities) (5)	36,71
Councillor (Minim	um Allowable Remuneration)	23,96

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2020	Schedule
Waitaki District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	114,500
Deputy Mayor	42,776
Main Committee Chair (2)	36,000
Other Committee Chair (3)	31,000
Deputy Chair (4)	31,000
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	24,12
Ahuriri Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	11.639
Member	5.820
	5102.
Waihemo Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	12,08
Member	6,044
Waitomo District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	97,50
Deputy Mayor	48,74
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (5)	32,64
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	23,73
Wellington City Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Mayor	180,50
Deputy Mayor and Chair of the Annual Plan/Long Term Plan Committee	130,22
Chair, Strategy and Policy Committee (Committee of the Whole)	120,22
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (12)	111,22
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	86,874
Makara–Ohariu Community Boa	rd
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	9,42
Member	4,71
Tawa Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$
Chairperson	18,81
Member	9,40
	4

Item 7.8- Attachment 2

Schedule

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## Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

#### Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	136,500
Deputy Mayor and Chairperson Annual Plan, Long Term Plan, Regulatory Hearings, and District Plan Committees	60,000
Chairperson Performance and Monitoring Committee	48,000
Chairperson Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward Forum	43,500
Chairperson Kaimai Ward Forum	43,500
Chairperson Maketu-Te Puke Ward Forum	43,500
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (6)	40,122
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	32,959
Katikati Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (S)
Chairperson	11,008
Member	5,504
Maketu Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	5,827
Member	2,914
Omokoroa Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	7,987
Member	3,993
Te Puke Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	11,008
Member	5,504
Waihi Beach Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	9,065
Member	4,532
Westland District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	90,500
Deputy Mayor	29,285
Chairperson Capital Projects and Tenders Committee	37,255
Chairperson Planning and Regulatory Services Committee and Community Development Committee	41,155

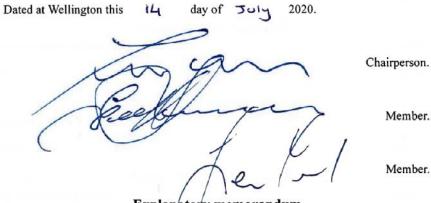
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2020	Schedule
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (5)	22,527
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	18,725
Whakatāne District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	134,000
Deputy Mayor	64,280
Committee Chairperson (3)	53,567
Deputy Committee Chairperson (2)	39,282
Councillor with no additional responsibilities (4)	35,711
Councillor (Minimum Allowable Remuneration)	31,853
Murupara Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	7,987
Member	3,993
Rangitāiki Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	10,360
Member	5,180
Tāneatua Community Board	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson	7,987
Member	3,993
Whakatāne–Ōhope Community Bo	pard
Office	Annual remuneration (S)
Chairperson	17,321
Member	8,660
Whanganui District Council	
Office	Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor	141,000
Deputy Mayor	49,883
Chairperson Strategy and Finance Committee	46,046
Chairperson Infrastructure, Climate Change, and Emergency Management Committee	46,046
Chairperson Property and Community Services Committee and Advisory Group Chair	47,964
Advisory Group Chair (2)	42,209
Deputy Chair (3)	42,209
Councillor (with no additional responsibilities) (3)	38,371
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Explanatory

memorandum	2020	
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Councillor (Minimum Allowable	Remuneration)	32,910
What	anganui Rural Community	Board
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Chairperson		11,224
Member		5,612
	Whangarei District Cound	cil
Office		Annual remuneration (\$)
Mayor		156,000
Deputy Mayor		85,235
Chairperson Infrastructure Comr	nittee	74,581
Chairperson Community Develo	pment Committee	74,581
Chairperson Strategy, Planning a	nd Development Committee	74,581
Chairperson Te Karearea Strateg	ic Partnership Forum	74,581
Chairperson Civic Honours Com	mittee	58,599
Councillor with no additional res	ponsibilities (7)	53,272
Councillor (Minimum Allowable	Remuneration)	48,871

Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination



Explanatory memorandum

This memorandum is not part of the determination, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

This determination is deemed to have come into force on 1 July 2020 and expires on the close of 30 June 2021.

In summary, the determination makes no changes to local government elected members' remuneration, allowances, or fees in the year it covers, with the exception of a

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Local Government M	embers (2020/21) Determination	Explanatory
	2020	memorandum

few councils that changed their committee structures recently. For those councils the council governance pool is unchanged, but has been distributed slightly differently.

The mandatory criteria that the Remuneration Authority must have regard to when making a determination are listed in clause 7 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002. In addition, section 18A of the Remuneration Authority Act 1977 requires the Authority to take into account prevailing adverse economic conditions. This is an important criterion at this time.

COVID-19 has created a rapidly changing environment that is having an immediate and unprecedented impact on the New Zealand economy. Although the precise impact is difficult to measure at this early stage, the Treasury recently published scenarios showing the possible economic impacts of COVID-19 on New Zealand under different circumstances. It is likely that economic and labour market figures and statistics published for the March 2020 quarter will largely reflect conditions before New Zealand went into the COVID-19 Level 4 lockdown, so the Authority will not know the extent of the downturn until the figures for the June 2020 quarter are published. Beyond that time, there could be other impacts within the year covered by this determination.

Taking these circumstances into account, the Authority has decided to maintain the remuneration, allowances, and hearing fees of local government elected members at their 2019 levels until the expiry of this determination.

However, the recently enacted Remuneration Authority (COVID-19 Measures) Amendment Act 2020 enabled the Authority to make a temporary reduction of up to 20% in the remuneration of those local government members who earn above \$100,000 per annum, as shown in this determination, for a defined period beginning on 9 July 2020 and ending on 6 January 2021 (see the Local Government Members (Temporary Reduction—COVID-19) Determination 2020).

Last year, the Remuneration Authority introduced 2 changes to the way in which local government remuneration is set. First, it adopted a set of revised and updated council size indices (one each for territorial authorities, unitary authorities, and regional councils), and, secondly, it decided to introduce a more locally responsive way of setting members' remuneration, which saw the introduction of a governance remuneration pool for each council. It should be noted that the remuneration of mayors, regional council chairpersons, and community board and Auckland local board members is not included in the second change. For more information on these changes, refer to the explanatory memorandum appended to the Local Government Members (2019/20) Determination 2019.

#### Governance remuneration pool table

The table below sets out the local government governance remuneration pools for councillors that will apply on and after 1 July 2020. Note that the Authority has maintained the governance remuneration pools for councillors at the same levels as the previous Local Government Members (2019/20) Determination 2019. Explanatory memorandum Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

#### Part 1

Remuneration pools for councillors of regional councils

	Governance
	remuneration
Council	pool (\$)
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	869,154
Canterbury Regional Council	964,061
Hawke's Bay Regional Council	557,483
Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council	638,974
Northland Regional Council	580,951
Otago Regional Council	703,598
Southland Regional Council	555,828
Taranaki Regional Council	466,596
Waikato Regional Council	933,748
Wellington Regional Council	921,454
West Coast Regional Council	317,737

#### Part 2

Remuneration pools for councillors of territorial authorities

		Governance
Territorial authority		remuneration pool (\$)
Auckland Council		2,556,478
Ashburton District Council		377,856
Buller District Council		264,396
Carterton District Council	8	220,330
Central Hawke's Bay District Council		267,264
Central Otago District Council		276,480
Chatham Islands Council		147,488
Christchurch City Council		1,843,200
Clutha District Council		352,528
Dunedin City Council		1,105,920
Far North District Council		707,201
Gisborne District Council		631,530
Gore District Council		286,429
Grey District Council		248,832
Hamilton City Council		1,194,394
Hastings District Council		790,733
Hauraki District Council		350,208
Horowhenua District Council		433,152
Hurunui District Council		248,832
Hutt City Council		827,228
Invercargill City Council		506,880
Kaikoura District Council		198,297
Kaipara District Council		359,424
Kāpiti Coast District Council		497,664

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Local Government Members (2020/21) D 2020	Determination Explanator memorandum
	Governanc
	remuneration
Territorial authority	pool (S
Kawerau District Council	220,33
Mackenzie District Council	176,26
Manawatu District Council	377,85
Marlborough District Council	583,46
Masterton District Council	372,13
Matamata–Piako District Council	387,07
Napier City Council	705,09
Nelson City Council	603,30
New Plymouth District Council	778,56
Dpōtiki District Council	211,96
Otorohanga District Council	198,29
Palmerston North City Council	778,56
Porirua City Council	543.74
Queenstown–Lakes District Council	423.93
Rangitikei District Council	286.42
Rotorua District Council	714.08
Ruapehu District Council	294,91
Selwyn District Council	479,23
South Taranaki District Council	414,72
South Valanaki District Council	354.91
South Wairarapa District Council	242,36
South walrarapa District Council	
Stratford District Council	396,28
Tararua District Council	264,39
	313,34
Tasman District Council	624,52
Taupō District Council	470,01
Tauranga City Council	1,105,92
Thames–Coromandel District Council	427,18
Timaru District Council	451,58
Upper Hutt City Council	423,93
Waikato District Council	729,48
Waimakariri District Council	488,44
Waimate District Council	220,33
Waipa District Council	470,01
Wairoa District Council	223,59
Waitaki District Council	331,77
Waitomo District Council	211,96
Wellington City Council	1,585,15
Western Bay of Plenty District Council	479,23
Westland District Council	220,33
Whakatāne District Council	446,38
Whanganui District Council	516,09
Whangarei District Council	815,06

#### Explanatory memorandum

### Local Government Members (2020/21) Determination 2020

Note: The above remuneration pools do not apply to mayors, regional council chairpersons, Auckland local board members, or community board members.

However, if a council has delegated significant powers and functions to its community board(s) and as a consequence proposes an increase to the remuneration of community board members, the additional funds will come out of the council's governance remuneration pool.

Issued under the authority of the Legislation Act 2012. Date of notification in *Gazette*:

#### 7.9 DISTRICT LICENSING COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS

File Number:	COU-1400
Author:	Lisa Harrison, Customer Relationships and Experience Manager
Authoriser:	Doug Tate, Group Manager Customer and Community Partnerships
Attachments:	Nil

#### PURPOSE

The matter for consideration by the Council is appointment of a new Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson following the passing of Councillor Tim Chote who was the Chair of the District Licensing Committee.

#### **RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION**

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

- a) That Councillor Gerard Minehan be appointed as Chairperson of the District Licensing Committee.
- b) That Council appoint Councillor XX as the new Deputy Chairperson of the District Licensing Committee.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under the section 186 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 each territorial authority must appoint 1 or more licensing committees as, in its opinion, are required to deal with licensing matters for its district.

Due to the passing of Councillor Tim Chote, who was the current Chair of the District Licensing Committee, we are now required to appoint a new Chair and Deputy Chair of the Committee.

#### BACKGROUND

When considering the functions of a District Licensing Committee, territorial authorities must understand the powers of the District Licensing Committee and the implications that these powers may have on establishing a District Licensing Committee.

The District Licensing Committee has the following functions under section 187 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012:

- to consider and determine applications for licences and manager's certificates; and
- to consider and determine applications for renewal of licences and manager's certificates; and
- to consider and determine applications for temporary authority to carry on the sale and supply of alcohol in accordance with <u>section 136</u>; and
- to consider and determine applications for the variation, suspension, or cancellation of special licences; and
- to consider and determine applications for the variation of licences (other than special licences) unless the application is brought under <u>section 280</u>; and
- with the leave of the chairperson for the licensing authority, to refer applications to the licensing authority; and
- to conduct inquiries and to make reports as may be required of it by the licensing authority under <u>section 175</u>; and
- any other functions conferred on licensing committees by or under this Act or any other enactment.

#### DISCUSSION

Due to the passing of Councillor Tim Chote, it is our obligation as a territorial authority to reappoint a new Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson to the District Licensing Committee. Section 189 – Composition of licensing committees state:

- 1. Each licensing committee consists of 3 members appointed by the territorial authority for that territorial authority's district.
- 2. A territorial authority must appoint 1 member as the chairperson and that person must be a member of that territorial authority or a commissioner appointed to the licensing committee.
- 3. A territorial authority may appoint a member of that territorial authority to be deputy chairperson, and act in place of the chairperson if the chairperson is unable to act because of illness or absence from New Zealand, or for other sufficient reason.
- 4. While acting in place of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson is a member of the committee and has all the powers and duties of the chairperson.
- 5. No act done by the deputy chairperson serving as acting chairperson in the chairperson's absence, and no acts done by the committee while the deputy chairperson is so serving, can in any proceedings be questioned on the ground that the occasion for his or her so serving had not arisen or had ceased.
- 6. The other 2 members of each licensing committee must be appointed from the territorial authority's list maintained under section 192.
- 7. For the purposes of subsection (2), a member of a territorial authority means an elected member of a territorial authority and, in relation to the Auckland Council, includes a member of the governing body (as defined in section 4 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009) or a member of a local board established under section 10 of that Act.

Councillor Gerard Minehan is currently the Deputy Chairperson of the District Licensing Committee and has held this position for 3.5 years.

We currently have two other members of the District Licensing Committee which are:

- Sally Butler
- Mark Williams

As determined by the Minister of Justice and in accordance with the Cabinet Fees Framework, District Licensing Committee Members will receive the following remuneration:

- Chairperson: \$624 per day (\$78 per hour for part days)
- Other members: \$408 per day (\$51 per hour for part days)

District Licensing Committee members will also be reimbursed for reasonable expenses.

The role of both the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson require a strong understanding of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act. Appropriate training will be provided to ensure that we are meeting our obligations as a territorial authority.

Elected members of a District Licensing Committee hold a semi-judicial role and cannot allow electioneering or a political standpoint to influence their decisions. Decisions need to be made according to what is legally correct, and must not be influenced by concerns that the decision may be unpopular and affect the member's re-election prospects.

#### RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

There are no risks associated with this matter.

#### FOUR WELLBEINGS

#### Cultural

There are no significant cultural implications to be considered in this decision.

#### Social

The District Licensing Committee has a significant role to play in regards to the social impact of alcohol in our Community. The Local Alcohol Policy (LAP), which was adopted in September 2018 had the following goals:

- Contribute to Central Hawke's Bay being a safe and healthy district;
- Reflect local communities' character and amenity and their values, preferences and needs;
- Encourage licensed environments that foster positive, responsible drinking behaviour and minimise alcohol related harm.

This Policy was developed to provide effective guidance for the decisions of the District Licensing Committee and the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority.

#### Economic

The District Licensing Committees role is to consider all licence applications for the Central Hawke's Bay District. The decisions of the District Licencing Committee have an impact on the economic viability of some local businesses.

#### Environmental

There are no significant environmental implications to be considered in this decision.

#### SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed low level of impact in regards to the Policy.

#### **OPTIONS ANALYSIS**

## Option One – Appoint a New Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the District Licensing Committee

That the Council appoint Councillor Gerard Minehan as Chair of the District Licensing Committee and that a new elected member be appointed to the Deputy Chairperson position.

In regards to this option, there are no financial or resourcing implications. It is a low risk option as Councillor Gerard Minehan has been the Deputy Chairperson of the District Licensing Committee for a period of three and a half years and the community members have been on the committee for a period of six and a half years.

The Deputy would also be appointed from existing Elected Members.

#### **Option Two – Appoint a Commissioner to the District Licensing Committee**

That the Council appoints a Commissioner as per section 193 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 that has all of the functions, powers, and duties of the chairperson of the District Licensing Committee in replacement of having an elected member appointed as a Chairperson.

In regards to this option, this would attract additional unbudgeted costs for the role as it is remunerated. These costs have not been anticipated in current budgets and would require new funding or the reallocation of other prioritised funds.

	Option 1	Option 2
	Appoint Councillor Minehan as Chair and nominate a Deputy	Appoint Commissioner
Financial and Operation Implications	No new financial or resourcing implications.	If a Commissioner was appointed there would be significant unbudgeted costs for the role as it is remunerated.
Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Implications	No new implications.	Additional funding requirements would be required if a Commissioner was appointed.
Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes	Meets our requirements that were set under our Local Alcohol Policy.	Meets our requirements that were set under our Local Alcohol Policy.
Statutory Requirements	Must meet the requirements of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.	Must meet the requirements of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
Consistency with Policies and Plans	Is consistent with our current policies and plans.	Is consistent with our current policies and plans, however would not be consistent with our current budgeted costs.

#### **RECOMMENDED OPTION**

This report recommends Option One for addressing this matter.

#### RECOMMENDATION

- a) That Councillor Gerard Minehan be appointed as Chairperson of the District Licensing Committee.
- b) That Council appoint Councillor XX as the new Deputy Chairperson of the District Licensing Committee.

## 7.10 PARTNERSHIP FUNDING FOR FOOD EAST (HAWKE'S BAY FOOD INNOVATION HUB)

File Number: COU1-1400

Author: Craig Ireson, Economic Development Lead

 Authoriser:
 Doug Tate, Group Manager Customer and Community Partnerships

Attachments: 1. HBFIN Presentation to Central Hawke's Bay.pdf <u>U</u>

#### PURPOSE

The matter for consideration by the Council is partnership funding of \$20,000 split over three years for Food East (Hawke's Bay Food Innovation Hub).

#### **RECOMMENDATION FOR CONSIDERATION**

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

- a) Council approves funding of \$20,000 for the Food East (Hawke's Bay Food Innovation Hub) OR
- b) Council does not approve funding for the Food East (Hawke's Bay Food Innovation Hub), however gives its support in principle to the project.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At a Strategy and Wellbeing committee workshop on 7 May Council officers from Hastings District Council (HDC) presented an update about Food East (previously known as the Hawke's Bay Food Innovation Hub). This update set out the latest developments, opportunities and benefits for the region and Central Hawke's Bay, and the co-funding requirements HDC need to meet to unlock Provincial Growth Fund (PGF) investment to initiate the project. HDC is seeking Council support of \$20,000 to demonstrate regional support for the project to the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) and other potential funders.

#### BACKGROUND

Food East is entering the first phase of the development process with funding support from Hastings District Council (HDC), Hawke's Bay Regional Investment Company, The Eastern Institute of Technology, private sector and MBIE, via the PGF.

For more than two years an industry-led governance group, supported by Hawke's Bay councils, and industry representatives has been looking into establishing the hub that will cement the region's place as a centre of excellence for food in New Zealand.

In September 2019, MBIE announced it would provide a grant of \$12 million from the PGF into the initiative, a collaborative venue designed to harness and leverage Hawke's Bay's food, beverage and agri-tech sector potential.

Food East will be a centre of excellence for food, and provide a place for like-minded companies to share ideas and get support to innovate and grow and to build industry capability. With the Government grant approved, efforts now turn to raising the \$6m from the region needed to top up the PGF funding.

The business case for Food East had estimated the total establishment, construction and operational costs for a 15-year period would be about \$18m.

The Government's investment was contingent on the other \$6m being sourced from regional businesses, agencies and local authorities.

In December 2019 Hastings District Council entered into a funding agreement with the MBIE.

This agreement was a pre-requisite to initial PGF funding being released to commence the establishment phase with funding for this phase now secured from regional investors. Once the remainder of the \$6m of regional funding is secured it is intended that the funding agreement would then be novated to a new entity set up to establish, construct and operate Food East to another entity.

HDC is seeking regional support and funding support for this project.

Council support will demonstrate regional support to MBIE and other funders and unlock economic development opportunities for Central Hawke's Bay food producers.

#### DISCUSSION

The project has clear alignment with Central Hawke's Bay's economic development action plan. It could provide the opportunity for Central Hawke's Bay primary producers to access collaboration and technology that is not currently available in our District, and also leverage technology and businesses that already exist to help our regional partners.

It will increase the value of niche and high-end food products, and links to our action around developing a clear provenance marketing strategy for Central Hawke's Bay food production and enables access to global networks for new and existing Central Hawke's Bay food brands

COVID-19 showed that regions, like Hawke's Bay, which have a focus on high value primary production will fare better during national lockdowns than service led regions as food production will remain an essential service in a pandemic, with a ready-made domestic market, and international markets will value high value, 'safe provenance' food products when international trade markets re-open.

Council funding of this project will demonstrate our partnership with HDC and will recognise the leadership HDC has demonstrated to get the project to this point. It recognizes the symbiosis between our plains production and their processing facilities.

It may provide the opportunity for another regional 'hot desk' location for Council staff based in Hastings, much like our current relationship with the Hawke's Bay Business Hub.

And lastly, it will enable future conversations around reciprocal funding opportunities for aligned cross regional projects.

#### **RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION**

There is a risk that HDC will be unable to secure the full amount of partnership funding which would negate our contribution. This will be mitigated by making our contribution in principle only, contingent upon HDC sourcing the remaining funding.

#### FOUR WELLBEINGS

#### Cultural and Social

For the purposes of this report and in relation to the proposed funding the Cultural and Social benefits are likely to be relatively insignificant for Central Hawke's Bay, although they are potentially significant for Hastings, and the region.

#### Economic

There is significant and sustained potential economic benefits for the district and region from this project with a forecast \$100m GDP growth and 500 full time jobs created.

There are several Central Hawke's Bay businesses who engaged in the business case process and have been identified as potential beneficiaries of this project. In addition, eight out of 16 current Central Hawke's Bay private sector PGF applications are primary industry/food producer related. These businesses may realistically seek to benefit from the access to world-class expertise to help develop their products, services and markets.

We may also see increased utilisation of existing Central Hawke's Bay food production plant, for example Agri-Lab may have capacity to increase production, or the proposed small seeds drying facility.

The provision of a centre of excellence for the food sectors plays to Central Hawke's Bay's strategy of increasing our land to brand provenance marketing approach of moving from volume to value, and the focus on waste stream utilisation will increase productivity for existing businesses or create opportunities for new businesses to develop.

The build phase will see the potential for additional social procurement opportunities for redeployed workers to extend their employment and training opportunities by providing a capital project to add to the regional pipeline.

#### Environmental

A major component of innovation for this facility will be in the development of waste stream utilisation and sustainable packaging. This will enable businesses to reduce their wats output whilst also increasing productivity.

Central Hawke's Bay business will have access to world class business expertise within a 30minute drive rather than having to drive or fly to access this expertise, which will cut down carbon emissions.

#### DELEGATIONS OR AUTHORITY

Council has the delegated authority to make a decision on this matter

#### SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter has been assessed as having some significance however does not trigger the need for consultation.

#### **OPTIONS ANALYSIS**

#### Option one is to provide the funding as requested.

This would demonstrate our support for the project in a tangible way, and enable HDC to leverage additional funding. Whilst it may seem that \$20,000 is an insignificant amount towards the overall target, the signal of confidence that this gives to other investors and back to the PGF is significant.

It will enable Council to work more closely in partnership with HDC (on this and on future projects), and to ensure that Central Hawke's Bay food producers are well represented in the programming of Food East.

The concept that a Council contributes to a programme or project which is not based within its district is not unprecedented within the Hawke's Bay economic development community. For example, Napier City Council (NCC) recently contributed \$2,000 to enable CHBDC to host the Vantage Cycle Nationals. HDC, NCC and CHBDC all contributed an even amount to the hosting of the Spirited Women event, despite the majority of the event taking place in Central Hawke's Bay.

The provision of funding for this project may enable reciprocation for a similar Council led project in the future. In other words, a timely demonstration of solidarity may in fact be evened out over time by the swings and roundabouts of cross-regional support for development.

Council is undertaking a new 'working from anywhere, anytime' policy which seeks to offer more flexibility for staff to undertake work from anywhere, and distribute our organisational footprint. A funding agreement with Food East may enable another option for a hot-desk in Hastings for Council staff, akin to the current arrangement with the Business Hub in Ahuriri.

Option two, not provide funding as requested, may demonstrate to HDC that we are unwilling to partner on projects which are regionally aligned. It will likely make future conversations with HDC

around their investment into CHBDC led projects more difficult, however acknowledges the constrained financial budget facing CHBDC.

	Option 1	Option 2
	Provide Funding of \$20,000 over three years to Food East	Does not provide funding to Food East
Financial and Operational Implications	No impact. Funding of \$20,000 over three years can be sourced from within existing Economic Development Project Budgets. Officer time will be required to negotiate, manage and monitor any contract for service.	No impact.
Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Implications	There are no LTP or Annual Plan implications for the provision of funding, as this is from within existing budgets.	There are no LTP or Annual Plan implications.
Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes	This option will achieve community outcomes aligned to two of the four well beings.	This option will not achieve community outcomes aligned to the four well beings.
Statutory Requirements	Nil	Nil
Consistency with Policies and Plans	This option is consistent with the Economic Development Action Plan (EDAP) and the Matariki HBRD plan.	This option is inconsistent with the EDAP and Matariki HBRD Plan.

#### **Recommended Option**

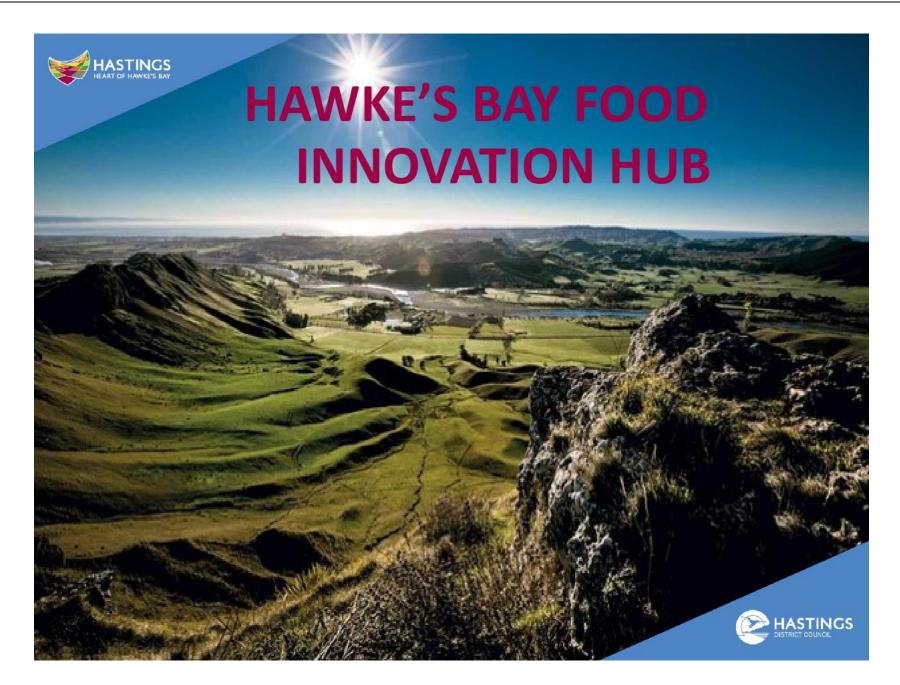
This report recommends option one **provide funding of \$20,000 over three years to Food East** for addressing the matter.

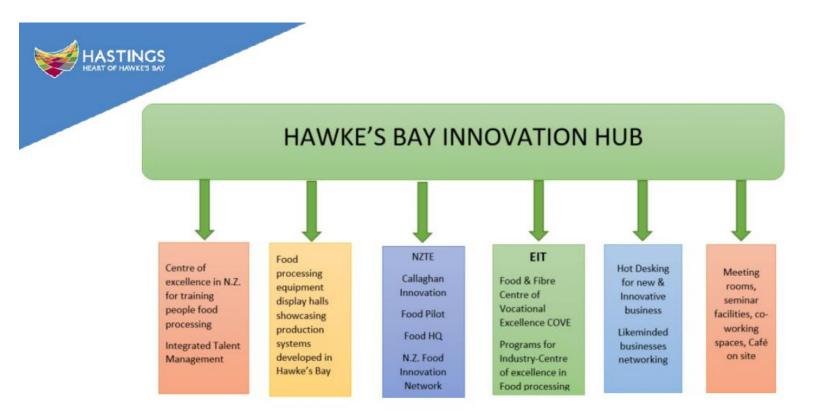
#### RECOMMENDATION

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

a) Council approves funding of \$20,000 for the Food East (Hawke's Bay Food Innovation Hub) OR

b) Council does not approve funding for the Food East (Hawke's Bay Food Innovation Hub), however gives its support in principle to the project.





The place where your new ideas meet research and development and the support services enable commercial reality to be delivered.

Un-locking the potential in Hawke's Bay in food, beverage, agri.-tech, land to brand value chain to foster innovation and collaboration.

This will generate \$100m in gross regional domestic product and create 500+ jobs.

ASTINGS



- Two full time positions to support and facilitate the commercialisation of ideas, utilisation of facilities
- Links to the New Zealand Food Innovation Network
- Large open spaces to facilitate collaboration
- Centre of excellence for industry training
- Exhibition facility for food processing equipment
- Office spaces, meeting rooms, cafe
- Hosting of industry events and activities

" provides the forum to rub shoulders with industry leaders"



Kraft Heinz Vision for the Food Innovation Hub

 "Immersive environment for current and future employees to undertake experiential learning in all elements of food manufacturing"



ASTINGS

STINGS

Opportunities for Hawke's Bay Food businesses

- Sustainable production & packaging
- Support for tech innovation and robotics in F&B and Agri
- Plant Based production
- Functional food & beverages-link between diet and health
- Waste stream utilisation
- Growing Hawke's Bays competitive advantage in growing good quality and safe food.





Benefits to Industry Investors/Tenants

- Supply of trained resource
- Higher financial returns-innovation, growth, productivity
- Significant flow on impact to the overall industry
- Significant boost to regional economic growth \$100m
- New Skilled jobs 500FTE's
- Potential financial returns



STINGS

## **Action-investment**

- The PGF invested \$12m for Capital investment
- The regional value contribution is \$6m for Capital cost and net operational losses over 15 years.

ΑCTIVITY	\$m
Construction & Establishment	15.4m
Net operating costs (15 years)	2.6m
Total cost	18.0



# SUMMARY OF HIGHLIGHTS

- Phase 1 benefits-\$100m GDP growth & 500 full time jobs
- Capacity building a core activity
- Future Food opportunities for Hawke's Bay
- Connections to food networks in NZ
- Industry support from leading operators
- Regional and PGF support
- Location, Investment and Operations are identified
- Investment in an Innovation Hub is a partnership

# Regional Potential Investment \$6m

Committed Investor	Establishment Phase 31st March 2020	Construction/Opera tional Phase
Hastings District Council	\$200,000	
Meat Industry	\$100,000	
HBRIC	\$100,000	
Potential Investor		
Hastings District Council		\$800,000
Meat Industry		\$900,000
HBRIC		\$900,000
EIT	\$200,000	\$1.8m
NCC	\$100,000	\$900,000
TOTAL \$6M	\$700,000	\$5.3M



# Benefits to Central Hawke's Bay

- Environmentally sustainable production and packaging
- CHB economy is based on food & beverage
- Growth in 500+ jobs regionally
- Centre of excellence in training in food processing
- Commercialisation of innovative ideas that will improve productivity, new products to boost the regional economy
- A stronger, more productive East Coast will benefit CHB
- Close access to the Food Innovation Hub for CHB businesses to commercialise ideas



STINGS

Thankyou for your time today

- We have an information pack
- Do you require more information

# "We would appreciate your support to deliver this strategic regional project"



# 7.11 RESIDENT'S OPINION SURVEY RESULTS 2020

File Number:	COU-1400
Author:	Lisa Harrison, Customer Relationships and Experience Manager
Authoriser:	Doug Tate, Group Manager Customer and Community Partnerships
Attachments:	1. 2020 Resident's Opinion Survey Report <u>U</u>

# PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide elected members with the overall highlights received from the 2020 Resident's Opinion Survey.

# RECOMMENDATION

# That, having considered all matters raised in the report, the report be noted.

# SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

This report is provided for information purposes only and has been assessed as not significant.

# BACKGROUND

In 2017 Council commissioned a comprehensive resident consultation programme, to help us better understand resident perspectives and aspirations. This consultation, known as Project Thrive, had a significant influence on Council's 2018 – 2028 Long Term Plan (LTP).

The development of the 2018-2028 LTP saw a number of new activity performance measures being established, with residents satisfaction being a key performance measure, measured through an annual independent residents survey.

The survey is conducted using a missed method telephone (CATI) and online survey approach (WAPI). The online survey provided an option for those with a preference to participate online and for those without landlines or who were not invited to take part in the random telephone sample. The data tables are weighted based on age and gender to match the District population according to 2018 census figures.

In 2019 we re-engaged Research First to complete our second Resident's Opinion Survey so that we could track our performance based on the 2018 survey results. We have now completed our third iteration of the survey which enables us to see key trends, areas where we have improved or areas where there is still room for improvement.

The survey is completed between the months of May and June every year. With COVID-19 and the restrictions that were put in place under the different alert levels, there were areas of the business that were not able to provide the same level of service due to these restrictions. This has produced some not so favourable results in particular areas of the business.

# DISCUSSION

The purpose of this survey is to formally record Councils performance in relation to our Level of Service Performance Measures for activities as defined in the Long Term Plan 2018 – 2028 and to gain various other information relating to activities of the organisation.

A total of 315 residents completed this year's Resident's Opinion Survey, compared with 420 in 2019 and 466 in 2018. The margin of error this year is also at its greatest at +/-5%. The trend in the reduction of participates, is despite increases in the promotion of the survey over the three years.

The key highlights from the 2020 Resident's Opinion Survey are:

	2018	2019	2020
Proportion satisfied with overall performance of the Council in the past 12 months	84%	83%	86%
The Council has responded to community needs and issues in the past 12 months	49%	55%	66%
How well has the Council communicated about Council services	56%	64%	71%
You trust Council to do the right thing for the District and its communities	55%	59%	64%
You're confident that Central Hawke's Bay District Council is going in the right direction	58%	63%	68%

The highlighted areas above show a clear trend of improvement over the last 3 years. A copy of the complete 2020 Resident's Opinion Survey Results is attached.

As part of the 2021 -2031 Long Term Plan review, Council will have an opportunity to review and assess how its measures its performance in relation to its Long Term Performance Measures.

# IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

This report confirms that the matter concerned has no particular implications and has been dealt with in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002. Specifically:

- Council staff have delegated authority for any decisions made;
- Council staff have identified and assessed all reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter and considered the views and preferences of any interested or affected persons (including Māori), in proportion to the significance of the matter;
- Any decisions made will help meet the current and future needs of communities for goodquality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses;
- Unless stated above, any decisions made can be addressed through current funding under the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan;
- Any decisions made are consistent with the Council's plans and policies; and
- No decisions have been made that would alter significantly the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of the Council, or would transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.

# NEXT STEPS

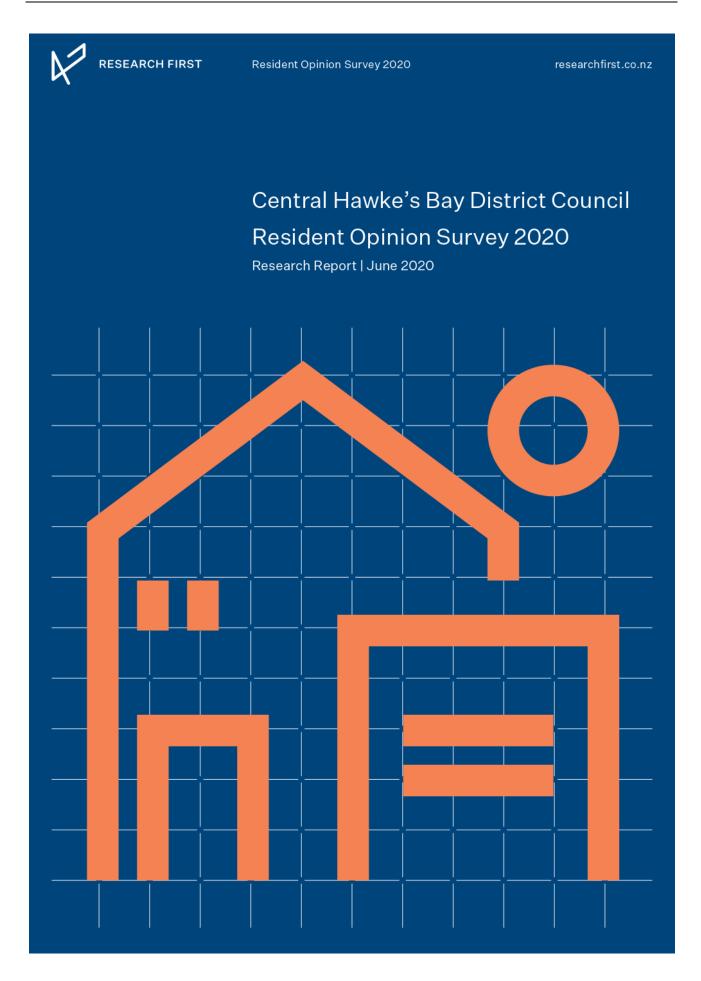
Based on the results from the 2019 Resident's Opinion Survey, improvement programmes were put in place. Further work has been completed with the establishment of a Customer Excellence Action Plan that has identified 5 key goals which are:

- Customer Led
- Right First Time
- Inspire and Encourage
- Seamless Delivery
- Reimagining a New Future

Officers have also begun to identify any immediate opportunities for change, with feedback also being incorporated into the development of activity and asset management plans to inform the 2021 - 2031 LTP.

# RECOMMENDATION

That, having considered all matters raised in the report, the report be noted.





Resident Opinion Survey 2020

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# Central Hawke's Bay District Council Resident Opinion Survey 2020

Research Report | June 2020



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#### Disclaimer:

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**Key Research Findings** 



# 86%

were satisfied with the performance of Central Hawke's Bay District Council in the previous 12 months





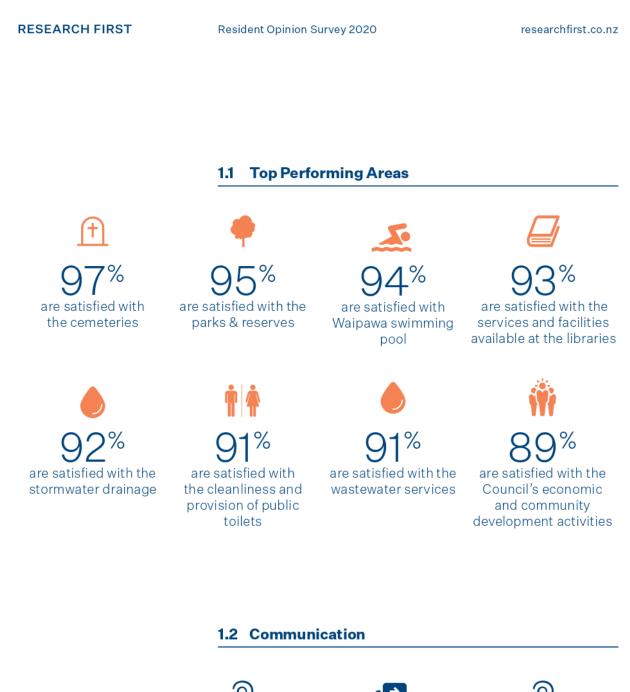


trust Council to do the right thing for the district and its communities





are confident that Central Hawke's Bay District is going in the right direction





believe the Council communicates well about Elected Council business



thought the Council responded well to community needs and issues in the past twelve months



believe the Council communicates well about Elected Council services

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		Positive scores 2018	Positive scores 2019	Positive scores 2020	Significantly different to 2018
Proportion satisfied with overall performance of the Council in the past 12 months	Very satisfied + satisfied + neutral	84%	83%	86%	-
Roading, not including state highways		78%	78%	72%	-
The cleanliness and provision of public toilets	-	91%	87%	91%	-
Cemeteries	-	98%	96%	97%	-
Council's economic and community development activities	-	89%	88%	89%	-
Swimming pools – being only the Waipawa Pool	-	79%	90%	94%	
Libraries		96%	96%	93%	-
Parks and reserves	Very satisfied +	96%	94%	95%	-
Solid waste services, that is, rubbish and recycling	satisfied + neutral =	85%	81%	77%	▼
Animal Services	-	79%	85%	73%	-
Building consents and compliance	-	72%	77%	79%	-
Other compliance and monitoring	-	66%	91%	72%	-
Drinking water supply	-	81%	82%	83%	-
Stormwater drainage	-	87%	85%	92%	-
Wastewater	-	87%	93%	91%	-
The Council has responded to community needs and issues in the past 12 months		49%	55%	66%	
How well has the Council communicated about Council services	- Very well + well	56%	64%	71%	
How well has the Council communicated about Elected Council business	-	47%	56%	52%	-
You're confident that Central Hawke's Bay District is going in the right direction		58%	63%	68%	-
Central Hawke's Bay District is a great place to live	Agree + strongly agree	92%	92%	93%	-
You trust the Council to do the right thing for the district and its communities	-3	55%	59%	64%	-

# 1.3 Key Results Over Time



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# 2.1 Research Context

In 2018, the Central Hawke's Bay District Council (CHBDC) conducted an annual Residents' Survey for the first time, setting a baseline level of service metrics before the subsequent adoption and implementation of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.

This was followed up in May 2019 with a second annual iteration of the survey. This report, therefore, represents the third iteration of the research. All iterations have been administered by Research First.

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# 2.2 Research Method

The 2020 Residents' Survey was also conducted using a mixed method telephone (CATI) and online survey approach (WAPI). The online survey provided an option for those with a preference to participate online and for those without landlines or who were not invited to take part in the random telephone sample.

Graphics and visual communications were produced jointly by Research First and The Council to appeal to different sectors of the population to communicate the online survey to a wider audience. These visuals were promoted via various online channels, including Facebook (both the Central Hawke's Bay Council page and the Research First page) and the Council's website.

The fieldwork for the telephone survey ran from 21 May to 7 June 2020 and the online survey ran from 22 May up until 14 June 2020. A combined total of 315 responses were received. The weighted sample size is 313.

#### Table 2.2.1 Responses achieved

	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Phone	153	49%
Online	162	51%
Total	315	100%

Overall data is accurate to +/-5.5% at the 95% confidence level (i.e. if 50% of respondents stated they were satisfied with a council facility, then we could be 95% sure that between 44.5% and 55.5% of the entire population also feel this way).

In some cases, respondents chose to answer 'don't know' rather than rate a service or facility. Where this is the case, these responses have been removed from the analysis and the subtotal of respondents calculated. Please note that:

- In certain cases, the sum of individual responses will not add up to totalled figures; this is due to rounding conventions.
- Where sample sizes are low, the findings should be treated with some caution.
- The positive scores for all individual measures have been calculated as per 2018/2019 for the purposes of comparison. For example: satisfaction score = neither satisfied nor dissatisfied + satisfied + very satisfied.

The data tables have been weighted based on age and gender to match the District population according to 2018 Census figures.

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# 2.3 Demographics of Research Participation

The following tables show the sample achieved and the demographic information obtained.

### Table 2.3.1 By Age

		-	-			
	Total Achieved		Compared	Compared by Method		Actual*
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Telephone (%)	Online (%)	Percentage	Percentage
15-24	22	7%	12%	2%	12%	11%
25-34	34	11%	9%	12%	12%	12%
35-44	68	22%	17%	26%	14%	14%
45-54	56	18%	14%	21%	17%	17%
55-64	51	16%	16%	17%	20%	20%
65+	84	27%	31%	22%	25%	25%
Total respondents	315	100%	153	162	313	

\*As defined by Statistics New Zealand, subnational population estimates 2018.

# Table 2.3.2 By Gender

	Total Achieved		Compared by Method		Weighted	Actual*	
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Telephone (%)	Online (%)	Percentage	Percentage	
Female	196	62%	50%	73%	50%	50%	
Male	117	37%	49%	26%	50%	50%	
Unsure	2	1%	1%	1%			
Total	315	100%	153	162	313		

\*As defined by Statistics New Zealand, subnational population estimates 2018.

#### Table 2.3.3 By Location

	Total Achieved		Compared by Method		Weighted	
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Telephone (%)	Online (%)	Percentage	
Urban or township	247	78%	77%	80%	78%	
Rural area + coastal community	68	22%	23%	20%	22%	
Total	315	100%	153	162		

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#### Table 2.3.4 By Ratepayers

	Total A	Total Achieved		Compared by Method	
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Telephone (%)	Online (%)	Percentage
Yes	271	86%	85%	87%	85%
No	41	13%	14%	12%	14%
Unsure	3	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total	315	100%	153	162	

### Table 2.3.5 Time Lived in Central Hawke's Bay

	Total Achieved		Compared	Compared by Method	
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Telephone (%)	Online (%)	Percentage
5 years or less	49	16%	7%	23%	15%
6 to 10 years	32	10%	8%	12%	10%
More than 10 years	232	74%	84%	64%	75%
Unsure	2	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total	315	100%	205	215	



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	<b>3.1 Satisfaction with the Overall Perfo</b> <b>Council</b> Residents are satisfied with the Council's performance. I that they are satisfied with the overall performance of Ce District Council over the last 12 months.	Eighty-six percent state
	This result has not changed significantly since 2018, and differences amongst the demographic groups analysed	
	Figure 3.1.1 Satisfaction with the Overall Performance of the Months	
Overall satisfaction with the Council in the past twelve months (n=307)	<mark>5% 9%</mark> 20% 50%	86% 16%

Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisifed

Resident Opinion Survey 2020

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# 3.2 Suggested Improvements

Residents were asked if there are improvements they would like the Council to make. The top suggestions are presented in the table below. Of note, almost half (43%) could not provide a suggestion, implying that they are content with the Council's performance.

#### Table 3.2.1 Suggested Improvements by Residents – Top 10 mentions (n=313)

Areas of improvement	Percentage
Water supply/Building a dam	17%
Roading/Traffic control	12%
Rubbish/Recycling	11%
Maintenance/Infrastructure	6%
Wastewater/Sewage ponds	7%
Council spending/management	4%
Footpaths/Cycleways	4%
Parks, playgrounds, and reserves	3%
Library	3%
Nothing/No suggestions	43%

All comments are presented in Appendix Three.



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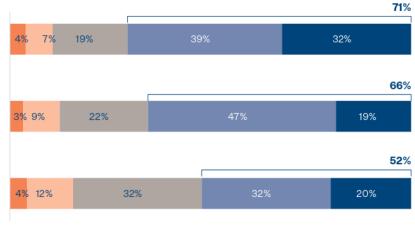
# 4.1 Governance

Residents' opinions of how well the Council is communicating have improved since 2018:

- The Council is communicating well regarding Council services (71%, compared with 56% in 2018).
- The Council is responding well to community needs and issues (66%, compared with 49% in 2018).

At 52%, the proportion who believe the Council is communicating well regarding Elected Council business, is statistically similar to previous years.

Figure 4.1.1 Council Communication About Needs, Issues & Council Business



How well Council has communicated about Council Services e.g. recycling, events, water (n=297)

How well Council has responded to community needs and issues in the past 12 months (n=293)

How well has Council communicated about Elected Council business e.g. when Council meetings are, the agendas, etc (n=299)

\* Excluding don't know responses

Very poor

Females are more likely than males to state that:

■ Poor ■ Neutral ■ Well ■ Very Well

- The Council is communicating well regarding Council services (78% of females, compared with 63% of males).
- The Council is communicating well regarding Elected Council business (61% of females, compared with 44% of males).

Residents aged 55+ are more likely to state the Council is communicating well regarding Elected Council business (62%, compared with 44% of those aged 35-55 and 44% of those aged 15-34).

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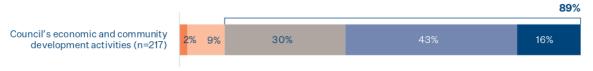
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# 4.2 Economic & Social Development

Residents were asked to rate how satisfied they are with the Council's economic and community development activities, e.g. Provincial Growth Fund Applications, Nga Ara Tipuna, Safer CHB, youth development and positive ageing.

The results show that 89% are satisfied with these activities, which is consistent with the previous years' surveys. There are also no significant differences amongst the demographic groups analysed in the Appendix.

#### Figure 4.2.1 Satisfaction with Economic and Community Development Activities



Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisifed

Resident Opinion Survey 2020

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# 4.3 Other Perceptions of the Council

Almost all residents believe that Central Hawke's Bay is a great place to live and over half of them show trust and confidence in the Council. These results have not changed significantly over time.

#### Figure 4.3.1 Perceptions about the Council and District



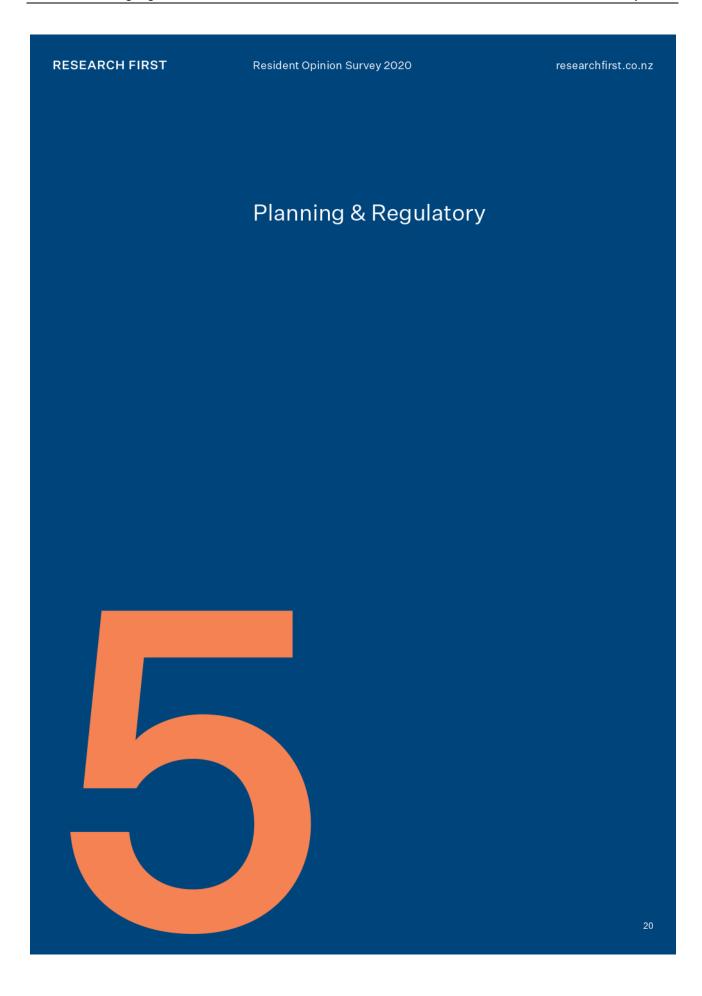
Strongly disagree Disagree Neither agree nor disagree Agree Strongly agree

Males are more likely than females to agree that Central Hawke's Bay is a great place to live (97%, compared with 89%).

Females are more likely than males to trust the Council to do the right thing for the district and its communities (70%, compared with 57%).

Residents aged 35-55 are less likely to trust the Council to do the right thing for the district and its communities (48%, compared with 70% of those aged 15-34 and 71% of those aged 55+).

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding don't know responses



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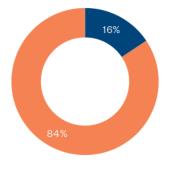
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# 5.1 Animal Control

Of those people who have used the Council's animal services in the last 12 months, 73% are satisfied with the service.

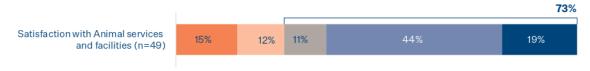
Satisfaction with animal services has not changed significantly over time, and there are no significant differences in the satisfaction scores amongst the various demographic groups.





yes no/can't recall

#### Figure 5.1.2 Satisfaction with Animal Services



Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisifed

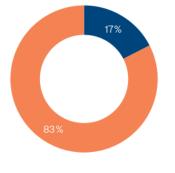
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# 5.2 Compliance and Monitoring

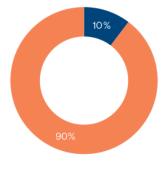
Almost one-in-five residents have used building consents and compliance services. One-in-ten have used other compliance or monitoring services.

Figure 5.2.1 Building Consents and Compliance (n=313)



∎yes ■no/can't recall

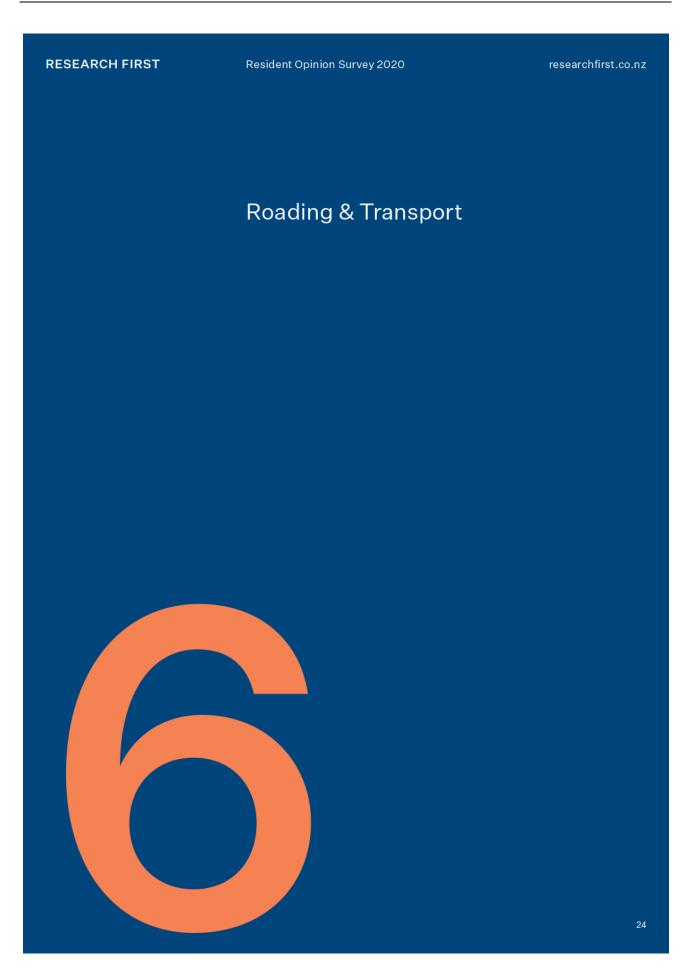
Figure 5.2.2 Other Compliance and Monitoring e.g. Camping, Noise Control, & Liquor Licensing (n=313)



■yes ■no/can't recall

RESEARCH FIRST	Resident Opinion Survey 2020		researchfirst.co.nz			
	Out of those who have used these services, 79% are satisfied with building consents and compliance services, and 72% are satisfied with other compliance and monitoring services. The levels of satisfaction with these services have not changed over time, and there are no significant differences in satisfaction amongst the demographic groups (analysed in the Appendix). <b>Figure 5.2.3 Satisfaction with Compliance Services</b>					
	1				79%	
Satisfaction with Building consents and compliance (n=44)	15%	7%	27%	37%	15%	
			[		72%	
Satisfaction with other compliance & monitoring e.g. camping, noise control and liquor licensing (n=31)	9%	19%	17%	27%	28%	
Very di	ssatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satis	fied nor dissatisfied 🛛 🔳 Sa	atisfied Very satisifed	

\* Excluding don't know responses



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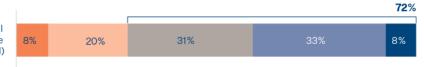
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Seventy-two percent of all residents are satisfied with the roading in the district, which is statistically similar to the previous years' data.

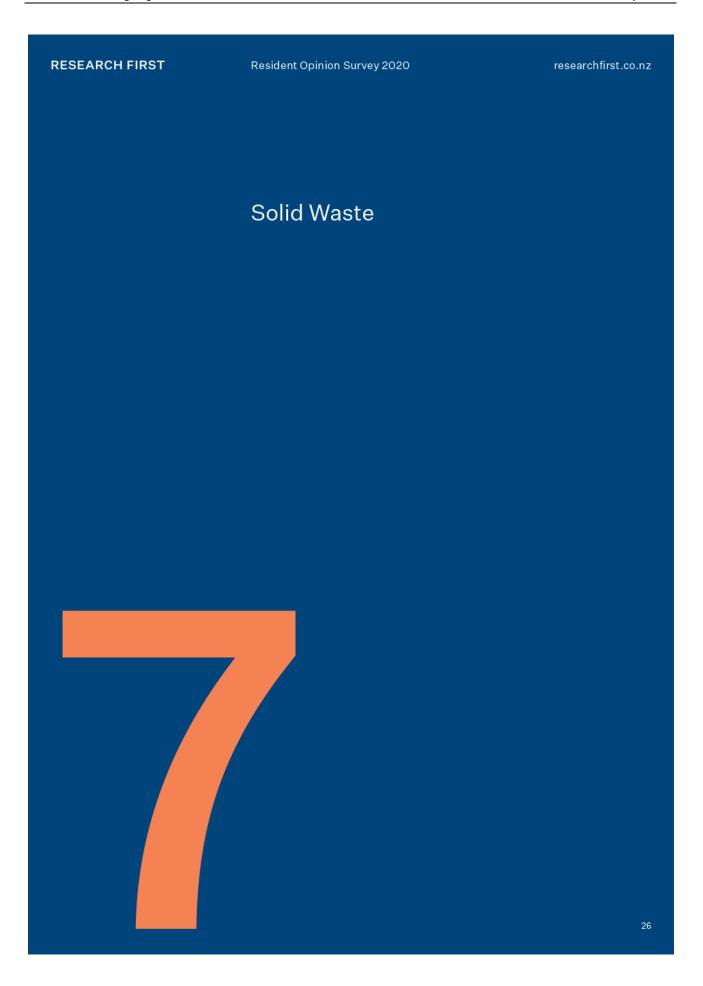
Residents aged 35-55 are significantly less likely to be satisfied with the roading (61%, compared with 81% of those aged 15-34 and 75% of those aged 55+). There are no other significant differences amongst the demographic groups.

#### Figure 6.1 Satisfaction with Roading

Satisfaction with the roading in Central Hawke's Bay, not including State Highways (n=311)



Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisifed



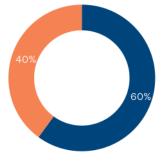
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More than half of residents have used kerbside rubbish collection services and/ or kerbside recycling collection services, while more than one-in-five have used a waste transfer station.

Residents living in rural and coastal areas are less likely than those living in urban areas to use kerbside rubbish collection (37%, compared with 66%), or kerbside recycling collection (3%, compared with 66%).





ves no/unsure

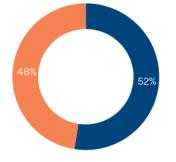


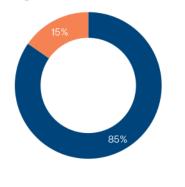
Figure 7.2 Use of Kerbside Recycling Collection Services (n=313)

∎yes ■no/unsure

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#### Figure 7.3 Use of a Waste Transfer Station (n=313)

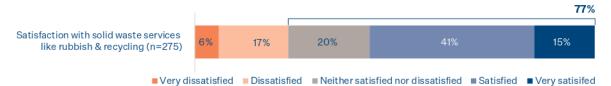


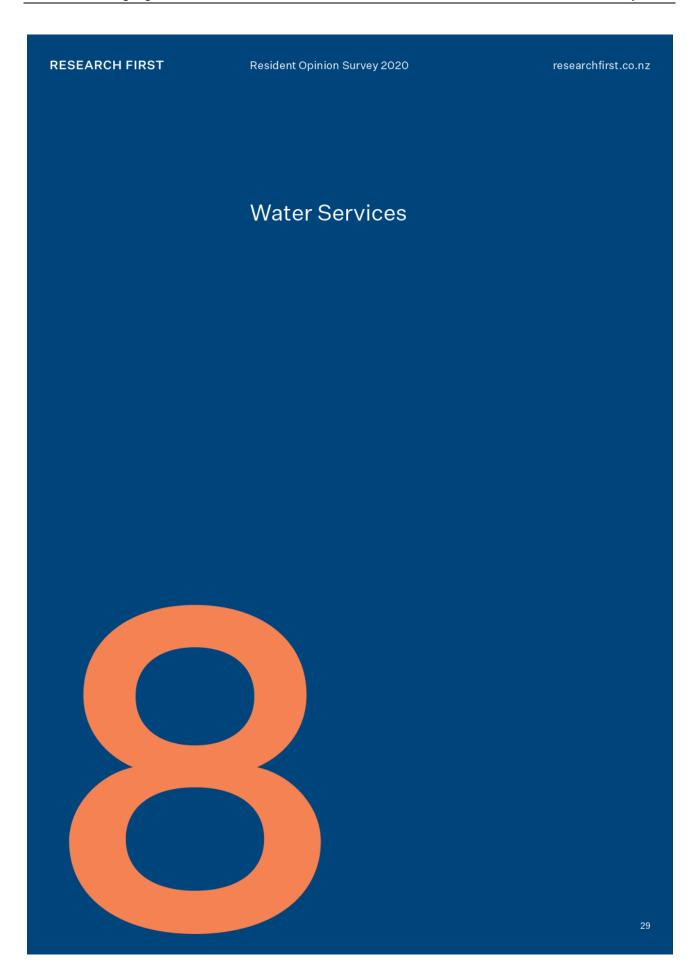
🔳 yes 📒 no/can't recall

Out of the people who have used any one of these services, 77% of respondents are satisfied with solid waste services. The proportion who are satisfied with this service has significantly decreased since 2018 (85%).

Residents aged 35-55 are significantly less likely to be satisfied with solid waste services (62%, compared with 87% of those aged 15-34 and 81% of those aged 55+). There are no other significant differences amongst the demographic groups.

#### Figure 7.4 Satisfaction with Solid Waste Services





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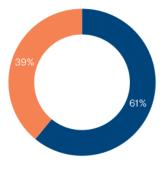
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Of those who have access to drinking water supplied by the Council, 83% are satisfied with the service.

The level of satisfaction is statistically similar to previous years' results, and there are no significant differences between the demographic groups.

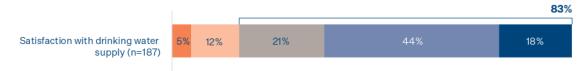
Residents living in rural and coastal areas are less likely than those living in urban areas to use the Council's drinking water supply (29%, compared with 70%).

Figure 8.1 Provision of Drinking Water Supply (n=313)

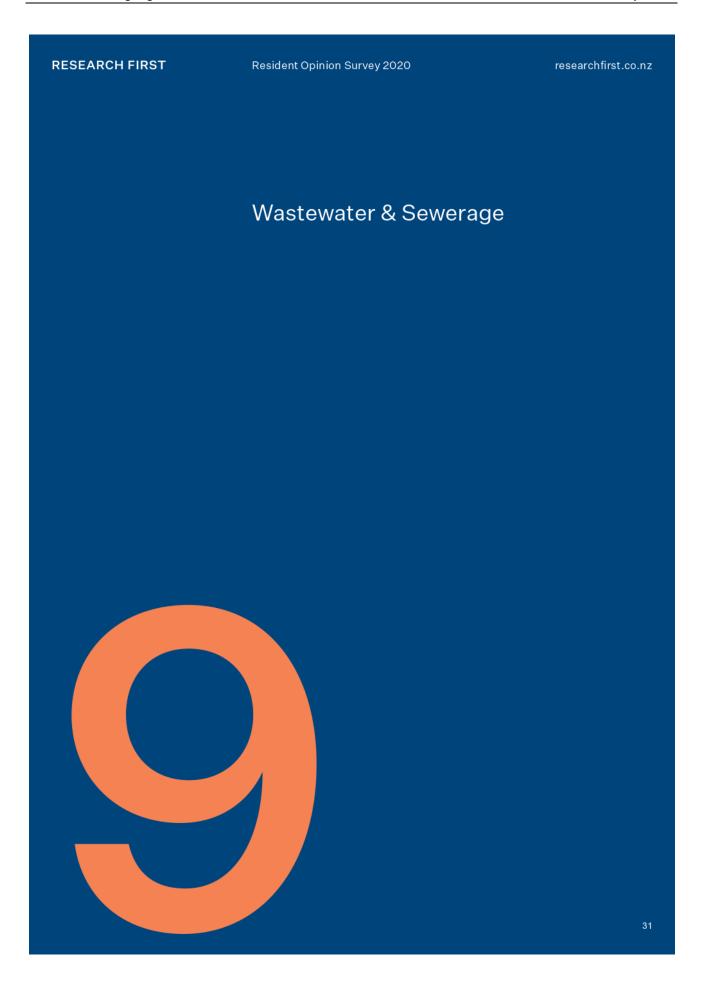


yes no/unsure





■ Very dissatisfied ■ Dissatisfied ■ Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied ■ Satisfied ■ Very satisifed



Resident Opinion Survey 2020

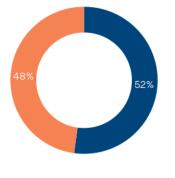
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Of those who have used the Council's wastewater and sewerage services, 91% are satisfied with the service.

Satisfaction with wastewater services has not changed significantly over time, and there are no significant differences in the satisfaction scores amongst the various demographic groups.

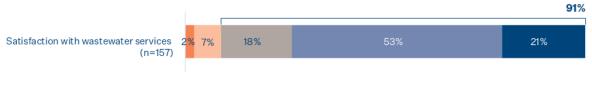
Residents living in rural and coastal areas are less likely than those living in urban areas to use the Council's wastewater and sewerage services (25%, compared with 60%).





■yes ■no/unsure

#### Figure 9.2 Satisfaction with Wastewater Services



Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisifed



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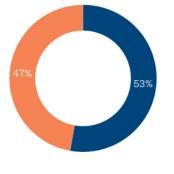
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Of those who have used the Council's stormwater drainage services, 92% are satisfied with the service.

Satisfaction with stormwater drainage has not changed significantly over time, and there are no significant differences in the satisfaction scores amongst the various demographic groups.

Residents living in rural and coastal areas are less likely than those living in urban areas to use the Council's stormwater drainage services (30%, compared with 59%).



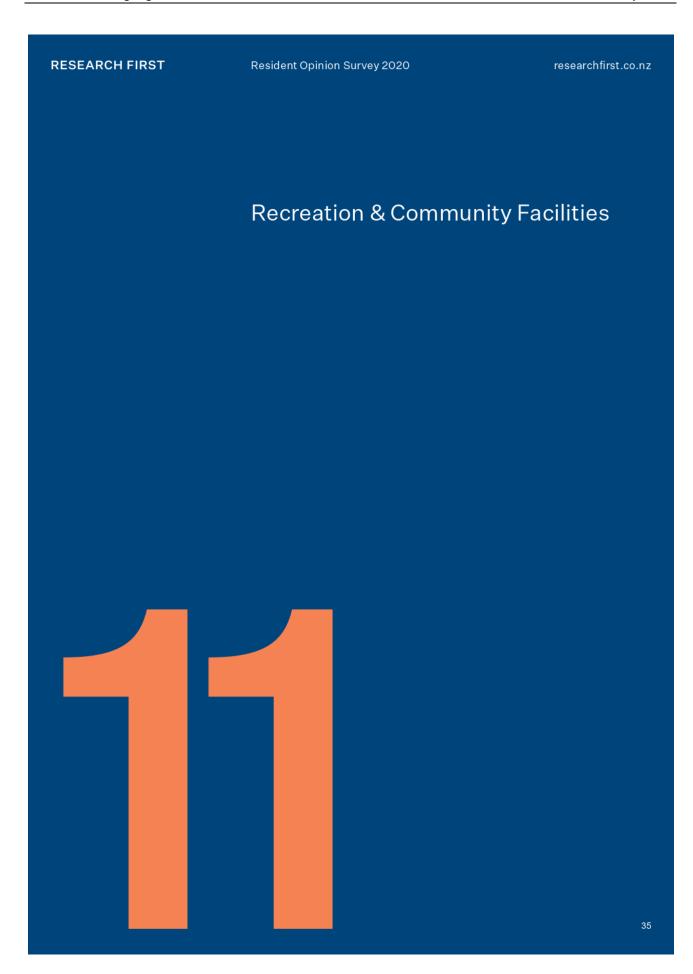


yes no/unsure





Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisifed



Resident Opinion Survey 2020

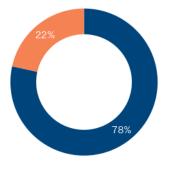
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# 11.1 Parks, Reserves & Swimming Pools

Three-quarters (78%) of residents have used/visited parks and reserves in the District in the last 12 months.

Residents who had not used these services gave a variety of reasons, most commonly that they prefer to exercise elsewhere.

Figure 11.1.1 Use of Parks & Reserves (n=313)



∎yes ■no/can't recall

#### Table 11.1.2 Reasons for Not Using Parks & Reserves (n=65)

Reasons	Percentage
I prefer to exercise elsewhere (beach, farm, garden)	37%
They are too far away from me	21%
No interest in using parks and reserves generally	24%
Don't have time	20%
Nothing there to attract me/my family	19%
Other	9%
Total	100%

# **RESEARCH FIRST** Resident Opinion Survey 2020 researchfirst.co.nz Ninety-five percent of residents who visited the parks and reserves were satisfied. This is consistent with the previous years' results. Residents were asked how satisfied they are with the Waipawa Pool. In 2020, 94% are satisfied with the swimming pool, which is a significant increase from the 2018 score of 79%. There are no significant differences between the demographic groups for either of these measures. Figure 11.1.3 Satisfaction with Swimming Pools, Parks & Reserves 95% Satisfaction with parks & reserves (n=245) 2%4% 11% 30% 94% Satisfaction with Waipawa swimming 28% 19% 5% pool (n=208)

Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisifed

\* Excluding don't know responses

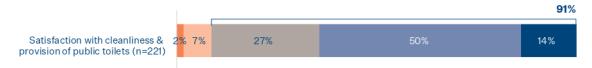
RESEARCH FIRST Resident Opinion Survey 2020

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# 11.2 Public Toilets

Satisfaction with the cleanliness and provision of public toilets remains high. The 2020 results are similar to the previous years', and there are no significant differences between the demographic groups.

Figure 11.2.1 Satisfaction with Public Toilets



Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisifed

Resident Opinion Survey 2020

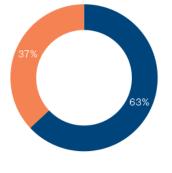
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## **11.3 Libraries**

Two-thirds (63%) of residents had used a Council library in the last 12 months.

The most common reason for not using a library is because residents feel the libraries are not relevant to them.



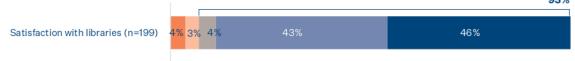


■ yes ■ no/can't recall

#### Table 11.3.2 Reasons for Not Using Libraries (n=153)

Reasons	Percentage
Our libraries and their services are not relevant to me	44%
I don't have time to visit the library or use their online services	27%
I don't read books	26%
Too far away/ use different library	3%
l don't understand what services and activities library services provide other than books	3%
Other	5%
Total	100%

# RESEARCH FIRST Resident Opinion Survey 2020 researchfirst.co.nz Out of those who have used the services and facilities provided by the library, 93% reported a positive score. This is statistically similar to previous surveys, and there are no significant differences between the demographic groups. Figure 11.3.3 Satisfaction with Libraries



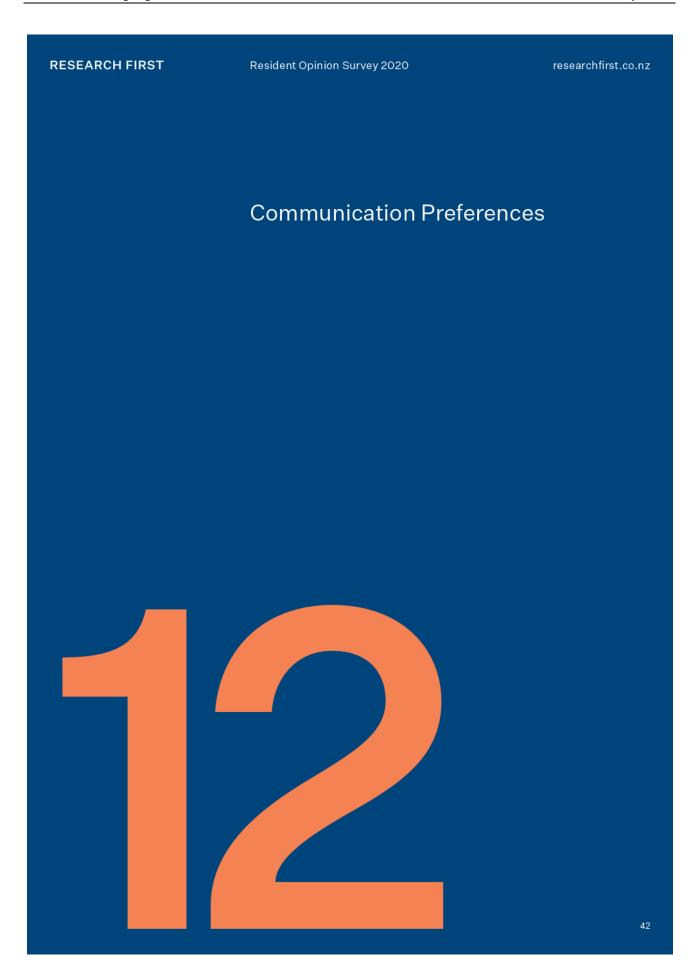
Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisifed

RESEARCH FIRST	Resident Opinion Survey 2020	researchfirst.co.nz
	11.4 Cemeteries	
	Ninety-seven percent of residents are satisfied with the Cou	incil cemeteries.
	This is statistically similar to previous surveys, and there ar differences between the demographic groups.	e no significant
	Figure 11.4.1 Satisfaction with Cemeteries	

#### Figure 11.4.1 Satisfaction with Cemeteries



Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisifed



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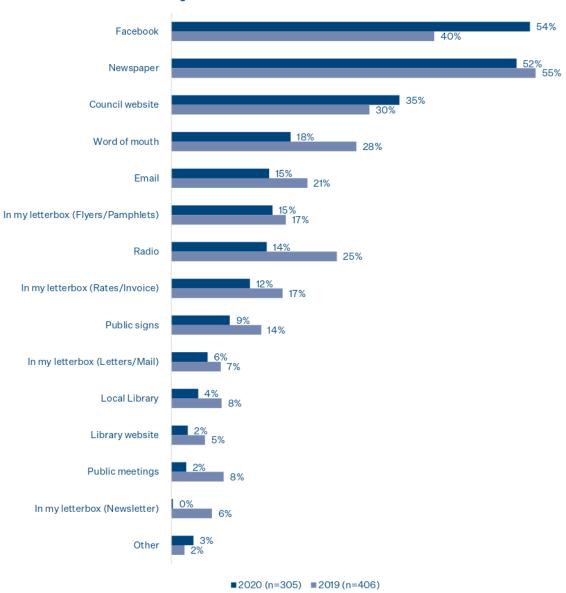
In 2019, some new questions were introduced around the channels used by the Council to communicate with the public in order to better understand the preferred sources of information amongst the district's residents.

Residents were asked how they currently receive information about the Council's services. Although there appears to be several differences between the 2019 and 2020 results, only the following are statistically significant:

- The use of Facebook to access information about the Council has increased significantly.
- Recollection of Council messages via Word of Mouth, Radio, Public Meetings, and Newsletters in letterboxes has decreased significantly.

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#### Figure 12.1 Current Sources of Information about Council Services – 2020 vs 2019

\* Excluding don't know responses

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Residents were presented with the list of communication channels they currently use and were asked to select their top three preferred ways of receiving updates about Council services.

Again, even though there appears to be several differences between the 2019 and 2020 results, only the following are statistically significant:<sup>1</sup>

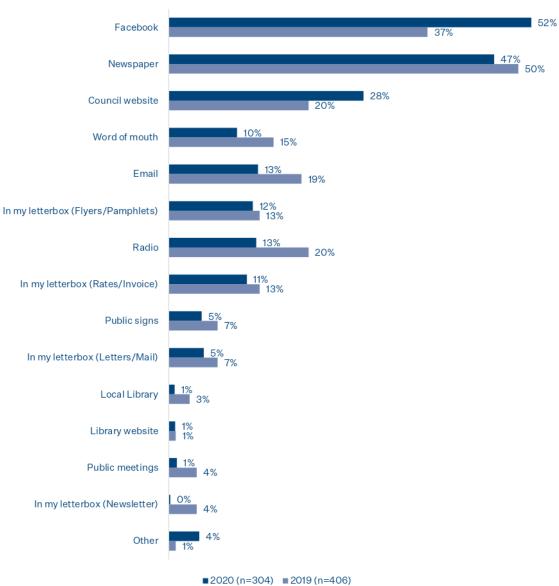
- Preference for Facebook and the Council website has increased significantly.
- Preference for Email, Radio, Public Meeting, and Newsletters in letterboxes has decreased significantly.

As expected, older residents are less likely to currently use or prefer Facebook, and they are more likely to use and prefer the newspaper.

<sup>1</sup> The awareness and preference of Council communication channels will need to be continually monitored in future surveys to determine if these changes continue to trend in the same directions.

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#### Figure 12.2 Preferred Sources of Information about Council Services – 2020 vs 2019

\* Excluding don't know responses

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Furthermore, all residents were asked which social media channels they use on a regular basis.

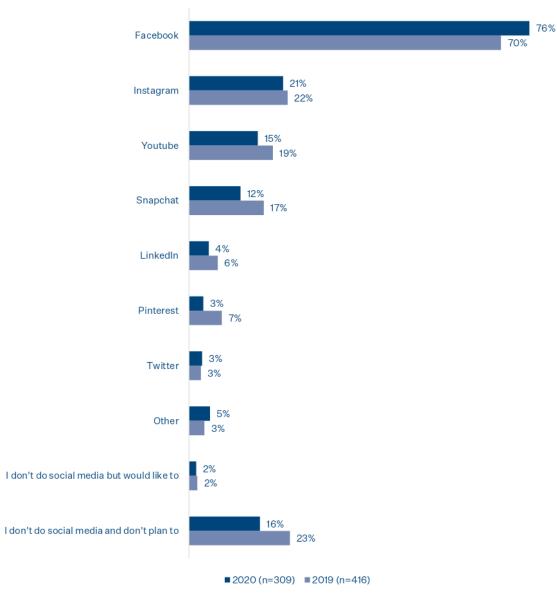
Facebook remains the most frequently used platform.

Compared to 2019, the only significant differences are that fewer people are using Pinterest, and fewer people are claiming that they do not use social media and do not intend to in the future.

There are no significant differences by gender or location, however, it is mainly young people who are currently using Instagram and Snapchat.

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#### Figure 12.3 Social Media Channels Used on a Regular Basis – 2020 vs 2019

\* Excluding don't know responses



Resident Opinion Survey 2020

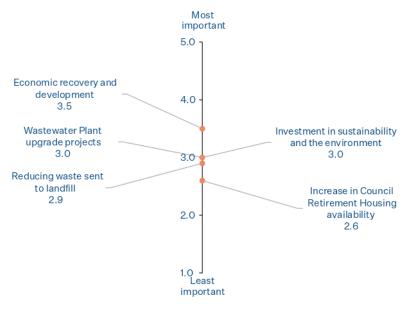
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The Council has big goals and aspirations for Central Hawke's Bay over the next ten years. This year, a new question was introduced where respondents were presented with a list of potential projects and asked to rank these in order of importance.

The rank scores have been averaged and placed on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is the least important and 5 is the most important. The figure below shows that, on average, economic recovery and development is the most important. Wastewater Plant upgrade projects, investment in sustainability and the environment, and reducing waste sent to landfill have similar levels of importance. An increase in Council Retirement Housing availability is not as important.

Economic recovery and development may be considered the most important because of the current situation with COVID-19. Residents will need to be surveyed in the future to see if this remains their top preference once there is more certainty in the New Zealand economy.

#### Figure 13.1 Average Rank Score of Potential Council Investments (n=313)



\* Excluding don't know responses

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The table below shows a breakdown of the results by age, gender, and location, whereas the figure (overleaf) converts these numbers into the relative order of importance for each demographic group.

Caution should be used when reviewing these results because each of the average rank scores has a margin of error associated with it. For example, the difference between a score of 2.5 and 2.8 may not be statistically significant, meaning they are no more important than each other. However, in this analysis, the average scores have been arranged in descending order to provide an indication of residents' preferences.

#### Table 13.2 Average Rank Score by Age, Gender and Location

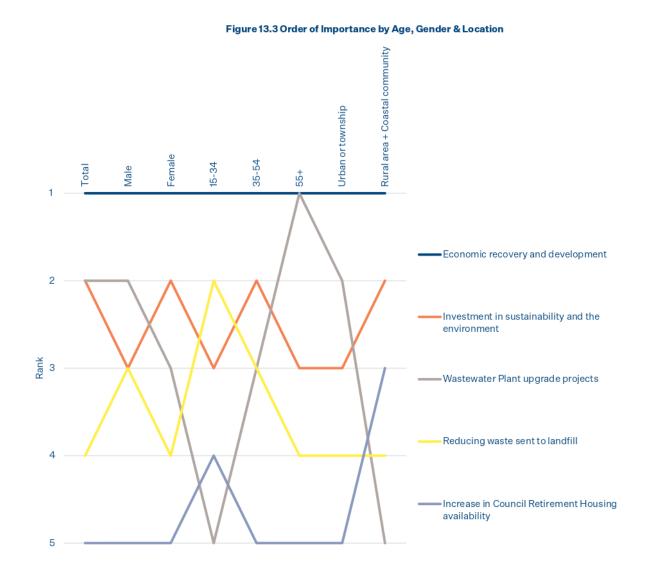
	Total	Male	Female	15-34	35-54	55+	Urban or township	Rural area + Coastal community
Economic recovery and development	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.6
Investment in sustainability and the environment	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2
Wastewater Plant upgrade projects	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.5
Reducing waste sent to landfill	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
Increase in Council Retirement Housing availability	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.9

\* Excluding don't know responses

\* Scale ranges from 1 to 5, where 1 is the least important and 5 is the most important

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# Appendix One: Satisfaction by Age & Gender



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Results are shown below for total positive scores across the different parts of the District.

#### Table 14.1 Positive Scores by Age & Gender

	Table 14.1 Positive Scores by Age & dender					
		Male	Female	15-34	35-54	55+
Proportion satisfied with overall performance of the Council in the past 12 months	Very satisfied + satisfied + neutral	86%	86%	91%	83%	86%
Roading, not including state highways		73%	71%	81%	61%	75%
The cleanliness and provision of public toilets		91%	92%	90%	89%	94%
Cemeteries		99%	96%	100%	96%	97%
Council's economic and community development activities		86%	92%	88%	88%	90%
Swimming pools – being only the Waipawa Pool		93%	95%	97%	90%	94%
Libraries		95%	91%	100%	89%	92%
Parks and reserves		95%	95%	99%	91%	95%
Solid waste services, that is, rubbish and recycling	satisfied + neutral	72%	81%	87%	62%	81%
Animal Services		68%	75%	81%	83%	60%
Building consents and compliance		81%	76%	100%	65%	88%
Other compliance and monitoring		74%	71%	88%	56%	81%
Drinking water supply		85%	82%	88%	76%	85%
Stormwater drainage		92%	91%	94%	91%	91%
Wastewater		90%	92%	97%	90%	89%
Council has responded to community needs and issues in the past 12 months		64%	67%	71%	53%	71%
How well has Council communicated about Council services	t Very well + well	63%	78%	71%	62%	76%
How well has the Council communicated about Elected Council business		44%	61%	44%	44%	62%
You're confident that Central Hawke's Bay District is going in the right direction		64%	71%	77%	58%	70%
Central Hawke's Bay District is a great place to live	Agree + strongly agree	97%	89%	94%	92%	92%
You trust Council to do the right thing for the district and its communities		57%	70%	70%	48%	71%

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#### Table 14.2 Use or Provision by Age & Gender

	Male	Female	15-34	35-54	55+	
Library in Central Hawke	55%	71%	59%	60%	67%	
Park or reserve	76%	81%	88%	84%	69%	
Waste transfer station	85%	85%	78%	84%	88%	
Animal services	11%	20%	16%	18%	14%	
Building consents & compliance	22%	13%	8%	22%	19%	
Other compliance and monitoring	11%	10%	13%	13%	7%	
Kerbside rubbish collection	55%	65%	59%	58%	62%	
Kerbside recycling collection	45%	60%	53%	47%	56%	
Drinking water supply	59%	63%	60%	55%	66%	
Stormwater drainage	50%	55%	55%	48%	55%	
Wastewater	51%	54%	54%	46%	55%	



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# Appendix Two: Satisfaction by Location



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Results are shown below for total positive scores across the different parts of the District.

#### Table 15.1 Positive Scores by Location

		Urban or township	Rural area + Coastal community
Proportion satisfied with overall performance of the Council in the past 12 months	Very satisfied + satisfied + neutral	87%	82%
Roading, not including state highways		72%	71%
The cleanliness and provision of public toilets	-	91%	93%
Cemeteries		97%	98%
Council's economic and community development activities		87%	93%
Swimming pools - being only the Waipawa Pool		95%	87%
Libraries		94%	90%
Parks and reserves	- Very satisfied +	95%	95%
Solid waste services, that is, rubbish and recycling	satisfied + neutral	80%	64%
Animal Services		70%	85%
Building consents and compliance		80%	72%
Other compliance and monitoring	-	72%	74%
Drinking water supply		83%	81%
Stormwater drainage		93%	82%
Wastewater		92%	85%
Council has responded to community needs and issues in the past 12 months		64%	70%
How well has Council communicated about Council services	Very well + well	71%	69%
How well has the Council communicated about Elected Council business	- '	51%	56%
You're confident that Central Hawke's Bay District is going in the right direction		66%	74%
Central Hawke's Bay District is a great place to live	Agree + strongly agree	94%	89%
You trust Council to do the right thing for the district and its communities	5	64%	63%

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#### Table 15.2 Use or Provision by Location

	Urban or township	Rural area + Coastal community
Library in Central Hawke's Bay	63%	62%
Park or reserve	82%	67%
Waste transfer station	87%	77%
Animal services	17%	13%
Building consents & compliance	18%	15%
Other compliance and monitoring	11%	8%
Kerbside rubbish collection	66%	37%
Kerbside recycling collection	66%	3%
Drinking water supply	70%	29%
Stormwater drainage	59%	30%
Wastewater	60%	25%



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# 7.12 QUARTERLY NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT APRIL - JUNE 2020

File Number:	COU1-1400
Author:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
Attachments:	1. Non-Financial Quarterly Report April - June 2020 😃

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present to Council the Quarterly non-financial performance report for the period 1 April – 30 June 2020.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That having considered all matters raised in the report:

That the Quarterly Non-Financial Performance 1 April – 30 June 2020 Report be received.

## SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

This report is provided for information purposes only and has been assessed as not significant.

#### BACKGROUND

These reports seek to provide Council a quarterly update on non-financial performance measures, as set out in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Non- financial performance measure (often referred to as Statements of Service performance (SSPs)), compare performance on levels of service against benchmarks set by Council when adopting the Long Term Plan (LTP) or Annual Plan (AP).

Some of these SSPs are set by regulations from Central Government and are, therefore, measures that are used throughout New Zealand.

The 2018-2020 Long Term Plan sets out a range of performance measures which Council are required to report on quarterly. Over the course of the annual cycle, these performance measures then form the basis of the Annual Report.

#### DISCUSSION

The report is **attached**.

# IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

This report confirms that the matter concerned has no particular implications and has been dealt with in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002. Specifically:

- Council staff have delegated authority for any decisions made;
- Council staff have identified and assessed all reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter and considered the views and preferences of any interested or affected persons (including Māori), in proportion to the significance of the matter;
- Any decisions made will help meet the current and future needs of communities for goodquality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses;
- Unless stated above, any decisions made can be addressed through current funding under the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan;
- Any decisions made are consistent with the Council's plans and policies; and

• No decisions have been made that would alter significantly the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of the Council, or would transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.

# **NEXT STEPS**

The third quarter non-financial performance measures will be reported to the 3 June 2020 Council meeting.

# RECOMMENDATION

# That having considered all matters raised in the report:

That the Quarterly Non-Financial Performance 1 April – 30 June 2020 Report be received.

# **Central Hawke's Bay District Council**

Non-Financial Quarterly Report: 1 April – 30 June 2020

# Leadership and Governance

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

The following performance targets have been set by Council to meaningfully assess the achievement of levels of service.

What Customers Want/Customers Value	Customer levels of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/20	Achieved level of service
Council that listens to its community, responds efficiently and effectively, communicates well and has a can-do customer services attitude.	Responsive	The percentage of people who consider that Council has responded well or very well to community needs and issues.	65%	Achieved 66%. The Council is responding well to community needs and issues (66%, compared with 49% in 2018).
services attitude.	Compliant Responsive	The percentage of formal consultation which follows legislative and policy requirements. Every time consultation occurs	100%	Achieved to date Council is meeting legislative and policy requirements with regards to consultation.
	Responsive	more than 4 engagement methods are used.	>4	Achieved to date No consultation in the reported period took place.
	Compliant	The percentage of Council and committee agendas made available to the public four working days before the meeting.	100%	Achieved to date
	Informative	The percentage of people who consider that Council has communicated well on Council business.	75%	Not achieved At 52%, the proportion who believe the Council is communicating well regarding Elected Council business, is statistically similar to previous years.

Inclusive	Council meets formally with Taiwhenua o Tamatea at least 4 times a year.	4	Not achieved. No formal meetings have occurred in this quarter. Discussions occurred with Dr Roger Maaka on a new approach to the relationship. The Maori Contribution to Decision Making Policy was adopted by Council on 9 April 2020 appointing Dr Roger Maaka as Kaiārahi Matua.
			Through Council's partnership with local hapu and Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea in the development of Nga Ara Tipuna, Council have held over 30 meetings in the last year supporting hapu and Taiwhenua in the delivery of the project.
			Similarly, in support of new applications through the Provincial Growth Fund for Rakei Ora – Bring Wellbeing to marae and other similar funds, Council have been giving strong support to Taiwhenua, in making applications on their behalf.
Compliant	Documents audited receive an unmodified audit opinion.	100%	Achieved to date The 2018/2019 received an unmodified audit opinion.

Economic and Social Development					
What Customers Want/Customers Value	Customer levels of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/2020	Achieved level of service	
To have a strong Council voice that advocates and leads change in economic and social issues and opportunities for the District.	Participates	Council actively participates in regional collaborative initiatives around economic and social development.	Yes	Achieved Council has been an active participant in regional social development initiatives including Hawke's Bay Funders Forum, Hawke's Bay Housing Coalition, and Hawke's Bay Safe Communities Forum. Council is an active participant and leader in regional economic development initiatives including Matariki HBRDS, and THINK HB.	
	Leads	Council develops and implements a Community Wellbeing and Economic Development Strategy.	Yes	Achieved The Community Wellbeing Strategy is being actively implemented. The Economic Development Action Plan (EDAP) has been adopted by Council and implementation is underway. An economic recovery plan has been developed to respond to the challenges of COVID- 19 and drought, and this sits alongside the EDAP in the short-medium term, or as long as necessary.	
	Inclusive	The percentage of the Youth Action Plan that is implemented and achieved.	60%	Achieved 60% implemented and achieved to date. Development of method to more accurately measure progress has been completed.	
	Inclusive	The percentage of the Safer CHB Action Plan that is implemented and achieved.	60%	Achieved 60% implemented and achieved year to date. Strategic review of Safer CHB currently underway.	

Inclusive	The percentage of the Older Persons Action Plan that is implemented and achieved.	60%	Achieved 60% implemented and achieved year to date. Development of method to more accurately measure progress has been completed.
Inclusive	The percentage of the Disability Action Plan that is implemented and achieved	60%	Achieved 60% implemented and achieved year to date. Development of method to more accurately measure progress has been completed.
Effectivene	The annual visitor spend increases by \$1m annually.	+\$1m	Not achieved For the 12 months ending May 2020, visitor spend was at \$33m – that's down \$5m on the previous reporting period and down \$1.35m on the same YTD last year. This data is the most recent data set with MBIE's monthly regional tourism estimates (MRTEs) running 8 –12 weeks behind the quarter. This downturn was expected and noted as a probability in the previous report, and this means that this target is not achieved. The Covid-19 pandemic has negatively impacted these results.
Accessibilit	/ The number of participants in events financially supported by Council.	9970	Achieved The Christmas Parade and Carnival attracted approximately 2100 people; therefore, to date there has been 14,070 participants in 16 events. More recently through March, Parks Week had approximately 1,500 people participate in activities across the District. Three major events planned for late summer/autumn were cancelled or postponed due to COVID-19 (Spirited Women, Vantage Age Group Cycling Champs, The Little Easy). Vantage Age Group cycling was postponed to July, Spring Fling is being planned for October/November and a new readers and writers' festival in July has sold out all seven events.

Effectiveness	Support the creation of net new jobs within the District.	50	Achieved Whilst the ability to measure Council's intervention in this activity remains difficult the current PGF funded vegetation management programme of \$2m will create approximately 50 new jobs, with 45 already confirmed. Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs has created a further 19 and Nga Ara Tipuna will also create 5-6 short term jobs. The Mayors Taskforce for Jobs programme is seeing around 100 referrals a week.
Quality	The percentage of the community satisfied with the Economic and Social Development activity of Council.	80%	Achieved The 2020 Residents Satisfaction Survey shows 89% satisfaction.

# **District Planning**

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What Customers Want/What Customers Value	Customer Levels of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/20	Achieved level of service
The District Plan is kept up to date and relevant to the needs of our community – helping us to maintain a well-designed and sustainable district	Effectiveness	Review of the District Plan is completed within timeframes.	District Plan Operational	Not Achieved Progress with review of the Draft District Plan continues in accordance with the timelines adopted by Council in November 2018 (Plan B). The Plan B timelines are not aligned to those stated in the 2019/2020 Target, which requires the District Plan to be operational in the 2019/2020 calendar year. As a result, the target will not be achieved.

### Land Use and Subdivision Consents

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer value	Customer Levels of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/20	Achieved level of service
The land use and subdivision consent process is compliant, efficient and user friendly.	Timeliness	The percentage of resource consents (non-notified) processed within 20 working days (the statutory timeframe).	100%	On track to achieve Land Use Consents 17% within 20 working days 83% when section 37 extension applied Subdivision Consents 42.5% within 20 working days 55% when section 37 extension applied
	Customer Service	The percentage of customers satisfied with the land use and subdivision consent services provided	90%	Not Achieved 79% are satisfied with building consents and compliance services, and 72% are satisfied with other compliance and monitoring services.

# **Building Control**

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer value	Customer Levels of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/20	Achieved level of service
The building consent process is compliant, efficient and user friendly	Timeliness	The percentage of building consents processed within 20 working days (the statutory timeframe).	100% Achieved	<ul> <li>On target to achieve</li> <li>96.36% consents processed within working days.</li> <li>Processed: <ul> <li>110 this quarter.</li> <li>363 year to date.</li> <li>\$15,392,750 value of consents this quarter.</li> <li>\$55,727,879 value of consents year to date.</li> <li>Comparison with same period last year:</li> <li>121 this quarter.</li> <li>366 year to date.</li> <li>\$15,857,642 value of consents this quarter.</li> <li>\$40,049,136 value of consents year to date.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Achieved</li> <li>Council regained accreditation in November 2018.</li> <li>Council is now working towards IANZ which will occur late 2020.</li> </ul>
	Customer Service	The percentage of customers satisfied with the building consent services provided.	90%	Not Achieved 79% are satisfied with building consents and compliance services, and 72% are satisfied with other compliance and monitoring services.

## **Public Health**

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer value	Customer Levels of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/20	Achieved level of service
The public health process is compliant, efficient and user friendly.	Health and Safety	The percentage of food and other premises inspected at least once a year.	100%	<ul> <li>Not Achieved.</li> <li>We have not achieved this performance measure this financial year. Under legislation and regulations, we are not required to inspect every premise every 12 months. This is a higher level of service than required in legislation and not provided for within current resourcing and budgets.</li> <li>The premises inspected this quarter include:</li> <li>5 food and other premises inspected this quarter.</li> <li>51 of 116 of food and other premises have been inspected year to date.</li> </ul>
	Health and Safety	Where premises do not meet minimum standards, a corrective plan is put in place to help them within 10 working days	100%	Achieved There have been no corrective plans required this quarter.
	Responsiveness	Complaints received are responded to within 3 working days.	100%	Achieved 100% of complaints have been responded to within the timeframe.

Customer Service The percentage of customers satisfied with the public health services delivered.	95%	Not Achieved Of those people who have used the Council's other compliance services in the last 12 months, 72% are satisfied with the service. Due to COVID-19 the levels of service were dramatically reduced as we were unable to complete inspections on food premises and other annual inspection. As the survey was completed in May/June and the smaller number of residents completing the survey compared to other years, we believe this has had a negative effect on the annual results.
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### **Animal Control**

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer value	Customer levels of service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/20	Achieved level of service
Excellent customer service is provided to our customers and the animal control activity minimises nuisance and makes our community a safer place	Compliance	The percentage of known dogs registered.	>95%	Achieved 98% - We continue to be proactive in this area, following up with those that haven't registered and encouraging registration of unknown unregistered dogs.
to live.	Safety	Percentage of serious dog incidences responded to within 2 hours	100%	Not Achieved 76% - 17 Rushing/attacks and stock worrying calls were received this quarter, of those 13 were responded to within 2 hours. 4 that were not responded to within 2 hours were due to an administration error that has been resolved.

Safety	Response to all stock complaints and requests within 24 hours	100%	Achieved 100% - 20 Stock wandering calls were received this quarter and responded to within the timeframe.
Customer Service	The percentage of users satisfied with the Animal Control service provided	90%	<ul> <li>Not Achieved</li> <li>Of those people who have used the Council's animal services in the last 12 months, 73% are satisfied with the service.</li> <li>Due to COVID-19 the levels of service were dramatically reduced as we were only able to attend to urgent call outs e.g. dog attacks vs dogs barking or wandering. The Residents' Survey being completed in May/June and the smaller number of residents</li> </ul>
			completing the survey compared to other years, may have also had a negative effect on the annual results.

# **Compliance and Monitoring**

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer Value	Customer levels of Service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/2020	Achieved level of service
The compliance and monitoring process is compliant, efficient and user friendly	Safety	Owners, or their agents, advised that their BWOF has lapsed within one month of expiry.	95%	Achieved 100%
	Efficiency	All PIMs, LIMs, and CCCs issued within the statutory timeframe.	100%	<ul> <li>On track to be achieved</li> <li>PIMs 100%, LIMs 100% and CCCs 100%</li> <li>14 LIMs were processed all within the 10 working day timeframe.</li> <li>0 historical CCC's processed during the quarter.</li> <li>0 historical CCC's processed year to date.</li> <li>0 historical CCC's outstanding.</li> </ul>
	Timeliness	Respond to complaints about non-compliance with bylaws within 3 days.	100%	Achieved 100%
	Compliance	The percentage of resource consents monitored within two years of being issued.	100%	Achieved 100%

Custon	her The percentage of users	90%	Not achieved
Service	satisfied with the Compliance and Monitoring service provided.		Of those people who have used the Council's other compliance services (not building/resource compliance) in the last 12 months, 72% are satisfied with the service.
			Due to COVID-19 the levels of service were dramatically reduced as we could attend to urgent call outs only. e.g. noise complaints were not classed under alert level 4 as essential and customers were directed to contact the Police in the first instance. The survey being completed in May/June, and the smaller number of residents completing the survey compared to other years, has had a negative effect on the annual results.

# Land Transport

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer value	Customer levels of service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/2020	Achieved level of service
The provisions of a safe and secure local roading network that meets the needs of our community	Safety	The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network, expressed as a number	Reduce total number to 0	Not achieved Fatalities this quarter =Nil Fatalities YTD 2019/20 =1 Fatalities 2018/19 = 1 Serious Injuries this quarter = Nil Serious Injuries YTD 2019/20 = 4 Serious Injuries 2018/19 = 4 The single fatality and serious injuries have been investigated and proven not to be directly related to road condition or design.

Quality	The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure	Between 85 & 90%	Achieved 92.5% measured and recorded RAMM
Quality	At least 20% of the footpaths in excellent condition and no more than 10% of the footpaths in poor condition measured annually	Excellent >50% Poor <10%	Achieved Stats TBC.
Quality	The percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced	Between 6 and 8%	<b>Achieved</b> 6.6%.
Responsive ness	The percentage of customer service requests relating to road and footpaths to which the territorial authority responds within 3 working days	100%	Not Achieved 91% of requests have been responded to within 3 days with improvement shown in responsiveness compared with previous years.
Customer Service	The percentage of users satisfied with the roading service provided	90%	Not Achieved 72% of residents are satisfied with the Roading in the District. This is down from last year's result but within margin for error statistically for the survey. Key concerns focus on rural road condition.

### 30 July 2020

### Solid Waste

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer value	Customer levels of service	Performance Measure The tonnes of recyclables through the centre each	Target 2019/2020	Achieved level of service				
Council supports and provides incentives for	Effectiveness		>1500 tonnes	Not achieved, Covid-19	Recycling	j in Q4 was	s minimal due to	
waste reduction, reuse and recycling in line with		year		Kerbside/DOC				
its Waste Management &				Jan	113.13 T	April	41.54 T	
Minimisation Plan				Feb	82.08 T	May	44.08 T	
				Mar	71.37 T	June	69.86 T	
				Total for year	1211.56 T.			
	Effectiveness	The amount of green	>2,250m3	Achieved				
		waste composted each year		Q4 - 1143 cub	ic metres			
				Total – 2273 m	n3 YTD.			
	Awareness	The number of schools	75%	Achieved 94.4% of schools participating in waste m programmes				
		participating in waste minimisation programmes					ste minimisation	
	Awareness	Hold waste minimisation	4	Achieved				
		promotional events in the District		Q4 - 0 events	this quarter	•		
				Total of 5 ever	nts.			
	Customer	The percentage of users	90%	Not achieved				
	Service	satisfied with the solid waste service provided		The result from is below the 90		ent's Surve	ey was 77% which	

### 30 July 2020

# Water Supply

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer Value	Customer levels of service	Performance measure	Target 2019/2020	Achieved level of service
A continuous supply of water is provided at the right quantity, quality and pressure so that residents and industry can do what they need to do (for example, this should be deleted as we are not here to treat water for irrigation requirement or at least be changed to domestic irrigation, showering and recreation)	Safety	The extent to which the local authority's drinking water complies with part 4 of the drinking water standards (bacteria compliance criteria)	All potable supplies 100%	AchievedOtane100%Waipawa100%Waipukurau100%Takapau100%Kairakau100%Porangahau100%
	Safety	The extent to which the local authority's drinking water supply complies with Part 5 of the drinking water standards (protozoal compliance criteria).	All potable supplies 100% Target 2020	<ul> <li>Achieved</li> <li>Otane 100%</li> <li>Waipawa 100%</li> <li>Waipukurau: Pending annual compliance audit result.</li> <li>Takapau: Pending annual compliance audit result</li> <li>Kairakau: In progress.</li> <li>Porangahau: 0% Criteria 5 not used in 19-20 compliance year.</li> </ul>

Quality	Percentage of real water loss from the local authority's networked reticulation system.	≤ 30%	Not Achieved Work is underway to install meters and conduct night-flow analysis to accurately measure water losses. Currently this cannot be accurately measured.
Responsiveness	Attendance for urgent callouts; from the time that the local authority received notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.	≤ 2 hours	Achieved The median response time for this quarter is 12 minutes.
	Resolution of urgent call outs; from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time the service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption.	≤ 12 hours	Achieved The median resolution time for the quarter is 23.5 minutes.
	Attendance for non-urgent call outs: from the time that the Local Authority receives notification to the time the service personnel reaches the site.	≤ 6 hours	Achieved The median response time for this quarter is 54.5 minutes.
	Resolution of non-urgent call outs: from the time that the Local Authority receives notification to the time the service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption.	≤ 72 hours	Achieved The median resolution time for the quarter is 5.04 hours. There were 111 RFS's processed during the quarter.

Customer Service	Number of complaints relating to drinking water received (per annum per 1000 connections to the local authority's networked reticulation system) Drinking water clarity, Drinking water clarity, Drinking water taste, Drinking water odour, Drinking water pressure or flow, Continuity of supply, The local authority's response to any of these issues.	≤ 5	Achieved 0.24 complaints per 1000 connections this quarter. There was a total of 1 complaints for the quarter. These complaints have been resolved. There are currently 4073 water connections to the networked reticulation system.
Demand Management	The average consumption of drinking water per day per water connection	≤1.80m3	Not Achieved2.17m³ average consumption of drinking water per day per connection for the quarter.There are currently 4073 water connections to the networked reticulation system.8842 m³ produced per day.Water conservation and management strategy being reassessed.
Customer Satisfaction	The percentage of users satisfied with the water supply service provided	90%	Not Achieved 83%.

### Wastewater

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer value	Customer levels of service	Performance measure	Target 2019/2020	Achieved level of service
The sewerage system is convenient, safe and reliable	Quality	Target number of dry weather sewerage overflows (per 1000 connections to the total sewerage system).	≤10	Achieved0.288 dry weather sewerage overflows (per 1000 connections to the total sewerage system) this quarter.1 reported overflow for the quarter.There are currently 3463 sewerage connections to the total sewerage systems.
	Quality	Target number of total sewerage overflows (per 1000 connections to the total sewerage system).	≤30	Achieved 0.288 sewerage overflows (per 1000 connections to the total sewerage system) this quarter. 1 reported overflow for the quarter. There are currently 3463 sewerage connections to the total sewerage systems.
	Compliant	Compliance with the territorial authority's resource consents for discharge from its sewerage system measured by the number of: abatement notices	0	Achieved Number of abatement notices received for the quarter: 0 Number of abatement notices received year to date: 0
		infringement orders	0	Achieved Number of infringement notices received for the quarter:0 Number of infringement notices received year to date: 0

	enforcement orders and	0	Achieved Number of enforcement orders received for the quarter: 0 Number of enforcement orders received year to date: 0
	convictions, received by the territorial authority	0	Achieved Number of convictions received for the quarter: 0 Number of convictions received year to date: 0
Respon	Nedian response time for attending sewerage overflows resulting from blockages or other faults (measured from the time that notification is received to the time that the service personnel reach the site).	≤1hr	Not Achieved The median response time for the quarter is 64.50 minutes.
	Median resolution time for attending sewerage overflows resulting from blockages or other faults (measured from the time that notification is received to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the blockage or other fault).	≤ 4 hrs	Achieved The median resolution time for the quarter is 1.3 hours.

Custome Service	r Number of complaints received per annum per 1000 sewerage connections about any of the following: Sewage odour, Sewerage system faults, Sewerage system blockages or Council's response to issues with its sewerage systems.	≤ 10	Achieved 6.76 complaints received per 1000 sewerage connections this year. There was a total of 23 complaints for the year. There are currently 3463 sewerage connections to the total sewerage systems.
Custome Service	r The percentage of users satisfied with the wastewater service provided.	90%	Achieved 91%

### Stormwater

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer Value	Customer levels of service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/2020	Achieved level of service
A safe and operational stormwater drainage network for design events	Quality	For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected. (Expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's stormwater system.)	0	Achieved 0 habitable floors affected in flooding events this quarter (per 1000 properties connected). There are currently 2979 storm water connections to the networked reticulation system.
	Compliant	Compliance with the territorial authority's resource consents for discharge from its stormwater system measured by the number of abatement notices.	0	Achieved Number of abatement notices received for the quarter: 0
		infringement orders	0	Achieved Number of infringement notices received for the quarter: 0
		enforcement orders; and	0	Achieved Number of enforcement orders received for the quarter: 0

	successful prosecutions, received by the territorial authority in relation to those resource consents.	0	Achieved Number of prosecutions received for the quarter: 0
Responsive	The median response time to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.	≤2hr	Achieved The median response time for the quarter is 0 minutes.
Customer Service	The number of complaints received about the performance of the stormwater system (expressed per 1000 properties connected to the stormwater system).	≤ 5	Achieved 0 complaints received per 1000 stormwater connections this quarter. There are currently 2979 storm water connections to the networked reticulation system.
Customer Service	The percentage of users satisfied with the stormwater service provided.	90%	Achieved 92%

### Parks, Reserves and Pools

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer value	Customer levels of service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/2020	Achieved level of service
A range of parks and reserves that are affordable, well maintained and safe that provide for the sporting, cultural and well-being of the community.	Safe	Safety checks on playground equipment are carried out monthly	100%	<ul> <li>Not achieved</li> <li>67% was the total annual percentage achieved year to date. While there was an early miss, this measure has not been substantially achieved due to the effects of COVID-19.</li> <li>4<sup>th</sup> quarter: 29% - with playgrounds closed due to Covid-19.</li> <li>3rd quarter: 48% 10/21 of inspections were completed due to the timing of the COVID-19 restrictions in March.</li> <li>2nd quarter: 100% 21/21</li> <li>1st quarter: 94%. 17/18 One playground was missed by a few days.</li> </ul>
	Accessible	The percentage of people that have used or visited a park or reserve in the last 12 months	65%	Achieved 78% of residents have used/visited parks and reserves in the District in the last 12 months.
	Quality	The percentage of people that are satisfied with the park or reserve used or visited in the last 12 months	90%	Achieved 95% are satisfied with the parks & reserves

Access to good quality swimming pool facilities for	Accessible	The number of A W Parsons pool users	76,500	Not achieved. This data was not readily available from the Trust at the time of reporting.
fun, recreation and exercise	Accessible	The number of Waipawa pool users Both pools comply with the lifeguard pool	3,050 Achieved	AchievedTotal users at 31 March 12,133Cooler temperatures at beginning of Januaryled to a closure and 2nd week in March led toclosing pool early and then COVID-19.4th quarter: Pool Closed in winter3rd quarter: 8,401(2,601general public & 5,800school usage).2nd quarter: 3,732 (972 general public & 2760school usage).• 1st quarter: Closed.Not Achieved
		safety standard Requirements.		Waipawa Pool complies with pool safety standards. The data is not available to Council for reporting for AW Parsons pools.
	Quality	The percentage of people that are satisfied with the swimming pools used or visited in the last 12 months	65%	<b>Achieved</b> 94% are satisfied with Waipawa swimming pool.

### **Public Toilets**

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer value	Customer levels of service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/2020	Achieved level of service
Facilities are clean, safe, in good working order and meet the needs of our community & visitors	Health and Safety/ Quality	The percentage of the public satisfied with the cleanliness and provision of public toilets.	90%	Achieved 91% are satisfied with the cleanliness and provision of public toilets.

# **Retirement Housing**

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer Value	Customer levels of service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/2020	Achieved level of service
Safe, well maintained and comfortable community housing for the ageing population in the District living on fixed income	Responsiveness	The percentage of retirement housing units that are occupied.	95%	Achieved 100% of retirement housing units occupied this quarter.
	Quality	Tenants' overall satisfaction with Council's Retirement Housing service.	80%	Achieved 100% reported satisfaction in annual satisfaction survey distributed to all tenants of our retirement housing in June 2020.

# Libraries

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer value	Customer levels of service	Performance measure	Target 2019/2020	Achieved level of service
Our libraries are inclusive places and all people are encouraged to make use	Accessibility	The percentage of the Central Hawke's Bay population that use the	65%	Not achieved 63% of residents used a Council Library in the last 12 months.
of the library's services		library services.		This was affected by the fact that COVID-19 closed the libraries, however we also acknowledge that a large portion of our community to do not use our services.
				A flaw in this dataset is that it does not measure children or youth and they are not represented in the data source of the Residents Survey.
	Accessibility	<ul> <li>The number of people visiting our libraries measure by:</li> <li>Physical visits</li> <li>Online visits</li> </ul>	Physical visits – 117,176 Online visits – 4,272	Not achieved The cumulative number of physical visits at the end of quarter 3 was 89,162. The libraries have been closed as a result of COVID-19 and the Waipukurau Library reopened for a month at Level 2 and then closed for seismic vulnerabilities and remains closed waiting on the engineer's report. The Waipawa Library reopened on May 25. There were 4,311 online visits for the quarter. The cumulative number of online visits at the end of quarter 4 is 17,827.
	Quality	The percentage of library users satisfied with the service provided.	90%	Achieved 93% of library users are satisfied with the service provided.

# Theatres, Halls and Museums

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer Value	Customer levels of service	Performance Measure	Target 2019/2020	Achieved level of service
Safe, affordable and appropriate facilities that provide for the cultural and	Safety	All Community Owned Halls have a current BWOF	100%	Achieved 100% of community halls that require a BWOF have a current BWOF this quarter.
·	Accessibility	The number of users of the Memorial Hall	5,100	Achieved Estimated participants: <b>5,234</b> from 237 bookings <i>Lower numbers 3rd and 4th quarter a reflection of COVID19</i> 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter 12 bookings & 198 participants 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 61 bookings & 1,380 participants 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 92 bookings & 1,972 Participants 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 72 bookings & 1,684 participants
		The number of users of the Civic Theatre.	16,830	Not Achieved Total: 12,179 year total. 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter 0 – 3rd & 4th quarter reflection of COVID19 and movie companies postponing release of new movies. 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 2,572 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 3,797 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 5,810

Accessibility	The number of bookings of the CHB Municipal Theatre	184	Not Achieved Total:128 Lower numbers 3rd and 4th quarter a reflection of COVID19
			4th quarter 23 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 21 <i>(Jan typical quiet month – Feb transfer to Council during 1<sup>st</sup> 2 weeks)</i> 2nd quarter 36 1st quarter 48
High Quality	The percentage of hirers that are satisfied with the Memorial Hall.	85%	Not measured.
High Quality	The percentage of hirers that are satisfied with the Civic Theatre.	85%	Not Achieved Due to the data being unable to be supplied, achievement of the measure cannot be made.
High Quality	The percentage of hirers that are satisfied with the CHB Municipal Theatre	85%	Not measured.

### Cemeteries

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer value	Customer levels of service	Performance measure	Target 2018/19	Achieved level of service
Cemetery grounds provide a special place of remembrance for loved ones amongst attractive and well maintained grounds	Availability	The number of plots available for burial or cremation in the District	500	Achieved 660 plots are available for burial or cremation in the district. During the 4th quarter, there have been 4 burials 4 ashes burial 0 burial plots reserved, and 0 ashes plots reserved.
	Quality	The percentage of the community satisfied with cemetery facilities	90%	Achieved 97% are satisfied with our cemeteries.
	Accessibility	All burial records available to be viewed on the internet	100%	Achieved 100% burial records were available to be viewed on the internet.

# **Properties and Buildings**

Performance measures intended to be reported in the Annual Report.

What customers want/Customer value	Customer levels of service	Performance Measure	Target 2018/19	Achieved level of service
Ensure safe buildings for public use	Safety	Monthly Building Warrant of Fitness (BWOF) checks are carried out	Achieved	NOT ACHIEVEDMonthly inspections were not able to be achieved during COVID-19 Lockdown.99%26/2284th quarter - 96% of monthly BWOF (55/57) carried out this quarter. The Civic Theatre and Elsthorpe Hall were unable to be accessed during the April inspection during COVID-19.100 % of monthly BWOF carried out in the first, second and third quarters.

LGOIMA Requests			
Business/Organisation	Subject	Date Received	Completed
-	Subdivision Consent Processing Statistics	3/03/2020	10/03/2020
Taxpayer's union	Covid-19: Voluntary Pay Cut & Request for OI	20/04/2020	25/05/2020
Recycle Plastics NZ Ltd	20200421 Recycling Plastics	21/04/2020	15/05/2020
-	Old Rates Account - Biography	25/04/2020	22/06/2020
-	Non-consented dwellings and buildings	5/05/2020	22/06/2020
Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc.	Nitrate-nitrogen levels CHB water supplies	8/05/2020	12/06/2020
-	Inaugural Council Minutes	11/05/2020	8/06/2020
-	Pourerere Camping Ground Lease	6/07/2020	10/07/2020
-	Dog dispute	6/07/2020	9/07/2020
Fairfax Media	Art	6/07/2020	16/07/2020
Spencer Holmes Ltd	Structural/Architectural Plans - MSD Buildings	7/07/2020	4/08/2020
-	Argyll Rd/Stock Rd Intersection Safety	7/07/2020	16/07/2020
Tasman District Council	Policy - Alternative Justice	16/07/2020	In Progress

# **Quarterly Activity Reporting**

### Wastewater Treatment Quality Results for 1 April 2020 to 30 June 2020

Showing number of exceedances in YTD sampling.

5 exceedances are allowed in 12 months.

	рН	cBoD₅	SS	
Waipawa	0	1	10	X
Waipukurau	0	0	2	X
Otane	0	5	4	$\checkmark$
Porangahau	0	0	4	$\checkmark$
Te Paerahi	0	0	1	$\checkmark$
Takapau	0	0	6	X

	E.Coli	Ammonia	DRP
X	21	26	26
X	5	19	25

#### Wastewater Treatment Quality Results for the rolling 12 months 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020

Showing number of exceedances in 12 months of sampling.

5 exceedances are allowed in 12 months.

	рН	cBoD₅	SS	
Waipawa	0	1	10	
Waipukurau	0	0	3	
Otane	0	5	4	$\checkmark$
Porangahau	0	0	4	
Te Paerahi	0	0	1	
Takapau	0	0	6	X

	E. Coli	Ammonia	DRP
X	21	26	26
X	5	26	25

	FLOW				
-	Limit	Exceedances Allowed	Result		
Waipawa	1,500 m <sup>3</sup> per day	36 days	19 Exceedances		
Waipukurau	4,000 m <sup>3</sup> per day	36 days	10 Exceedances	•	
Otane	225 m <sup>3</sup> per day	36 days	12 Exceedance		
Porangahau	415 m <sup>3</sup> per day	18 days	7 Exceedance	•	
Te Paerahi	190 m <sup>3</sup> per day	18 days	2Exceedance	•	
Takapau	216 m <sup>3</sup> per day	No limit	Not Applicable	•	

### Wastewater Flow Volumes for the rolling 12 months from 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020

#### 7.13 RESOLUTION MONITORING REPORT

File Number:	COU1-1400
Author:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
Attachments:	1. Council Resolution Monitoring Report - 30 July 2020 <u>J</u>

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present to Council the Resolution Monitoring Report. This report seeks to ensure Council has visibility over work that is progressing, following resolutions from Council.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That, having considered all matters raised in the report, the report be noted.

#### SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

This report is provided for information purposes only and has been assessed as not significant.

#### DISCUSSION

The monitoring report is attached.

#### IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

This report confirms that the matter concerned has no particular implications and has been dealt with in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002. Specifically:

- Council staff have delegated authority for any decisions made;
- Council staff have identified and assessed all reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter and considered the views and preferences of any interested or affected persons (including Māori), in proportion to the significance of the matter;
- Any decisions made will help meet the current and future needs of communities for goodquality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses;
- Unless stated above, any decisions made can be addressed through current funding under the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan;
- Any decisions made are consistent with the Council's plans and policies; and
- No decisions have been made that would alter significantly the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of the Council, or would transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.

### NEXT STEPS

An updated Resolution Monitoring Report will be presented to the next Council meeting 24 September 2020.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That, having considered all matters raised in the report, the report be received.



Council Resolution Monitoring Report Monitoring Report 30 July 2020

Key	
Completed	
On Track	
Off Track	

ltem Number	Item	Council Resolution	Resolution Date	Responsible Officer	Progress Report
18.28		Council considers Option 5. Retain the current funding for drinking water and wastewater with targeted rates for those connected to the network and initiate a full Rating Review only after all the information is gathered and known about the extent of the CHB drinking water and wastewater future expenditure.	3/05/2018	Brent Chamberlain	On Track - Rating Review is progressing with a number workshops held. Rating Review Recommendation was adopted by Finance and Infrastructure Committee, and in 30 July Council meeting agenda, Officers will bring Draft Revenue and Financing Policy and Statement of Proposal for consideration.
18.31		That Council proceeds with Option two of the Draft Long Term Plan being to develop town centre plans for Waipukurau and Waipawa and Community Plans for Tikokino, Ongaonga, Takapau, Porangahau and Otane.	3/05/2018	Christine Renata	On Track - This work is underway. The first community session in Takapau was held on 24 February. Ongaonga's community session was held on 20 July. Both plans are progressing, with Takapau's in first draft and further meetings being held with the Ongaonga community. Both plans are expected to be complete with community sign off by the community groups leading this work, this calendar year.

18.40	That Council contributes \$60,000 in year 1 of LTP for upgraded toilets at Te Paerahi Freedom camping area, to be funded from the Rural Ward Fund with the balance being sourced from the Tourism Infrastructure fund or other external partner.	3/05/2018	Craig Ireson	Completed . Both Water improvements and ablution block sub- projects are completed. Final report and invoice has been sent to MBIE. This project is now closed. A formal opening of the toilet block is planned for August .
19.14	<ul> <li>a) That Council approve the use of up to \$400,000 from the Adverse Events Fund to support Councils contribution to the costs of repairing December storm damage.</li> <li>b) That Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive to expedite the procurement of services to support repair works.</li> <li>c) That Council strongly urges NZTA and the Ministry of Transport to extend timeframes in which emergency work is to be completed.</li> </ul>	28/02/2019	Josh Lloyd	On Track - Major works have been completed on all sites from the December rain event. Some minor tidy up works are still in progress and this includes the recent site exposed at Tourere Rd.
19.13	a) That Council adopt the Non-rateable Income Funding Strategic Framework.b) That progress towards achieving the outcomes of the Non-rateable Income Funding Strategic Framework be reported to the Finance and Planning Committee as part of the regular work programme updates.	10/04/2019	Monique Davidson	On Track - Officers continue to work through the implementation of this strategy. Key objectives through this year will be guided by the Finance and Infrastructure Committee work programme.
	<ul> <li>a) That Council approve targeting external funding through the creation of business cases to support investment in sealing to control dust by reallocating \$50,000 from existing carry forward budgets</li> <li>b) That Council reprioritise \$200,000 of the existing Land Transport budget/work programme to contribute to sealing of roads to control dust if required.</li> </ul>	23/05/2019	Josh Lloyd	On Track - Council has dedicated \$50k from carryover funds into developing business cases for dust control in 2019. Stantec have been engaged to support the work. Desk top components of the dust study have been completed and outcomes are being validated with proposed work to be included in the 2021 capital work programme.
	That Council approve additional capital expenditure of \$297,000 in the 2019/20 for the development of a pound facility in Central Hawke's Bay; and further:	23/05/2019	Lisa Harrison	On Track - Officers preferred options for development is no longer available. Officers are now working through alternative options, however are facing challenges in relation to available and suitable property in relation to budget. In the current environment (COVID-19 and Drought) we continue to look for opportunities to find a suitable property within budget constraints.

		<ul> <li>a) That \$250k from the rural reserve fund is tagged for supporting water security initiatives in Central Hawke's Bay.</li> <li>b) That council supports a collaborative approach at both a local and regional level for development of water security initiatives.</li> <li>c) That council requests staff bring back a framework which includes further information on the potential role of Central Hawke's Bay district council together with water Holdings CHB, HBRC and the Tukituki taskforce, for understanding issues of water security and creating a local package of solutions.</li> </ul>	23/05/2019	Monique Davidson	On Track - Council adopted an additional resolution on the 13th February giving the Chief Executive delegated authority to spend up to \$50,000 on helping advance the work of the Tukituki Leaders Forum. A report updating Council on this work is included was included the agenda for 3 June 2020.
19.80	Ngā Ara Tipuna —Waipukurau Pā site interpretation.	That Finance and Planning Committee recommend to Council to resolve to apply for funding of \$250,000 to the Eastern and Central Community Trust Community Assets and Facilities Fund for Ngā Ara Tipuna – Waipukurau Pā site interpretation.	29/08/2019	Craig Ireson	On Track - Our EOI to apply for this funding was positively received in September 2019, and we have submitted an application to the fund. We now expect to hear the outcome of the application in September 2020. No further updates for July meeting
19.10	Land Transport Section 17(a)	That Council adopt the completed and attached Land Transport Section 17(a) Report and support Officers to programme and complete work to meet the recommendations.	29/08/2019	Josh Lloyd	On Track - Section 17a completed in 2019 and Officers are continuing to work through recommendations including the recent creation and adoption of the Land transport Strategic Framework.
19.76	Elected Members' Remuneration and Expenses Policy	That the council review the Elected Members' Remuneration and Expenses Policy including the childcare provision and its content before the next triennium.	14/11/2019	Monique Davidson	On Track - This work is programmed as per timeframes requested.

Fund to W Was		<ul> <li>That the Request to Repurpose Funding – Otane to Waipawa Wastewater Pipeline Project report be received.</li> <li>a) That Council approves the establishment of a new project to install the first stage of a wastewater pipeline from Otane to Waipawa called the 'Otane to Waipawa Wastewater Pipeline Project – Stage 1' valued at \$1,150,000 (excluding GST).</li> <li>b) That Council approves, under Section 80 of the Local Government Act 2002, the repurposing of \$1,150,000 of funding specifically identified in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 for the upgrade of the Otane Wastewater Treatment Plant, to be purposed to fund the 'Otane to Waipawa Wastewater Pipeline Project – Stage 1'.</li> <li>c) That in accordance with Section 80 of the Local Government Act 2002, Council specifically notes that its resolution to establish the new project called the 'Otane to Waipawa Wastewater Pipeline Project – Stage 1' and its resolution to repurpose funding to the said project, are inconsistent with the Long Term Plan 2018-2028, however is anticipated to achieve the same outcomes of addressing issues associated with the Otane Wastewater Treatment Plant.</li> </ul>	12/12/2019	Darren De Klerk	Completed DDK 16.07.20 - Completed - project now underway On Track - A new project has been established and funding reallocated to formally begin in May/ June 2020 - slight delay due to COVID-19 - currently working with contractor to understand revised start timeframe.
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7.20	Title Ngā Ara Tipuna - Funding	<ul> <li>2. Council approve the underwriting of up to \$775,000.00 of funds for the project, Ngā Ara Tipuna, subject to the following conditions:</li> <li>(a) That prior to any funds being drawn down for the underwriting of the project by Council, a further resolution of the elected Council is sought by Officers</li> <li>(b) That Officers work with Hapū and Taiwhenua to develop a shared liability underwriting facility, and this is brought back for approval, prior to Council providing any underwrite.</li> <li>3.That Council resolves to apply to the Lotteries Environment and Heritage Fund for up to \$600,000 of funding towards Ngā Ara Tipuna.</li> </ul>	13/02/2020	Craig Ireson	On Track Progress continues with Nga Ara Tipuna, with work underway with Hapu partners on the underwrite facility. At this time the requirement for this remains highly unlikely. An application to the Lotteries Environment and Heritage Fund has been approved. Funding has been sourced from the Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust. The total funding shortfall is now \$200k.
7.10	Water Security Framework - Allocation of Funding	<ul> <li>b) That Council give the Chief Executive delegations to utilise and make financial decisions of no more than \$50,000.00 from the \$250,000 tagged for the delivery of Water Security Initiatives.</li> <li>c) That Council in granting these delegations note that the \$50,000.00 will in principle be used to advance engagement and work within the Tukituki Leaders Forum, and specifically to ensure Central Hawke's Bay District Council has the required resources to contribute in a meaningful way.</li> </ul>	13/02/2020	Monique Davidson	On Track Together in partnership with the Regional Council a Project Manager has been engaged to support and accelerate the work of the Tukituki Leaders Forum. The Tukituki Leaders Forum have also agreed to increase the number of meetings it has to ensure ample time is given to Water Security as well as other catchment matters. A full update is included in the 3 June Council meeting agenda.
	Motion (resolved) - Reserve Fund Replenishment	That Council requests the Chief Executive investigate options and lead a process as part of the Long Term Plan, for Council to consider an approach to the replenishment of key reserve funds and further, that this work considers external funding options.	13/02/2020	Monique Davidson	On Track No particular work has progressed on this item, however the work remains on track to be achieved within the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 timeframe.

6.10	Emergency Fund to Manage Covid-19 and Drought Response Recovery	<ul> <li>a) That Council establish a fund which is to be loan funded, up to the value of \$200,000 to be utilised if required to enable a response to the evolving and unprecedented COVID-19 and Drought situation.</li> <li>b) That the Chief Executive or Local Controller be given full delegations to utilise the fund up to a value of \$200,000.</li> <li>c) That Council note that any money spent from the fund will be reported through to Council at a future Council meeting.</li> <li>d) That Council reviews the use and status of the fund at the next ordinary or extraordinary Council meeting.</li> </ul>	20/03/2020	Monique Davidson	On Track At the time of writing this report, a total of \$120k has been allocated. 50k has gone towards the Mayoral Drought Relief Fund with the remainder spend on additional establishment and operational costs during Level 4 and Level 3 lock down.
Motion 20.21	Substantive motion - Postponement of rates for Natural Calamities Policy	That Central Hawke's Bay District Council acknowledges the extreme economic and social pressure on our rural communities in light of the Drought and COVID-19 situation, and request that the Hawke's Bay Regional Council give clear guidance to communities and CHBDC on their regulatory approach towards implementation of the Tukituki Catchment Plan and associated consenting deadlines.	20/03/2020	Monique Davidson	Completed A letter was sent to the Hawke's Bay Regional Council on this matter. The Regional Council have acknowledged the request and have increased communication with the rural community on this matter. The Regional Sector is awaiting further guidance from Central Government on this matter and other regulatory matters also.
6.20	Joining the LGFA as a Guarantor	<ol> <li>That Officers prepare the associated legal documents in readiness for execution at a later date.</li> <li>That Report 6.2 lay on the table until the next Council Ordinary or Extraordinary Council meeting, or the Events Emergency Committee meeting.</li> </ol>	25/03/2020	Brent Chamberlain	On track - Officers working with Buddle Finlay to prepare documents.

7.20	Adoption of CHBDC Covid-19 and Drought Economic Recovery Plan	a) That Council approve the COVID-19 and Drought Economic Recovery Plan.	9/04/2020	Craig Ireson	On Track The plan is beginning to be operationalised with a structured process for delivery, with many foundational processes and conversations well underway. Activity planning continues. \$2M has been sourced from the Provincial Growth Fund for vegetation management which will employ local people who were made unemployed by COVID-19. Further applications have been made to the Provincial Growth Fund for Marae and Rural Halls and Cenotaphs.
7.50	Ngā Ara Tipuna - Procurement Approval	<ul> <li>a) That Council approve the Detailed Procurement</li> <li>Plan for Ngā Ara Tipuna – Construction and Media</li> <li>delivery.</li> <li>b) That Council approve the direct procurement of</li> <li>Locales Limited for Ngā Ara Tipuna – Construction and</li> <li>Media delivery valued at \$1,716,180.</li> </ul>	9/04/2020	Craig Ireson	On Track Work is underway finalising the procurement for the construction phase of the project. A contract has been drafted but will not be signed with the preferred supplier until funding is secured. No updates required for July meeting.
7.10	Land Transport Procurement Outcomes	<ul> <li>a) That Council adopt the outcome of the Land Transport Procurement process and delegate authority to the Chief Executive to award and execute Contracts 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060.</li> <li>b) That the minute relating to this item be released as publicly available information following the notification of successful and unsuccessful tenderers and the completion of any other requirements set out under Councils Procurement Policy and probity requirements.</li> </ul>	30/04/2020	Josh Lloyd	On Track - Contracts are in final stages of preparation for signing and supporting work on mobilising and preparing to commence contracts is underway.
20.56	Setting of Rates for 2020/2021	Pursuant to Section 23(1) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the Central Hawke's Bay District Council resolves to set the rates, due dates and penalties regime for the 2020/21 year.	3/06/2020	Brent Chamberlain	Completed.

20.57	Covid-19 Rates Relief and Rates Postponement Policies	e) That Council amends the rates postponement natural calamities to expand the purpose to include commercial property owners, residential and commercial landlords, and rural ratepayers not captured by the Remission of Rates Due to Covid-19 Policy.	3/06/2020	Brent Chamberlain	Completed.
20.57	Covid-19 Rates Relief and Rates Postponement Policies	b) That Council adopts the "Covid-19 Rates Remission Policy" for public consultation, as per Section 82 of the Local Government Act.	3/06/2020	Brent Chamberlain	Completed. The Covid-19 Rates Remission Policy went out for public consultation and submissions closed 14th July. The submissions and amended Policy are presented within the Council meeting agenda 30 July 2020.
20.57	Covid-19 Rates Relief and Rates Postponement Policies	d) That Council adopts the amended "Rates Postponement (Natural Calamities) Policy" and that the previous version adopted on the 20th March 2020 be deleted.	3/06/2020	Brent Chamberlain	Completed "Rates Postponement (Natural Calamities) Policy" was adopted by Council 3/6/2020 and the previous version adopted 20/3/2020 deleted.
20.55	Adoption of the Annual Plan 2020/21	Delegate responsibility to the Chief Executive to approve the final edits required to the Annual Plan in order to finalise the documents for printing and distribution.	3/06/2020	Monique Davidson	Completed Final edits were made and the Annual Plan document finalised, printed and distributed.

# 8 MAYOR AND COUNCILLOR REPORTS

RUATANIWHA WARD REPORT JULY 30 2020			
File Number:	COU1-1400		
Author:	Bridget Gibson, Governance and Support Officer		
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive		
Attachments:	1. Ruataniwha Ward Report 30 July 2020 <u>J</u>		

# PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present the Ruataniwha Ward Report.

# RECOMMENDATION

That the Ruataniwha Ward Report be noted.







# Overview from your Ruataniwha Ward Councillors

Life in Council continues to be a busy time as we head into Long Term Planning. Activities in the Ruataniwha Ward have mostly been focused on recovery efforts post COIVD and Drought. We sadly lost a very important member of our council team – Cr Tim Chote. Tim was a passionate member of our ward and an amazing advocate for the wider community and the towns. We will miss him, rest assured we will carry on his memory and message around the council table.

A highlight in the Ruataniwha Ward was seeing the Vantage Cycling Champs come to CHB after their event was postponed in April due to COVID. This saw over 500 riders and their whānau from across the country come into CHB for the 3-day event. In speaking to the organisers, they said that CHB certainly made them feel welcome and they enjoyed their time here. This has been a great boost for the local economy – thank you to the CHB Ramblers for their efforts to get this event here.

# Key activities and achievements over the last 8 weeks

- Spatial Planning for Waipukurau and Waipawa
- Skills training and employment Hubs being held in both Waipawa and Waipukurau
- Progressing economic Recovery work such as Shop CHB Campaign
- Met with Kaianga Ora re their recent purchase of land in CHB – progressing the Co-design option
- Feeding into the CHB Growth Projections
- Police, Probation and MSD Hub opened in CHB

# Key priorities and activities for the next 8 weeks

- Continuing the Spatial planning for our three biggest towns, Waipukurau, Waipawa and Ōtāne
- Adopting the CHB Growth Projections
- Mayoral I Economic Recovery meeting
- Progressing Tuki Trails discussions
- Long term plan webinars and community consultation

# Meetings Attended:

7 June Tehei Tamatea celebration lunch

- 12 June Rapid Redeployment Taskforce
- 24 June Retirement Village Association
- 25 June Fletcher Tabuteau Visit to CHB PGF Projects
- 25 June Cr Tim Chotes Celebration of his amazing life

26 June Police, Probation and Work and Income Hub opening

29-1 July Spatial Planning Workshops with community and stakeholders

5 July Minister Grant Robertson and MP Kieran McAnulty to Waipukurau

19 July Vantage Cycling Champs race hosted by Central Hawke's Bay Ramblers.





# ARAMOANA/RUAHINE WARD REPORT

File Number:	COU1-1400
Author:	Bridget Gibson, Governance and Support Officer
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
Attachments:	1. Aramoana/Ruahine Ward Report 30 July 2020 <u>J</u>

# PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present the Aramoana/Ruahine Ward Report.

# RECOMMENDATION

That the Aramoana/Ruahine Ward Report be noted.



# Aramoana/Ruahine Ward REPORT



4th March the Hawkes Bay Rural Advisory Group (RAG) held its first teleconference regarding the dry conditions being experienced in Hawkes Bay particularly for those farmers west of HW50 in what traditionally summer safe areas. Since March RAG have been meeting twice weekly by zoom, with Minister O'Conner visiting on the 19<sup>th</sup> May to see first-hand what they are doing, and announce \$500 000 from the government to match the \$500 000 from Councils and Central Lines that is going into a trust to support RAGs efforts.

The RAG leads the integration of primary industry representative groups and agencies with the Hawke's Bay Civil Defence & Emergency Management (CDEM) Group to prepare for and respond to adverse events within the Hawke's Bay region. The scope includes human welfare, production animal welfare, primary industry business resilience, risk reduction and recovery.

CHBDC Community Resilience and Wellbeing is also working hard to support CHB people through drought and Covid.

While most people will not see a lot happening or feel there is not a lot happening there is a small army of people working to lend support, help with feed, water, animals welfare issues and most importantly human welfare, it is tough out there for a lot of people and the rain we have had is welcome, it is too late, for a lot of farmers especially those in colder areas who will not see any grass growth until September.

I would like to thank Kate Taylor for organising the eight farmer shouts held around the District, also Brent and Jerry for their help, they were very well received by those who attended.

I also want to acknowledge the work that the Aramoana/Ruahine ward councillors have been doing in supporting Diana Greer and Jerry in the "collective huge" this has been an amazing project that Diana has been working on.

# Key activities and achievements over the last 8 weeks

- Involvement in RAG, effects of the drought on our community.
- Community resilience
- Farmer shouts
- District plan meetings
- Risk and Assurance
- CVOS interviews

# Key priorities and activities over the next 8 weeks

- Continue involvement in RAG, focusing now on helping farmers coming out of drought.
- Small block holders field day, 26th July
- Economic recovery project
- CVOS,
- Risk and Assurance
- District Plan

#### **Meetings Attended:**

- 2 to 3 meetings a week with RAG, by zoom and face to face
- Several Community Resilience meetings by zoom and face to face
- A number of Economic Recovery meetings
- District Plan meetings
- Attended 4 Farmer shouts

# STRATEGY AND WELLBEING COMMITTEE CHAIR REPORT

File Number:	COU1-1400
Author:	Bridget Gibson, Governance and Support Officer
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
Attachments:	1. Strategy and Wellbeing Committee Chair Report 30 July 2020 <u>J</u>

# PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present the Strategy and Wellbeing Committee Chair Report.

# RECOMMENDATION

That the Strategy and Wellbeing Committee Chair Report be noted.



# Strategy & Wellbeing



# Overview

It has been a tough few weeks, with the loss of Cr Tim Chote who sadly lost his battle with cancer. He was a good man with a kind heart, and he is missed.

We certainly hit the ground running in the post COVID movement and drought recovery and to be honest no one has stopped since. It is all barrels blazing heading towards Long Term Planning.

The past 8 weeks have seen us push major projects forward.

With the very successful community workshops for Integrated Spatial Planning and seeing the first draft "Growth Assumptions". CHB is growing and development is happening. Although we can proudly say that Council and community have worked hard the past few years to get things in place that will manage and plan for growth, it is vital that we continue to push projects such as, Council priority, Operative District Plan, Asset Management and ensuring that we consult wider on spatial planning. These projects are our links and service to community. This all happens in line with BAU, balancing funding and financing, Govt.



directives/initiatives and the very important Three Waters Reform.

# Deputy Mayor and Strategy and Wellbeing Focused Activities:

- 5 June Skills, Training and Employment network established
- 7 June Tehei Tamatea celebration lunch
- 12 June Rapid Redeployment Taskforce
- 16 June Tuki Tuki Leaders Forum
- 18 June Finance and Infrastructure Committee
- 24 June Retirement Village Association
- 25 June Fletcher Tabuteau Visit to CHB PGF Projects
- 25 June Cr Tim Chote's Celebration of his amazing life
- 26 June Extraordinary Council Meeting
- 26 June Police, Probation and Work and Income Hub opening 29-1 July Spatial Planning Workshops with community and stakeholders
- 2 July Strategy and Wellbeing committee
- 5 July Wanstead Hall for Drought Shout

5 July Minister Grant Robertson and MP Kieran McAnulty to Waipukurau









**CHAIR REPORT** 



# Strategy and Wellbeing Priority Updates:

A strategy is only as good as the actions that run alongside it, the human resource to give things a push and the ability to keep things moving forward. Below is the list of priorities, the lead councillors, and achievements over the past 8 weeks.

Priority	Lead Councillors	Achievements
Lead and monitor the implementation of Waste Free CHB Strategy Wellbeing: Environment	Cr Minehan Prof Maaka	<ul> <li>Our committee did a deep dive on this priority at the last Strategy and Wellbeing Committee</li> <li>Bale Wrap Recycling offer</li> <li>#Wasterfreechb campaign under way</li> <li>Community responded well to having to use council only recycling crates.</li> </ul>
Lead the delivery of the Social Housing Strategic Framework Wellbeing: Economic and Social	Cr Wichman Prof Maaka Cr Minehan Cr Annand	<ul> <li>Section 17a review of Council retirement houses is well underway</li> <li>Kāinga Ora have purchased land in Waipukurau and are committed to a co-design investment</li> <li>Meet with Retirement Housing Association.</li> </ul>
Monitor the implementation of the Economic Development Strategy Wellbeing: Economic	Cr Aitken Cr Greer	<ul> <li>Economic Recovery groups within the community well established</li> <li>Skills, Training and Employment network and Hubs established right across CHB</li> <li>Drought and COVID-19 Economy Action Plan – all action either completed or under way</li> <li>Spatial Plan in its final stages and ready for 30 July Council meeting</li> <li>First draft Growth Projections tabled at S&amp;W Committee - coming back to council on 30 July.</li> </ul>
Monitor the implementation of the Environmental Strategy Wellbeing: Environment	Cr Aitken Prof Maaka Cr Greer Cr Annand	<ul> <li>Tuki Tuki Leaders Forum – next step Water Security Evaluation Conference.</li> </ul>
Review the current Community Wellbeing Strategy and monitor the implementation of a revised Social Development Strategy Wellbeing: Social	Cr Annand	<ul> <li>Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs pilot going extremely well</li> <li>Post COVID Employment hubs set up in all communities</li> <li>Work being done to strengthen our Food Security network</li> <li>Social recovery planning</li> <li>Unsung Hero's Campaign</li> <li>CVOS Funding &amp; Creative Communities opened.</li> </ul>
Develop a Māori/Iwi Engagement Strategy Wellbeing: Cultural	Cr Wichman Prof Maaka Cr Annand	<ul> <li>Ngā Ara Tipuna at concept design stage</li> <li>Recruiting for Māori Relationships Manager has started</li> <li>Cultural Identity Workshop with Councillors.</li> </ul>
Monitor development and implementation of Community Plans Wellbeing: Social	Cr Taylor Cr Minehan	<ul> <li>A lot of the community feedback from spatial planning feeds into Community Planning.</li> </ul>





**CHAIR REPORT** 

# Snapshot of the Drought Response in CHB:

# **Recent COLLECTIVE HUG Movement:**

1130 drops from 55 vehicles! Awesome work!

- Small block holder's day is being held on Sunday, 26th July because of feedback from the rural support trust that at one point at least 80% of their calls were from small block holders. The Community Resilience Group have been working in preparing this, with Kate Luff taking the lead and doing a fantastic job.
- Drought shouts have been very successful right across the district through the amazing work of our rural Councillors, Cr Taylor, Cr Muggeridge, Cr Greer and Cr Aitken.

Central Hawke's Bay Drought Response Stats.





Hawke's Bay Drought Response Stats.

# FINANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE CHAIR'S REPORT

File Number:	COU1-1400
Author:	Bridget Gibson, Governance and Support Officer
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive
Attachments:	1. Finance and Infrastructure Committee Chair Report - 30 July 2020 J

# PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present the Finance and Infrastructure Committee Chair Report.

# RECOMMENDATION

That the Finance and Infrastructure Committee Chair Report be noted.



# Finance & Infrastructure CHAIR REPORT



### **Overview**

As life in CHB returns to normality post COVID-19 we are still faced with our significant infrastructure replacement and renewal programme and the financing issues that are associated with it. One of the positives to come out of COVID-19 is central government's desire to distribute more funds into the provinces to generate the economic recovery.

There are numerous different funds available, with most ministries having the financial capacity to contribute to local government. Our task over the coming months as a council is to get our share of this funding and spend it tactically so we get maximum value for our community now and into the future.

The impending three waters reform is an area that has major consequence to our District.

# Key activities and achievements over the last 8 weeks

- Rating Review completed
- Adoption of the Land Transport Strategic Framework
- Further progress on both the Waipukurau Second Water Supply and the upgrade of the Kairakau Water Supply.

# Key priorities and activities over the next 8 weeks

- Three Waters Reform.
- Prioritisation of CIP funds.
- Solution to Route 52 (Flaxmill Bridge) flooding problem.
- Wastewater solutions at Takapau and Porangahau.

- Policy reviews.
- Otane I&I report.

# **Meetings Attended:**

• 3/6/20 Council Meeting	3/7/20 NZ Infrastructure Commission Meeting
• 8/6/20 Otane hall Meeting	• 8/7/20 Stakeholders Route 52 Meeting
<ul> <li>10/6/20 Agenda preview F&amp;I</li> </ul>	16&17/7/20 Rural and Provincial LG
• 11/6/20 Leadership Meeting	• 21/7/20 R&A Meeting
• 16/6/20 Te Aute Drainage Board AGM	• 23/7/20 Leadership Meeting
• 18/6/20 F&I Meeting	• 24/7/20 Three Waters Reform Roadshow
• 26/6/20 Council Meeting	• 26/7/20 Porangahau Wastewater Hui
• 1/7/20 Porangahau Community Meeting	27/7/20 WWO Wastewater Meeting
• 2/7/20 S&W meeting	• 27/7/20 Takapau Wastewater Meeting
• 2/7/20 Elsthorpe Community Meeting	

# 9 CHIEF EXECUTIVE REPORT

9.1 ORGANISATION PERFORMANCE AND ACTIVITY REPORT JUNE-JULY 2020				
File Number: COU1-1400				
Author: Monique Davidson, Chief Executive				
Authoriser:	Monique Davidson, Chief Executive			
Attachments:	1. Bi-Monthly Organisation Performance and Activity Report June-July 2020 <u>J</u>			

# PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present to Council the organisation report for June-July 2020.

# RECOMMENDATION

That, having considered all matters raised in the report, the report be noted.

# SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

This report is provided for information purposes only and has been assessed as being of some importance.

# DISCUSSION

This reports seeks to update Council on a number of key projects and priorities for Central Hawke's Bay District Council.

# FINANCIAL AND RESOURCING IMPLICATIONS

This report does not present any financial or resourcing implications.

# IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

This report confirms that the matter concerned has no particular implications and has been dealt with in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002. Specifically:

- Council staff have delegated authority for any decisions made;
- Council staff have identified and assessed all reasonably practicable options for addressing the matter and considered the views and preferences of any interested or affected persons (including Māori), in proportion to the significance of the matter;
- Any decisions made will help meet the current and future needs of communities for goodquality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses;
- Unless stated above, any decisions made can be addressed through current funding under the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan;
- Any decisions made are consistent with the Council's plans and policies; and
- No decisions have been made that would alter significantly the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of the Council, or would transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.

# **NEXT STEPS**

The next six weekly organisation report will be presented to Council on 24 September 2020.





#### KIA ORA FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

#### E ORA NGĀTAHI ANA — TOGETHER WE THRIVE.

#### Chief Executive Update – June – July 2020

This report provides an update of the organisation's activity over the June 2020 – July 2020 period and provides a snapshot of some of the organisation's achievements and activity over this time.

In June, Council adopted the Annual Plan 2020-2021. While we had anticipated to have the Annual Plan 2020-2021 adopted much earlier at the beginning of 2020, we were presented with new and unprecedented challenges that have meant we've really had to pull together as a community, and amend our planning to respond to an ongoing crisis.

Alongside many other parts of New Zealand, we have battled a drought which continues to be a cause of real struggle for the farmers and growers in our rural communities. On top of that, with the rest of the world, we found ourselves uniting to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. The twin blows of the drought and COVID-19 have resulted in severe financial, physical and mental stress for many in Central Hawke's Bay. The Annual Plan – the third year of the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan – has allowed us to soften the financial blow without impacting levels of service or undermining those priorities Council had set in October 2019.

Our energy and attention now turns to the Long Term Plan 2021-2031, a conversation that will ramp up over the coming months as we look for guidance from our community on how we are going to manage the trade-off of service delivery, affordability whilst ensuring we are doing the right thing for the economic, social, environment and cultural wellbeing of our community.

Despite the challenges of COVID-19 and drought, over the months of June and July, we began engaging with key stakeholders of our community on our Integrated Spatial Plan. The purpose of the Plan is to understand how best to manage urban growth in the three main centres of Otane, Waipawa and Waipukurau to help inform Councils Infrastructure Strategy, Asset Management Plans and District Plan Review, drawing on our community's aspirations for Central Hawke's Bay identified in Project Thrive.

Over two days on 29 and 30 June, stakeholders were welcomed into a design workshop to identify challenges and opportunities across the three townships in relation to growth, as well as delivering on the aspirations of Project Thrive. Some of the interesting findings that Council will formally consider at its meeting of 30 July in relation to growth identified through the project include:

- 42% of the District did not reside in the District five years ago.
- We expect to add another 1,449 households to the District in the next ten years based on a high growth scenario.

The initial findings of the plan will form the basis of community engagement for the Long Term Plan 2021 - 2031 to commence on 3 August.

In response to COVID-19 and drought, June has been a major focus for the implementation of our economic activities.

Major focusses have included:

- Receiving \$2 million from the Provincial Growth Fund, and launching in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development a rapid redeployment pipeline for vegetation management in the District. To date 21 roles have been created and a further 15 jobs are currently in the pipeline
- The 'kick off' of the \$20.1 million Provincial Growth Fund project upgrading the road between Porangahau and Wimbledon by Under Secretary Fletcher Tabuteau.
- Further applications to the Provincial Growth Fund have been made for Rural Halls and Cenotaphs and Rakei Ora

   Bringing Wellbeing to Marae.
- Bringing the Economic Action Plan to life, with the Economic Recovery Taskforce being formed.



In June, Central Hawke's Bay was also selected as one of four rural Councils to trial a \$100,000 pilot project between Local Government New Zealand, Mayors Taskforce for Jobs (MTFJ) and the Ministry of Social Development to support local people into employment.

The major focus of the pilot has been the establishment of the Talent, Skills and Employment Network and range of Employment Hubs located in Porangahau, Takapau, Waipawa and Waipukurau. The focus of attention has been the implementation of the mobile employment hub, which to date has supported 15 employment outcomes, created 43 job opportunities from business referrals, 28 licence referrals and one business start-up. There are some amazing outcomes being achieved, with the pilot being confirmed for a further 12 months with up to \$500,000 of further funding for the initiative.

My sincere thanks to the tireless work that staff, and community agencies are investing in our recovery programme – Together we are thriving!

#### Monique Davidson - Chief Executive



Finance Minister Grant Robertson and MP Kieran McAnulty at the Employment Hub in Waipukurau on 15 July.

Activity Updates



# GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

#### **Governance and Policy**

There has been a lot of focus this year on reviewing our governance framework and policies. The ultimate goal is to ensure that our approach to good governance and decision-making is engrained into the systems and processes of Council. This ensures that these good practices will continue far into the future.

We have approved a Governance Policy Framework. This document is recommended by the Auditor-General to introduce clearer definition between the responsibilities of governance and management. It also is a foundational document that helps to guide internal Council policy, and it will drive a future work programme to review both governance and organisational policy.

We also revamped the Delegations Manual in May. The manual links directly with the Governance Policy Framework and allows for a more efficient process for Council officer level delegations to be amended. This keeps to our principle of Elected members "steering the ship" and Council staff "rowing the ship." The Chief Executive is currently finalising a Chief Executive Delegations Register that will incorporate all delegations (including financial) for Council staff.

Finally, alongside the Governance Support Officer, we are looking at how we can improve our Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) processes. Again, this is keeping in line with our overall improvement theme of embedding good governance and transparency.

#### Citizenship

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and at the direction of the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA), all citizenship ceremonies have been cancelled until further notice and the DIA has been couriering all citizenship certificates to our new citizens directly, as well as emailing candidates the link to the Choice Whiriwhiria video message from the Governor-General, and Minister of Internal Affairs. A list of CHB's new citizens' contact details has been requested from the DIA to provide us the opportunity to acknowledge and welcome new citizens in CHB at the earliest opportunity. As of the 19<sup>th</sup> July 2020, a decision regarding citizenship ceremonies at Covid-19 Alert Level 1 had not been made by the DIA and they assure us they will update us on progress.

Chief Executive Report



# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

#### **Community Wellbeing Strategy**

Social and Community Development staff continued to be active in the Civil Defence Welfare Response for most of the period covered in this report. Commitments to this portfolio have now reduced significantly and the Network of Networks have now been integrated into service and delivery models.

Kate Luff continues to provide support in a contracted role to assist in the Community Development portfolio and is primarily focused on coordinating the Safer CHB coalition and re-establishing workstreams post Covid-19 lockdown.

#### Central Hawke's Bay Cross Agency Triage Project

The Central Hawkes Bay Cross Agency Triage Project seeks to establish and embed a collaborative cross agency forum to address and ensure support for our most vulnerable families is in place, and support and address agency cross over fatigue in our community.

The Ministry of Social Development has provided additional funding which has allowed the project to be extended for a further 3 months. To date the CHB Cross Agency Triage forum has assisted seven family groups consisting of 13 adults and 29 children.

Face to Face meetings have been re-established post lockdown.



#### Safer Central Hawke's Bay

The Coalition and several workstreams have resumed business, and the Community Resilience working group continued to meet remotely over lockdown.

Nigel Hall has been elected as Coalition Chair, to replace Kate Luff who stood down when she accepted the contracted support role with Council.

The current focus of the Coalition is strategic planning for the next three-year period. Part of this process will be reviewing and determining community safety priorities, although there is already some momentum behind some new focus areas, such as Emergency Preparedness. Having community input into this planning and review will be very important.

The Safer Homes and Warmer Homes groups have been merged, as their priorities and underlying focus have so much in common. The Safer-Warmer homes group has had its first meeting post-lockdown, and has set out its workplan for the next six months.

The Community Resilience group has been very active. Responding to the ongoing drought has been a priority, working in conjunction with other organisations and individuals who were/are responding to the issues faced by the rural community. Two projects in the planning phases are a Lifestylers Field day, in response to RAG and RST feedback, and supporting the Farmstrong Comedy events, coming to Hawke's Bay in August.

#### Youth Development

The Children/Youth Network was set up as a result of Covid-19. This network combined with the Whanau Pounamu Network to create the Child, Youth and Whanau Pounamu Network. This network met for the first time in person on Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> July 2020. The network is focussed on ensuring that support is provided to our most vulnerable in the community.

#### **Positive Ageing**

The Positive Ageing Forum met for the first time in person on 30 June 2020. This was also the first meeting where the Positive Ageing and Older Persons Network combined. The organisations spoke about how they were settling back into routine following Covid-19 and how the community were feeling at present.

The group continue to work towards achieving those actions set out in Positive Ageing Action Plan. They are focussing on how to support the community going forward. In particular there was discussion around Cheques being phased out and the need to support our elderly who rely on cheques. This will be a focus for the group going forward along with running further Elder Abuse workshops in CHB. Future events were discussed such as having something in CHB for International day of the Older Persons, Age Concern will lead this out with the support of the Positive Ageing forum.

Red Cross spoke about Community Transport which they are no longer completing. They mentioned that the service will transition from Red Cross to another provider therefore the community will not be left without this service. Red Cross have taken on a short term contract to support this process. It is ultimately the DHB and PHO who will make the decision as to who takes over the service. Red Cross continue to complete Meals on Wheels.

The Positive Ageing forum has some actions to work on with outcomes supporting the community.

#### **Disability Reference Group**

The Disability Reference Group met for the first time in person on 08 July 2020. This was also the first meeting where the Disability Reference Group and High Needs/Disability Network combined. The majority of people were involved in both groups, although there has been some additions to the Disability Reference Group as a result of Covid-19.

The group spoke about ways to support the community going forward. A park run is being organised in CHB and discussions around auditing the track occurred. The group will look to complete this with the idea that the audits can then extend to other tracks with the CHB area.

An action within the Disability Reference Group Action Plan is that Council will consult with the group when undertaking new projects. The CHBDC Places and Open Spaces Manager attended the meeting to consult with the group about the Civic Theatre seating as they are due to be replaced. This consultation was to get some feedback around adequate seating for this facility.

The group has some key focus areas.

#### **Community Funding**

#### **Creative Communities Fund**

The next round of Creative Communities funding is due to open in August 2020.

Two panel members decided to resign from the panel following the last round. Expressions of interest for new panel members was advertised and three community members applied to be a part of the panel. The panel members are yet to review these applications to decide who will join the panel.

#### **Community Voluntary Organisation Support Fund (CVOS)**

The next round of Community Voluntary Organisation Support Funding opened on 13 July 2020. Advertising has been scheduled for social media, radio, CHB Mail and through the Network of Networks. Applications for this funding round will close on 7 August 2020.

Two of the three public members on the CVOS committee have come to the end of their three year terms on the committee. Expressions of Interest for these two positions were advertised and six people submitted an application. The three councillors on the CVOS Committee, Cr Gerard Minehan (Chairperson), Cr Tim Aitken and Cr Exham Wichman interviewed four applicants. A recommendation has been made to the Council and will be reviewed at its meeting on 30 July 2020. Once Council have confirmed the decision the appointment of the two positions will be made public.

#### **Economic Development**

Our focus continues to be on the implementation of the Economic Recovery Plan. Work continues to advocate for CHB specific 'shovel ready projects' to be funded out of both the Crown Infrastructure Partners Fund and the Provincial Growth Fund to fill the pipeline of capital projects for recovery. We have already been successful in securing \$2m towards vegetation management, which has will unlock up to 50 new jobs for the district.

#### Ngā ara Tipuna

We were successful in securing \$400k in funding from Lotteries Environment and Heritage for this project, which leaves an achievable \$200k funding with ECCT funding and community fundraising still to come. This project will continue to be a priority focus for the economic development team in the coming quarter.

#### Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Co-ordinator

#### **Tourism Infrastructure Needs Assessment**

Alongside the Spatial Plan the Veros team have been working on a Tourism Infrastructure Needs Assessment (TINA). The team recently visited Central Hawke's Bay and alongside Felicity Carr, the Central Hawke's Bay Tourism Coordinator, met with local business owners and stakeholders to discuss tourism opportunities, challenges and infrastructure needs.

#### Vantage

Vantage Age Road Cycling Nationals, was going to be held in April but was postponed to July due to Covid-19. With 540 competitors entered in the three-day event, bringing friends, family and support crew, we expect over 1000 visitors eating, sleeping and shopping in Waipukurau and Central Hawke's Bay for this competition. Many of our local accommodation providers are full and the local café's and eateries are supporting the event by providing special "Vantage Deals" for the event.

#### Spring Fling

Spring Fling planning is in full swing. We have 15 exciting events featuring in the Spring Fling Programme this year. We are down from the 18 we had last year largely due to Covid-19 affecting event planning outcomes. One major event that is not returning this year is the Pukeora Festival. Tickets and event information for the Spring Fling will be available from 1 August.

#### New Members

We have had two more local operators sign up under Hawke's Bay Tourism's (HBT) free membership deal, taking our total number of local HBT memberships to 32.



#### DRINKING WATER

#### **Drinking Water Compliance**

In April 'Scope 2' audit (operator assessment) results were received with only 6 minor recommendations and no non-conformances. Veolia operators have now been deemed competent until the 1-4-2023. This is a significant achievement for the operations team/s and a recognition of the training and development competency work undertaken over the past 12 months.

Automated reporting is now working well with minimal explanation required for anything outside of compliance limits.

Year-end compliance results are being progressed with the Drinking Water Assessment Unit and final compliance results will be known soon with an expectation of an improvement in performance from previous years.

#### Waipukurau Second Supply

A recommended option to progress to design was workshopped with the Finance and Infrastructure Committee in late April 2020, this option was to deliver a solution which included new pipelines, new reservoir, treatment increased at current treatment plant but excluding the need for a new bore source and to work within current budgets.

In June 2020, officers presented a report to Council to allow progress of some items while we wait for funding application outcome. This has meant the reservoir condition assessment and the design for the replacement of the rising main from the existing borefield to the Pukeora reservoir continue.

#### SH2 Borefield Upgrade

Work continues to progress and Bore D and E have had their pumps installed in early July 2020. Bore B has been tested and is undergoing some ongoing performance refinements before being introduced into the network.

The project is expected to be completed by September 2020.

#### Kairakau Water Upgrade

A preferred option was presented to the Finance and Infrastructure Committee on the 18<sup>th</sup> June 2020 and council endorsed the approach, requesting that community engagement on the options and early engagement with the DHB and drinking water assessors occur.

This is now in progress and a report for adoption will be brought back to Council once engagement is complete.

#### Waipukurau Firefighting and Shortfalls

In December 2019, Council completed stages 1 and 2 of a seven-year programme to upgrade the firefighting capability within Waipukurau. Stage 3 is due to commence on 1 August 2020 and be completed by November 2020, and following this we will be able to review the effectiveness of the first 3 stages.

Council is currently investigating some firefighting opportunities as part of the Farm Road water scheme to alleviate the need to draw water from town in the event of a fire.

#### Waipawa Firefighting, Shortfalls and Model Refresh

Council is about to award a contract to replicate the 7 year programme of improvements created for Waipukurau, but this time for Waipawa, this will also include a refresh of the Water model to take into account growth, and improvements like the Otane Alternate Supply completed.

We expect to complete design and programme development by early 2021, and then procure a contractor for Stage 1 and 2 to commence on 1 July 2021.



# WASTEWATER

#### Waipukurau Wastewater Odour

On approximately the 12<sup>th</sup> April, the Waipukurau wastewater pond started to experience increased odour from the balance pond and since then sampling has been done which has been inconclusive. The Hugh Ratsey report has been reviewed and some minor process changes have been made. Implementation has begun on some of the Veolia recommendations around process improvements in an attempt to reduce pond levels which in turn will boost dissolved oxygen levels in the balance pond and reduce odour through microbial growth in the balance pond. At the time of writing this report pond levels have significantly reduced and pond/plant performance has improved.

#### Waipawa Trunk Sewer Main Renewal

The project has progressed well, with all 2200 meters of renewal via lining completed on Friday 17<sup>th</sup> January 2020. 70% of the second stage related to the pump station upgrade is complete, We have made good progress with the landowner and Centralines are currently installing the new power cables.

This will allow power to the upgraded pump station which has new control cabinetry and two higher capacity pumps. These will be commissioned on completion of the power upgrade – delayed by Covid-19 and the land sale — but expected to be completed by Aug 2020.

#### Waipawa, Waipukurau, Otane Wastewater Treatment/ Consenting Project

The team works behind the scenes on the conceptual design for the wider project to be brought to provide input into LTP 2021. The concept report has been received and Council is very close to completing the collateral for the LTP Pre-Engagement.

Ongoing improvements are being undertaken at all three plants, with the Waipawa Inlet works coming to an end, and process improvements at both Waipawa and Waipukurau well underway. Shortly, wetlands removal and sludge clearing will commence.

Community engagement meetings are planned for late July 2020.

#### Otane to Waipawa Wastewater Pipeline (Stage 1)

Works are well underway, and the team has welded nearly 2000m of pipe, and approx. 1000m of pipe is in the ground. The first stage (3500m) is on track to be completed by October 2020.

#### **Otane Inflow and Infiltration Studies**

Study findings were presented to the Finance and Infrastructure Committee in June 2020, and Council now look to price the remediations based on priority to give Committee an idea of the work required, budget has been earmarked in the renewals 2020/21 to remedy priority one findings.

#### Porangahau and Te Paerahi Wastewater Treatment/ Consenting Project Projects

Officers make good progress and held a second community meeting in Te Paerahi and Porangahau on the  $18^{th}$  of March to progress a long list of options and gain feedback. Officers continue to work with local iwi and a hui is planned on the Marae for Sunday  $26^{th}$  July 2020.

A land suitability report and basis of design report has been completed to date, and we now move to firm up the best practicable option to present to the community - Te Paerahi and Porangahau WWTPs need consents lodged by December 2020.

Some minor improvements are being investigated at the Porangahau WWTP to support compliance through the summer months when the pond is affected by algae growth.

#### Takapau Wastewater Treatment/ Consenting Project Projects

Landowners have been identified for the Takapau WWTP upgrade, and we are progressing these conversations. Along with the design and land suitability investigations, along with engaging with iwi on the alignment of the proposed options with tangata whenua world views.

A community meeting is scheduled for Monday 27<sup>th</sup> July to present a preferred option and how it could be staged.

Takapau WWTP needs a consent lodged by March 2021. In the interim, some work is being done to install a new inlet screen and inlet flow meter along with replacing the outlet flow meter.



### STORMWATER

#### **Resource Consent Compliance**

Progress is being made with compliance against Councils district-wide stormwater resource consent conditions. Work with affected land/business owners remains a focus with education and awareness campaigns being targeted at high risk sites. Monitoring/sampling of stormwater proved difficult in dry months but is happening now as our network is used more regularly.

Council's internal operations staff have built a strong relationship with the HBRC compliance team and are now managing the resource consent compliance programme fully internally without the previous support of external consultants.

#### Helicoil Pipe Replacements (Tutanekai and back of Tavistock Rd)

We have awarded this project to Pipeworks who have completed investigations and liner material is on order to be delivered in August 2020, and we expect the project to take place in September 2020.

#### Waipukurau CBD Stormwater Improvements

Design and investigation continue at the bottom end of Ruataniwha Street, Council are investigating an opportunity to collaborate with a future water project and land transport project to maximise efficiencies.

#### **Rathbone Street to Bush Drain Extension**

A small project as a result of the findings of the Waipawa Trunk Sewer Main Project has led to an extension of the drain at the bottom of Rathbone Street now through the Bush Drain, this runs as an open drain through 2 properties, and previously terminated in the second property, resulting in significant flooding of the paddock. The project is now complete and the landowners are happy with the outcome.



### LAND TRANSPORT

#### **Contract Procurement**

The recently awarded contracts are now in effect and the teams are agreeing KPI's and confirming the work programmes for the 20/21 fiscal. The Line Marking contract is due to be released early in the 20/21 fiscal year along with the footpath construction contract. Both contracts will further progress Council's and the Land Transport teams approach to embedding social and community outcomes into procurement.

The Land Transport Procurement plan which is a requirement of NZTA has been endorsed by NZTA and now will be evaluated to ensure it completely aligns with the Council's Procurement Strategy which is under review.

#### **October Weather Event**

Work is continuing with the final repairs from the October 19 weather event. This was affected by Covid-19 as most of the remaining work required field investigations. This work will go beyond June 30<sup>th</sup> 2020.

#### Year - End

Staff have been kept busy preparing all of the year-end requirements with claims for both Council and NZTA being finalised. Carry forwards are being processed and accomplishment reports being prepared to submit to NZTA.

With a significant planned carryover of works from 2019/20 into 2020/21, the team are focussing on preparing necessary programme-level management tools to ensure there is visibility and oversite of the complete land transport capital programme in the year ahead.

#### Asset Management

The team has been working on updating the current Asset / Activity Management Plan for inclusion in the LTP and to submit to NZTA as part of the Regional Land Transport Plan. The work has included incorporating the four well-beings (including social procurement) into the basic way the Council does business.

#### **HPMV Business Case**

The HPMV business case was delivered to MBIE/ PGF on 15 July 2020 as planned.

#### PGF

The PGF programme is progressing well, June and July 2020 has seen stakeholder engagement with iwi, landowner and HBRC meetings held.

A procurement workshop was held in July, and this will result in a procurement strategy presented to Council to outline the approach to procuring and delivering the packages of work by our MBIE deadline of 30 June 2022.

Two active contracts are being delivered by Russell Roads and Downer as they build new retaining walls along the route. An Area Wide Pavement Treatment project is due to be tendered in August to commence by 30 September 2020 as another quick win project.

Design and option development for work related to the Flaxmill and Wanstead Bridge area continues and the project team is anticipating to have this ready to present to Council in August/ September 2020.



# SOLID WASTE

#### Levels of Service

Following Covid-19 lockdown restrictions, all solid waste services are now back to fully operational activities. All four transfer stations are clean and tidy, however some recycling streams are still being impacted by changing and volatile national and international markets. General management of public recycling facilities and transfer stations has improved with fewer complaints and more positive feedback.

Recent changes adopted by Council to revise transfer station and landfill fees and charges to more accurately cover the costs of the activity have prompted questions from some residents. Officers are continuing to ensure that services are delivered as cost-efficiently as possible and continue to ensure our costs are reasonable and not out of line with national and regional charges.

Since the last report, a filled E-Waste container has been removed and replaced with another one which has also subsequently filled and awaits collection.

#### Section 17A

Officers, supported by Eunomia, are working to further refine and detail (with costings) options for potential changes in service delivery options for the solid waste activity. This follows feedback received from Council on 18<sup>th</sup> June at a presentation on progress of the review. Officers are seeking to ensure that the review more purposefully considers rural waste management options.

#### Waste Minimisation Events

No waste minimisation events have been held during this period.

#### Recycling

Through the Security Alert Levels from Level 4 back down to Level 1, the levels of service were gradually increased back to normal.

During the month of June, Council held a communications campaign informing residents that only Council crates would be accepted at the kerbside for collection of recycling from 1<sup>st</sup> July. For the second half of June, Smart Environmental also stickered non-compliant crates with the same message, but continued to accept them until the end of the month.

Most councils in New Zealand are only accepting plastics 1, 2, and 5 for recycling now. Smart Environmental have informed us that they are finding it very difficult to recycle other plastic grades as recycling processors are requesting 'pure' bales of each number. Plastics 1, 2 and 5 make up about 85% - 87% of all plastics.

The Ministry for the Environment has engaged WasteMINZ to carry out a survey across New Zealand to investigate the standardisation of kerbside recycling. Eleven regional zoom meetings were held to gain input from individual Councils. That information has been fed back to the MfE for assimilation and a report for discussion will be produced in the near future.

#### Leachate to Landfill

The project currently remains on hold awaiting a groundwater discharge resource consent from Regional Council. We have supplied all required samples and have formally replied to HBRC and are now awaiting a response, hopefully with a Consent. Stringfellows have been contacted and are on standby to mobilise as soon as possible after we have been given the all clear, however, wet weather may pose a potential problem for the project.

#### CONSENT



Total consents: 84 (22/05/2020 - 13/07/2020)

New dwellings: 24

Total value: \$8,048,800

#### **Resource Consents:**

11 land use consents and 26 subdivision consents were granted.

From these 26 subdivision granted, the following additional lots were created (i.e. if one lot was subdivided into two, one additional lot has been created).

- Rural = 42
- Township / residential / business = 2

We are relying heavily on the good work within our team as well as our consultants, National Processing Ltd and WSP. We continue to focus on compliance and Paul Simmonds is working his way through the Building Warrant of Fitness tasks to ensure that our buildings within the district are fully compliant. Building Consent scanning has started with Jenny Kingston working 2 days per week to ensure the huge task is completed by the end of the year and the BCA becoming paper free.



#### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Our focus within the organisation, remains on supporting the prolonged drought recovery and other operational initiatives underway in support of Covid-19 recovery.

Key deliverables over the period have been substantially undertaking the completion of Council's Radio network and continuing to work on Council's mobile Emergency Operations Centre.

A Group Debrief for Covid-19 is planned in the coming weeks for Controllers, Chief Executives and Mayors. We expect to complete a local debrief upon the completion of the regional debrief.



#### RECREATION AND COMMUNITIES GROUP

#### Places and Open Spaces

Winter happenings around our parks and reserves:

University of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Age (UA3) contacted the Places and Open Spaces Team last year to plan a
commemorative celebration of their ten year anniversary. In early July, they planted 5 kowhai trees
and 5 hebes in Don Allan Park, Waipawa. Following the planting Ben Hunt, Places and Open Spaces
Officer, spoke to the group and answered questions at their afternoon tea.



- The delayed water fountain has arrived and will soon be installed at Te Paerahi next to our new toilets. A celebration opening is being planned.
- Otane Sports Club has worked with Council and Centralines who are erecting lights on the tennis/netball courts at the Otane Recreation Ground thereby allowing early winter evening activity.

#### **Central Hawke's Bay Libraries**



COVID-19 continues to affect the delivery of services by the Central Hawke's Bay Libraries where the need to provide community space has become more apparent. With the move to Level one we were just preparing to open the Waipawa Library when we were notified of the need to close the Waipukurau Library.

While the community were delighted to have one library reopen, they were shocked by the news that we were closing Waipukurau Library. We are working to have an update to the community on the Waipukurau Library as soon as possible.

The opening of the Pop-Up Council Service Centre and AA at the railway station has certainly been a positive in a difficult situation. We can take rate payments, rate

rebates, dog registrations, recycling bins, all AA drivers licencing and Motor vehicle transactions, bus and ferry tickets and basic local Visitor Information. We are accepting book returns and Waipukurau people can collect their reserves from the Pop-Up.

On a brighter note, all is alive and well in the Waipawa Library with increasing issues reflecting the increasing number of library users making the journey across the rivers! Our number of Books at Home have increased, and they are collected and delivered to the elderly and vulnerable by volunteers from the Pop-up Service Centre. Work has continued on 'The Back Room' at Waipawa Library and the meeting/activity/community room is nearly complete.



# Safety And Wellbeing

#### **Gap Analysis Project**

The Gap Analysis project has been completed, and the final report has been presented to ELT. The recommendations have been reviewed and re-prioritised based on highest risk to the organisation. This has been incorporated into as a <u>safety and wellbeing</u> <u>strategy</u> with an action plan included. The implementation of these actions continues, and we have recently engaged Impac to further assist with this.

Council and IMPAC have been tackling the recommendations and have commenced 101 safety presentations, these have been delivered to People Leaders, Health, Safety and Wellbeing Committee, Executive Leadership Team – further presentations are planned for all staff at the next meeting.

A new Health and Safety Management System in currently being drafted to compliment a Health, Safety and Wellbeing Policy recently adopted by ELT, and a Health, Safety and Wellbeing Governance Charter is planned to be presented to the Risk and Assurance Committee in the 21<sup>st</sup> July 2020. Outlining the commitment and priority ELT and the Council give to Health, Safety and Wellbeing.

#### **Contractor Management Framework**

A Contractor Management Framework is in Draft and currently under review prior to going out to the teams for feedback/input. Once finalised the plan will be rolled out across the business. The purpose of the framework is to standardise our health and safety requirements across all contractors engaged by Council.

This includes how we carry out due diligence on our contractors through things like regular site inspections, audits and how we deem them competent over and above the baseline pre-qualification.

#### **Critical Risks**

Critical Risks were identified as a prioritised recommendation in the Gap Analysis Project. Late last year critical risks were yet to be identified within the business. An initial workshop was completed at the back end of last year to workshop the critical risks (within health and safety) and to agree on the highest risks across the business. The next steps from here is to undertake analysis workshops on these critical risks, engaging stakeholders in the agreed effective mitigations.

This work is now being planned, and we expect to need to implement some controls to effectively mitigate these critical risks, we are targeting Aug 2020 for the workshops to develop these risks further.



#### Safety System

To complement the work being undertaken through the actions outlined above, we have recently been through a review of our safety system and are currently transitioning to a new safety system.

The support of a fit for purpose system will greatly improve our ability to collate all our safety information in one place and report more effectively internally and externally.

The safety system will be a key enabler for improving our reporting culture, and trending our ability to understand the reports, actions, and the management of risks.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE REPORT

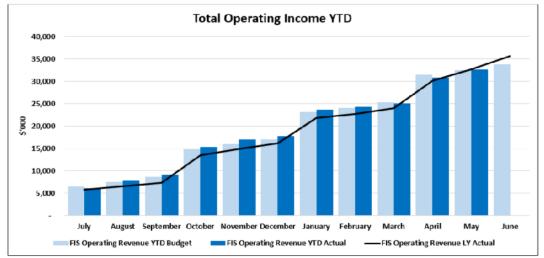
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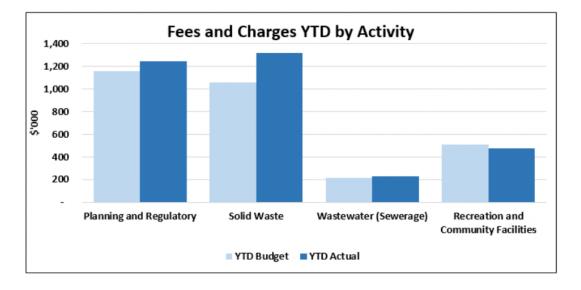


# FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ENDING 31 MAY 2020

The graphs and tables below show the financial results for Council covering the financial results for the 11 months ended 31 May 2020. This covers the whole period of Covid-19 lockdown, and you can see that Council Revenue dipped slightly in April, but recovered in May.

Revenue is tracking reasonably close to budget; however, Fees and Charges (mainly consents and landfill charges) are well up both in dollars and volumes, Council has also received significant unbudgeted funding through the PGF to assist with job creation post Covid-19, but Council is behind budget in NZTA subsidies for capital projects.

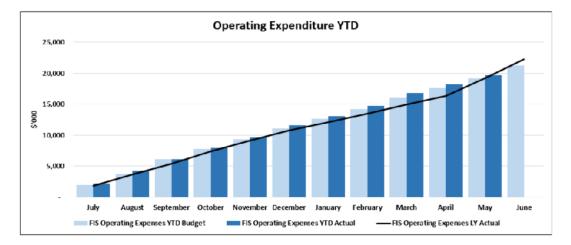


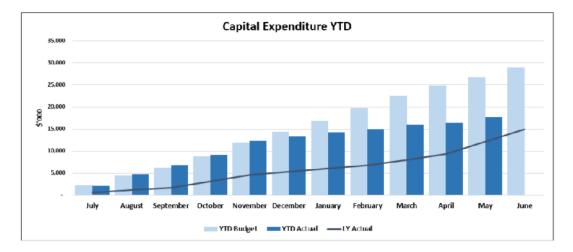


CHIEF EXECUTIVE REPORT

14

Operational budgets are showing overspends in several areas, particularly the delivery of drinking water, parks maintenance, consenting, and landfill. Some of these relate to the higher levels of activity (such as consents and landfill) and are matched by additional income, while drinking water and parks are due to increased spends with contractors. We are actively working with our contractors to bring these costs back to budget, or close too by year end.

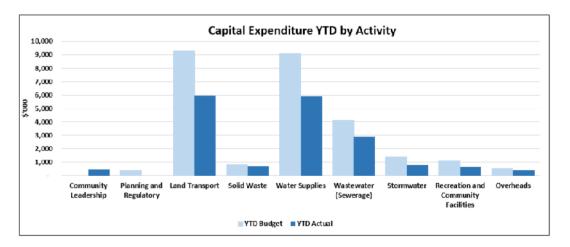




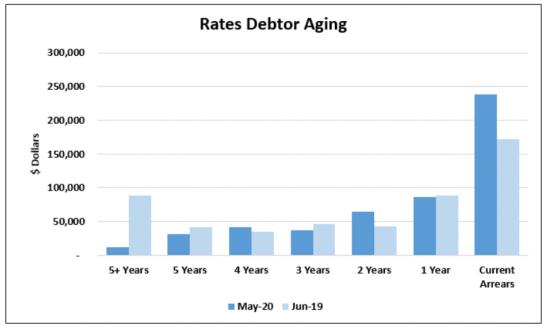
Capital programs that were tracking well to budget at the start of the year have slowed since Christmas.

In the 3 Waters area we are still on target to deliver the #BigWaterStory projects and on budget, but there have been some changes in the order and timing that these projects will be delivered which is impacting things.

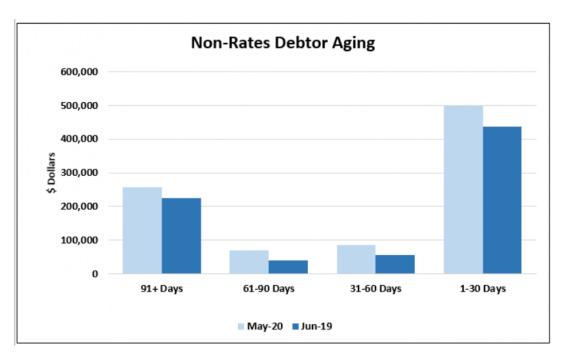
In Land Transport, we work on a 3-year program of works with NZTA (we are currently in year 2 of this program). Again, some of the projects have had their timing changed for good reasons. Some reseals have been delayed so that they line up with UFB cable roll-out, and our own 3 Waters pipework. We only want to dig and reseal once. The largest part of the delay is the bridge strengthening work (about \$1.2m). Here Council has had the engineering work and design completed, but the actual construction work is likely to occur early in the next financial year.



During 2019/20 Council Officers have been working hard to tidy up rating arrears that were over Māori land. This has resulted in a significant amount of rates being written off as either uncollectable under statutory time frames or through the recognition that rates are being charged on unproductive land. This is most noticeable when you look at the 5+ years columns in the chart below.



Non-Rating Debtors ageing is detailed below. In June (after this report) approximately \$10k of the old, uncollectable debts were written off. These mainly related to illegal dumping charges, fire recovery costs, and parking infringements that were over 5 years old.



At the  $31^{st}$  of May, Council had good cash reserves with \$3.3m on call, and a further \$12m on term deposit (1.9%-2.92% pa, and maturity dates of June 2020 – December 2020).





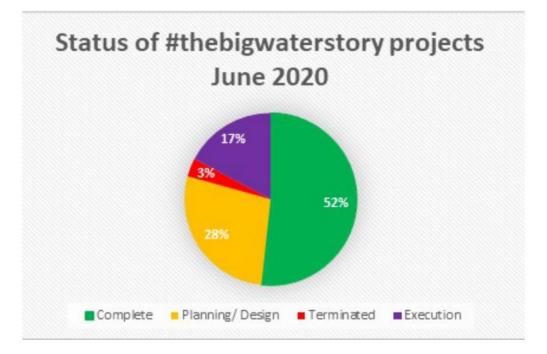


**#thebigwaterstory** continues to progress well. The first half of 2020 has seen long term project the SH2 Borefield Upgrade continue to progress well and a great milestone was achieved in July 2020 as the new pumps were installed.

June 2020 also saw the commencement of the Otane to Waipawa wastewater pipeline and our contractors continue to make great progress as they work to install 3500m as part of the first stage of works.

Council's project team are currently working on presenting the options for our wastewater projects for community engagement in August 2020. **#thebigwastewaterstory** has been earmarked as they brand for the programme of wastewater upgrades across our six wastewater treatment plants.

Below is an outline of the achievement across #thebigwaterstory programme across the planned 3-year work programme.





### WAIPAWA AND DISTRICTS CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL POOL UPGRADE

PHASE 2	DESIGN	*8/0/
TIMELINE	NOV 2019 START DATE	ENDDATE
PROGRESS	<b>100</b> %	
BUDGET	\$1,205m TOTAL PROJECT	-
RISKS		<b>-</b>



#### Scope

The development of a master plan is the remaining milestone from Phase 1 to complete. This master plan will inform phase 2 focussing on accessibility, entry, change rooms, and family friendly activities in pool surrounds inviting users to stay longer.

#### **Progress Update**

The paddling pool is scheduled to be removed within the coming week courtesy of Bruce Stephenson and John Hamilton. The area will then be reinstated with grass. The other key priority is deciding the best option for shade for lifeguards and this needs to be in place by summer. Progression through the order of works from Jo Bruerton's contribution to Phase 2 will continue where operational funds allow.

Wavelength has provided detailed information for programmed maintenance and longer-term renewals. This information provides key information for the asset management of the Waipawa and Districts Memorial and Centennial Pool. Detailed planning for the upgrades to access and change rooms now needs to occur to inform a range of funding opportunities including the next LTP.

# Key Projects

# DISTRICT PLAN REVIEW

PHASE	Consultation	* 8 × 0 ×
TIMELINE	AUG 2017 START DATE	TBC END DATE
PROGRESS	70%	
BUDGET	\$1,800,749	<b>-</b>
RISKS		<b>~</b>



To progress with the remaining phases of the pre-statutory review with a focus on completion of the deliberation meetings as well as completing outstanding bodies of work.

#### Progress Update

The focus for the District Plan Committee remains on the completion of the deliberations on Draft Plan submissions. Several matters have now been considered by the District Plan Committee and officers are completing requests for further information or as directed to amend provisions of the Plan.

It is anticipated that a final tracked version copy of the Plan will be presented to the Committee for adoption before the document is presented to Council.

Many points of submission are not able to be addressed until the findings of the Integrated Spatial Plan (ISP) are finalised and adopted by Council on 24 September 2020. Submissions that have commented on residential and industrial capacity and servicing as well as zone boundaries are captured in the ISP. The recommendations from the ISP are required to provide direction and an evidential base to assist the Committee with deliberations.



Work has resumed on ground truthing of properties with potential significant natural areas (SNAs). To support this work the completion of individual reports on the individual inspected significant natural areas is progressing well and officers anticipate that this work will be complete soon for consideration by Council's consulting ecologist.

The completed and final chapter on SNAs is due for presentation to the Committee at the District Plan Committee meeting, 20 July 2020. This work has attempted to integrate the policies and objectives of the proposed National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity. In addition, the completed assessment report on the district wide assessment of SNAs by Councils consulting ecologist will also be presented at the July Committee Meeting.

With the pending completion of the informal phase of the review the focus of Council now turns to preparation for the formal statutory phase of the review. Officers had anticipated presenting a report to the 30 July Council meeting detailing a revised work programme and budget for the formal phase of the review but have been unable to deliver this body of work for presentation to Council in July. To progress with the revised work programme and budget an internal workshop with officers and planning consultants will be held on Friday 31<sup>st</sup> July and a report discussing the revised work programme and budget presented to the Finance and Infrastructure Committee on 13 August 2020.



#### PGF ROADING PROGRAMME – PORANGAHAU

PHASE	DESIGN/ BUILD	
TIMELINE	JAN 2020 START DATE	JUNE 2022 END DATE
PROGRESS	10%	
BUDGET	\$20.1m	<b>_</b>
RISKS		<b>-</b>

#### Scope

To upgrade Porangahau and Wimbledon Roads to improve safety and resilience along the route from Waipukurau to the Tararua border on Wimbledon Road.

#### The Contractor

Stantec and Council have been delivering the design, procurement and contractor supervision of this significant programme of work.

Funded through the PGF by MBIE – the programme will ramp up from here, and we can expect to see significant construction through to 2022.



#### **Progress Update**

#### C-1075: 2 Retaining Walls (Wimbledon/ Porangahau Roads)

Downer are currently building 2 new retaining walls.

#### C-1076: 2 Retaining Walls (Porangahau Road)

Russell Roads are currently building 2 new retaining walls.

#### C-1077: AWPT on Porangahau Road

A project to be tendered in Aug 2020.

The remainder of the programme is being developed and is worth approx. \$17m, procurement planning is underway with the design and council anticipate to take some of this work to the market later in 2020.



#### SH2 BOREFIELD

PHASE	BUILD	
TIMELINE	JAN 2020 START DATE	SEP 2020 END DATE
PROGRESS	70%	
BUDGET	\$20.1m	-
RISKS		<b>-</b>



#### Scope

To upgrade the Waipukurau Water Borefield to supply water continuously to the two water reservoirs and the town of Waipukurau, while improving performance, automation, and durability of infrastructure.

#### The Contractor

Max Tarr is delivering the upgrade of the site; Opus and Council are completing the design and supervision. The new bores are being installed by Baylis Bros and the transformer upgrade undertaken by Centralines.

#### **Progress Update**

Pumps are now installed in all the Bores and the project team is currently finalising pipework and instrumentation tie in. The pumps will then be performance tested with a view to bring into operation over the coming months.

The project is on track for completion by September 2020.



### POUND PROJECT

PHASE	DESIGN	
TIMELINE	JUN 2018 START DATE	JULY 2020 END DATE
PROGRESS	5%	
BUDGET	\$422k total project	
RISKS		<b>V</b>



### Scope

To build a purpose built Pound Facility for Central Hawke's Bay that meets:

- Ministry for Primary Industry (MPI) standards and;
- the needs of the community.

#### **Progress Update**

We continue to explore options for availability locally, noting that there is increasing pressure to achieve the outcomes sought with the budget pressure, based on land availability.

The Customer Experience and Relationships Manager is continuing to manage the ongoing relationship with the SPCA but there is still a high risk that the SPCA could ask Council to vacate their premises, giving one month's notice.

A contingency plan has been developed in the event Council is asked to vacate the current Pound facility at the SPCA.



### LONG TERM PLAN 2021-2031

PHASE	INITIATION	<b>₹8</b> ×0×
TIMELINE	FEB 2020 START DATE	JULY 2021 END DATE
PROGRESS	10%	
BUDGET	\$60,000	<b>-</b>
RISKS		<ul> <li>Image: A second s</li></ul>

#### Scope

To develop and adopt the Long-Term Plan 2021-2031, comprising of:

- comprehensive asset management plans and activity management plans (non-asset based);
- setting of levels of services for each activity,
- budgets for the delivery of the activities,
- Consultation with the community based on the changes to the current service provisions.

#### **Progress Update**

While COVID-19 created some barriers, we have turned lemons into lemonade by making use of the increased time away from BAU. In the previous update we were running behind on timelines; we have now caught up.

Early engagement with Elected Members during lockdown meant we were able to have Strategic Direction setting workshops, which have set the direction for the Project Team and staff working on Asset Management Plans (AMPs).

AMPs have been in development, with drafts for activities being reviewed by the Project Manager. Drafts for assets are due in August for their first review.

Levels of Service (LoS) have been under review, with assistance from an external contractor. Activity and Asset leads have contributed heavily to these. Councillor feedback on the current LoS will be sought, which will later be woven into recommendations. This will be presented in September.



We have been reviewing growth assumptions over the last couple of weeks, to ensure that we are confident in the scenario we recommend for Council adoption. This recommendation will be presented to Council on 30 July. The growth assumptions will drive how we plan for the future and especially important to how we manage our infrastructure into the future.

Pre-engagement with the community has now begun. We are using a range of communication methods, with Councillors leading the charge in having conversations with their communities on top challenges and opportunities for Central Hawke's Bay. We will incorporate this feedback into a report for Council so Councillors are able to see any common themes of the feedback. This will help you to make decisions on what you would like to include in the LTP consultation document later in the year.

# 10 PUBLIC EXCLUDED BUSINESS

# **RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC**

# RECOMMENDATION

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
10.1 - Appointment of Community Voluntary Organisation Support Fund (CVOS) Public Committee Members	s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
10.2 - Central Hawke's Bay Consumers Power Trust - Request to Change Trust Deed	s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information s7(2)(f)(i) - free and frank expression of opinions by or between or to members or officers or employees of any local authority s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
10.3 - Voting for President and Vice-President of LGNZ	s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons s7(2)(f)(i) - free and frank expression of opinions by or between or to members or officers or employees of any local authority	s48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7

# 11 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

# RECOMMENDATION

That the next meeting of the Central Hawke's Bay District Council be held on 24 September 2020.

# 12 KARAKIA

# 13 TIME OF CLOSURE